



**Welcome
To My Presentation**

NAVAJO CODE TALKERS

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C



- American Indians did not obtain U.S citizenship until 1924.
- They were considered wards of the states and were denied various basic rights such as:
 - ❖ to travel and to visit other tribes
 - ❖ to do off reservation activities.
 - ❖ to hunt
 - ❖ to fish



The Long Walk- Hwéeldi

- The indigenous culture was fundamentally crushed.
- Inheritance of indigenous lives and spirits were under severe threats.
- The slaughtering, forced relocation, cultural assimilation, unjust treatment, The long walk, the Navajo Treaty of 1868
- Distance: The march was approximately 300 miles long.

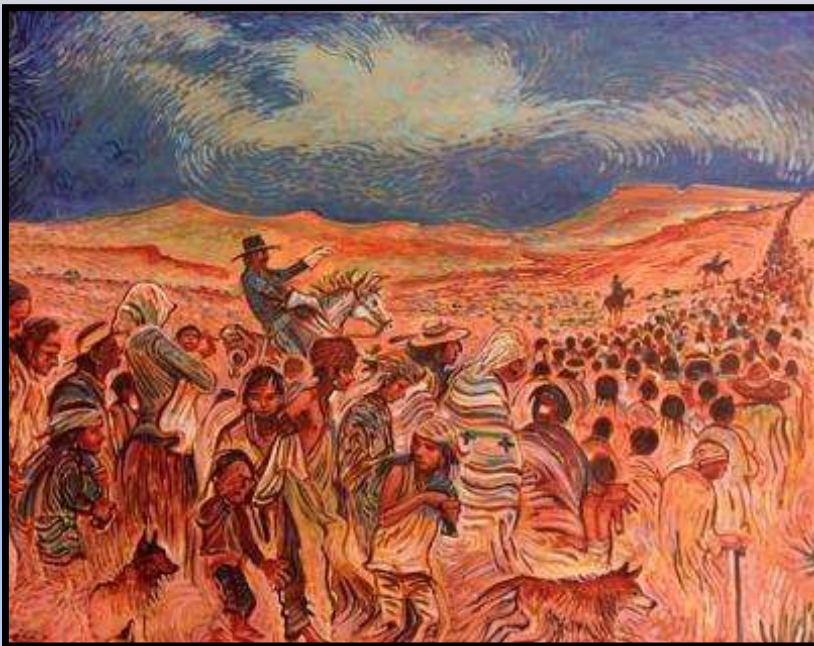
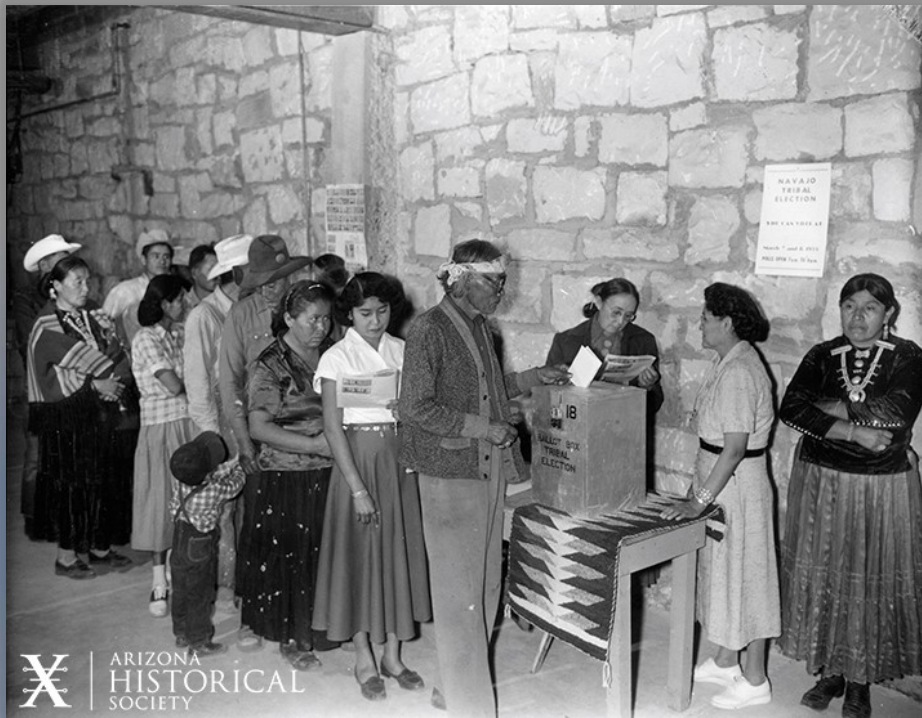


Photo: NM Department of cultural affairs Media Center

The Right to Vote!

