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NEWS LETTER OF NEW ZEALAND SRI LANKA FOUNDATION INCORPORATED

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From the President's Desk

Season's greetings to you!

Another year is coming to an end. I hope each and every one of you has had a successful 2010. As we approach the gateway to an exciting 2011, we are pleased to dedicate this summer edition of our newsletter to promote Sri Lanka as a sought after tourist destination. As most of you are aware Sri Lanka is headed towards economic prosperity and has declared the year 2011 as the "Year of Tourism". In addition to this Sri Lanka is also co-hosting the cricket world cup in 2011. All in all it is going to be an outstanding year for Sri Lanka.

This newsletter has some interesting insights facts and figures on the popular tourist attractions in Sri Lanka. We have also invited a couple of New Zealanders who have travelled to Sri Lanka to share their experiences with us.

I request all Sri Lankans living in New Zealand to promote Sri Lanka as an exotic travel destination. Please feel free to share this news letter with your friends and colleagues.

I am pleased that in the past four months we have progressed towards our objectives we set out this year. A free spoken English class for new Sri Lankan migrants is successfully up and running weekly. We had a small business

seminar for our entrepreneurial hopefuls. We also represented Sri Lanka in the Auckland International carnival held at Ellerslie racecourse in October. A dance troupe trained by Thesara Jayawardena performed at this carnival adding colour and glamour to a float decorated by NZSLF which was part of the opening procession.

I would also like to take this opportunity to wish each and every one of you a Happy and safe Christmas and an exciting New Year 2011.

See you all at the 31st night dinner dance. If you haven't got your tickets already please contact one of the committee members as tickets are selling fast.

Mohamed Nalar

Sri Lanka a land like no other



Sri Lanka the resplendent Island known for centuries as the "Pearl of the Indian Ocean" went through its darkest 3 decades in its entire history in recent times. For the past 3 decades a thick impenetrable fog of evil enveloped this beautiful Island nation. It was a vicious fog that hurt, maimed, blinded and blocked the hearts of its inhabitants and challenged and questioned the very basis of its being.

Its beautiful treasures, rich history, unique landscape and colourful cultural traditions were hidden from the view of the average tourist, smothered in a blanket of betrayal, disunity, and self absorption leading to global

warnings putting her as a high risk destination to travel to.

However the war is over now and mother

Lanka is back on her feet slowly cleansing the atrocities of her children and gathering them once again in the folds of her love and teaching them again the value of unity and harmony in diversity. The veil of fog has now lifted, and the sun is shining down once again on this tear drop

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News Letter Editor

Farhana Nalar

Calendar of Events:

**31st Night Dinner Dance
at the Tasman Ball-
room - Alexandra Park**

shaped nation spreading rays of hope for peace and prosperity.

As we approach a bright and promising 2011, Mother Lanka stands tall and proud once again in all her resplendent glory, her arms open to embrace the world as she becomes one of the most sought after tourist destinations to travel.

2011 has been declared by the Sri Lankan Government as "The Year of Tourism" with a "Visit Sri Lanka campaign 2011" underway by the tourist board. This will complement the fact that Sri Lanka is the co-host for the ICC Cricket World cup scheduled during Feb-March 2011 which is expected to boost Tourist arrivals to new heights.

Sri Lanka was reviewed by New York Times travel writer Lionel Beehner in "The 31 Places to go in 2010." He said "the conclusion of the war has opened the eyes of the world to this tear drop-shaped island off India's coast, rich in natural beauty and cul-

tural splendours". The writer has also hailed tourist locations in the North and East as attractive tourist areas with stylish resorts and, boutique hotels and guest houses to cater to needs of tourists.

Tourism has emerged as the 4th highest Foreign exchange earner for the country in the last year. It has progressed from a low value Beach holiday package market to specialised niche markets focussing on Eco tourism, MICE (Meetings, Incentives, Conferences, and Exhibitions), Adventure and Ayurveda/Spa tourism.

Sri Lanka recorded an impressive 39% growth in tourist arrivals during the past 2 months (September/ October 2010) with 52,370 Visitors arriving in October. The cumulative arrivals rose 44% Year on Year (YoY) to 497,598 persons compared to 447,890 visitors in 2009. In December 2010 Sri Lanka had the highest number of tourists for a year at 600,000. India still remains as the largest tourist generating market to

Sri Lanka, with its 95,579 arrivals accounting for a 19% market share in the industry. This is closely followed by the United Kingdom as the second largest tourist generating country with 17% Market share in the industry recording 85,532 visitors growing by 29% since last year.

