

Primary Sources

1. "An Unbreakable Code." Performance by Peter MacDonald Sr., *YouTube*, U.S. Dept. of Veterans Affairs, 18 Feb. 2020, youtu.be/QmiqnAQTTCI. This video helps me understand the code even better because an actual Navajo Code Talker translated an example of the code.

2. Officer, Commanding. "Code Talkers." *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, 23 Jan. 1919, www.archives.gov/research/native-americans/military/code-talkers.html. It helps me understand where this idea of code talker originated. Before the Navajo code talkers, the Choctaw tribe was used during World War I. This also helps me understand the difference they faced. The Choctaw had more difficulties but efficiently transmitted the message.

3. Vogel, Clayton B. "Memorandum from Commander General Clayton B. Vogel to the Commandant, U.S. Marine Corps, Regarding Enlistment of Navajo Indians." *DocsTeach*, 6 Mar. 1942, www.docsteach.org/documents/6207442/detail. The source is about Commander General Clayton B sharing his observations of the Navajo tribe to the Commandant. He describes their abilities and the steps taken to communicate. The general proved their efficiency by stating that they learned fast key words, and were their only option.

4. Billison, Sam. "WWII Reunion: Navajo Code Talkers 1." *The Library of Congress*, 2004, www.loc.gov/item/webcast-8185. 3 Navajo code talkers talk about their experience in war, and how they felt about the Pearl Harbor bombing. They were affected by the thought that Japan had conflicts with the US. They were mostly on Navajo land and didn't receive much of the outside communication. They were confused and wanted to help.

Secondary Sources

4. Dave W. "American Indian Code Talkers: The National WWII Museum: New Orleans." *The National WWII Museum | New Orleans*, The National World War II Museum, 14 Aug. 2017, www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/american-indian-code-talkers. This source is going more in-depth with the code itself. It gave more information that includes numbers. It helped explain how important and private the code was. The code talkers weren't able to tell anyone about how the code worked, even to their family members.

5. "Schupman, Edwin. "Code Talking." *Code Talking - Native Words Native Warriors*, 2007, americanindian.si.edu/education/codetalkers/html/chapter4.html." This source continues to talk about all of the background information and facts about the topic. This source explains many different categories in a deeper way.

There are sections that talk about the recruitment and training, constructing the code, creating special code words, sending messages in the code, the locations served in World War II, etc.

6. Staff, HistoryNet. "Codemakers: History of the Navajo Code Talkers."

HistoryNet, HistoryNet, 1 Dec. 2017,

www.historynet.com/world-war-ii-navajo-code-talkers.htm.

The source talks about the doubts the commander had on the Navajo. They didn't believe in Johnston until they tested the Navajo. The Navajo were successful in this task.

7. "Greenspan, Jesse. "How Native American Code Talkers Pioneered a New Type of Military Intelligence." *History.com*, A&E Television Networks, 29 May 2014, www.history.com/news/world-war-is-native-american-code-talkers"

This source is talking about the many other tribes that were recruited in World War II along with the Navajo. It also talked about how advanced the Navajo code talkers were. The code talkers were gaining lots of importance over time.

8. Gohn, Sandi. "How Navajo Code Talker Marines Used Their Indigenous Language to Help Win World War II." *United Service Organizations*, The USO, 10 Oct. 2019,

www.uso.org/stories/2511-how-navajo-code-talker-marines-used-their-indigenous-language-to-help-win-world-war-ii.

The source mentions the strength of this code. It was never broken. Also, the Navajo never got recognized for their work until years later.

9. Rosenberg, Jennifer. "How Did the Navajo Code Talkers Help the Allies Win WWII?" *ThoughtCo*, Feb. 1997, www.thoughtco.com/navajo-code-talkers-1779993.

The source talks about Johnson's contribution to the idea of the Navajo Code Talkers. He made the codes more secretive, he would change the words. The Navajo received bad treatment when their land was stolen but still helped the US when they most needed it.

10. "Legacy of the Navajo Code Talkers (U.S. National Park Service)." *National Parks Service*, U.S. Department of the Interior, 13 Aug. 2018, www.nps.gov/articles/navajo-code-talkers.htm.

It talks about the union between the marines and Navajo. Johnston had an important contribution to making this happen. He believed in them.

11. Townsend, Kenneth William. *Navajo Code Talker*, 2000, navajopeople.org/navajo-code-talker.htm.

The source is about the Navajos' efficiency and their success in communication. The Navajo were tested and proved to be successful.

12. Office of the Director of National Intelligence, N/A, and Jessica Paris. "1942: Navajo Code Talkers." *Home*, oAD, www.intelligence.gov/index.php/people/barrier-breakers-in-history/453-navajo-code-talkers.

The source describes the importance and details of the Navajo Code talkers. It

mentions what they had to do and the time available they had. For instance, in 20 seconds they had the opportunity to translate 3 lines of English.

13. "Demma, Vincent H. "Navajo Code Talkers." *Dictionary of American History*, edited by Stanley I. Kutler, 3rd ed., vol. 6, Charles Scribner's Sons, 2003, pp. 17-18. *Gale In Context: High School*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/CX3401802907/SUIC?u=ont12443&sid=SUIC&xid=17cf52af>. Accessed 19 Oct. 2020"

This source helps with my project because it helps me have a better understanding of the time it happened and its impact. I definitely found the fact about Philip Johnston, the son of a missionary to the Navajos, coming up with the idea of using the Navajo tribesmen to send private messages very intriguing but useful. It also helps me prove my thesis of the Navajo Code Talkers being very important in the War.

