

# 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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But

- The long walk
- Boarding schools



# The long walk

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- deportation of approximately 8000 Navajo people by the government of the United States of America
- forced trek over 480km into the Bosque Redondo camp

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- why they were being relocated
- how long it would take to get there

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- 
- 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 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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- First use of native American code talkers : Cherokee

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- 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 Johnston



- 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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*"Enemy tank dive bomber expected to attack this morning."*

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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 code talkers are recruited
- 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?

- The largest population of Native American



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- Complex grammar
- Imposture aren't easy to make

## A lack of military terms

Because of a lack of military terms, a code was needed.

# A lack of military terms

Because of a lack of military terms, a code was needed.

- Dictionary for common military words



The graphic features a stylized illustration of a ship's silhouette on the right side, set against a background of radiating lines. The title 'NAVAJO CODES' is in green and 'NAME OF SHIPS' is in brown. Below the title is a table with three columns of ship names and their Navajo code names.

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

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

**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

Modern standards not respected :

- Non uniqueness of the translations of a message

On the field :



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# Some flaws of the code

Modern standards not respected :

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

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 : End of the use of Navajo code talkers

- declassification of the program (1968)

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

- Poor conditions life
  - Unemployment
  - Health problems
- There is still some lack of respect



[https://warriorpublications.files.wordpress.com/2017/11/trump\\_navajo.jpg?w=604](https://warriorpublications.files.wordpress.com/2017/11/trump_navajo.jpg?w=604)

## Sources used

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