Analysts predict the arrival record at the end of 2010 to beat 5% forecast to 627,868 visitors. The medium term goal of the government is to attract 2.5 million visitors by the year 2016.

According to UK's Post Office Travel Money's new Long Haul Holiday Report for 2010, Sri Lanka was recently voted to be among the world's top cost-effective long haul destinations to visit.

Farhana Nalar

Sri Lanka is 'Hot' for tourism – Mary Taylor



Sri Lanka, once described as the 'tear drop' at the bottom of India because of years of civil unrest and the 2004 tsunami, has, like the lotus flower, emerged and flowered into a 'hot' tourist destination.

'Conde Naste', the renowned travel authority now rates Sri Lanka '15th' in its Top 20' Destinations; the 'New York Times' placed it at the top of it's

'31 places to go in 2010' and 'National Geographic' rated 99 coastal destinations and rated Sri Lanka within its 25 best new trips.

I first visited Sri Lanka in 1991 and have been returning ever since. I fell in love with the cool mountain air of the tea plantations, the white sandy beaches of the Southern coast, the alleyways within the fort at Galle, but mostly, I fell in love with the people and the food. Neither civil unrest nor tsunamis could keep me away - I reasoned with myself that I wasn't a target and that the tsunami could just as easily have struck here.

I believe that food tastes best when ripened and picked at source and nowhere in the world is this better demonstrated than in Sri Lanka. Modern advances in technology around the world, means that most foods are now picked and harvested before ripe and stored for long periods of time in controlled or refrigerated storage. The taste is just not the same.

In Sri Lanka one can still eat fruit and vegetables with the 'real' taste. The juicy bright yellow roadside pineapples of Gampaha, the bubble gum flavour of jackfruit near Dambulla, the freshly plucked tea in Hatton, the fragrant cinnamon of Balapitiya and the roasted cashews of Matara leave their mark on my taste buds. I dream of the taste and crunch of small mackerel, freshly caught and wok-fried. The combination of seer fish and tamarind adds a sweet-sour taste to the fish whilst also preserving it without refrigeration. Where else in the world can one stop beside the road for a clay pot of buffalo curd to devour, topped with jaggery syrup?

Asked to select the key attributes of

Sri Lanka as a tourist destination is easy, but difficult – there are so many reasons why I rate Sri Lanka as a top tourist destination – and so I have tried to squeeze the reasons to visit into a simple A, B, and C

A is for

Ancient –no trip is possible without marvelling at the relics of the past, the palace swimming pool on top of Sigiriya, the temples of Polonnaruwa or the engineering prowess of the irrigation tanks.

Animals –on my last visit we spotted a leopard, but always we see wild elephants and monkeys.

Architecture – history is reflected in many of the buildings, the temples, Government premises and hotels. Many of the bungalows and hotels have been refurbished and opened as boutique accommodation for tourists. However modern hotels designed by acclaimed architect Geoffrey Bawa are also available - his hotels could be nowhere else!

Aromatic spices- wars were waged over these - I always return with packets of freshly dried cinnamon quills, nutmeg and high quality black pepper.

Ayurveda- universities exist to teach this ancient form of medicine – Tourism growth in spas and massages is evident worldwide but in Sri Lanka the use of herbs and oils is an ancient and well practised craft and not just for the tourist.

B is for

Bazaars – all tourists like to shop and where better than the Pettah bazaar in Colombo

Beaches- white sandy beaches for snorkelling and swimming- and for seeing the stilt fishermen of Weligama or the release of turtles.

Birds –a favourite destination for bird lovers with over 400 bird species of which 26 are endemic or unique to Sri Lanka.

Buddhism –is followed by around 70% of the population and is consid-

ered a way of life rather than a religion

C is for

Climate- if it is raining on one side of the island it is dry on the other- and you can be always sure that it will be warm, a great attraction when it is cold in New Zealand

Colour- the colours of the rainbow in saris at a wedding at Mt Lavinia, the red of the wings of the flame-backed woodpecker, the colours in a precious gem, the verdant tea plantations - Sri Lanka – a country of colour
Conundrums- the official name of the precious group of stones that we know as Sapphires, found in all colours- pink, blue, white, yellow, orange, white .

