

## Archaeologists believe this mosaic floor found in England was part of a lavish Roman villa.



After deciding to redo the barn, Luke Irwin hit pay dirt. Just inches below his garden, he unearthed an elaborate mosaic floor. The red, white, and blue stone floor is the remains of what could be the largest Roman villa ever unearthed in England.

During an eight-day dig, archaeologists found coins, jewelry, and pottery that indicated the original Roman owners were probably wealthy people. Experts say the villa had

about 25 rooms on the first floor and was built between the years 175 and 220. They hope to keep digging to learn more about Roman England. “The site is of enormous importance,” says archaeologist David Roberts.

## Backyard Find

The urge to play ping-pong in the family barn led to an amazing discovery in Wiltshire, England.

## King Tut's Curse

More than 3,000 years ago, a boy named Tutankhamen ruled over Egypt. In 1922, the British explorer Howard Carter discovered King Tut's tomb. It was filled with treasures. The boy king's golden mask became one of the most famous objects from the ancient world.

The young pharaoh's treasures found a home in the Egyptian Museum, in Cairo. But last January, the museum admitted that workers had damaged the mask.

In 2014, after the beard broke off the mask, workers used epoxy, a strong adhesive, to glue it back on. Epoxy is fast-drying and difficult to remove. It is not normally used to fix artifacts. The bad glue job appears to have left scratches on the priceless treasure.

“Epoxy has a very high property for attaching and is used on metal or stone, but I think it wasn't suitable for an outstanding

object like Tutankhamen's golden mask,” a museum official said.

Museum officials have asked German restoration expert Christian Eckmann to help repair the damage. He is hopeful the mask can be properly restored.

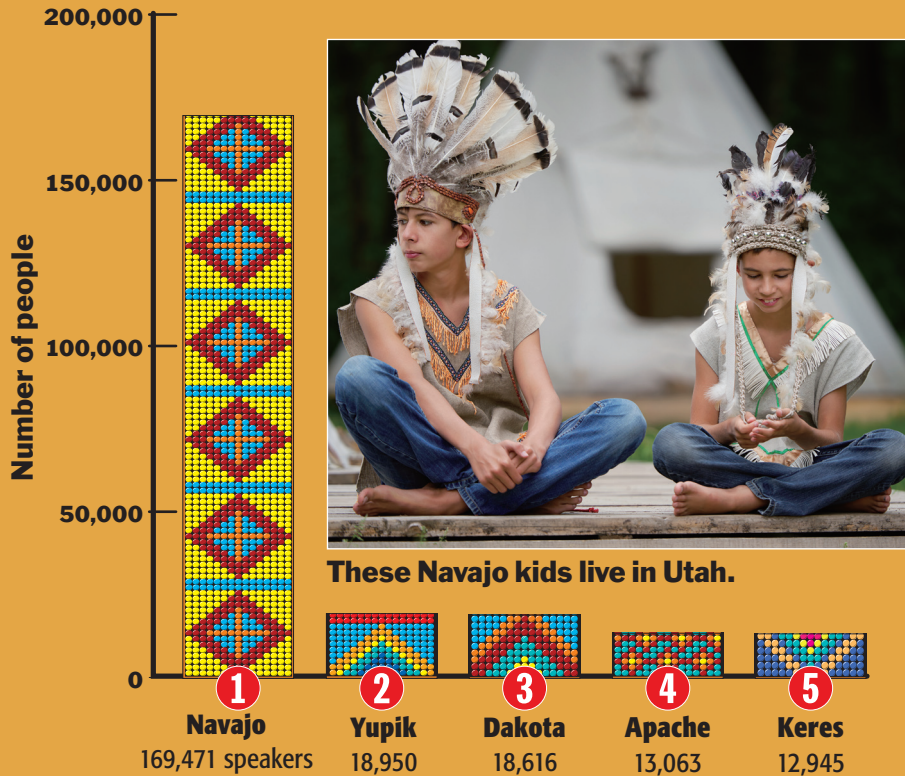
“It is a delicate operation,” he told reporters at the museum. “It has to be done very carefully, but [the damage] is **reversible**.”

**King Tutankhamen's mask is on display at the Egyptian Museum, in Cairo.**



# 5 TOP

## Most Widely Spoken Native American Languages



November is Native American Heritage Month. Many native languages are spoken in North America. These are the ones spoken by the most people in the U.S.

