

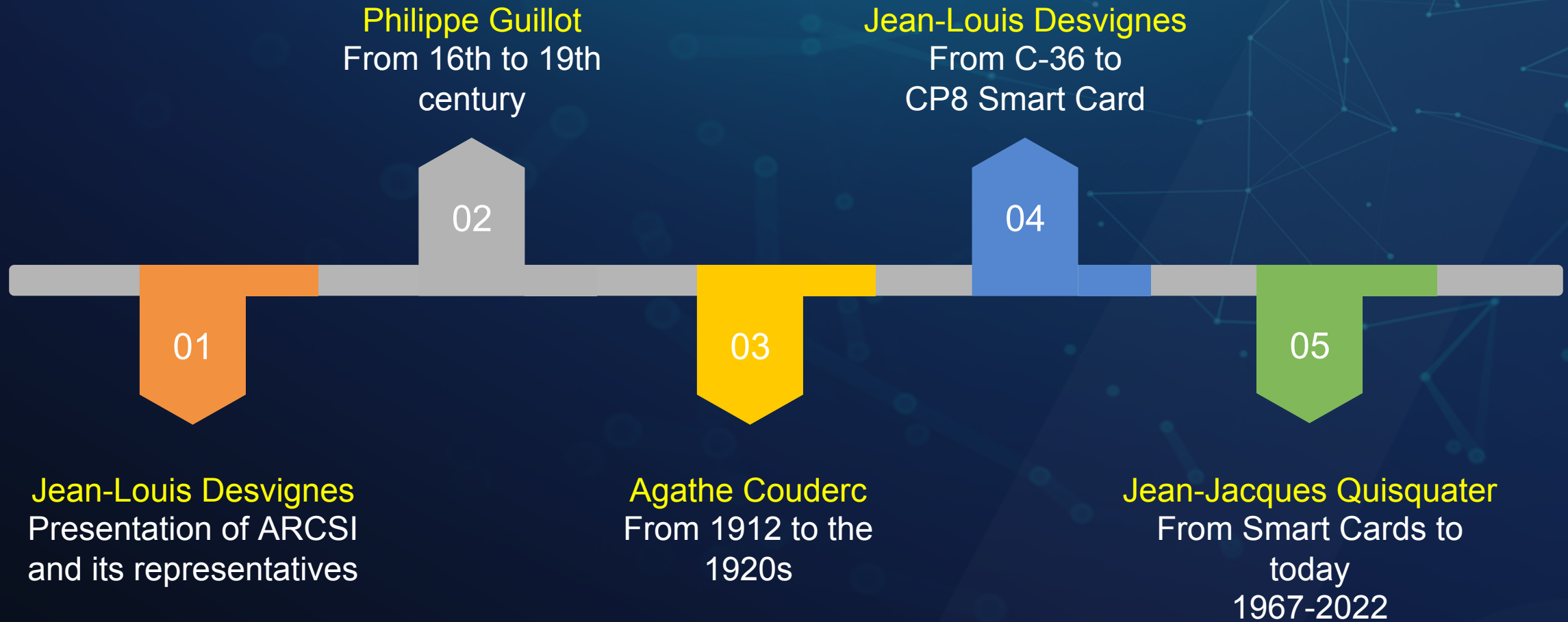
# Cryptologic History Symposium

## A French Story...





# Storytelling ...





01

# Presentation of ARCSI and its Representatives

Jean-Louis Desvignes

<https://www.arcsi.fr/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/groups/12503142/>

[https://twitter.com/arcsi\\_fr](https://twitter.com/arcsi_fr)



# Presentation of ARCSI

Created in 1928, the  
“**Association des Réservistes  
du Chiffre et de la Sécurité de  
l'Information**” (A.R.C.S.I.) has  
for mission to deepen and  
disseminate the historical  
knowledge of the field and to  
ensure its perennality





# Our Activities

- 350 members: 3 Americans, 4 Belgians, 2 Spanish, 1 Canadian, 2 Lux...
- High quality daily electronic exchanges
- An annual newsletter
- An annual colloquium
- Visits
- Videoconferences (one per month)
- Exhibitions (local and national)
- A dream : “A museum of the secret”





# Our Team

- **Philippe Guillot**: engineer, historian, retired researcher at Paris 8 University
- **Agathe Couderc**: PhD student at Sorbonne University in France
- **Jean-Louis Desvignes**: retired general of the French Army
- **Jean-Jacques Quisquater**: world-renowned cryptologist