Cricket- whilst you can often find an official game you can always find a social game - in the tea plantations, on the beach, in fact anywhere at all.



Curry & Cuisine-red, white, brown, black and yellow- names attributed to curry styles and ingredients, made with the freshest spices, often toasted –what better way to start the day than with a local fish doused with a light coconut curry sauce – or maybe a herbal soup

Cup of Tea - there really isn't anything quite like a morning cup of Ceylon tea

However the main reason to visit Sri Lanka is to meet the people and thereby to support the people. After years of adversity, tourism is seen as a way of increasing the wealth and prosperity of many with increased

employment opportunities in the accommodation, transport and hospitality sectors.

All registered tourist guides are qualified in areas related to the country - wild life, the food, history and politics - one wishes that it was also a requirement here!

Aid through tourism is a relatively new attraction with many tours focussed on charitable work while travelling. Working in rebuilding, orphanages and education allows travellers to get beneath the surface and adds another dimension to their experience.

When I started taking tours to Sri Lanka I focussed on the food, believing that understanding the food allowed reflection of the history and showed the influence of the raiders and invaders over the years. However Sri Lanka is just so much more than food.

In 1972 the island was renamed from the English 'Ceylon' to Sri Lanka, meaning resplendent land and resplendent it certainly is. I look forward to returning yet again; I drool at the thought of baskets of ripened rambutans and have yet to snorkel the North East Coast – with coral untouched for years this is reputed to be some of the best in the world - I need to return before it is damaged by 'tourists' .

And besides I have yet to see a yellow eared bulbul!

Sri Lanka- resplendent land- so true

Mary Taylor

Allyson Gofton in Paradise Isle



Allyson Gofton describes Sri Lanka in one word "Paradise". The celebrity chef and Author of over 20 cook

books has visited Sri Lanka twice. Her first visit was in 1996 with her husband. She visited again in 2007 accompanying Mary Taylor.

"Sri Lanka is very cosmopolitan and it has a unique true character. In order to experience the taste of what Sri Lanka has to offer, you need to take it slow. Coming from a very reserved nation such as New Zealand one should not race in to experience the touristic wonders. You need to

take it slow and allow yourself 5-6 days to adjust and understand what is happening. You need to take time to feel, see, smell and taste your way through. The curries are sensational, food is fresh, the spices are unique, there's colour everywhere and the beauty of the women are an eye opener to any tourist" says Alison.

The Sri Lankan airport looks westernized and modern compared to many countries she has visited says

Allyson. Stepping out of the airport you encounter an assault on your senses.

You SEE vibrant colours everywhere

You HEAR –the noise at all levels from the street vendors to the noise of traffic

You TASTE - the unique Taste of food cooked in fresh spices.

“Sri Lanka is an amazingly interesting and beautiful place. Its soul is at peace and people are at peace. The people are very generous, kind, incredibly polite and are always willing to help” says Alison. “They seem to be at peace with themselves and know exactly who they are amidst the busy hustle and bustle of their daily lives and amidst the tension of the war which prevailed during the time I visited. This maybe because religion is very close to their hearts and they follow the religious Calendar devoutly unlike the western world. Just being there I feel more peaceful in my heart.”

Allyson feels that although Sri Lanka has a smaller population it seems to have progressed and has a stronger sense of identity than India.” If you wanted to do India I think Sri Lanka is the place to go first. It’s not as big as India and therefore it is easier to get around, it has lots to offer on a smaller area of land. I have always felt very safe travelling to Sri Lanka.”

As a traveller she has eaten all kinds of food, food on the street, food in restaurants, food in the five star hotels and food in individual homes and she says she has never been sick whilst there.

I asked her as a culinary expert what makes Sri Lankan food unique. “It’s the spices” replied Allyson. “The food is balanced and has a beautiful flavour because of the spices. If you want to enjoy the taste of real spices you have to use them fresh. I wish I could get fresh spices here in Auckland as frequently as I can get Tea.”

Allyson says she loves the Tea Plantations. “Sri Lanka is very much about Tea and Tea plantations. Reading about British history is my

passion. I love reading about Tudor England and about the history of the

British rule in countries like Sri Lanka and India. I wish I was born 150 years ago in Sri Lanka. It would have been such interesting times particularly for the British who settled there. I admire the strength of the women who accompanied their husbands to run the plantations. They have done such wonderful things. I would say they are gutsy women, very strong and determined to make a difference.”

