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CODES, CIPHERS AND SECRET WRITING



Martin Gardner

CODES
SECRET

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cryptology -

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Introduc

Cryptography, the secret code, and played, and still pl nation. It is necessa, rones and spies to It is just as necessa expert cryptanalysts computers at their countries. The histo David Kahn in his is a fascinating one. ldes of empires and hure of a small g kind of puzzle solvi I say "small" be often done by only men. Today, codeb fession. No one kno gaged in codebreak number in the time

dollars a year. During World War II, 80,000 persons in Great Britain alone were assigned to such work. It is probably one government's most reliable method of gathering intelligence.

The United States Navy's great victory at Midway Island in 1942 was a direct consequence of our having learned the secret of Japan's PURPLE machine code, a remarkable feat of codebreaking that will be described in Chapter 5. In the same war Germany's 1963 U-boat victories against Allied shipping were the result of Germany having broken the British merchant ship code. The code did not fall until American and British cryptanalysts solved the cipher that was being used by German submarines.

The most sensational solution of a single coded message in recent history occurred during World War I. In 1917 Arthur Zimmermann, the German foreign minister, sent a cable to Mexico, using a diplomatic code called 0075. It announced Germany's plan to begin unrestricted submarine warfare. If America entered the war, the cable continued, Germany promised to give Mexico the states of Arizona, Texas and New Mexico if Mexico would only join in fighting against the United States. The cable was intercepted and the code broken by British intelligence, then passed on to President Woodrow Wilson.

America had been reluctant to enter the war. But news about the Zimmermann telegram so enraged Congress and the public that we declared war on Germany. Had we not done so, it is probable that Germany would have won the war. "Never before or since," writes Kahn, "has so much turned upon the solution of a secret message."

Interest in cryptography is not restricted to governments and professional spies. Everybody enjoys a secret. Surely that is one reason why so many young people like to send and receive coded messages even when there is no special reason for there to be secret. Coded messages are fun to encipher (put in cipher form) and decipher (translate back to the original), and

it is even more fun if you belong to a secret society and can communicate with other members. This is the subject of this book. If you are interested, you will find out more from prying eyes here.

Many famous people have used secret codes. When Vera used a cipher for her communications with her husband in 1971 these were solved by cryptographers, who used a simple substitution cipher: each letter of the alphabet was replaced by a different symbol for communication. It is a code that one wonders how many people have tried to decipher by code.

If you are clever you can break secret codes. This is a popular type of puzzle. A "cryptogram" is a puzzle in which the letters of a message are rearranged. There is even a book that publishes a bimonthly cryptogram. If you are interested in this type of puzzle, you are interested in cryptography. In Mexico, St. Mexico, you can find out more about the exciting world of cryptography.

The main purpose of this book is to use the most interesting and useful communications, the most interesting and useful. A selected list of references is given at the end of the book. More reading material is given in the appendix. Some of the material has been employed for many years and is used by others.

I am indebted to many people for their kind suggestions and criticisms. I am indebted to David Kahn for his help and for his source of information.

Easy Transpo Ciphers

A transposition cipher is a type of cipher that does not change the letters of the original message (the "plaintext") but merely rearranges them so that anyone who intercepts the message can't read it unless they know the key used to rearrange the letters in their proper order.

The simplest transposition cipher is the "columnar transposition cipher." If the message "ATTACK AT DAWN" is written in a grid, the message becomes YAW SITHA TNAK. This cipher is a palindromic cipher, meaning it works both directions—the message "YAW SITHA TNAK" when reversed, becomes "KATNATHS IWAAT," which is "ATTACK AT DAWN" in reverse.

However, with any general transposition cipher, the main trouble is that they are easy to recognize. The letters are not in reverse order, but harder to spot, and transposition ciphers are better used for short messages.

[1] The Rail Fence Cipher

Suppose you wish to encipher this message:

MEET ME TONIGHT

Count the number of letters. If the number is a multiple of 4, well and good. If not, add enough dummy letters at the end to make the number a multiple of 4. In this case there are 13 letters so we add three dummy letters, QXZ, to total 16. Such dummy letters are called "nulls." In a moment we will see why the nulls are added.