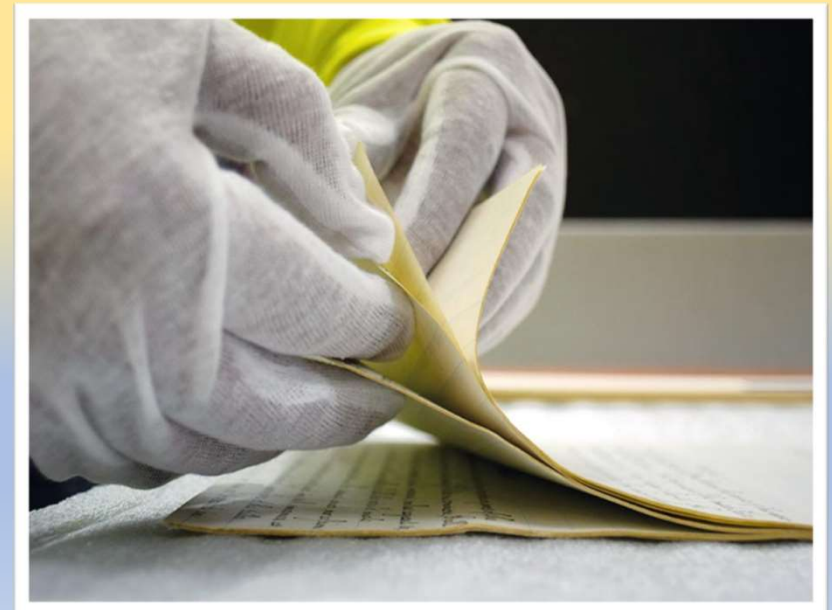
This historic day, July 15, 1948, after decades at battle to ensure the constitutional right to vote, a decision by the Supreme Court of Arizona granted American Indians the right to vote.



Treaty with the Navajo - 1868

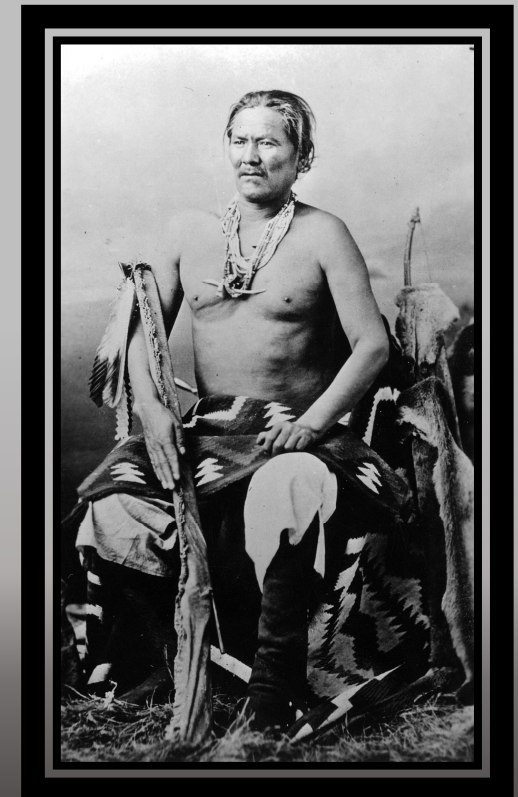
Naaltsoos Sání

- This treaty (also known as the treaty of Bosque Redondo, was signed on June 1st, 1868.
- The treaty was signed by 29 Navajo headmen and 10 officers of the U.S Army.
- The terms of the treaty and it's mutual acceptance brought to an end a tragic 4 year period of suffering, hardship, deprivation and exile of the Navajo Tribe from their usual tribal area of detain at Fort Sumner, NM (about 400 miles away from ancestral homeland).