Allyson recalls her visit to Nuwara Eliya “I wondered if I had stepped into Scotland. I was honestly blown away. It is amazing the lengths the British had gone to recreate their homeland.”

Allyson recalls visiting some Tea plantations with Meryll Fernando the owner of Dilmah Tea and loves the serenity of these plantations and the immaculate gardens of the estates. It’s great to see Sri Lanka marketing its tea all over the world.

Allyson loves Galle and was quite surprised initially to see the expat population there. She loves the true Character of the tuk tuks and feels that a tourist can enjoy the delights that Sri Lanka has to offer at any level and feel perfectly comfortable in the low end of the holiday accommodation spectrum and also at the top end where you can be pampered in a truly Sri Lankan way.

Visiting Galle and the coastal villages Allyson says it was very sad to see the remnants of the ravaging effects of the 2004 Tsunami which left lots of people destitute, children without parents and vice-versa. “I felt very concerned and saddened.”

“I recall visiting a village in Negambo with Mary when she helped to open an ice plant. (This project was funded by the New Zealand Sri Lanka Foundation). “I was totally moved and cried at the official opening. What a difference this ice plant made to the community. It opened up opportunities for the villages and at grass root levels a community devastated by forces of nature was able to stay together. Watching the happiness this brought the villagers my heart

melted like the ice on a hot summer’s day”.

Finally I asked Allyson as a mother of 2 children what she would like to do when visiting a country such as Sri Lanka. “I would love to spend Christmas on a tea plantation with my kids. I think Sri Lanka is great to visit with your kids when they are around 10 years old. It’s a good age where you can ask them to sit up and behave and they will listen. In my opinion its better than taking them to Disneyland because what they learn will stay with them forever.”

My kids are still small however I plan to take them when they are a little bigger. And when I do I would take my kids to the spice market, sample the bazaars, and walk the streets with them. I would love to take them to a tea plantation where they allow you to pick your own tea and dry them; I would also take them to a spice garden and watch them roll cinnamon sticks. I would love to show them the Elephants in the park and let them delight in holding the baby turtles. And of course I would take them shopping.



Her advice to travelling parents “Always take your first aid kit with you and look after your kids”

Her advice to tourist in general “Don’t go expecting Paris otherwise you will miss out the beauty of this country completely. You need to be prepared to step out of your comfort zone and what you experience then is second to none. As for me I would go back tomorrow!”

Farhana Nalar

Jaffna the gateway to Paradise Isle



Jaffna has had a troubled history, from the Portuguese invasion in 16th Century, the Dutch domination in 17th Century, the British in 18th Century and recently the Tamil fighting.

For the past 3 decades Jaffna has been in the news for the wrong reasons. However this situation has changed now with the end of the 30 year war. Tourists are now finally free to visit the many attractions that Jaffna has to offer.

To the average tourist Jaffna is the Gateway to Paradise isle.

A New Dawn

From seductive beaches and tempting water sports to magnificent landscapes featuring lazy lagoons, fertile wetlands, and ecologically-wondrous types of forest to colourful cultural traditions Jaffna is a resource land, which has been untouched for the past three decades.

There's an abundance of bird life in this city and the Straight Palmyra palm trees lends its own special kind of charm to the beauty of its landscape. Jaffna is once again becoming a lively town.

Sinharaja – Asia's best kept secret

I am sure many Sri Lankans know and have been to the Sinharaja Forest. There are still others who have not ventured out to this virgin forest. This only ever green rain forest of 11,187 (ha) is steeped in legend. Sinharaja has long featured in the legends and lore of the people of Sri

Historically Jaffna has been a vibrant economic hub with a highly educated population and an entrepreneurial work force. Its population now stands

at around 559,619 people. Situated 398km north-east of Colombo. Its original name was **Yalpanam** and its history dates back to at least the second century BC. Jaffna has faced many invasions from India to the Portuguese in the early 1600s and then the Dutch in the mid-1600s. However, it is unclear whom the first inhabitants were and when they arrived.

This region is largely dry, until the monsoon rains falling from October to January bring the countryside back to life. The rich agriculture- potatoes, onions, mangoes, chillies - is aided by irrigation and becoming commercially successful once more

The Jaffna Fort, built in 1680 by the Dutch, is star-shaped and surrounded by a moat. It is now a military no-go area so you cannot inspect the house on the outer wall which was home to Virginia Woolf's husband for sometime. Sadly this **Dutch Fort**, one of the finest examples of its type prior to the civil conflict, is off-limits at present.



