

NOVEMBER 2010 | Luke AFB Library

# FALL PROGRAMS

**HAPPY HOLIDAYS!! LIBRARY  
CLOSED ON NOVEMBER 11 & 25.**



## November Children's Preschool Story Time

**November 4 – Celebrate Our  
Veterans!**

**November 11 – Veteran's Day.  
Library is closed.**

**November 18 – Thanksgiving  
Stories.**

**November 25 – Closed for  
Thanksgiving.**

**Baby Time: Tuesday at 9:30**

**Toddler Time: Wednesday at 9:30**

## LIBRARY LINK

Luke AFB Library & Information  
Center

7424 N HOMER DR, BLDG 219  
LUKE AFB, AZ 85309  
623-856-7191  
FAX 623-935-2023

Library catalog:

<http://library.lukeevents.com>

### NOV. 4 BOOK DISCUSSION GROUP

GUEST SPEAKER: **Doug Hickins**

Doug will introduce and share genealogical, historical, and cultural information about the characters and places described in Willa Cather's book **My Antonia**. This is a semi-autobiographical novel, based on actual people, locations and events in frontier Nebraska. Meeting is at 1:30 p.m. on November 4 in the Base Library. Everyone Welcome.



### Hours:

Monday through Thursday 10:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.

Friday 10:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.

Saturday and Sunday 10:00 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

Closed Federal Holidays.

Open on Goal Day Monday's from 12:00 to 6:00 p.m.

## American Indian Heritage Month



Each year from October 15 through November 15, all Americans celebrate the contributions of Native Americans to our culture and heritage. What started at the turn of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century as an effort to gain a day of recognition for the significant contributions the first Americans made to the establishment and growth of the U.S. has resulted in a whole month being designated

for that purpose.

***Visit the Luke Library all month to see the cultural display sponsored by the base American Indian Heritage Committee.***

## NAVAJO CODE TALKERS



Guadalcanal, Tarawa, Peleliu, Iwo Jima: the Navajo code talkers took part in every assault the U.S. Marines conducted in the Pacific from 1942 to 1945. They served in all Marine divisions, transmitting messages by telephone and radio in their native language—a code that the Japanese never broke.

The idea to use Navajo for secure communications came from Philip Johnston, the son of a missionary to the Navajos and one of the few non-Navajos who spoke the language fluently. Johnston, reared on the Navajo reservation, was a [World War I](#) veteran who knew of the military's search for a code that would

withstand all attempts to decipher it. He also knew that Native American languages—notably [Choctaw](#)—had been used in World War I to encode messages.

Johnston believed Navajo answered the military requirement for an undecipherable code because Navajo is an unwritten language of extreme complexity. Its syntax and tonal qualities, not to mention dialects, make it unintelligible to anyone without extensive exposure and training. It has no alphabet or symbols, and is spoken only on the Navajo lands of the American Southwest.

Early in 1942, Johnston met with Major General Clayton B. Vogel, the commanding general of Amphibious Corps, Pacific Fleet, and his staff to convince them of the Navajo language's value as code. Johnston staged tests under simulated combat conditions, demonstrating that Navajos could encode, transmit, and decode a three-line English message in 20 seconds. Convinced, Vogel recommended to the commandant of the Marine Corps that the Marines recruit 200 Navajos.

In May 1942, the first 29 Navajo recruits attended boot camp. Then, at Camp Pendleton, Oceanside, California, this first group created the Navajo code. They developed a dictionary and numerous words for military terms. The dictionary and all code words had to be memorized during training. Once a Navajo code talker completed his training, he was sent to a Marine unit deployed in the Pacific theater.

When a Navajo code talker received a message, what he heard was a string of seemingly unrelated Navajo words. The code talker first had to translate each Navajo word into its English equivalent. Then he used only the first letter of the English equivalent in spelling. Thus, the Navajo words "wol-la-chee" (ant), "be-la-sana" (apple) and "tse-nill" (axe) all stood for the letter "a." One way to say the word "Navy" in Navajo code would be "tsah (needle) wol-la-chee (ant) ah-keh-di-glini (victor) tsah-ah-dzoh (yucca)."