14. Lowe, Sam. "Navajo Code Talker's." *Discover Navajo*, 2008, www.discovernavajo.com/navajo-code-talkers-sam-lowes.aspx. The idea from the Navajo came from Johnston who knew the Navajo language. The Navajo Code Talkers had to fight for their recognition. Weren't allowed to tell anyone for years.

15. Silversmith, Dennis Wagner, and Shondiin. "Navajo Code Talkers Helped Defeat Japanese Forces in the Pacific." *The Enquirer*, The Republic | *Azcentral.com*, 20 Jan. 2019, www.cincinnati.com/story/news/2019/01/20/navajo-code-talker-facts-unbreakable-code/2627733002/.

Johnston proved that the Navajo were capable through showing a practice. When they accepted recruiting Navajo they had to speak both English and Navajo, also go through a 7-week training.

16. "Navajo Code Talkers Play Instrumental Role in World War II." *Historic U.S. Events*, Gale, 2017. *Gale In Context: High School*, <https://link.gale.com/apps/doc/BT2359030532/SUIC?u=ont12443&sid=SUIC&xid=2c45768f>. Accessed 21 Sept. 2020.

It talks about the impact and importance they had in World War II. It gives a detailed summary of the code talkers and their great impact on history and specifically, World War II. It also talks about the many different types of people that were code talkers or when they used it and how they used it.

17. "Navajo Code Talkers and the Unbreakable Code." *Central Intelligence Agency*, Central Intelligence Agency, 16 Nov. 2016, www.cia.gov/news-information/featured-story-archive/2008-featured-story-archive/navajo-code-talkers/

This source is focused on the Code Talkers themselves and their code. There were actually dictionaries and translations of the actual code. The source also explained how the Navajo Code Talkers were honored and acknowledged.

18. Silversmith, Shondiin. "Navajo Code Talkers Created an Unbreakable Code. It Helped Win World War II." *The Arizona Republic*, The Republic | Azcentral.com, 31 Jan. 2020, www.azcentral.com/story/news/local/arizona/2018/07/11/navajo-code-talker-facts-unbreakable-code/460262002/.

The source mentions how and why the code talkers were chosen, and important. It also talks about the origin of using code talkers to communicate during the war and the requirements. Also how they developed an alphabet, and terms on the radio.

19. "Navajo Code Talkers: World War II Fact Sheet." *Naval History and Heritage Command*, Navy & Marine Corps WWII Commemorative Committee, 16 Apr. 2020, www.history.navy.mil/research/library/online-reading-room/title-list-alphabetically/n/code-talkers.html.

The source explains how the idea of code talkers became. Including, the tests they had to prove to demonstrate their ability. Johnston was influenced by this idea when he knew the Choctaw were used as code talkers during World War II.

20. "Prologue Magazine Article Tells Story of World War II Navajo 'Code Talkers.'" *National Archives and Records Administration*, National Archives and Records Administration, 2002, www.archives.gov/press/press-releases/2002/nr02-64.html?_ga=2.1724017.1787889867.1603389315-1429631641.1603389315.

This source gives a brief summary of the Code Talkers but it still informed me of facts I did not know. It included the specific years that the code was used during battle. The source also included the year that the secrecy of the code was revealed.

21. Lib, Pima, and Many Nations. "Remembering the Amazing Sacrifices of Navajo Code Talkers." *Pima County Public Library*, 9 Aug. 2019, www.library.pima.gov/blogs/post/remembering-the-amazing-sacrifices-of-navajo-code-talkers/.

The Marine feared using Native Americans because after World War II the Germans studied their languages. The Navajo language was completely unknown and they were speedy and precise. The Navajo were perfect for the job.

22. n/a, n/a. "The Last of the Navajo Code Talkers." *KNAU Arizona Public Radio*, OAD, www.knau.org/post/last-navajo-code-talkers.

This is an interview about an actual code talker named Nez. He talks about his experience, and how they faced traumatic things and racism.

23. Lerner, Adrienne Wilmoth. "." *Encyclopedia of Espionage, Intelligence, and Security*. . Encyclopedia.com. 16 Oct. 2020. ." *Encyclopedia.com*, Encyclopedia.com, 13 Dec. 2020, www.encyclopedia.com/literature-and-arts/language-linguistics-and-literary-terms/language-and-linguistics/native-american-code-talkers.

The Navajo were quick and could translate messages in minutes. As they proved their success in communication more and more Navajo were recruited.

**24. Bowman, Craig. "Voting Rights of Navajo Code Talkers." *WAR HISTORY ONLINE*, 1 July 2014,
www.warhistoryonline.com/war-articles/voting-rights-navajo-code-talkers.html.
The source mentions what happened to the Navajo code talker veterans. They still didn't receive good treatment or voting rights. The Navajo not only fought for the US but had to fight the US for their rights.**

**25. Noll, J.G. "9 Things Every American Should Know About the Navajo Code Talkers." *Military.com*, 2020,
www.military.com/history/9-things-every-american-should-know-about-navajo-code-talkers.html.
The most important facts are explained. From the idea that came from Johnson. Also, the discriminations the Navajo faces. Their work wasn't recognized for many years.**