Nallur Kandaswamy temple, an impressive Hindu kovil dedicated to

Lanka. When you take its name, literally, Sinha means lion and raja is king. Some writers have referred to it as the original king-sized or royal forest

of the Sinhalese, a people of the legendary 'lion race' of Sri Lanka, who, it is supposed, originated from the union of a princess and a lion. Or, to the home of a legendary lion of Sri Lanka.

Lord Murugan. It is at its most frenetic during the annual festival time in July-August when thousands of devotees flock to worship. In addition to the numerous Hindu temples you will find in Jaffna, and some Buddhist temples, there are a number of Christian places of worship, evidence of both Portuguese and Dutch rule in the north.



The **Jaffna Library** is an imposing white building constructed in Moghul style near the fort. The original library was torched by a mob in 1981. What was considered to be one of the best collections in South Asia was completely destroyed, including many irreplaceable manuals and palm leaf manuscripts. It was always a great source of pride for Jaffna and the library's destruction was considered a terrible blow to a people who greatly value learning. The new library opened in February 2004 and is gathering a new collection of books with donations from around the world. It is a cool place to escape from the Jaffna heat.

Facts : Courtesy of Kumar Velambalam



The National Geographic Channel has, in an exclusive report, categorized Sri Lanka as the second best place on earth to visit.

Unlike the number of tourists who travel to the rest of the country, tourist flow or visitor numbers are low in Sinharaja Forest. Mostly, it is the naturalists who venture out. There is an effort made by the Ceylon Tourist Board to attract more environmental tourists.

Sri Lanka is one of the smallest, but biologically diverse countries in Asia. The Conservation International has listed it as one of the world's 34 official Bio Diversity hotspots in Sri Lanka.

Its history

It has a long history. Most of the area was originally declared a forest reserve on 3rd May 1875 under the Waste Lands Ordinance and notified

in the Ceylon Government Gazette No. 4046 dated 8th May 1875, while the rest was notified as a proposed forest reserve in the early 20th Century.

Sinharaja Forest Reserve, comprising the existing and proposed forest reserves was declared a biosphere reserve in April 1978 and inscribed on the World Heritage List on 21st

October 1988. In 1989, a large part of it was declared a UNESCO World Heritage Site. The Sinharaja Forest Reserve, the country's last viable area of primary tropical rain forest is the seventh UNESCO World Heritage Site. This resulted in proper protection.

The area of the biosphere reserve and World Heritage Site is 8864 hectares. There are 20 odd villages within the area. Many of the local

Villagers are continuing to use the forest resources. One of the main resources provided by the forest is jaggery, a crude local sugar product

from the Kitul palm (*caryota urens*). It is used as a source of income.

Enchanting Forest

There are two sizeable rivers running through and the forest is studded with waterfalls. One of the main factors influencing the Sinharaja Forest and making it so unique is rain. It receives the highest rainfall, up to five metres.

It is an enchanting forest, one of the least influenced and untouched nature forests in the world. This prime area of rainforest is 20 km in length and 6 or 7 km in height.

Sinharaja contains an overwhelming repository of endemic wildlife that is found nowhere else in the Island. In effect, it is a diverse treasure trove immersed within its ever green trees encompassing a rich and fascinating heritage.

This is the place for nature lovers. It is home to about 60 per cent of endemic flowers, fauna, birds and insects. There are still a few leopards in the forest.

There are also commonest larger animals – the purple-faced Langur monkey, and red-faced Malkoha. If one is lucky one could see some wild cats. In addition, there are vipers and vine snakes.

One can see different species of threatened mammals, leopards and Indian elephant. There are beautiful birds, many of them found only in Sri Lanka. An early account of Fauna given by Baker contains mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fishes and butterflies.

Where its Fauna is concerned, 70% of its 190 tree species are endemic.

The first world traveller, Marco Polo, described his favourite island, as the "Jade Pendant" in the Indian Ocean, the commentators state that this is

exactly what Sri Lanka is and that it has got 'basically everything for a tourist.'

Its situation

The Sinharaja Forest is situated in the south west lowland wet zone of Sri Lanka, within Sabaragamuwa and southern provinces. Sinharaja is flanked by tea plantations and rice fields. Its interior has peaks and valleys and picturesque waterfalls. It falls within a rainfall range of 3000 to 6000 millimetres and even in driest seasons records a surprisingly considerable amount of rain fall. The small streams found within the forest contain crystal-clear cool water and one can clearly see the fish, toads and crabs swimming in it.