02

# From 16th to 19th Century

Philippe Guillot



# François Vieta (1540-1603)





# Infallible Rule

- Among three consecutive letters, there is always one or more of the five vowels A, E, I, O or U

A

E

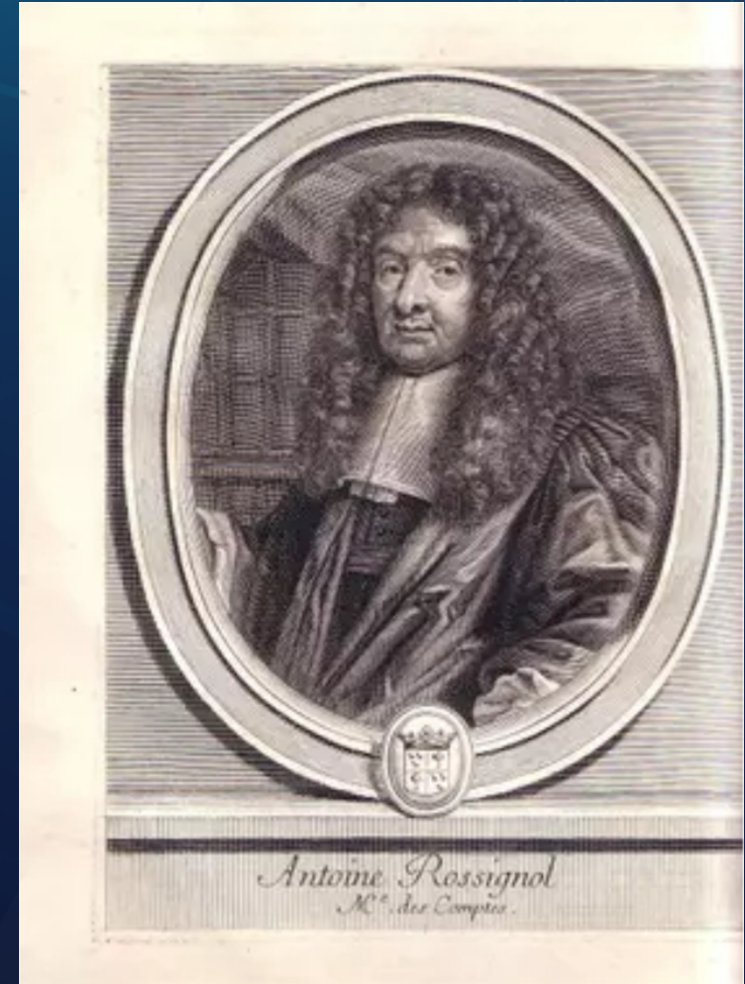
I

O

U

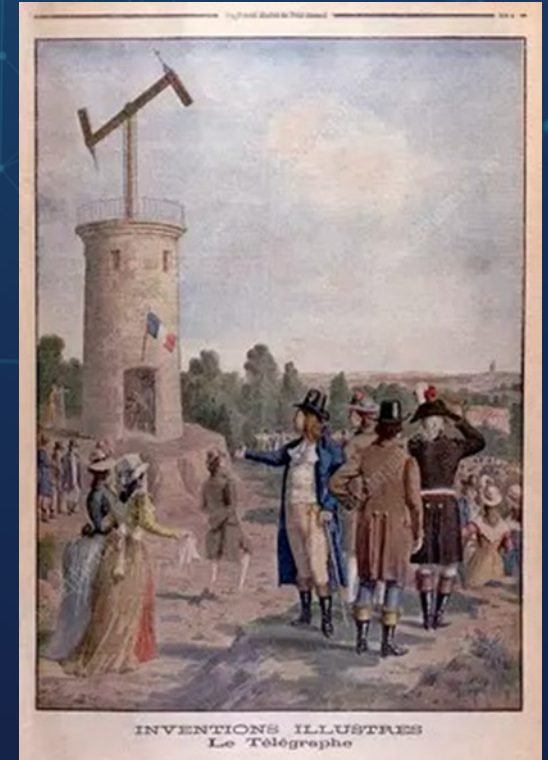
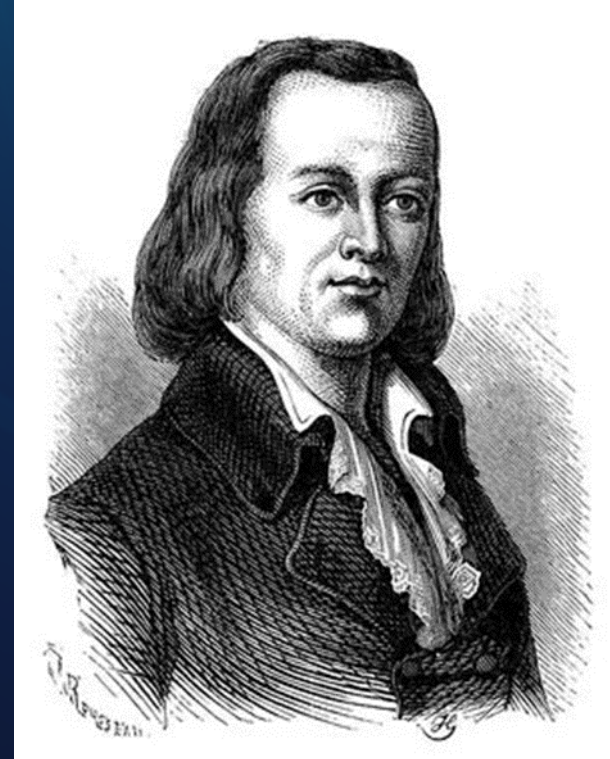


