





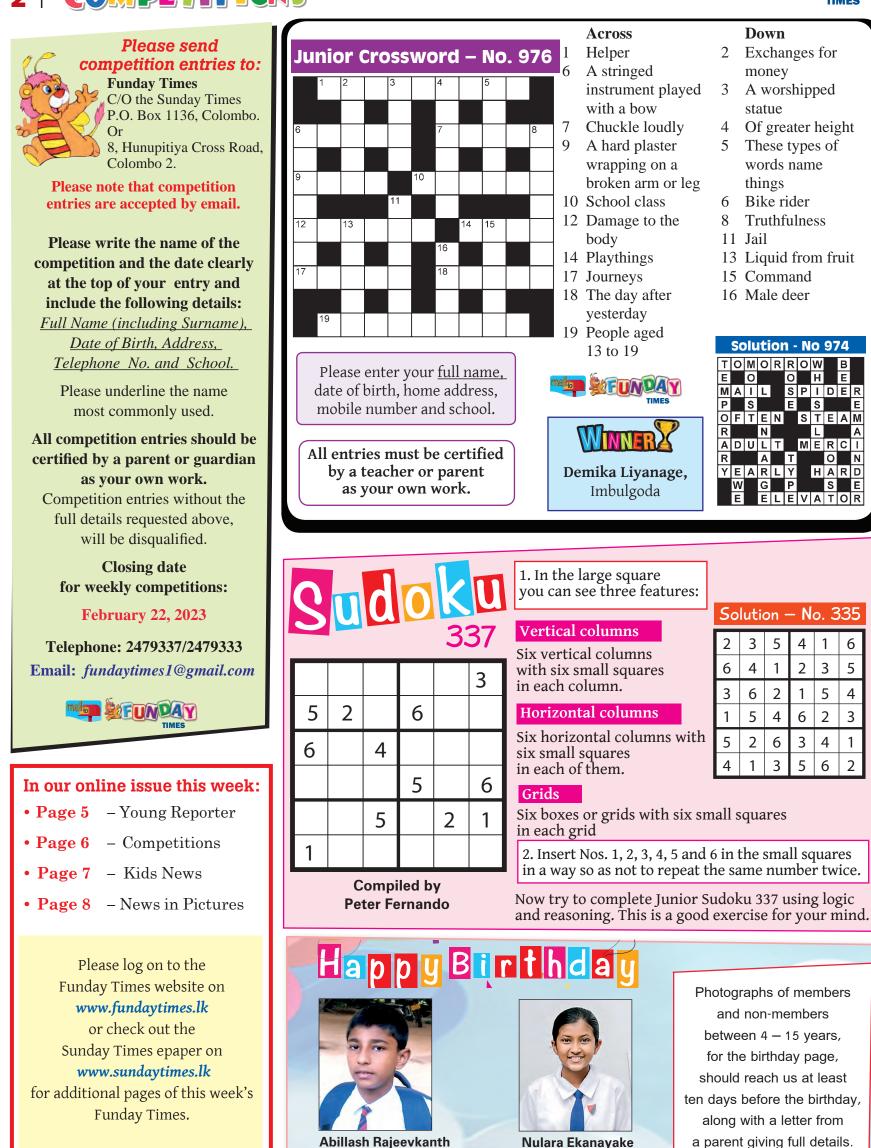




Celebrating Independence Day

Pic. by M. A. Pushpa Kumara

2 | COMPETITIONS



13 years on February 10

12 years on January 28



INDEPENDENCE | 3

Sri Lanka's 75th Independence Day

Compiled by Cecilia Hewavitharana

On February 4, 1948, Sri Lanka became an independent nation after over 100 years as a British colony. This year marks the 75th anniversary.

Timeline

- **1505** The Portuguese arrive and begin taking over parts of the island.
- **1658** The Dutch expel the Portuguese and take over parts of the island.
- **1796** The British begin taking over the island from the Dutch.
- **1815** The entire island comes under British rule following the fall of the Kandyan Kingdom.
- 1833 The first legislative bodies are set up by Governor Sir. Robert Horton, and united the island under British administration.
- 1915 A memorandum was carried by E. W. Perera in the soles of his shoes to the Secretary of State for the Colonies (in Britain), requesting martial law to be repealed, following the violent response of the authorities to the 1915 riots.
- **1948** Ceylon gains Independence and becomes the Dominion of Ceylon.
- 1972 The Dominion of Ceylon becomes the Republic of Sri Lanka.



