In Victorian England, strict parents made it hard for lovers to communicate with each other. "Lovers would have to invent their own ciphers, which they used to publish notes in newspapers."¹ This paper will explore some of the history of codes used by the west’s militaries and how they aided in warfare.

Charles Babbage loved to read the paper and try to solve the codes. Once, he saw a message from a student inviting his girlfriend to elope. Babbage wrote in their code and advised them not to act so rashly. Their code had been discovered.²

---


---

**Page Numbers**

The page number can be placed in one of three locations: centered in the footer, centered in the header, or flush right in the header, as long as the location is consistent. Number the pages starting on the first page of the text, as shown.
Footnotes
In the text, the note numbers are superscript, follow the passage being referenced, and come immediately after the final punctuation mark. Corresponding footnotes are placed at the bottom of their page of reference.

Block quotes are indented and single-spaced. They should be cited by using a footnote that is formatted according to the source material.

Endnotes
Rather than footnotes, your instructor may require endnotes. These are found at the conclusion of the paper, but before the bibliography. Citations still appear in-text as superscript numerals, but the references are found at the end of the paper.

Endnotes should be labeled “Notes”. Each entry is single-spaced, and the first line of each entry is indented. There is an extra space between each entry (see example).

Shortened References
Once a source has been cited within the footnotes or endnotes, all subsequent citations should be repeated in a shortened format. Simply list the author’s last name and the number of the page being referenced.

If it had not been for this secret coding, perhaps the outcome of the second World War would have been dramatically different. Yet because the information unveiled was so critical, the cryptoanalysts literally saved the day.  

The ability to decipher the code of the enemy enabled the allies to get the upper hand in WWII. American historian Thomas Powers wrote the following:

The American ability to read Japanese cables, code-named Magic, was one of the small advantages that helped the Allies win time and then the war. Another was the British ability to read the German military communications enciphered with the Enigma machine, code-named Ultra.  

Considering Powers’ contribution to the development of the coding system within warfare, it is not surprising that each side in the war made use of these tactics.

Notes
3. Alan Cutler, Codes in Abodes (Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1943), 110.
Citation Format: Footnotes and Endnotes

Book by a Single Author (Chicago p. 753)
First Name Last Name, Title (Location: Publisher, Year), page.


Book by Two Authors (Chicago p. 753)
First Name Last Name and First Name Last Name, Title (Location: Publisher, Year), page.


Text in Collected Works (Chicago p. 754)
Author’s First Name Last Name, “Title of Text,” in Title of Collected Works, ed. Editor’s First Name Last Name (Location: Publisher, Year), page.


Article in a Newspaper (Chicago p. 838)
First Name Last Name, “Title of Article,” Title of Newspaper, Month Day, Year.


Journal Article (Chicago p. 755, p. 833)
First Name Last Name, “Article Title,” Journal Title Volume Number, no. Issue (Date): page, doi.


Website (Chicago p. 844)
First Name Last Name, “Title of the Page,” Publisher, date published, URL.

Chicago Style

Note: This document should only be used as a reference and should not replace assignment guidelines.

Bibliography

In addition to endnotes or footnotes, a bibliography is required at the end of the paper. If endnotes are used, the bibliography comes after endnotes. It should list all sources that were referenced in the paper, as well as any other sources that were used during research (even if they were never directly referenced in the paper). The title should be centered and in all capital letters but not underlined, italicized, or bolded (p. 402).

Arrangement, Indentation, and Spacing

Arrange bibliographical entries in alphabetical order by the author’s last name. If there is no author for a work, list it alphabetically by the title (excluding the, a, and an).

Use a hanging indent for entries that continue onto subsequent lines. Each entry should be single spaced, with an extra space between entries.

Citation Format: Bibliography

**Book by a Single Author (Chicago p. 753)**

Last Name, First Name. *Title*. Location: Publisher, Year.


**Book by Two Authors (Chicago p. 753)**

Last Name, First Name, and First and Last Name. *Title*. Location: Publisher, Year.


**Text in Collected Works (Chicago p. 754)**

Last Name, First Name. “Title of Text.” In *Title of Collected Works*, edited by First Name Last Name, pages. Location: Publisher, Year.


**Article in a Newspaper (Chicago p. 838)**

Last Name, First Name. “Title.” *Name of Newspaper*, Month Day, Year.

Journal Article (Chicago p. 755, p. 833)
Last Name, First Name. “Article Title.” Journal Title Volume Number, no. Issue (Date): pages. Doi.


Website (Chicago p. 844)
Last name, first name, “Title of Page.” Publisher. Date published,URL.