# Antoine Rossignol (1600-1682)

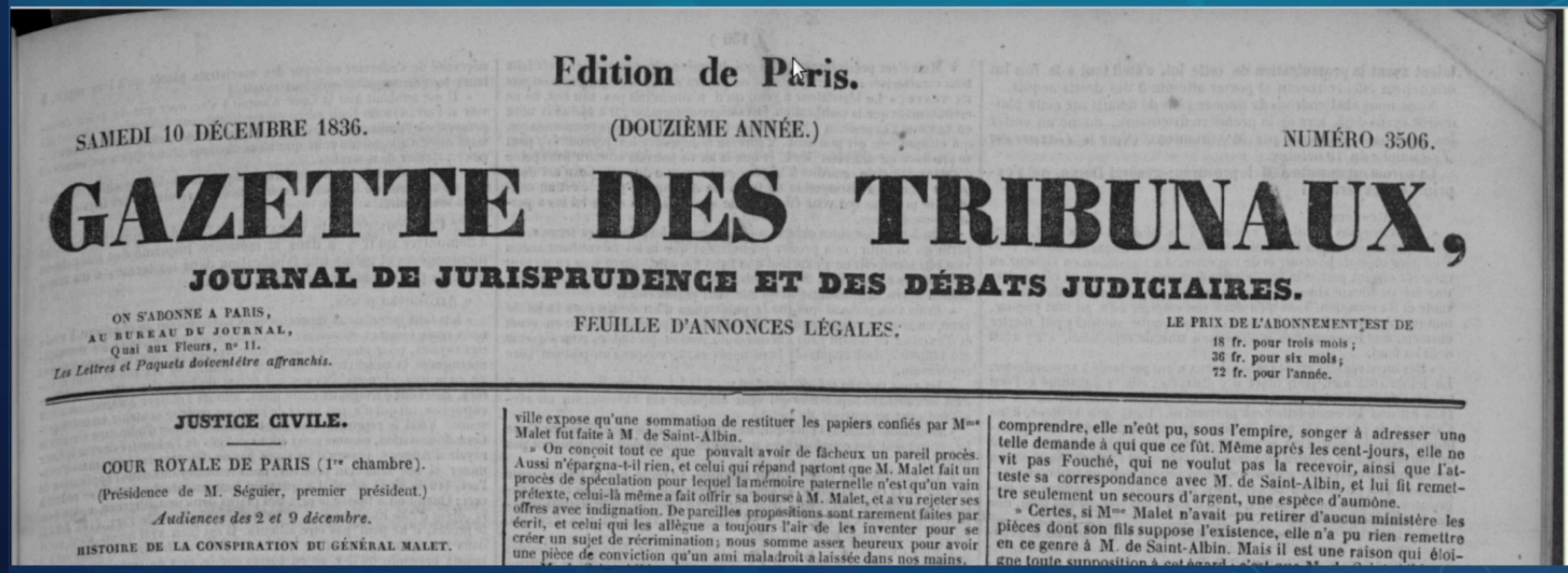




# Claude Chappe (1763-1805)







An agent from Paris transmitted to Tour, poste restante, effects such as gloves, aso. The color of these objects indicated the rise or fall. On the sight of these objects, the employee of the telegraph gave an agreed signal. The employee of Tour gave the signal indicative of the word *Error* which was repeated on all the time, and did not appear consequently on the official dispatches.