1. Which is the most common language?
2. How many more people speak Navajo than Apache?

SOURCE: U.S. CENSUS BUREAU



**HUMPBACK WHALE** numbers are rising in Australia.



**INDIAN RHINO** conservation has lifted the population to 3,000.



**WILD PANDA** totals rose 17% in China over 12 years.



**CALIFORNIA CONDOR** has gone from 22 in 1982 to hundreds today.

## Nature's Comebacks

Conservation efforts around the world are helping some animals make a comeback. Groups big and small are working to protect habitats,

stop illegal hunting, curb the use of dangerous pesticides, and encourage an appreciation of wildlife.

Here are four animals

that are returning from an endangered condition. They are not out of the woods just yet, but their numbers are on the rise—and that is good news.

SHUTTERSTOCK (6)



# CODE OF HONOR

The Navajo code talkers helped the U.S. defeat Japan in World War II. Seventy years later, a Japanese photographer is sharing the code talkers' story.





The U.S. entered World War II in 1941. From the start, the country had a major problem: the need to develop a military code to send secret information, like battle plans and locations. Japan's talented code breakers had already cracked many U.S. codes. Desperate for a solution, the U.S. turned for help to the Navajo, a Native American tribe in the southwestern U.S.

The Navajo language is **complicated**—and different from most other languages. At the time, there was no standard written version of the language. Other than members of the Navajo tribe, only about 30 people spoke it.

The native language was a good choice to serve as a foundation for a military code. A small group of Navajo Marines created one (see “Cracking the Code” on page 7). The code is doubly **encrypted**

and uses both Navajo and English words.

U.S. military leaders were impressed. Over the next three years, 400 Navajo troops—mostly Marines—used the code to **communicate** in battles. No Navajo message was ever decoded by the Japanese. It is still the only spoken U.S. military code that has never been broken.

The Navajo code talkers played an important role in the U.S. victory in World War II. But their work was kept secret until 1968. Even after the mission and code were **declassified**, few Americans heard about these Native American heroes.



Try the online tests for this article at [www.timeforkids.co.kr](http://www.timeforkids.co.kr)



**During World War II, Navajo code talkers used radios to send messages to troops in the field.**

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## An Unlikely and Special Bond

Kenji Kawano was born in Japan. In 1974, when he was 24, he moved to Gallup, New Mexico, to live on the Navajo reservation. He hoped to take photographs of Navajo people. One day, hitchhiking home from his job, Kawano caught a ride with a man named Carl Gorman. “His picking me up changed my life,” Kawano told TFK. Gorman was one of the 29 original Navajo code talkers.

Soon after that meeting, Kawano attended the 1975 Navajo Nation Fair, in Window Rock, Arizona, and took a group portrait of the code talkers who were there. “Since then, I’ve been taking pictures of them,” he says. “It’s been 40 years now.”

Kawano’s close relationship with the code

talkers may seem unlikely. His father fought for the Japanese Navy against the U.S. in World War II. But, Kawano says, most of the Navajos he met didn’t think of him as an enemy. “I remember Mr. Gorman said, ‘Kenji, the war is between governments,’” he says.

## Power Words

**declassify** *verb*: to officially declare no longer secret

**dwindling** *adverb*: becoming fewer in number

**encrypt** *verb*: to convert into a code



In one of Kenji Kawano’s first photographs of Navajo code talkers, veterans gather at a reunion in Window Rock, Arizona, in 1975.

KENJI KAWANO



**Kenji Kawano takes photos of Navajo veterans. He has been photographing code talkers for the past 40 years.**



COURTESY KENJI KAWANO

## End of the Road?

Today, there are only 20 Navajo code talkers alive. Although it is hard for Kawano to see their numbers **dwindling**, he is glad to have spent so much of his life with them. He is also excited about how much more Americans now know about the code talkers' contributions. "It has changed so much," he says. "I'm really happy that I'm a part of that."

Kawano has built a life for himself among the Navajo. "When I came to the reservation, it changed my life," he says. "I'm still here, and I will continue living here, and I will continue taking Navajo people's pictures."

—By Heather Price-Wright

**Think!** Why is it important to honor people who have served in the military? How can you honor them?

## Cracking the Code

To build their code, Navajos chose words in their language to stand for English military terms. Many code words involved nature.

