

Classification: ~~CONFIDENTIAL//REL TO USA, FVEY~~

(U//~~FOUO~~) 17 May 2010 CLArion

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(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

1. Needed: Nominations
2. Friday Fun Fillers (for a Monday)
3. It May Not Be Funny in English.....
4. Presidential Language Trivia
5. 1811 Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue
6. First Heard (or Maybe Not)

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CLArion Editor

(U) 1. Needed: Nominations

(~~C//REL~~) (Editor's Note: Below are two items about CLA awards. The first one is about the submission process and the second one, submitted by CLA Chair [REDACTED], is more details about the awards. Since the deadline is FAST APPROACHING, I urge managers, supervisors, etc. to ACT FAST. Since these awards are hard to win, you can really make somebody's day (and career) by nominating him/her. Thanks. [REDACTED])

(U) 2010 CLA Language Analysis Awards nominations SUSPENSE: 4 June 2010

(U) Each year, the CLA presents four awards to recognize extraordinary, long-term accomplishment by civilian and military language analysts worldwide. The awards are named after four giants in the cryptologic language field and are given as follows:

Dr. Sydney Jaffe Award, originally established 1972, for long-term civilians  
Captain Joseph J. Rochefort Award, established 1989, for long-term military  
Mr. Norman Wild Award, established 2003, for mid-career civilians  
Colonel Alva B. Lasswell Award, established 2003, for mid-career military

(U) All NSA and Service Cryptologic Component (SCC) language analysts worldwide are eligible (civilian and military). Language analysts from other agencies may be nominated but they will be judged on the basis of their cryptologic language accomplishments.

(U) As a general rule, mid-career award nominees should have at least 7-12 years of cryptologic language service. The long-term awards are intended for those past mid-career and up to retirement.

(U) To ask a question or get advice on preparing a nomination, please contact either:

(U//~~FOUO~~) [REDACTED] Secure: 963-3140

(~~C//REL TO USA, FVEY~~) [REDACTED] Secure: 963-8938

(U//~~FOUO~~) Go CLA and click on "Awards" on the left side for additional information and examples of nominations.

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(U) Each year, as part of its mission to promote excellence in the cryptologic language field, the Crypto-Linguistic Association (CLA) presents four non-monetary awards to recognize extraordinary, long-term accomplishment by civilian and military language analysts worldwide (Jaffe, Rochefort, Wild, and Lasswell). For the past two years, no nominations have been made for the Rochefort Award (which was established in 1989 for long-term military personnel). It is the military parallel for the Jaffe Award. I have included his biography at the end of the e-mail.

(U) As the 2009-2010 Chair of the Crypto-Linguistic Association and as a military retiree, I know there is a military member out there who is not only eligible, but deserving of a nomination for this prestigious award. Please canvas your respective military populations and find that outstanding cryptologic language analyst whose accomplishments have set him or her apart from peers. At this level of competition, it is not enough to be an outstanding solo performer; the successful nominee must also be a force multiplier through mentoring, training, and leadership, and almost always in a variety of areas and/or disciplines.

(U) All military NSA and Service Cryptologic Component (SCC) language analysts worldwide are eligible. Language analysts from other agencies may be nominated but they will be judged on the basis of their cryptologic language accomplishments. As a general rule, the long-term award is intended for those past-mid career (12-15 years) all the way up to those who are about to retire. This award does not replace nor is it given in lieu of established incentive and awards programs. It is presented by CLA to highlight linguistic accomplishments. Therefore, any NSA/CSS or SCC awardees are eligible for the CLA awards on the basis of the same performance.

(U) Type "go CLA" in your web browser for more details and examples. Nominations should reflect extraordinary accomplishments that advanced the cryptologic language mission in one or more of the following areas/fields:

- Production, transcription, translation, analysis, or reporting from one or more languages
- Collection or target development that is language-based
- Management of language operations
- Language training, including curriculum or course development
- Development of improved equipment, systems, or procedures
- Language and linguistic research, lexicography, creation of working aids
- Computers and language; e.g., computational linguistics, computer processing, machine-assisted translation, etc.
- Contributions to the morale, effectiveness, professional development, prestige, or advancement of language analysts

**BIOGRAPHY:** Captain Joseph John Rochefort was a major figure in the U.S. Navy's cryptologic and intelligence developments from 1925 to 1947. He headed the Navy's fledgling cryptanalytic organization in the 1920s and provided singularly superb cryptologic support to the U.S. fleet during World War II, leading to victory in the war in the Pacific. At the end of his career (1942-1946), Rochefort successfully headed the Pacific Strategic Intelligence Group in Washington.

Rochefort was born in 1898 and enlisted in the navy in 1918. He was commissioned an ensign after graduation from the Stevens Institute of Technology. Rochefort's tours ashore included cryptanalytic training under both Captain Laurance Safford and Agnes Meyer Driscoll in 1925; a stint as second chief of the Department of Naval Communications' newly created cryptanalytic organization, OP-20-G, from 1926 to 1929; training in the Japanese language from 1929 to 1932; and a two-year intelligence assignment in the Eleventh Naval District, San Diego, from 1936 to 1938. Until 1941, Rochefort spent nine years in cryptologic or intelligence-related assignments and fourteen years at sea with the U.S. fleet in positions of increasing responsibility.