# Auguste Kerckhoffs (1835-1901)

It is necessary to distinguish between a system of encrypted writing imagined for a momentary exchange of dispatches between a few isolated persons and a method of cryptography intended to regulate for an unlimited time the correspondance of the various heads of the Army.





The administration must absolutely renounce secret methods.

The value of a cryptographic system intended for the need of war is in inverse proportion to the secrecy that its handling or its composition requires.

A cipher is good as long as it remains unbreakable by the master himself who invented it : *Ars ipsi secreta magistro.*



# Posterity of Auguste Kerckhoffs



Étienne Bazeris

1846-1931



Félix Delastelle

1840-1902



Eugène Valério

19th century



Gaétan de Viaris

1847-1901



03

# From 1912 to the 1920s Innovative Intelligence services: the French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War

Agathe Couderc



# Innovative Intelligence services: the French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

■ “Cipher services” = sections dealing with cryptography (code or cipher-writing) & cryptanalysis (code-breaking)

■ Some names :

- ❖ François Cartier (Head of Cipher Section in the cabinet of the War Minister)
- ❖ Marcel Givierge (Head of Cipher Section in French GHQ)
- ❖ Georges-Jean Painvin (main code-breaker of the cabinet of the War Minister)



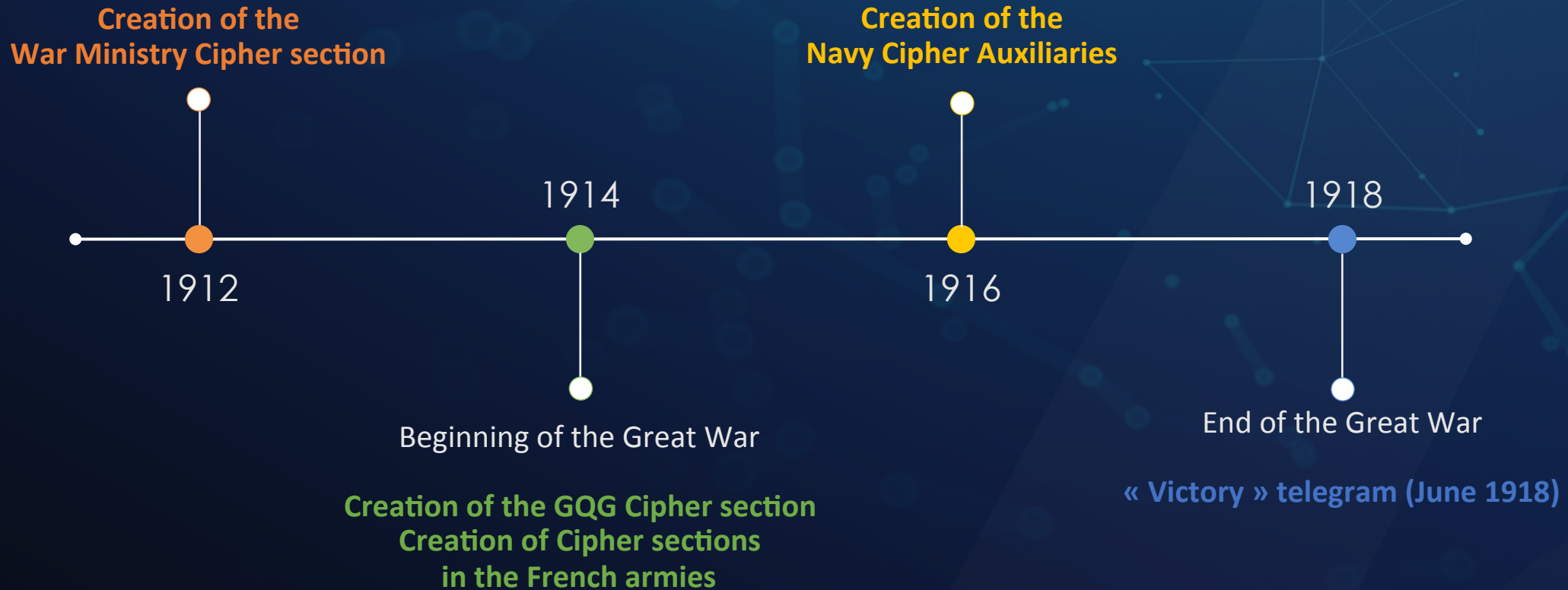
# The French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