Write the message by printing every other letter a half-line lower on the page. The message will look something like a rail fence:

M E E T M E T O N I G H T
 Q X Z

Copy the top row, then continue by copying the lower row.

M E M T N G I X E T E C J H Q Z

Encoding and decoding is simpler and more accurate if you divide the cipher text into groups of four or five letters each, because it is easy to keep that many letters in your head when you write. Besides, this makes the cipher harder to "crack" by the "enemy" because the divisions between the words are not indicated. In this book we will use a 4-group system. That was why these nulls were added in the preceding message. By increasing the number of letters to 16, we make sure that the last group of letters in the cipher text will have four letters like all the other groups.

This is how the final cipher text will appear:

MEMT NGEK ETEC IHQZ

Decoding the message is done by reading the cipher text

ME

Now read the message by starting with the first letter of the left half and the first letter of the right half and so on, ignoring the spaces. You will see where the spaces go.

You can vary the number of rows by printing the two rows in a zigzag toward and the other two rows in a zigzag away from which you can easily decipher accordingly.

Other variations of the rail fence cipher would be a zigzag of more than two rows.

And finally:

ME

The best way to find an actual message is to try the "Practice Riddles" by deciphering them on the book's pages. Or, if you have a copy of the book, then do all your work on a separate sheet of paper (or a library book, or a book).

PRACTICE RIDDLE 1

What goes "Tee, he, he, he, he, plonk!"?

AALU HNHS EEFY MNAD IGIN AOEZ

(This is a two-row, rail fence cipher. Read from left to right.)

[2] The Twisted Path Cipher

This is an elaboration of the letter-scrambling technique of the rail fence cipher. It uses a rectangular grid, or "matrix" as we will call it, which is simply a checkerboard of empty squares, or cells. Let's take a slightly longer sample message than the previous one:

MEET ME THURSDAY NIGHT

The message has 19 letters. As before, we add enough nulls (i.e. this case only one is needed) to make a multiple of 4. For the 20 letters it will be convenient to use a 4-by-5 matrix. The message, with a null X at the end, is written in the 20 cells, from left to right, taking the rows from top to bottom:

M	E	E	T	X
E	T	H	U	R
S	D	A	Y	N
I	G	H	T	X

The next step is to trace on the matrix a particular path, the shape of which is agreed upon in advance by everyone who will be using the code. It is not a good idea to start the path by moving horizontally along the top row, left to right, because your cipher text would start with MEET, which would be recognized as a word and provide a clue to your system. A good path, called a "plow path" because farmers use this pattern to plow their fields, is shown on the next page.

Copy the letters
cell on the right
way upward and
of four, will be:

XN=K

To decipher, draw
cells with the letter
goes in the lower right
time writing the letter
used in coding (the
each row from left

Another good path
corner cell and when
or you can begin at
as shown below:

This spiral path

HPFA

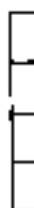
If you want to make this code even harder to break, you can combine two different paths. For example, write the message in the matrix along a plow path instead of left to right by rows. Then encode it by taking the letters along a spiral path. To decode, write the letters of the cipher text along the spiral path, then read them along the plow path.

Of course you and whoever receives the code must agree beforehand on the exact method to be used, as well as on the dimensions of the matrix. If you wish to vary the size and shape of the matrix with each message, you can put one number at the beginning of the cipher to indicate the height of the matrix, and another number at the end to indicate its width. This might, however, tip off the enemy that you are using a matrix to scramble the letters. You could use a secret ink (see Chapter 6) to put 4-5 in a corner of the sheet, or to put dots over the fourth and fifth letters of the message, or some other system of your own invention.