D.S. Senanayake

Known as the Father of the Nation, Don Stephen Senanayake was the first Prime Minister of Ceylon and a key figure in the Independence Movement.

Key Figures in the Independence Movement

Anagarika Dharmapala (1864 – 1933) D.S. Senanayake (1884 – 1952) F.R. Senanayake (1882 – 1926) E.W. Perera (1875 – 1953) Sir. James Peiris (1856 – 1930) Sir. Ponnambalam Ramanathan (1851 – 1930)

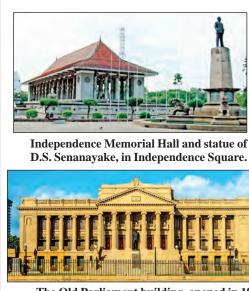
Sir. D.B. Jayatilaka (1868 – 1944) D.R. Wijewardena (1886 – 1950) Capt. Henry Pedris (1888 – 1915) Dr. T.B. Jayah (1890 – 1960) C.W.W. Kannangara (1884 – 1969)

Interesting Facts

• The Monarch of the United Kingdom in 1948 was King George VI (father of Queen Elizabeth II).

• Sir Henry Monck-Mason was the last Governor of British Ceylon and the first Governor-General when the first Constitution of Independent Ceylon came into effect. He was followed by Lord Soulbury, thereafter by Oliver Goonetillake the first Ceylonese to be appointed to the post. William Gopallawa followed in 1962. When Ceylon became a republic in 1972 the post was replaced by the office of President of Sri Lanka.

• William Gopallawa was the last Governor-General of the Dominion of Ceylon and the first (non-executive) President of the Republic of Sri Lanka.



The Old Parliament building, opened in 1930 and the House of the Legislature until 1983.



For nearly 300 years before the British came to the island, Sri Lanka was partly under the Portuguese and then the Dutch, none of whom were able to take over the Kandyan Kingdom

In 1815, however, the Kandyan chiefs, who were displeased with the cruel actions of the Kandyan King Sri Wickrama Rajasinghe, signed the Kandyan Convention and accepted the British as their sovereign.

In less than two years, however, they realised their mistake. From 1817 onwards, there were a number of rebellions that were successfully suppressed by the British.

However, with the revival of Buddhism and the Sinhala culture and spirit by Anagarika Dharmapala in particular, the more organised and peaceful

Independence Movement gained momentum, which eventually led to the country gaining its Independence in 1948.





The opening of the first Parliament at Independence Square by Prince Henry, Duke of Gloucester in the presence of D.S. Senanayake as first Prime Minister of Ceylon.

The Legislature in Ceylon / Sri Lanka

- The Legislative Council (1833 1931)
- The State Council (1931 1947)
- The House of Representatives (1947 - 1972)
- The National State Assembly (1972 - 1978)
- The Parliament (1978 - to date)

4 | COMPETITIONS



Tomahawk



Questions for the Tomahawk Quiz No. 204 are based on articles appearing in the Funday Times print issues and e-papers of January 1, 8, 15, 22 and 29, 2023. All you have to do is to find the answers to the questions given. Write the answers neatly on a postcard, Cut the strip 'Tomahawk Quiz No. 204' seen at the top of this page and paste it on your postcard. Please get your entries certified as your own work by a teacher or parent.

> One lucky winner will receive a brand new

Tomahawk Mountain Bike with the compliments of

Tomahawk Bicycle Mall

All Funday Times readers between 8 - 15 years are eligible to participate.

(Those who have already won a bicycle are not eligible to participate.)

Closing Date: February 28, 2023

Tomahawk Quiz No. 203

Laverneash Ummashankar, Colombo 6



- 1. Name the British prisoner held in the Kandyan Kingdom who later wrote a valuable book on Ceylon.
- 2. What does the abbreviation 'QR' stand for and who first invented QR codes?
- 3. What is another name for the groundhog?

SEUNDAY Or TIMES

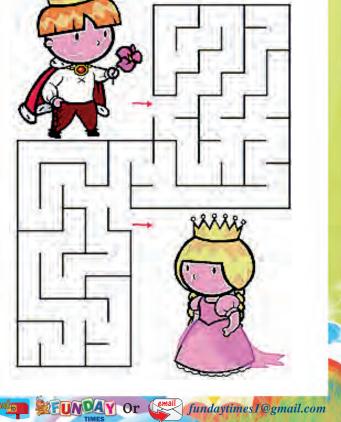
- 4. Which animal is Lunar New Year 2023 named after?
- 5. What was Lewis Carroll's real name? Name two of his most popular children's books.