- I. Of Birth & Missions throughout the Great War
- II. Snippets of the wartime cooperation between French & Allied Cipher services
- III. Icons & Memory of the French Cipher services



# The French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

## I. Of Birth & Missions throughout the Great War

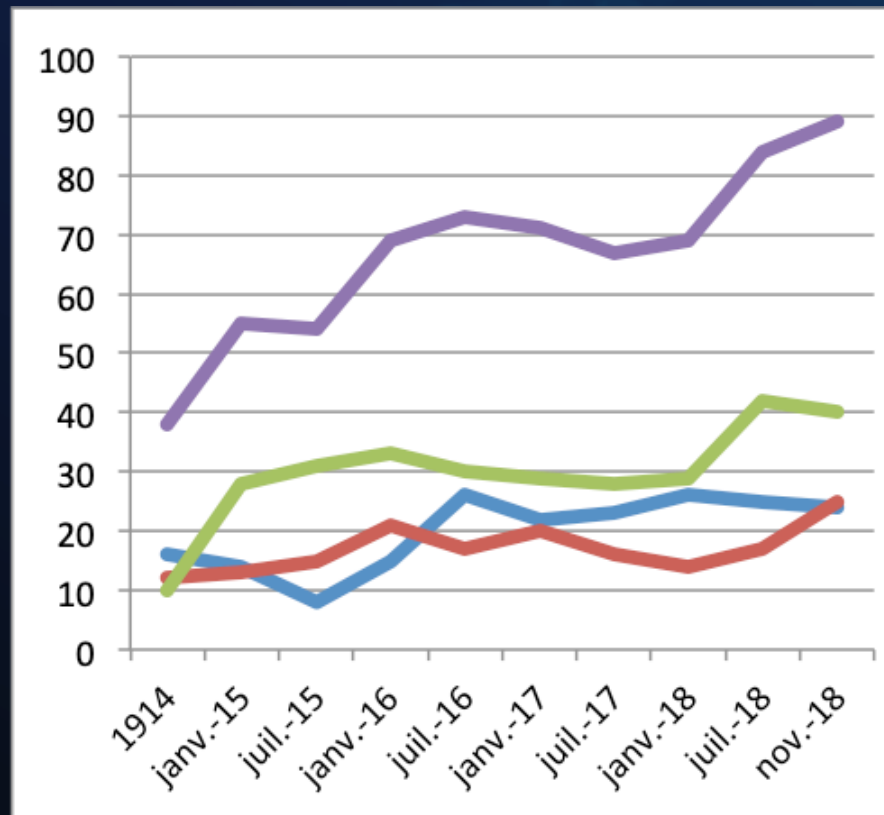




# The French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

## I. Of Birth & Missions throughout the Great War

### Growth of Cipher services in the French Army (from sept 1914 to nov 1918)



#### Legend

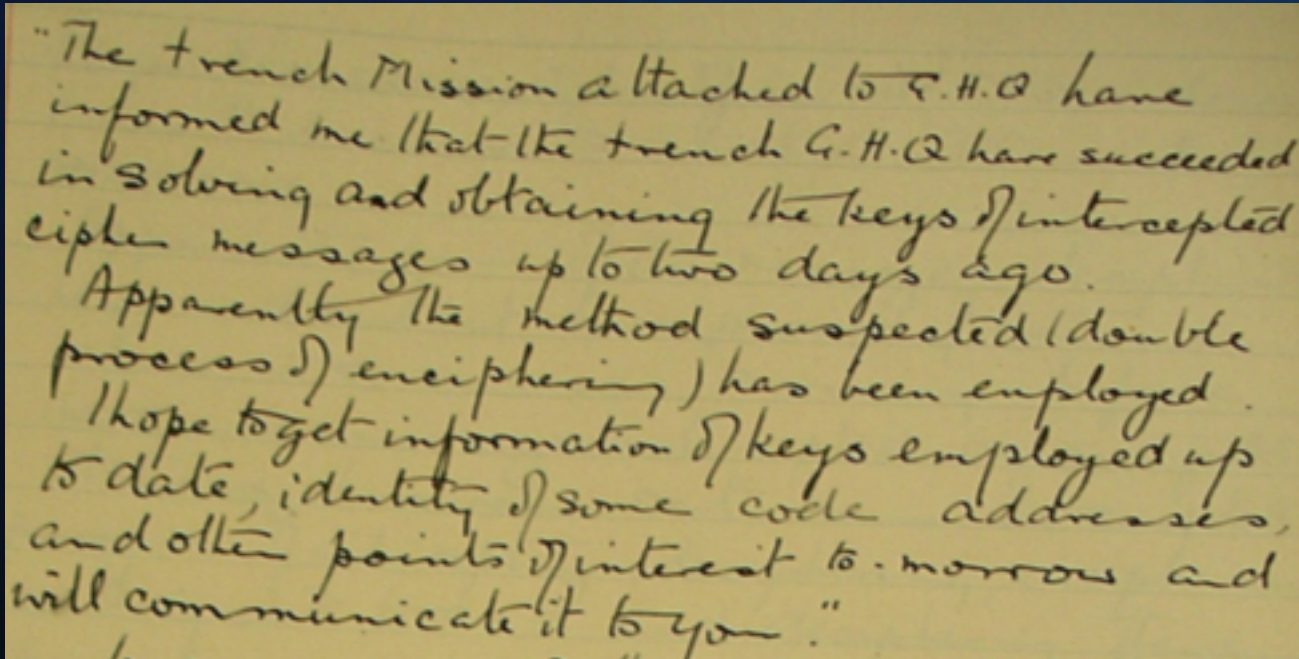
- Cipher section for the cabinet
- Cipher section for the GQG
- Cipher sections in the Armies
- Overall Growth