Not all words had to be spelled out letter by letter. The developers of the original code assigned Navajo words to represent about 450 frequently used military terms that did not exist in the Navajo language. Several examples: "besh-lo" (iron fish) meant "submarine," "dah-he-tih-hi" (hummingbird) meant "fighter plane" and "debeh-li-zine" (black street) meant "squad."

Praise for their skill, speed and accuracy accrued throughout the war. At Iwo Jima, Major Howard Connor, 5th Marine Division signal officer, declared, "Were it not for the Navajos, the Marines would never have taken Iwo Jima." Connor had six Navajo code talkers working around the clock during the first two days of the battle. Those six sent and received more than 800 messages, all without error.

The Japanese, who were skilled code breakers, remained baffled by the Navajo language. The Japanese chief of intelligence, Lieutenant General Seizo Arisue, said that while they were able to decipher the codes used by the U.S. Army and Army Air Corps, they never cracked the code used by the Marines.

### **Department of Defense Honors Navajo Veterans**

Long unrecognized because of the continued value of their language as a security classified code, the Navajo code talkers of World War II were honored for their contributions to defense on Sept. 17, 1992, at the Pentagon, Washington, D.C.

## **NEW MATERIALS**

### ***Adult Non-Fiction***

**387.70973 FAR**

**FAR AIM 2010: Federal Aviation Regulations Aeronautical Information Manual.**

344.73079 FRE Freyer, Tony Allan. Little Rock on Trial: Cooper v. Aaron and School Desegregation.

342.73044 HAN Hansen, Victor M. The Case for Congress: Separation of Powers and the War on Terror.

363.325 HOW Howie, Luke. Terrorism, the Worker and the City: Simulations and Security in a Time of Terror.

346.7307 LEO Leonard, Robin. Solve Your Money Troubles: Debt, Credit & Bankruptcy.

344.7301 REP Repa, Barbara Kate. Your Rights in the Workplace.

975.503 VIR Virginia at War, 1864.

## ***Children***

E BEECROFT Beecroft, Simon. Star Wars: Death Star Battles.

E BROOKE Brooke, Samantha. Mind Your Manners.

E CHILD Child, Lauren. I Can Do Anything That's Everything All on My Own.

E HAPKA Hapka, Cathy. Meet the Dragons.

E HARIMANN Harimann, Sierra. Momma Mix-up.

E MARZOLLO Marzollo, Jean. I Spy a Skeleton.

E MCNAMARA McNamara, Margaret. Picking Apples.

E MEADOWS Meadows, Daisy. The Rainbow Fairies.

E SKIPPYJON Skippyjon Jones: The Great Bean Caper.

E SOLLINGER Sollinger, Emily. Dora Celebrates Earth Day!

E THALER Thaler, Mike. The Class Pet from the Black Lagoon.

## ***Juvenile/Young Adult***

JF BALLIETT Balliett, Blue. The Calder game.

JF BEARD Beard, George. The adventures of Ook and Gluk, Kung-fu Cavemen from the Future.

JF CIMINERA Ciminera, Siobhan. A Hero Called the Hulk.

JF DRAPER Draper, Sharon. Sassy: The Birthday Storm.

JF KRULIK Krulik, Nancy E. Super Burp!

JF PERELMAN Perelman, Helen. Under the Stars (High School Musical).

JF VALOIS Valois, Rob. The Holocron Heist.

YAF BEDDOR Beddor, Frank. The Looking Glass Wars.

YAF CLARE Clare, Cassandra. City of Glass (Mortal Instruments series).

YAF MYERS Myers, Walter Dean. Fallen Angels.

YAF O'BRIEN O'Brien, Robert C. Z for Zachariah.

***Libraries will get you through times of no money better than money will get you through times of no libraries.***