Codebreaking in World War I

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September 19, 2022

- Britain's Room 40

- Sir William "Blinker" Hall was the driving force behind Room 40. He worked mainly with women civilians who had demonstrated a talent for solving cyphers and puzzles

- In 1909, the British Secret Service Bureau was established to counteract the German threat of war. When war broke out in 1914, the service established a nerve center in the Admiralty. Known simply as Room 40, it was responsible for gathering and decoding German messages.

- Codebreakers were able to decipher more than 15,000 enemy messages in 4 years