# The French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

## II. Snippets of the wartime cooperation between French & Allied Cipher services

### ❖ French & British cooperation



"The French Mission attached to G.H.Q. have informed me that the French G.H.Q. have succeeded in solving and obtaining the keys of intercepted cipher messages up to two days ago. Apparently the method suspected (double process of enciphering) has been employed. I hope to get information of keys employed up to date, identity of some code addresses, and other points of interest to-morrow and will communicate it to you."

### Transcription

« The French Mission attached to G.H.Q. have informed me that the French G.H.Q. have succeeded in solving and obtaining the keys of intercepted cipher messages up to two days ago. Apparently the method suspected (double process of enciphering) has been employed.

I hope to get information of keys employed up to date, identity of some code addresses and other points of interest to-morrow and will communicate it to you. »

Source: TNA (Kew), ADM 223/767, MO5(e) War Diary, p.34.

Excerpt from a letter by Henderson (BEF Cipher section) to MO5(e), written on Sept 18<sup>th</sup> 1914.



# The French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

## II. Snippets of the wartime cooperation between French & Allied Cipher services

### ❖ French & American cooperation

Le Dé légué Général,  
à M. le Commissaire Général  
aux Affaires de Guerre Franco-Américaines.

Le Colonel Churchill, Chef du Military Intelligence Branch, du War Department, m'a recommandé tout particulièrement le Capitaine H.O. Yardley, qui est envoyé en France pour étudier les différents codes et chiffres employés dans la transmission des câbles.

Je vous serais particulièrement obligé de bien vouloir faciliter la mission du Capitaine Yardley, et le mettre en relations avec le Colonel Cartier, Chargé de la Section du Chiffre, au Cabinet du Ministre de la Guerre, et avec le Bureau du Chiffre au Département des Affaires Étrangères.

### Translation

« Colonel Churchill, head of the Military Intelligence Branch of the War Department, has recommended captain H.O. Yardley to me: **he is sent in France in order to study various codes and ciphers employed in cable transmission.**

I would be especially obliged if you would facilitate the mission of Captain Yardley and **put him in touch with Colonel Cartier**, Head of the Cipher Section in the cabinet of the Minister of War, and with the Cipher Bureau of the Department of the Foreign Affairs as well. »

Source: Herbert Yardley, *The American Black Chamber*, French Letter of credentials dated August 6<sup>th</sup> 1918, to grant access to Yardley to French Cipher services.



# The French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

## III. Icons & Memory of the French Cipher services





# The French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

## III. Icons & Memory of the French Cipher services

### MÉMOIRES DU GÉNÉRAL CARTIER

#### ESPIONNAGE ET CONTRE-ESPIONNAGE

Quand on lit les mémoires relatifs aux prouesses des divers services d'espionnage et de contre-espionnage, mémoires publiés généralement par des chefs de service, et qui en imposent à cause de cela à l'adversaire, on s'étonne que les auteurs n'aient pas été surpris par des renseignements reçus en secret et qui ne leur fournissent que des renseignements imprécis et sans valeur dans une certaine mesure.