In early 1941, Laurance Safford, again chief of OP-20-G in Washington, sent Rochefort to Hawaii to become Officer in Charge (OIC) of Station Hypo in Pearl Harbor. The reasons for Rochefort's appointment were obvious: he was an expert Japanese linguist, an experienced and very talented intelligence analyst, and a trained cryptanalyst.

Rochefort hand-picked many of Hypo's augmentees, and it contained the Navy's best cryptanalysts, traffic analysts, and linguists, including Thomas Dyer, Wesley A. (Ham) Wright, Joseph Finnegan, General Alva Lasswell, Thomas Huckins, and Jack Williams.

After the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor, Rochefort and the Station Hypo experts were eventually able to read enough of Japanese naval communications to provide daily intelligence reports and assessments regarding Japanese force disposition and intentions. During the peak month of May 1942, Rochefort reviewed, analyzed, and reported on as many as 140 decrypted messages per day. These reports went directly to the highest-ranking fleet commanders.

The most significant cryptologic success was the timely and accurate support provided by Rochefort and his unit surrounding the Battle of Midway, considered by many to be the turning point of the war in the Pacific. Station Hypo provided accurate and timely intelligence reports for the rest of the Pacific War; these reports were used by the most senior navy officers for strategic and tactical decisions.

Rochefort died in 1976. In 1986, he posthumously received the President's National Defense Service Medal, the highest military award during peacetime, for his support to the Battle of Midway.

I look forward to seeing this year's write-ups .

[Redacted]  
Chair, Crypto-Linguistic Association  
Associate Directorate for Education and Training  
NSTS 968-7281 [Redacted]  
[Redacted]

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(b) (3) - P.L. 86-36

2. Friday Fun Fillers (for a Monday)

--Esperanto:

Billings George Sargis (former) supposedly fluent in it

--Billionaire George Soros is (or was) supposedly fluent in it  
--The Ayatollah Khomeini was once a supporter of it (but changed his mind later)  
--It was once the official language of the short-lived (if even that) nation of Rose Island  
--Members of the Esperanto community were targeted for elimination by the Nazis (partly because of the language's Jewish connections)

Others:

--Klingon was originally based on the Native American languages of the Northwest (Washington, Oregon, etc.). The founder, Marc Okrand (who was a CLA Banquet speaker) had a background in these languages.

--Speaking of Native American languages; Stephen du Ponceau was commissioned by Thomas Jefferson to study them. His conclusion was that they were a lot more sophisticated than originally thought. He also was one of the very first to argue that Chinese characters represent sounds rather than ideas (he reached this conclusion by noticing that Vietnamese had Chinese sounding words but used its own alphabet). His views were not accepted at the time.

Speaking of Chinese:

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3. It May Not Be Funny in English But.....

.....It Is Supposed To Be In Chinese

The Eiffel Tower

An oil magnate came to visit Paris with his wife. He sighed before the Eiffel Tower: "It was here when I came here the first time 20 years ago, but still not even a gallon of oil has been dug out from it yet."

(Editor's Note: If you want the actual Chinese, it is available on request. It will also be in future issues of ChiLangNed.)

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4. Presidential Language Trivia

One of Grover Cleveland (22nd and 24th President, 1885-1889 and 1893-1897)'s favorite wedding congratulatory cards was signed in which two languages:

- A. English and Welsh
- B. English and Chinese
- C. Cherokee and Spanish
- D. Cherokee and Greek
- E. Cherokee and English

Answer at end of issue

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5. 1811 Dictionary of the Vulgar Tongue.

Dimber--pretty

Ken--house

Knock Me Dow--strong ale or beer

Tony--a silly fellow or ninny

Winter Cricket--a taylor

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6. First Heard (or Maybe Not)

(item courtesy of [REDACTED])

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The University of Maryland will be hosting SLRF (Second Language Research Forum) this fall (mid-October). It is one of the premier international conferences focusing on SLA and language teaching research. If you are interested, you can simply google SLRF 2010 and find the UMD website. I am a member of the SLRF organizing committee and can provide more details if there are any questions not covered on the webpage.

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One of Grover Cleveland (22nd and 24th President, 1885-1889 and 1893-1897)'s favorite wedding congratulatory cards was signed in which two languages:

A. English and Welsh

ANSWER B. English and Chinese

C. Cherokee and Spanish

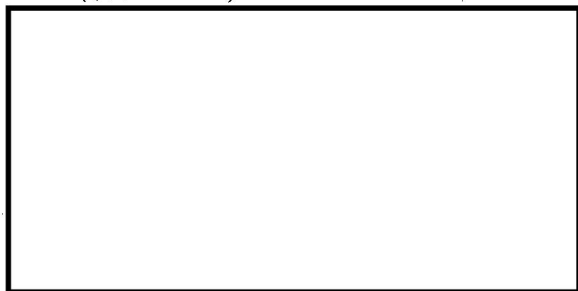
D. Cherokee and Greek

E. Cherokee and English

DETAILS: The card was sent to him on the occasion of his 1886 wedding to Frances Folsom. The card was sent by Ioe James, a Chinese who lived in Philadelphia. Although

written in broken (but understandable) English, it was signed in both Chinese and English. James, by the way, sent the card because he wanted to thank Cleveland for his treatment of Chinese living in the United States at the time.

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