Paths do not have to be continuous. You can take the columns in order, from right to left, starting each column at the bottom, for example, and moving upward. Diagonals can also be used for paths, either broken or continuous. You can go up each diagonal from left to right:



Or you can follow



Indeed, you can
as everyone who sees
what kind of path

PRACTICE PADDY

What is gray, liv

HEG JN

(A 4-by-4 matrix
top to bottom. The
clockwise spiral be

[3] Scram

This is a subtle
previous transposi
broken or contin
the columns of a m

We will explain
as before and the
written in the 20 c
assume it is along

The digits tell us from top down, Column headed 2, and

EITH

The person who word is FRANK, 25143. He draws the columns, then copy the order indicated 2, his matrix will be

F	E	S	T	R
Y	K	I	G	E
A	X	D	E	D
L	S	R	U	H

We now wish to scramble the order of the columns. To do this, we could simply number the columns from 1 to 5, but mix up the digits. Our key number would be, say, 25143. Numbers, however, are not easy to remember, and that is where the key word comes in.

Any five-letter word, with no two letters alike, can serve as the key. Let's use the name FRANK. If we number these letters in the order in which they appear in the alphabet, A will be 1, F will be 2, K will be 3, N will be 4, and R will be 5.

2 5 1 4 3
F R A N K

In this simple way, FRANK produces the five-digit number 25143. Write the five digits above the columns of the matrix:

2	5	1	4	3
F	E	S	T	R
Y	K	I	G	E
A	X	D	E	D
L	S	R	U	H

When all the colleagues upon a clock method is that it do could be guessed us cryptographer furnishes a haphaz unless one knows b

Key words are friends can change new word. A route used, but of course of letters as there key phrases, to "ran code technique. It cipher systems crop

PRACTICE RIDDLE 3

What is grey and has four legs, a tail, and a trunk?

MEEG UEFI AANO CEGM SEGC

(This uses the matrix and the procedure just described, except the key word is JANET.)

Easy Substitution Ciphers

In the ciphers discussed here, the order of a message remains the same. The order of the letters is changed. In a simple letter-for-letter substitution, each letter stays the same, but perhaps some kind of shift is used. In a substitution cipher, each letter of the message is replaced by another letter. This can be combined in many ways. It can come over by column, by row, by ascending and descending, and by many other ways. It can also be used to restrict the words or phrases that can be used. A special codebook is often used for this common practice of coding.

Most of the following are "monoalphabetic," meaning that every letter, one and only one, is used. If the code letter for a letter in the cipher text is never used, it means that letter is not in the message.

There is a big advantage in having a method of substitution that is easy to remember. If you and your friends have to carry around a complete alphabet key, someone might find it and steal it. He could then read all your coded messages. This has actually happened many times in history. A spy will manage to steal an alphabet key or make a copy of it. The secret cipher becomes, of course, totally worthless. But if the cipher system is kept only in your head, no one can steal it.

One of the simplest and oldest substitution ciphers is created by writing the alphabet forward, then underneath, the alphabet is written backward:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 Z Y X W V U T S R Q P O N M L K J I H G F E D C B A

Each letter stands for the letter directly below (or above) it. A message such as MYRTLE HAS BIG FEET would be written:

NRTGCV SZH YEC LVVG

or, if you group the letters in quadruplets,

EBIG CVSZ HERT LVVG

Note how the word "big" reappears near the beginning of the cipher text. It is just a coincidence, but amusing coincidences of this sort are very common in cipher writing. Sometimes they cause a lot of trouble for cryptanalysts because they are taken as clues. Of course they only lead the analysts off into false trails.

Another simple method is to number the letters of the alphabet forward (A = 1, B = 2, C = 3, and so on) or number them backward (A = 26, B = 25, C = 24, and so on). The numbers are used instead of letters. Dashes should go between the numbers to distinguish one-digit numbers from two-digit numbers.

Both these methods—the backward alphabet and the num-

bers in sequence—that your enemy is a minute or two to be a substitution method was much superior.

[1] Shift

These are often called Caesar ciphers. The Roman emperor Julius Caesar used them for his secret messages. The

A key number, k, which can be varied will shift a second alphabet one. Suppose the key is 3. Put your pen to the right, starting at the beginning of the row. Continue to the right, and when you go back to the beginning of the row, the cipher will look like

C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z A
 A B C D E F G H

To encode a message, substitute for it the letter that is three places to the right. To decode, find the letter above it.