### LE GÉNÉRAL CARTIER

Le nom du Général CARTIER est familier à tous nos compatriotes. Nous avons eu la bonne fortune d'être autorisés par ses filles, Mme de LA MULLA et Mme A. CARTIER, à publier une partie de ses souvenirs inédits (1). Le Général CARTIER fut l'un des plus éminents chefs de la T.S.F. et cryptologie éminent, le Général CARTIER fut pendant la guerre 1914-1918, à assumer les fonctions de Chef de la Section du Chiffre, Chef du Service de Cryptographie, Chef du Bureau Central de T.S.F., où il rendit les plus grands services. Ses mémoires disent de lui au Général MONAGH, qui a rapporté ce trait dans ses Mémoires : « Il fut plus utile à notre pays qu'un Corps d'Armée ». Officier de l'Armée du Génie, le Général CARTIER fut initié aux Transmissions et à la Cryptographie en 1900 par le Général FÉREL, Inspecteur général des Services de Cryptographie. Militaire et Président de la Commission de Cryptographie, dont il était l'officier d'ordonnance. Il ne devait plus les abandonner jusqu'à la retraite qu'il atteignit en pleine vigueur en 1922. Nos camarades n'ont pas oublié les articles qu'il publia ensuite dans diverses revues scientifiques, ni l'ouvrage qu'il consacra au problème Bacon-Shakespeare (2). L. R.-D.

#### COMMISSION DE CRYPTOGRAPHIE

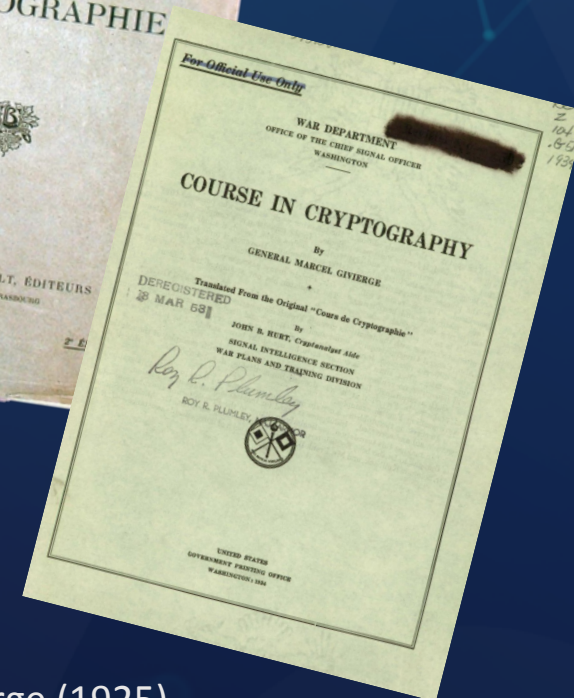
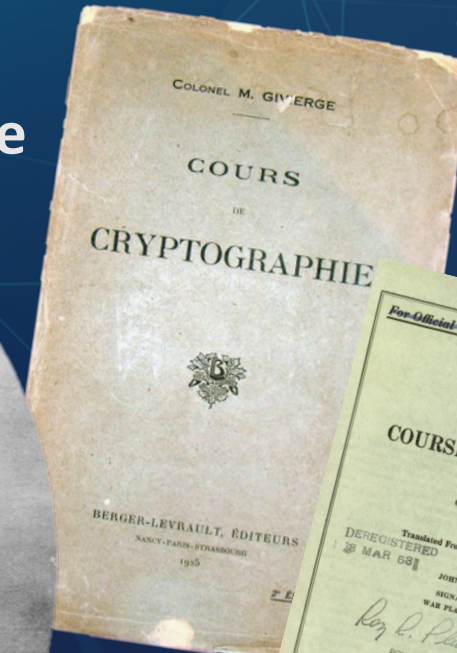
En mars 1900, le Général FÉREL dont j'étais officier d'ordonnance alors qu'il était Gouverneur de La Fère, fut nommé Inspecteur Général permanent des Services de la Télégraphie militaire. Ce service était alors rattaché à l'Etat-Major de l'Armée et le Général FÉREL recevait directement du Chef de l'Armée et le Général FÉREL.

(1) La Revue des Transmissions commença prochainement la publication d'une autre partie de ces souvenirs. Nous en recommandons la lecture à nos adhérents.  
(2) Un problème de cryptographie et d'histoire, « Mercure de France », 1928.

