



"Cyphers Game" Quiz

Did you play "Cyphers Game" before?

There is only one correct answer.

- Yes
- No

In what order do the different parts of the radio station need to be switched on so that it can receive and transmit encrypted messages?

There is only one correct answer.

- Switching on the generator set
Switching on the power and setting up the adjustable wheels
Starting the engine
Starting the power supply under the antennas
- Starting the power supply under the antennas
Switching on the generator set
Starting the engine
Switching on the power and setting up the adjustable wheels
- Starting the engine
Switching on the generator set
Switching on the power and setting up the adjustable wheels
Starting the power supply under the antennas
- Starting the engine
Switching on the generator set
Starting the power supply under the antennas
Switching on the power and setting up the adjustable wheels

What tool did Lieutenant Jan Kowalewski from the Radio Intelligence Cypher Bureau use to decipher the first cyphertext?

There is only one correct answer.

- A razor
- A comb
- A drafting triangle



What was written in the message deciphered from Soviet cyphers by the Radio Intelligence Cypher Bureau employees?

There is only one correct answer.

- "The light set of armoured train No. 56 "Kommunar" equipped with 4 cannons Model 1902 and 16 machine guns "Maxima" Model 1908 in 4 wagons pulled by the type "O" steam locomotive was sent to support firing."
- "The Gaia Khan Cavalry Corps set off towards Warsaw to support the armed forces commanded by Mikhail Tukhachevsky."
- "The 45th Division commanded by Comrade Yakir of Odessa launched its attack in the direction of Kyiv."

According to the 1919 Polish uniform, the pattern in force until 1936, cavalrymen as opposed to lancers wore caps in the shape of:

There is only one correct answer.

- a cornered cap, an element of the 18th-century Polish military outfit, with four corners, a leather peak with a metal plate and a square base.
- a round cap of English cut, in garrison version (stiffened), like soldiers of Border Protection Corps.
- a round cap made of a soft cloth and with a stiff peak, called maciejówka.

Sergeant Major Jan Chludzinski's mission from the 201st Volunteer Cavalry Regiment would not have succeeded if he had not prepared an escape route from the carriage house where the Soviet armoured trains were stationed. He cut off the fuel supply and blocked:

There is only one correct answer.

- a compression ignition engine (diesel engine)
- a rotary piston engine (Atkinson engine)
- a spark-ignition engine (Otto engine)

It was not only the Bolshevik troops that used armoured trains in battle. In "The Cyphers Game" the names of two such trains are mentioned, only that they were Polish. These are:

There is only one correct answer.

- the armoured train No. 17 "Reduta Ordona" and the armoured train No. 25 "Stefan Czarniecki"
- the armoured train No. 27 "Buria" and the armoured train No. 56 "Kommunar"
- the armoured train No. 13 "Zawisza Czarny" and the armoured train No. 18 „Huragan"
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The Cavalry Corps commanded by Colonel Juliusz Rommel made a raid on Korosteń on 8-12 October 1920 because

There is only one correct answer.

- Five railway lines converged there; they played an essential role in the concentration and supply of the fighting troops, so the idea was to cut off the Bolsheviks from the military and railway infrastructure.
- The General Staff of the Polish Armed Forces wanted to prevent a Bolshevik offensive using the so-called battering rams, i.e. a strike by a large mass of troops in a small area
- Its task was to capture the town and take over the passenger trains stationed there so that they could be sent to the place where Polish infantry units were grouped, and then redeploy the Polish infantry to the Eastern Front.

During the attack on Korosteń, Colonel Juliusz Rommel's Cavalry Corps soldiers destroyed 2 bridges over the Mohylanka River (near the village of Krasnopol) and cut off Bolshevik armoured trains' retreat to Korosteń. They were:

There is only one correct answer.

- Cheval legers from the 2nd Rokitniański Light Horseman Cavalry Regiment.
- uhlans from the 12th Podolian Uhlan Regiment.
- mounted artillerymen from the 3rd Lublin Horse Artillery Squadron named after Colonel Włodzimierz Potocki.

Armoured trains were a formation of the Red Army that fought the longest on the fronts of the 1919-1920 Polish-Bolshevik War. They were used to cooperating with the cavalry or fighting it. What was their weak point and made them be eliminated from combat?

There is only one correct answer.

	True	False
Armoured trains consisted of 2 sets: light and heavy, so it was necessary to disconnect the heavy set from the light set so they could not support each other during the assault.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Armoured trains moved on rails, so the easiest way to disable them was to damage or mine the railway tracks and cause them to derail.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>



During the Polish-Bolshevik War, Polish radio intelligence soldiers from the Cypher Bureau, in cooperation with mathematicians from Warsaw University and Lviv University, broke 100 Bolshevik cypher keys and deciphered 3000 encrypted messages. To whom General Władysław Sikorski presented the Silver Cross of the Order of War in 1922 with the words: "This is for winning the war, Mr Captain!"?

There is only one correct answer.

- Stefanowi Mazurkiewiczowi
- Waławowi Sierpińskiemu
- Stanisławowi Leńniewskiemu
- Janowi Kowalewskiemu

The cooperation of soldiers from the Radio Intelligence Cypher Bureau with mathematicians from the Warsaw University and Lviv University initiated the development of this area of activity of the Polish intelligence service and resulted in its future most considerable success:

There is only one correct answer.

- Polish cryptologists: Marian Rejewski, Jerzy Różycki, and Henryk Zygalski decrypted cyphertexts encoded with the help of the German cypher machine "Enigma" in the 1930s and during World War II.
- the staff of the troops of the Third Silesian Uprising decrypted German cyphertexts in Upper Silesia in 1921.
- Captain Jan Kowalewski read Soviet diplomatic cyphertexts intercepted by the Japanese in Manchuria in 1923.