For the Adventurist

For those in search of adventure, there are eight peaks, the highest being 1,171 metres and is called Hinipitigala Peak and the shortest are Pathinigala, 605 m and Sinhagala 742m, where many nature trails are found.

The other mountain peaks are Dotugala Peak, 769m Mulawella 760m, Kosgulana, 797m, Hinipitigala West 1170m and Hinipitigala East 1168m and Kohilarambe 757m. This is the place to enjoy a solid nature trail.

Accommodation

There is ample accommodation to be found within this region. The best time to visit Sinharaja Forest is between January and April when it is always dry and no rain falls. We, who are away from our beloved land, and those who yearn to experience the beauty of Paradise, should make a resolution to visit this best kept secret at the very first opportunity they are on holiday in our beloved land – SRI LANKA.

M.C.A. Hassan

On Going Economic Development in Sri Lanka

The performance of a country's Stock Exchange or the Share Market is a very fine economic indicator of economic performance of the country concerned. For example, if the Market Capitalization of the Stock Exchange is growing, it indicates economic growth and the converse indicates economic decline. Since the complete defeat of terrorism in Sri Lanka, market capitalization of the Stock Exchange kept growing gradually and on 12th September 2010 it went over Rs.2 trillion for the first time in its history. Still, it is on the incline. Besides the ending of the conflict with terrorists, several other factors contributed to this on going development process. Stable government which in-

cessantly undertook the development of infrastructure such as, roads, bridges, international playgrounds, market complexes, overhead bridges in cities to ease traffic congestion, bus stations and a series of several development projects while the war was still going on. The climax of this development process is the building of the world's largest and geographically unique and deepest inland port in Hambantota. Unlike the port of Hambantota, other leading ports of the world do not have land in the environs for expansion.

Therefore, very soon, Hambantota port could be enlarged further and developed to become the largest port in the

world. Already, the port of Hambantota is five times bigger than the port of Colombo.

With permanent peace, rich bio-diversity and improved tourists infrastructure, Sri Lanka is transforming into one of the best tourist destinations in Asia anticipating over 2.5 million visitors by 2016.

In order to cater to tourism and other on going economic activities, Sri Lanka is constructing an international airport in Mat-tala in the Hambantota District. It will be one of the largest airports in South Asia.

Ranjith Dodanpegama

NZSLF Event Updates

Auckland International Cultural Carnival



A colourful carnival was held at the Ellerslie race course in October this year to celebrate the many cultures that live in Auckland. NZSLF arranged a float and a troupe of Sri Lankan Dancers to perform at this event.



Small Business Franchise Seminar



NZSLF organised a Small business franchise seminar in September for the new migrants in our community interested in looking at running their own business. There was a very high turn out for this seminar which was conducted by current Business franchise owners who presented the process of how to manage and work with a franchise.

In the above picture Lal Senaratne owner of Liquor Centre Group is making a presentation to the audience.

Free Spoken English Classes



Free Spoke English classes are conducted every Sunday at the St. Vincent's Church hall Remuera by a qualified teacher for New Migrants. Please contact a member of the NZSLF committee for more information.

LANKA NITE 2010
31ST NIGHT
DINNER DANCE
31st December 2010, 7pm onwards

Organized by:



New Zealand Sri Lanka
Foundation Incorporated

Venue: Alexandra Park Function Centre
Tasman Ball Room, Gate B, Greenlane,
West Epsom, Auckland.

Tickets: Adults: NZD 60.00 per person
Children under 12: NZD 40.00

For Tickets Please Contact:

Nalar	- 09 638 9376
Sydney	- 09 520 2304
Kumar	- 09 579 0380
Jayasena	- 09 589 1734
Manjula	- 09 529 1443

Live Music
With the Band
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New Zealand Sri Lanka Foundation Presents

Marians in Auckland

The Biggest event of the 2011

Keep the 5th March Free



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

This newsletter is published quarterly.

We welcome contributions to this newsletter and apologize for not being able to publish all contributions due to the limitation of the available space. We **reserve the right to edit submitted material**. Being a not-for-profit-organization, we do not make any payments for articles. Please send your contributions to the Autumn Issue by February 2011 to the correspondence address below. Attn: Editorial Committee or by email to: nzslf@nzslfoundation.com