What it means to live as Navajo Diné

- United states was actively and aggressively removing tribal communities to Indian Territory
- All young Navajo children had to enroll in education commemorate the way of practices and teaching had to be changed.
- This agreement stipulates relinquish all rights to occupy any territory outside the reservation.
- Right to hunt on any lands
- Not to oppose any railroad construction
- No opposition to the military post or establishments
- Not to attack any persons or home or traveling





Philip Johnston Adiits'a'ii

- Son of a missionary to the Navajo tribe, was fluent in the language, having lived among the Navajos for 24 years.
- He believed that the use by the Marine Corps of Navajo as a code language in voice (radio and wire) transmission could guarantee communications security.
- February 28, 1942: Four Navajos that lived in the Los Angeles area demonstrated to marine staff officers who composed simulated field combat messages which were handed to a Navajo, who then translated it into tribal dialect and transmitted it to another Navajo on the other end of the line. The second Indian then translated it back into perfect English and in the same form which had been provided originally with in 20 seconds.
- May 1942 recruitment began of at least 200 Navajos went under basic boot camp in San Diego at Camp Pendleton. HIGHLY CLASSIFIED
- August 1943 Marine recruiting teams were sent to the Navajo territory and central recruitment office was set up at Fort Wingate, New Mexico.



JOE KIEYOOMIA (P.O.W.)



Army Sgt. Joe Kieyoomia was captured by Japanese forces in 1942 as the Philippines fell to the Japanese war machine.

Unfortunately for him, that was the start of 43 months of captivity that began with the infamous Bataan Death March and only ended with the surrender of Japan.

During his time of capture he was asked to decipher the code but even him being a Navajo couldn't understand what the code meant. He mentioned that all they are transmitting is about eggs so they must be having breakfast not knowing the eggs meant bomb.

Kieyoomia passed away in 1997 at the age of 77.

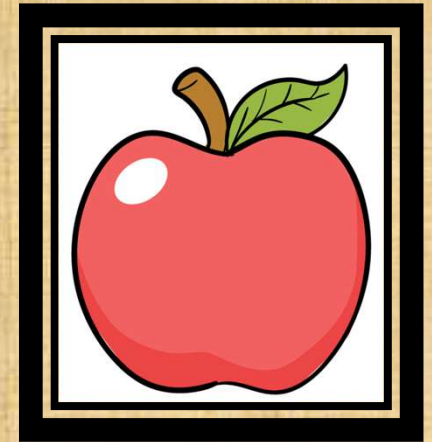
Coding Examples



APPLE

Bilasa'ana – in Navajo

Manzana – in Spanish



<u>Letter</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Navajo word</u>
A	Apple	bilasa'ana
A	Ant	Wola chee
A	axe	tсенill

- Only 3 letters each of the alphabet use in radio transmission.
- Only 1 assigned word used in message then another assigned word is selected for usage.

H I L L 123

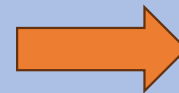
<u>Letter</u>	<u>Translation</u>	<u>Navajo word</u>
H	Horse	Lin
H	Hair	Tse-Gah
H	Hat	Cha
I	Ice	Tkin
I	Itch	Yeh-hes
I	Intestine	Achi
L	Lamb	Dibeh Yazie
L	Leg	Ah-jad
L	Lion	Nash Doie Tso



How to shorten the code make it compact.

Horse- I L L

123



This is same in Navajo Language **NO** Change.

English- SICK Horse
Navajo- Lin da atsqah



The picture above shows the uniform our Navajo Code Talkers wore.

- The cap was suppose to be turquoise to represent the sky the company no longer sold turquoise caps so, the Code Talkers decided to make the cap red since USMC uses that same color.
- Their yellow shirt stands for yellow corn pollen.
- The beige pants represent sand/ground.





- Finally, in 2000, the United States Congress passed legislation to honor the Navajo Code Talkers and provided them with special gold and silver Congressional Medals. The gold medals were for the original twenty-nine Navajos that developed the code, and the silver medals for those that served later in the program.
- The Congressional Gold Medal is the highest civilian award given by the United States Congress, awarded to persons who have made a major and long-standing impact on American history and culture. Congress can decide to award the medal through legislative action.



In 2000, a Navajo Code Talker was introduced.

This 12-inch G.I. Joe figure - the Navajo Code Talker- says seven different phrases in Navajo Code and English. The figure is equipped with a camouflage-covered helmet, a web belt, a hand phone set, a backpack radio, an M-1 rifle, a shirt, pants, and boots.