Needless to add, the alphabet goes on after you have encoded a message. If someone might find out the secret of the shift, you can learn the secret of the

Occasionally a word when it is shifted

Try encoding it in a 5-shift cipher and you'll be surprised by what you get. What happens to PEGAN in a 4-shift cipher? To SLEEP in a 9-shift? Try them and find out! It's fun to look for words that become other words in a shift cipher. Of course, the longer a word, the less likely that a letter shift will produce another word. One of the longest of such words in English is ABJURE. In a 13-shift cipher it becomes NOWHERE.

PRACTICE PUZZLE 4

What did Mr. MacGregor buy a roll of Scotch Tape for?

8V2007 P3AGF

What did he want it for?

3RA P3AGF

(This is a 13-shift cipher.)

[2] Date Shift Ciphers

To make a shift cipher harder to break, you can vary the amount of the shift from letter to letter. There are many ways to do this. One clever way is to use the date on which you send the message as your key.

For example, assume you wish to send a message on October 21, 1973. October is the tenth month of the year. The date can be written: 10-21-73. Eliminate the dashes and you have the number 102173. Write this number repeatedly over the message:

102173 102 173 1021
 XYRTE HAS BIG FEET

To encode the message, shift M forward one letter. It becomes N. (When the shift numbers are small, it is easy to learn how to make all the shifts in your head without having

to write down two zero distance, so it became U, and since if a shift carries you around.

The final cipher moving the letters in groups.

FEET

To decode, write the same way you did above in the alphabet above it. Whenever Z and continue the

Note that the cipher quadruplet, for example in "feet" are represented in CRYPT represented

the date-shift cipher for 4, a cipher of the

You don't have to remember the key for a variable shift in Chapter 5, code

PRACTICE PUZZLE

What did Paul ride?

(Use the date of your.)

[3] Key Word Ciphers

Here is a simple way to construct a substitution cipher alphabet by using a key word or phrase. Suppose you and your pals agree that the week's key word is JUPITER. Write the alphabet in a row. Underneath, write JUPITER, followed by all the *other* letters in alphabetical order:

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z
 J U P I T E R A B C D E F G H I K L M N O Q R S V W X Y Z

Key words are easy to remember, and each word automatically produces a different substitution cipher. The procedures for encoding and decoding are the same as those of the previous ciphers in this chapter.

Note that V, W, X, Y, and Z are *not* changed by this cipher alphabet. That is because JUPITER does not contain a letter which appears in the alphabet beyond U. If you use a key word that contains Y, it will change all the letters except Z. Of course your key word must not have duplicate letters.

If a key word is changed from week to week, sometimes it is not easy for everyone to get together to agree on the next key word. One way to avoid this is by using a book or a magazine to provide key words. If it is a book, everyone using the cipher must own or have easy access to a copy. If it is a magazine, pick a popular magazine, easily obtainable, and always use the issue currently on sale.

Select a good key word that appears somewhere in the book or magazine. Then write down the page number, the number of the line from the top of the page, and the number of the word in the line. These three numbers, separated by dashes, can be put at the end of your cipher text to let the receiver know how to find the key word in the book or magazine. If he sees 205-17-8 he turns to page 205, counts to the seventeenth line, and notes the eighth word in that line. The numbers will be meaningless to anyone who does not know what book or magazine is being used.

PRACTICE RIDDLE

What flower's name
 on a thumbstick?

(The key word is

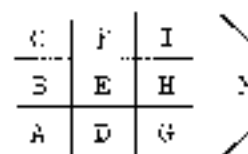
[4] The Book

This cipher gets its name from the way the letters are separated by dashes. Because this cipher has been used more than a hundred times, it is thought to have been used during the

Draw two tick marks on each letter, separating the *m* as shown. The tick marks are the same as the tick marks of the last two



The alphabet is used in the same order as the alphabet. Because this cipher is so simple, it is a good one to use for casual order of letters.



In the above system, the letters are separated by dashes (right), and counted in the same order as the letters in the

A message is encoded by substituting for each letter a tiny drawing of the compartment, with or without a dot, that contains the letter. This is how SEND ME TWO DOLLARS looks in the cipher code:

□○□□ >○ □▲□ □□▼▼□□

PRACTICE PUZZLE 7

What's the end of everything?

