
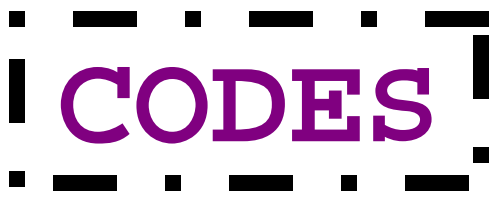


Substitution codes are writing, when you substitute one letter with a new one that resembles it. These letters can be symbols or other letters. One of the most common is the reverse alphabet code. Here is a table.

A=Z	<h3>Substitution Codes</h3> <p>There are also other types of substitution codes such as symbol codes, such as pig pen, Morse code, and many more. Some are hard to decipher, and most are made that way so it is a SECRET code instead of just a "code". Try to make a substitution code here!! </p> <p>If you want to put yourself up to the challenge, learn a code along with your friend and you can slip SECRET notes via mail and no one except you will now what it is!</p>	A=
B=Y		B=
C=X		C=
D=W		D=
E=V		E=
F=U		F=
G=T		G=
H=S		H=
I=R		I=
J=Q		J=
K=P		K=
L=O		L=
M=N		M=
N=M		N=
O=L		O=
P=K		P=
Q=J		Q=
R=I		R=
S=H		S=
T=G		T=
U=F		U=
V=E		V=
W=D		W=
X=C		X=
Y=B		Y=
Z=A		Z=

Troop 172
 Buffalo
 Patrol
 New Paltz
PRESENTS



www.buffalo172.org

<http://www.history.navy.mil/faqs/faq61->
<http://www.u.arizona.edu/~kchief/Language.html>

www.troop172.org

<http://www.boyslife.org/main.jsp?code>

See The Back Of This Pamphlet
 For Ultra-Cool Code Websites

Morse Code

Morse code is an internationally known language usually used at war. Samuel Morse invented the Morse Code by using a telegraph. There are dashes and dots used in the code. When speaking, usually you say “dit” for a dot and “dah” for a dash. So “S.O.S” would be said as dit dit dit dah dah dah dit dit dit. Morse code can be used with small beepers or flash lights. You could also tap your foot or blink or something like that, but would be harder to interpret. Here is a table showing the Morse code, so practice it! People still use it via radios. The first Morse code was used on the earlier radio in the 1890’s. Today it is mostly unknown and no one uses it. But you can still use it for fun and stuff like that.

INTERNATIONAL MORSE CODE

1. A dash is equal to three dots.
2. The space between parts of the same letter is equal to one dot.
3. The space between two letters is equal to three dots.
4. The space between two words is equal to five dots.

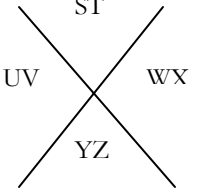
A	• —	U	• • • —
B	— • • •	V	• • • — —
C	— • • — •	W	• — — —
D	— • • •	X	• • • • —
E	•	Y	— • — — —
F	• • • — •	Z	— — • • •
G	— — • •		
H	• • • •	1	• — — — — —
I	• •	2	• • • — — —
J	• • — — —	3	• • • — — —
K	— • — —	4	• • • • — —
L	• — • • •	5	• • • • •
M	— — —	6	— • • • • •
N	— • •	7	— — • • • •
O	— — — —	8	— — — — • •
P	• • — — •	9	— — — — — •
Q	— — — • •	0	— — — — — —
R	• • • • •		
S	• • • •		
T	— — —		

The Navajo Code

Sometimes different languages are used to try to hide the identity of your message. Most languages can be interpreted by a translator. But there are some very complex languages that cannot be interpreted by many humans. One of the most famous of these codes is the Navajo language. The Navajo Native Americans were a useful tool in world war two. If an enemy such as Japan or Germany was trying to tap into the radio, they could not interpret the language. The Navajo language uses different pitches along with sounds so there could be a hi “ah”, a middle “ah”, and a low “ah” and all mean completely different things. There was a Navajo on one end of the radio and another on the other radio. Both could hear what each other was saying and interpret the language to fellow troops. To say today’s date is January 1st, 2000, you would say Yas Nilt’ees t’aala’idi naakidimiil yazhi goo yoolkall. Crazy huh? The Navajo took part in every battle in the marines from 1942 to 1945. Also this language is not written and has no symbols or alphabet. At the beginning of world war 2, approximately 30 non-Navajo could speak their language fluently. One of these thirty was Phillip Johnston, a WW1 veteran and knew that the troops were in need of an undecipherable code. He thought of the Native American languages, he was also thinking of Choctaw as a possible language. Lieutenant General Seizo Arisue, Chief of intelligence in WW2, cracked every code the American Air Force used, but could not crack the Navajo code.

Pig Pen

AB	CD	EF
GH	IJ	KL
MN	OP	QR



Would Be M, because the shapes of the container match.

Would be N, because the shapes of the container match and the dot symbolizes the 2nd

1

Whenever solving a pig pen puzzle, it is easier with a code.

Riddles can also be hard and a puzzle to break and can be signified as a code. Solve this (below) and **(PLEASE)** send the answer to ducttape@buffalo172.org

A (human) man went to a restaurant, and off the menu ordered albatross soup. When the waiter gave him the soup. When he took the first bite, he killed himself (on purpose). Why did he kill himself??

Hint: it had to do with a memory of his