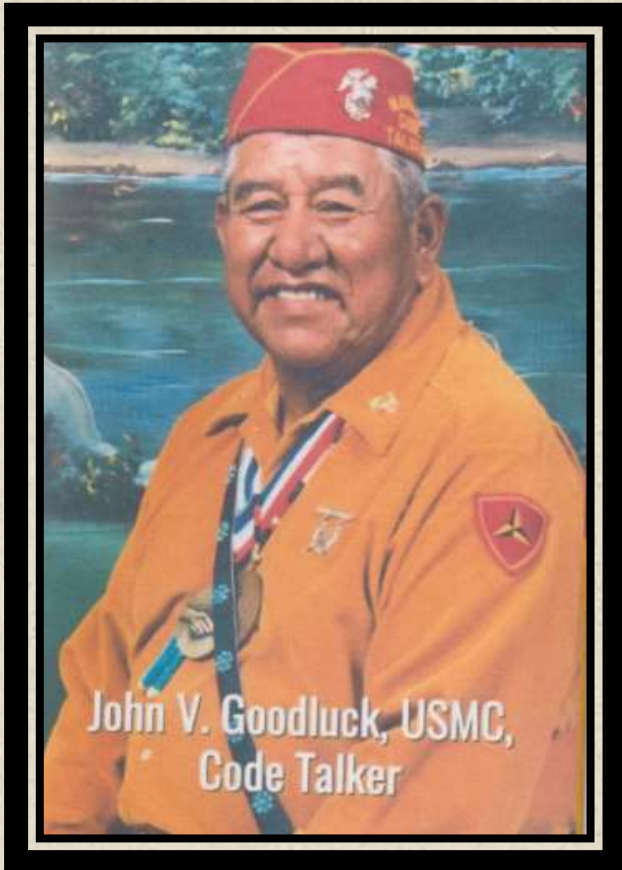
This set includes an iron-on Navajo Code Talker patch and a laminated list of code phrases.



President Ronald Reagan proclaimed August 14 as National Navajo Code Talkers Day in 1982. The day honors the Navajo Nation and the Native Americans who served as radio code talkers in the Marine Corps during World War II.



The Navajo Code Talkers program was declassified during Reagan's administration



Born 03/15/1924
LUKACHUKAI, AZ

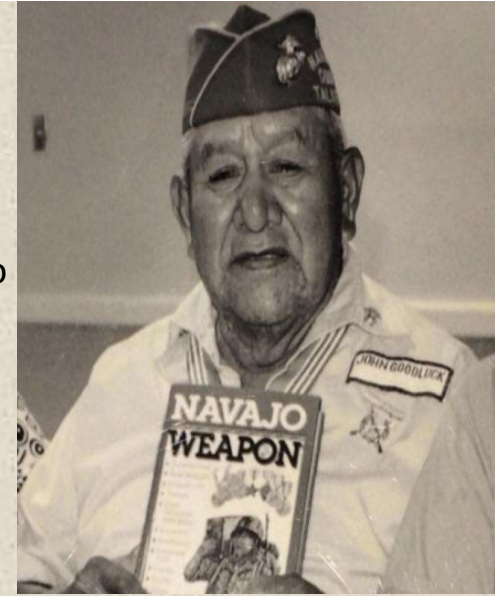
Deceased 04/01/2000

Rank:
PFC

Service Branch:
03/26/1943 – 12/13/1945 USMC

Specialty:
Military Service Obligation MSO Signal Unit - Navajo

Campaign:
Guadalcanal, Bougainville, Guam, Iwo Jima



SIGNIFICANT DUTY STATIONS:

- 3RD MARINE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE, PLATOON 297
- NAVAJO CODE TALKERS SCHOOL, CAMP PENDLETON, CA

SIGNIFICANT CITATION AWARDS:

- COMBAT ACTION RIBBON
- NAVY PRESIDENTIAL UNIT CITATION (2)
- NAVY UNIT COMMENDATION
- AMERICAN CAMPAIGN MEDAL
- ASIATIC-PACIFIC CAMPAIGN MEDAL W/STARS
- WORLD WAR II VICTORY MEDAL
- CONGRESSIONAL SILVER MEDAL



Thank you for listening
to my presentation

Any
Questions