□□ □○□□□□ □

[5] The Polybius Checkerboard

Polybius was an ancient Greek writer who first proposed a method of substituting different two-digit numbers for each letter. The alphabet is written inside a 5-by-5 square matrix which has numbered rows and columns:

	1	2	3	4	5
1	A	B	C	D	E
2	F	G	H	I	J
3	K	L	M	N	O
4	P	Q	R	S	T
5	U	V	W	X	Y/Z

Note that both Y and Z are written in the last cell to divide the letters evenly. The context of the message should make clear which of the two letters is intended.

To encode, substitute for each letter the numbers marking the row and column in which the letter appears. Always put

the row number first. The word WATER is

23 - 41 - 45 -

To decode, simply look for the row and column intersection of the first

PRACTICE PUZZLE 8

If you stand so close to the west, what is on your

21 - 24 -

[6] Random

All the substitution ciphers we've seen so far have a disadvantage: as we have seen, the alphabet key are used each time you encode

A random substitution cipher is not a plan. You make up a key for each letter you put any message through you run the message through the substitution cipher a simple system.

Dozens of Detectives in which random ciphers are used. One of the best known is "The Adventure of the Red-Headed Boy" in which Sherlock Holmes breaks a random cipher. In "The Adventure of the Red-Headed Boy" Edgar Allan Poe's "The Gold-Bug" uses numbers and a

You can make up your own random cipher by writing the alphabet and pairing each letter with any set of symbol you choose. The alphabet key shown below is typical. If you use it for encoding MERRY CHRISTMAS AND HAPPY NEW YEAR, the cipher text will look very mysterious:

⊙ ⊙ ℞ ℞ ‡ ‡ → ℞ ∟ ← π ⊙ ↓ ←
 ↓ ← ∞ ∞ → ↓ ↑ ↑ ‡ ‡ ‹ ⊙ ⊙ ‡ ⊙ ↓ ℞

The strange symbols do not, however, make the cipher any harder to crack than letters or numbers. The next chapter will give some elementary advice on how a cryptanalyst goes about solving such a code when he doesn't know the alphabet key that was used.

A = ↓	J = Z	S = ←
B = ∇	K = ✱	T = π
C = φ	L = ↗	U = N
D = ∞	M = ⊙	V = ‡
E = ⊙	N = ‹	W = ⊖
F = ‡	O = □	X = ∞
G = Δ	P = ↑	Y = ‡
H = →	Q = \$	Z = ↑
I = ∟	R = ℞	

PRACTICE RIDDLE

What goes "Zaidi

↓ ∇ ⊙
 ∇ ↓ φ

[7] The S

In the 1930's a man who was the hero of a popular radio show would glide unseen through the streets. Stories about the Shadow were told for the Shadow. A tale of a man with a white mask and a white cape, the Shadow was a character of mystery and intrigue. The Shadow's code name was "Chain of Death," is a

A ⊙

B ⊙

C ⊙

D ⊙

E ⊙

F ⊙

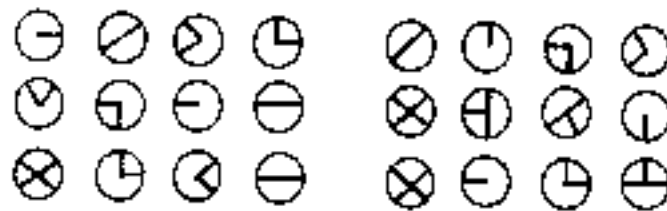
G ⊙

EXTRA SYMBOLS

In the alphabet key shown on the preceding page, note the four "extra symbols" at the bottom. These are inserted at any spot in the cipher text. Each symbol indicates how the sheet, on which the cipher text is written, is to be turned for encoding or decoding all the symbols that follow until the next extra symbol is reached.