Help the prince reach the princess.

4 - 6 AGE GROUP

fundaytimes1@gmail.com





REPORT |5

From a Young Reporter

World Wetlands Day 2023

wetland is a place where the land is covered by water, either seasonally or permanently. It functions as its own distinct ecosystem. Wetlands are called the 'kidneys of the environment'.

Why is World Wetlands Day celebrated?

World Wetlands Day, celebrated annually on February 2, aims to raise global awareness about the vital role of wetlands for people and the planet.

This day also marks the date of the adoption of the Convention on Wetlands on February 2, 1971, in the Iranian city of Ramsar.

How can we celebrate Wetlands Dav?

Organize a variety of events to raise awareness such as; lectures, seminars, nature walks, children's art contests, community clean-up days, radio and television interviews.



What are the benefits provided by wetlands?

- Erosion control
- Flood abatement
- Habitat enhancement
- Natural water quality improvement
- Recreation
- ♦ Education
- Aesthetic appreciation and natural products

Wetlands are ecosystems that support a host of animal and plant life but they are critically important for the survival of humans too. If we protect wetlands, we also protect our planet and ourselves.

How can we as vouth protect the wetlands?

- Help to raise public awareness about the value of wetlands
- Get involved with tree planting programs, use native species when planting trees, shrubs and flowers to preserve the ecological balance of local wetlands
- The best and easiest way to protect the environment is by limiting your household waste and trash (Reduce, reuse and recycle), Protecting the environment helps protect the wetlands especially since trash can make its way into water-ways
- Keep surface areas that wash into storm drains clean from pet waste, toxic chemicals and fertilizers, which can eventually reach and impair our wetlands.

and it will focus on the restoration of wetlands.

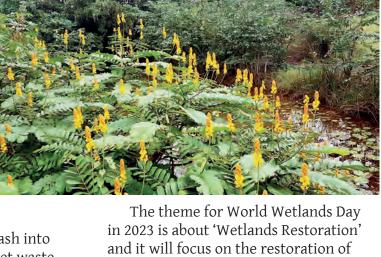
> Nulara Ekanayake (12 years) Visakha Vidyalaya, Colombo





wetland restoration



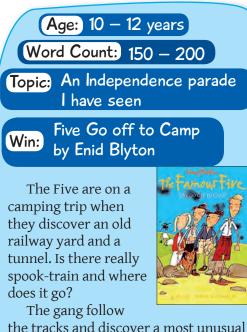


COMPETITION



Piglet, Tigger and Owl as they build a rain gauge, find Eeyore's tail and take part in a scavenger hunt.





the tracks and discover a most unusual underground destination.

Write at the top of your Essay

Book Competition Essay Topic



to the extraordinary case of 'The Engineer's Thumb,' Sherlock Holmes and his assistant, Dr. Watson, grapple with treachery, murder and ingenious crimes of all kinds.



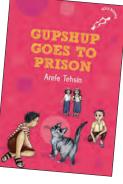
But no case is too challenging, no mystery insoluble, for the legendary detective's unique powers of deduction.



Gupshup Goes to Prison by Arefa Tehsin

"Khalid's cat Gupshup has run away to the grounds of a prison.

An open prison, it is called, but everyone knows that prisons are full of horrible people. Or are they? How on earth will Khalid get Gupshup home?"



Usually, a prison is a place where criminals are locked up. This story is about an open prison where prisoners are not locked but free to move in and out.

The Pallekelle Open Prison Camp in Sri Lanka

is one such open prison. It prepares prisoners for day-to-day existence in the community.

Over the years it has grown into a sprawling rural village, where there are no boundary walls or cells. Residents work and participate in leisure time activities. Many cultivate private plots of land and sell their produce.

Competition

Win a copy of 'Gupshup Goes to Prison'.

Write a short story or essay about your pet or an animal you like.

Age group: 7 – 10 years Word count: Maximum of 300 words

Please include the following details: Full Name (including Surname), Date of Birth, Address, Telephone Number and School.