Navajo	English	Code meaning
da-he-tih-hi	hummingbird	fighter plane
jay-sho	buzzard	bomber
ne-as-jah	owl	observation plane
ne-he-mah	our mother	America
beshe-be-cha-he	iron hat	Germany



# TYPHOON CHABA



**Flood waters overtake cars in Gyeongju on October 5.**



# Then Came the Rain

**On October 5, a powerful typhoon hit Korea's southern and southeastern coastline.**

It was the 2016 Pacific typhoon season and the Korean peninsula had pretty much been spared. Other typhoons had just passed by without much of an effect. That was until Typhoon Chaba came calling.

Chaba was the strongest typhoon to hit Korea since Typhoon *Maemi* in 2003. At around 3 a.m. on

October 5, huge waves crashed into Jeju's coastline, accompanied by torrential downpours. In just two days, Jeju got more than 650 millimeters of rain.

Twelve hours later, Chaba battered the southeastern coastline. The cities of Busan and Ulsan along with the surrounding areas were hit hard. In Ulsan, roads turned into rivers as the flooding overtook many areas of the city. The flooding from the storm caused seven deaths and an estimated 70 billion won in damages.

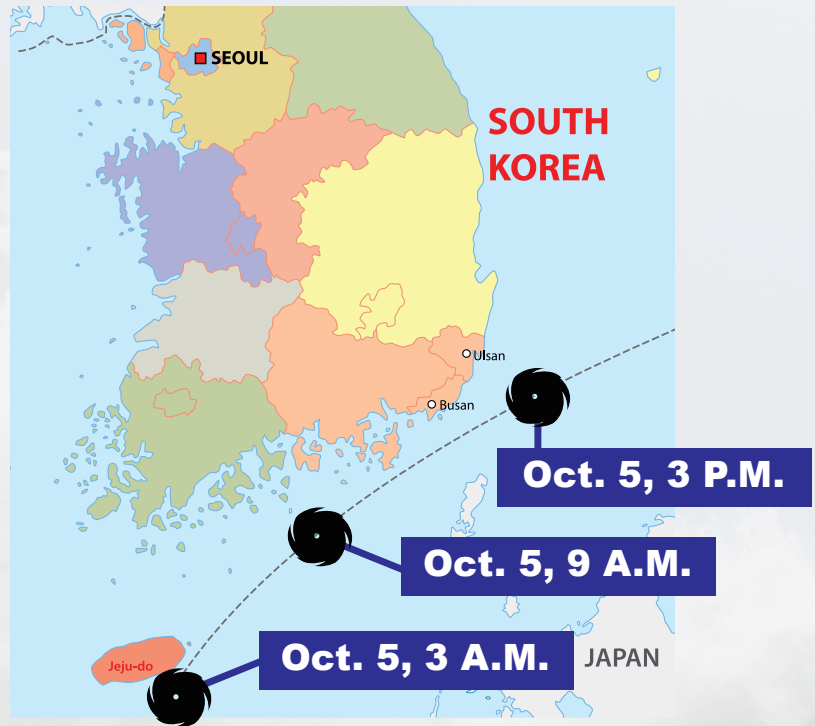




## Chaba's Course

In late September, a weak tropical depression forming near Guam caught the eye of the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA). The storm moved westward and intensified, prompting the JMA to upgrade it to a tropical storm and name it *Chaba*. Weather conditions helped create the perfect storm. Meteorologists kept a close eye on Chaba, knowing it had potential to grow.

On October 2 as it started heading northwest, the JMA officially upgraded Chaba to typhoon status. Its intensity continued to increase and its maximum wind speed was 160 k.m.h. Strong northeasterly winds helped break up the intensity of the typhoon before it slammed into Jeju in the early morning of October 5.



**In Jeju, waves crash against a coastal highway.**







The 2016 Typhoon season resulted in a total of 19 typhoons in the North Pacific Ocean. As the areas affected by the storm do their best to recover in the aftermath, the destruction caused by Chaba is a reminder of nature's power.

—By Kent Ferris

JONHARNEWS (2)

## Tropical Cyclone Intensity Scale

Tropical cyclones in the Western Pacific are officially ranked by the Japan Meteorological Agency (JMA, RSMC Tokyo). The agency locates and tracks tropical depressions that could potentially intensify into typhoons.

Category	Sustained winds
Violent Typhoon	≥105 knots ≥194 km/h
Very Strong Typhoon	85–104 knots 157–193 km/h
Typhoon	64–84 knots 118–156 km/h
Severe Tropical Storm	48–63 knots 89–117 km/h
Tropical Storm	34–47 knots 62–88 km/h
Tropical Depression	≤33 knots ≤61 km/h