Think of the line inside each extra symbol as a pointer that shows whether the top of the paper should be up, down, left or right. For example, if extra symbol 3 appears, the paper is turned upside down. Symbol 2 means that the page is turned so its top edge is on the right. Symbol 4 tells you to turn the sheet so its top edge is on the left. The first symbol means that the paper is in normal position, its top edge at the top.

The message: I AM IN DANGER. SEND HELP could look like this:



The first symbol tells you to give the page a quarter-turn clockwise before you decode the next four symbols. Then you come to another extra symbol which tells you to turn the page to normal position until you reach the next extra symbol. This constant turning of the sheet, while the alphabet key remains always in the same position, is a novel "twist" that makes this a most confusing cipher to any enemy who may intercept it.

PRACTICE RIDDLE 10

If two is company and three is a crowd, what are four, five, and six?



A message in the Leland cipher.

"Why, Holmes, Watson when he had torn from a notebook immediately as a substitute for the word 'ABE SLANLY.' The

"I am fairly sure," Holmes declared, "in graph upon the subject sixty separate cipher-

5 3 + + +
) 4 +) : 8
 J + (: :
 (: 8 8 * +
 * + 2 : *
 8 * : 4 0
 (+ 9 : 4
 : 4) 4 8 5
 : (8 8 :
 : : I 8 8 :

The substituted

It was supposedly written in invisible ink on parchment. The message, which

"A good
 the death
 thirteen
 make his
 shoot from
 head a
 the shot f

How to Break Substitu Ciphers

Solving simple substitution ciphers requires a great deal of patience. In this chapter we will give a few hints for solving the type of puzzle in many newsgroups. Such things as words, punctuation, and so on—are also

First, some input:

1. The most often used letter (frequency) by T, A, and E (German, French languages it is not used letter.)
 2. The most common letter.
 3. The most common letter.
 4. A single-letter word.
 5. The most frequent letter.
- TO or c. IN.

Let's analyze a simple, well-known quotation from the work of a famous English author:

ZC HC UD CUZ ZU HO ZSGZ AE ZSO JKOEZAUO

This cryptogram is so short that we cannot rely on the fact that the most common letter in it is E. A good starting point is the pattern word ZSGZ. As we have learned, the most common four-letter word is the pattern word THAT. Let's try it and see how it works out.

T ZC HC UD C T T ZC HO THAT ZSGZ AE TH ZSO JKOEZAUO

We are probably on the right track because ZSO now has to be THE and ZU is almost certainly TO. Adding the new letters, E and O, gives us

TO E O C T TO E THAT AE THE E T O
ZU HO UD CUZ ZC HC ZSGZ JKOEZAUO

The fourth word ends in OT. There are many possibilities. C, the first symbol of the word, cannot be H because H has already been used for another letter. Note that the last word of the cryptogram ends in C. TION is a very common ending for words. If we substitute TION on the last word, C becomes N and that would make CUZ translate as the common word NOT. Adding the new letters, I and N, continues to make good sense:

TO E O NOT TO E THAT I THE E TION
ZU HC UD CUZ ZC HC ZSGZ AE ZSO JKOEZAUO

AE cannot be IT, because T is already in our translation. IF doesn't fit well between THAT and THE, but IS does, so we add S to the solution:

TO E O NOT TO E THAT IS THE ESTION
ZU HC UD CUZ ZC HC ZSGZ AE ZSO JKOEZAUO

At this point you TO BE OR NOT TO BE the famous line speaks the same name. Or solve. All our guesses false hunches that different possibilities general idea of how codes

Cracking cryptograms you solve, the better several pages to cry readers of this book (fortunately, not every There would be a cryptograms by writing the trouble to do we'd get to mark keep the book on it

The best plan, if is to ask a friend or with a code message the better. Whoever long message would the opposite is true would be impossible be any word of four

Claude L. Shannon founded a branch of information theory, wrote a paper in the *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, October, 1948. The cryptogram has 80 or more one solution, but it is possible to find more than