> All competition entries should be certified as your own work.



fundaytimes1@gmail.com





Shakya Adithri Madapatha (6 years), a Grade 1 student of Royal Institute International

An investigator!

School, Maharagama recently published a book titled 'Fluffnorae visits her farm friends'.

Book Launch

This very young writer wrote this story about a special pixie named Fluffnorae, to help her little sister learn about farm animals.





A Labracadabrador!





International Zebra Day: Top five facts about these striped animals

January 31, 2023

On January 31, people around the world will be marking International Zebra Day – a special day to celebrate these magnificent animals.



Native to Africa, there are several species of zebra which can found in the wild in different countries across the continent. Zebras are social animals that live in large groups called herds in a variety of habitats including savannahs, grasslands and woodlands.

However, in some places zebras are under threat from habitat loss, climate change and poaching and the event also highlights the importance of protecting these striped species. Here are some more facts about them.

1. There are three different species of zebra



There are actually three different species of zebra: the plains zebra, the mountain zebra and the Grévy's zebra.

The most common species is the plains zebra with around 750,000 animals thought to live in the wild. However the largest of the three species, the Grévy's zebra, is the most threatened. There are thought to be only around 2,500 Grévy's zebras in the wild and the species has been listed as endangered by the International Union for Conservation of Nature.

2. Every zebra has a different stripe pattern

Just as no two people have the same fingerprint, the same is true with zebras and their stripes – each animal



has its own unique stripe pattern!

Although, why these mammals have stripes is still baffling scientists, but there are a few different theories. Some experts believe it is to stop flies from landing, or to help them cool down. While others think the stripes confuse predators such as lions, and protects the zebras by dazzling others and masking their movements in an optical illusion!

3. Some zebras have spots!

Zebras are most famous for their distinctive black-andwhite stripes, but did you know that not all of them are

patterned in that way. Foals are actually born with brown and white stripes, which darken as they grow older.



Zebras can also be affected by albinism, a rare genetic condition that results in little or no production of a pigment called melanin – which causes them to develop golden stripes.

Although very rare, zebras have also been spotted with spots instead of stripes!

4. Zebras spend most of their day eating

Zebras are herbivores and feed mostly by grazing on

grasses, leaves, shrubs and fallen fruit. They have strong front teeth and special digestive systems which can breakdown highly fibrous plants, twigs and even



bark. They graze for many hours each day, often spending up to 18 hours daily feeding in the wild!

They also are known to travel hundreds of miles in their herds in search of more food and water.

5. They can run pretty fast!

Zebras are equine animals, and just like horses – they can walk, trot, canter and gallop!

Even though they are mainly seen grazing and walking, they are actually capable of reaching speeds up to

40 miles per hour!

Zebras rely on this speed as well as their agility and stamina to help them outrun predators. One trick they



use, is to run in a zigzag direction to confuse other animals.



January 31

News in Pictures



Lerwick, Scotland

Members of the Up Helly Aa Jarl Squad with their Viking galley ship celebrate the influence of the Vikings in the Shetland Islands.



London, England

A chain and pendant associated with King Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon on display at the British Museum. The item was found in Warwickshire by a metal detectorist.

Gran Canaria, Canary Islands

A Red Cross member feeds a baby at Gran Carajal port after the arrival of refugees and migrants onboard a Spanish sea rescue unit's ship.

> Shalal Sijlyat Rocks, Saudi Arabia The peloton during stage 2 of the Saudi Tour 2023.



Hyderabad, India

School students scatter flowers on the statue of Mahatma Gandhi on the 75th anniversary of his death. The anniversary of Gandhi, who is widely known in India as *Bapu* (father), is also observed as Martyr's Day in the country.

Delaware, USA

A young team member takes a photo of her teammates practising during the Frost Extreme cheerleading event at the Chase Center in Wilmington.







Amsterdam, Netherlands 'The Bust', painted by Rembrandt van Rijn, is unpacked by the Hermitage Museum. More than 30 paintings from The Leiden Collection are due to arrive in Amsterdam. Under the title 'Rembrandt and contemporaries', these pieces will be exhibited to the public from February till end August.

Source : The Guardian





Melbourne, Australia Serbia's Novak Djokovic takes selfies with his supporters outside Government House after winning the Australian Open tennis Mens' Singles final against Stefanos Tsitsipas of Greece.





Zunyi City, China Folk artists play iron flowers, splashing molten iron to create fireworks,

in celebration of the lantern festival.