

# Navajo Code Talkers

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# Introduction

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# How to secretly send a message ?

- steganography

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- cryptography

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- steganography
- cryptography

But also..

- translation of the message into an obscure language



# Code talkers appeared in the first half of 20th century

Meeting of two conditions :

- The existence of the radio and the phone
- By that time, most of the cipher machines were too slow and fragile to be used for tactical field communications



**Figure 1** – The SIGABA

Plan :

- relation between the Navajos and the US in the late of the 19th century
- how Navajo code talkers have been recruited
- study of the Navajo code.

# Navajos and US in the late of the 19th century

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- The long walk
- Boarding schools



# The long walk

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- how long it would take to get there.

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  - how long it would take to get there.
- 
- The journey lasted 18 days
  - Nearly 2000 Navajos died

# Boarding schools

around 1900 : many American Indian children were in church-operated boarding schools.



They were forced to

- speak in English
- give up their traditional clothing
- drop their traditional native names
- become Christian

# Navajos as code talkers : how they have been recruited

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- Preliminary : the code talkers during the WWI
- Pacific war and the idea of Philip Johnston
- The demonstration
- Efficiency of the Navajos code talkers

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September 1918 : During the Second Battle of the Somme, They helped to win the battle.

- After WWI, Germany sent students and anthropologists in America in order to study the various tribal dialects of American Indians.



# Pacific war and the idea of Philip Johnston

Philip Jonhston



- 1942 : he proposed to the Marine Corps that Navajos and other tribes could be recruited as code talkers.
- The major general Clayton Barney Vogel accepted to try the idea.

# The demonstration

Johnston recruited four bilingual Navajos and they went to Camp Elliott for a demonstration.

- Two of the Navajos translated in Navajo typical military field orders and sent it by radio to their companions
- The companions translated the message in english.

Example,

*"Enemy expected to make tank and dive bomber attack  
at dawn."*

becomes...

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Translation was done in 20 second instead of the 30 minutes needed by machines at that time.

- May 1942 : 29 Navajos recruit task develop a Navajo code.
- Altogether, between 375 to 420 Navajos participated to the program.

# Navajo and Navajo code

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- Why the Navajo language was a good choice
- How the code works
- Some flaws of the code
- Some evolutions of the code

## Why the Navajo language was a good choice?

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- faster than any machine at this time.
- The largest population of Native American
- Only a handful of non Navajo were able to speak this language.
- It remained mostly "unwritten".
- Complex grammar
- Extremely difficult to distinguish the language
- Imposture aren't easy to make

## A lack of military terms

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- Dictionary for common military words



NAVAJO CODES NAME OF SHIPS		
SHIPS	TOH-DINEH-IH	SEA FORCE
BATTLESHIP	LO-TSO	WHALE
AIRCRAFT	TSIDI-MOFFA-YE-HI	BIRD CARRIER
SUBMARINE	BESH-LO	IRON FISH
MINE SWEEPER	CHA	BEAVER
DESTROYER	CA-LO	SHARK
TRANSPORT	DINEH-NAY-YE-HI	MAN CARRIER
CRUISER	LO-TSO-YAZZIE	SMALL WHALE
MOSQUITO BOAT	TSE-E	MOSQUITO

<https://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2008-featured-story-archive/navajo-code-talkers/>

# How it works

- A phonetic alphabet table

A	WOL-LA-CHEE	Ant
B	NA-HASH-CHID	Badger
C	MOASI	Cat
D	CHINDI	Devil
E	AH-JAH	Ear
F	MA-E	Fox

**Figure 2** – correspondance for some letters

<https://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2008-featured-story-archive/navajo-code-talkers/>

# Evolution of the code

- The original dictionary of 211 terms has been progressively expanded to 411.
- Multiple words to spell one letter.

A	WOL-LA-CHEE	Ant
A	BE-LA-SANA	Apple
A	TSE-NILL	Axe

**Figure 3** – multiple correspondances for one letter

<https://www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2008-featured-story-archive/navajo-code-talkers/>

# Some flaws of the code

About the code itself :

- Kerckhoffs's principles aren't observed

In practice :



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About the code itself :

- Kerckhoffs's principles aren't observed
- Non uniqueness of the translations on a message.

In practice :

- On the field, different evolutions of the code appeared.
- Some battalions didn't have code talkers

## Conclusion :

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# What happen after to the Navajo

Vietnam War : Program decasified (1968)

Cause : Machine faster

Consequences : Beginning of recognition of code talkers

- 1982 : Certificate of Recognition
- 2000 : they received medals from the US Congree
- 2008 : signature of the Code talkers recognition

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But :

- Poor conditions life
- there is still some lack of respect

## Sources used

- <https://www.archives.gov/education/lessons/code-talkers>
- <https://navajocodetalkers.org/>
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