You will discover that, when you are working on a long cryptogram and trying out various hunches, you eventually reach a point at which you suddenly are absolutely sure that you are right and that it is only a matter of time until you complete the solution. This, in its small way, is not much different from the stronger emotion a scientist feels when he realizes there is enough evidence to make his new theory correct. The famous German philosopher and mathematician Gottfried Wilhelm Leibniz once observed that solving a cryptogram is very much like solving a problem in science. If a scientist has only two or three unrelated facts about nature that need to be explained by a theory, he can usually think of dozens of equally good theories, just as a cryptographer can think of dozens of solutions for one short word. But if there are a large number of facts to be explained, it is like having a long cryptogram to solve. It is not so easy to invent one theory to explain hundreds of different facts which were previously mysterious. When such a theory is invented, and it fits all these facts, it is probably correct for a reason that is curiously similar to the reason why a solution to a long cryptogram is probably correct if it fits all the symbols.

One of the greatest of recent scientific discoveries involved an actual code used by nature—the genetic code. This code carries a plan for the development of an entire living creature along two intertwined DNA molecules in the nucleus of every living cell. The genetic code has an alphabet of only four symbols, each standing for a different chemical. The four chemicals are arranged along the DNA molecule in groups of three. These triplets are the “words” of an incredibly long “sentence” which tells every cell in a growing organism exactly what it is supposed to do.

In a metaphorical sense, the laws of science can be regarded as the “pattern words” of the universe. “Nature’s great book,” wrote Galileo, “is written in mathematical symbols.” Scientists are the cryptographers engaged in the slow, progressive crack-

ing of nature’s mystery.

I have given only a few simple substitution ciphers and shown only a few kinds of ciphers in this introductory book. If you are a cryptanalyst, I recommend you read *Cracking Codes and Ciphers* by Simon Singh (see Bibliography).

Edgar Allan Poe, in his book on cryptography, said that a cryptographer could construct codes that would be right if selected ciphers that is, encodes and decodes must have a sufficient time to work. If his theory has not yet been proven.

So far in history, at the moment our cryptographers of the Soviet Union are using every one of our codes.

It is certainly possible to find ciphers that are more complex than the ones in *Cracking Codes and Ciphers* devoted by an American cryptographer to a completely random, unbreakable code. In Kalin's excellent book, *American Cryptography*, he describes a paper cipher that was used during World War II. It is a very often used? Because of its complexity, it is not being used for general use.

Hard-to-Polyalphabetic Ciphers

Below is an illustration drawn by Rudyard Kipling for "The First Fetter," one of five tales in his famous book for children *Tales From The Stables*. The picture shows an ivory tusk on which carved pictures tell a story about a girl named Tattien. Kipling says that the strange symbols on the sides and at the bottom are magic Runic letters, but actually they are the symbols of a substitution cipher. Can you read Kipling's code?

Hint: There are many spelling peculiarities in the original text: YOO is represented by U, W's either omitted or replaced by OU, F replaces V, and I is used instead of Y. In addition, A, C, O and T have two symbols each, and H has three.

The text on the left side begins: THIS IS THE STORY OF TATTIEN, ALL BITTEN OUT ON AN OLD TUSK.



The substitution of the data shift cipher for each letter. Such to solve, especially has many messages.

Fore, State Department of any nation first use ciphers. The monalphabetic sub

These difficult meaning many). The different symbols letter, and the same. Polyalphabetic code, tremendously difficult to be too complicated code and decode. The alphabetic ciphers.

[1] Porta's Digraphic Cipher

A digraphic cipher is one in which pairs of letters, instead of individual letters, provide the basis of the cipher text. In the Porta Cipher, a single symbol is assigned for every pair of letters in the message. The method was invented by Giovanni Battista Porta, an Italian writer, scientist and magician. At the age of 28 he published (in 1563) a delightful book on ciphers, which included this one. It is the first known digraphic cipher.

To use the cipher you need an enormous 26-by-26 square matrix. The alphabet is written outside the border, once across the top and once down the left side. The 676 cells are filled in any way you like—letters, numbers, or symbols—as long as no two cells are the same. In the example (shown on the opposite page), numbers from 1 through 676 are used. Porta himself used strange-looking symbols. If you are curious, a copy of his matrix is reproduced on page 135 of *The Codebreakers*.

Suppose you wish to encode the word THEY. The first pair of letters is TH. Find T in the vertical alphabet, then move along its row until you reach the column headed by H. The number at this intersection is 502, so that's the first symbol of the cipher text. In a similar manner, find 129 at the intersection of row E and column Y; the next pair of letters in the message. The first letter of every pair always gives the row, and the second letter gives the column. The cipher text for THEY is written 502-129.

To decode, for each number in the cipher text, substitute the pair of letters heading the row and column in which the number appears, always putting down first the letter heading the row.

To make the cipher harder to break, it would be best not to fill the matrix with 676 numbers in sequence. The numbers should be put in the cells in a random order, or 676 different symbols could be used, as Porta did. Another scheme would

Z	26	52	78	104	130	156	182	208	234	260	286	312	338	364	390	416	442	468	494	520	546	572	598	624	650
Y	27	53	79	105	131	157	183	209	235	261	287	313	339	365	391	417	443	469	495	521	547	573	599	625	651
X	28	54	80	106	132	158	184	210	236	262	288	314	340	366	392	418	444	470	496	522	548	574	600	626	652
W	29	55	81	107	133	159	185	211	237	263	289	315	341	367	393	419	445	471	497	523	549	575	601	627	653
V	30	56	82	108	134	160	186	212	238	264	290	316	342	368	394	420	446	472	498	524	550	576	602	628	654
U	31	57	83	109	135	161	187	213	239	265	291	317	343	369	395	421	447	473	499	525	551	577	603	629	655
T	32	58	84	110	136	162	188	214	240	266	292	318	344	370	396	422	448	474	500	526	552	578	604	630	656
S	33	59	85	111	137	163	189	215	241	267	293	319	345	371	397	423	449	475	501	527	553	579	605	631	657
R	34	60	86	112	138	164	190	216	242	268	294	320	346	372	398	424	450	476	502	528	554	580	606	632	658
Q	35	61	87	113	139	165	191	217	243	269	295	321	347	373	399	425	451	477	503	529	555	581	607	633	659
P	36	62	88	114	140	166	192	218	244	270	296	322	348	374	400	426	452	478	504	530	556	582	608	634	660
O	37	63	89	115	141	167	193	219	245	271	297	323	349	375	401	427	453	479	505	531	557	583	609	635	661
N	38	64	90	116	142	168	194	220	246	272	298	324	350	376	402	428	454	480	506	532	558	584	610	636	662
M	39	65	91	117	143	169	195	221	247	273	299	325	351	377	403	429	455	481	507	533	559	585	611	637	663
L	40	66	92	118	144	170	196	222	248	274	300	326	352	378	404	430	456	482	508	534	560	586	612	638	664
K	41	67	93	119	145	171	197	223	249	275	301	327	353	379	405	431	457	483	509	535	561	587	613	639	665
J	42	68	94	120	146	172	198	224	250	276	302	328	354	380	406	432	458	484	510	536	562	588	614	640	666
I	43	69	95	121	147	173	199	225	251	277	303	329	355	381	407	433	459	485	511	537	563	589	615	641	667
H	44	70	96	122	148	174	200	226	252	278	304	330	356	382	408	434	460	486	512	538	564	590	616	642	668
G	45	71	97	123	149	175	201	227	253	279	305	331	357	383	409	435	461	487	513	539	565	591	617	643	669
F	46	72	98	124	150	176	202	228	254	280	306	332	358	384	410	436	462	488	514	540	566	592	618	644	670
E	47	73	99	125	151	177	203	229	255	281	307	333	359	385	411	437	463	489	515	541	567	593	619	645	671
D	48	74	100	126	152	178	204	230	256	282	308	334	360	386	412	438	464	490	516	542	568	594	620	646	672
C	49	75	101	127	153	179	205	231	257	283	309	335	361	387	413	439	465	491	517	543	569	595	621	647	673
B	50	76	102	128	154	180	206	232	258	284	310	336	362	388	414	440	466	492	518	544	570	596	622	648	674
A	51	77	103	129	155	181	207	233	259	285	311	337	363	389	415	441	467	493	519	545	571	597	623	649	675

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