### François Cartier



### Marcel Givierge



*Cours de cryptographie*, by Colonel Givierge (1925)  
Translated as *Course in cryptography* (1934)

*Souvenirs* by General Cartier, published in *Bulletin de l'ARC*, May & December 1958



# The French Army & Navy's Cipher services in the Great War.

## III. Icons & Memory of the French Cipher services

### Georges-Jean Painvin



### Quote from H.O. Yardley, *The American Black Chamber* (1931) :

« When I explained my mission to Colonel Cartier, he immediately called in **Captain Georges Painvin, the great cipher genius of France**. For weeks I had looked forward to meeting the brilliant Painvin, the most skilful cryptographer in all the Allied Governments. [...] [When] he saw that I followed his analysis of several difficult problems, he gradually thawed out. **Eventually we grew to be fast friends**. I became an intimate member of his household [...] Painvin gave me a desk in his office and opened his files to me, and I made the most of the opportunity to study under this master, **whose instruction and inspiration were to stand me in good stead**, when later, from 1919 to 1929, I directed the energies of a group of cryptographers »



04

# From C-36 to CP8 Smart Card

Jean-Louis Desvignes



# Presentation Outline

- 1 - Dark period after the successes of WW1
- 2 - New spring: MYOSOTIS
- 3 - Great success for tactical forces: RITA
- 4 - Success for strategic communications: RETINAT
- 5 - Worldwide success: the SMART CARD





# 1918

- Victors delighted to be asked to keep a low profile on the precious help of cryptanalysis

...

- But from discretion to oblivion there was only one step ...





# Hagelin C-36 (French) = M-209 (US)





# HAGELIN B211

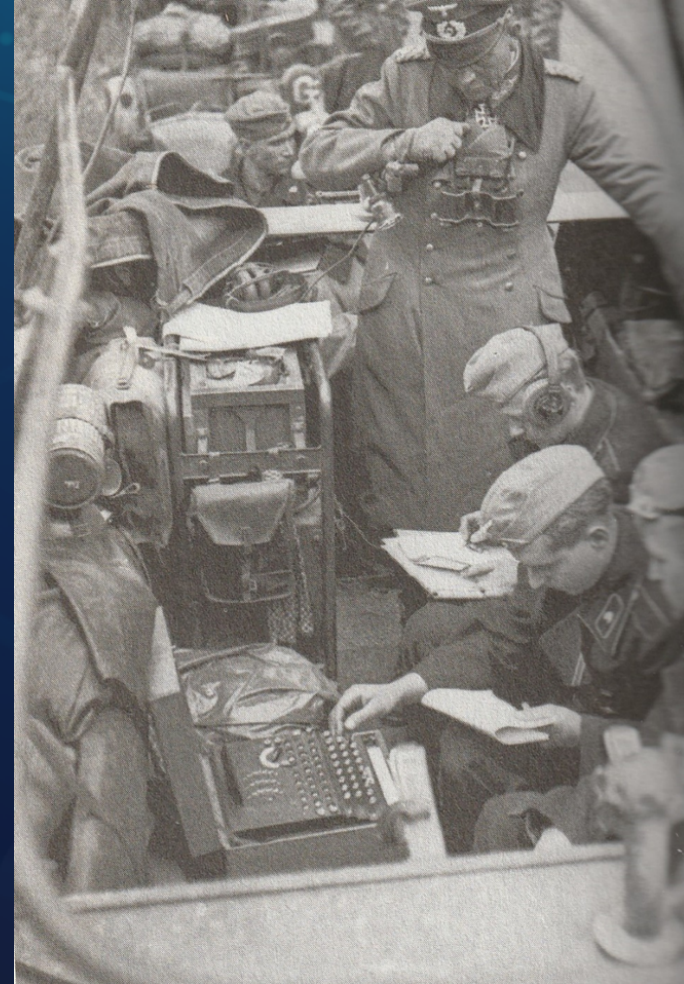
- B211 = B21 + a printer
- 500 units in 1939
- Strategic level





... then

- The ENIGMAs were used inside the armored divisions
- The B211 were fixed





# The betrayal of Hans Thilo Schmidt





# 1956 Franco-British Expedition on the Suez Canal





# A new spring: Myosotis (Forget me not)

- First french electronic machine (1965)
- No rotor => Permutators
- NATO SECRET approved
- Used by the 3 services and diplomacy





## 2 events that boosted French army telecommunications

- 1967 General de Gaulle makes France go out of the NATO integrated organisation
- The Army has to reinvent its own means of communication



- 1968 the general strike affecting the government's telecommunications pushes it to create a resilient military telecommunications network.





# RITA By Thomson-CSF (now THALES)

- The first military tactical digital network with integrated services: phone, telex, fax and data
- Bulk encryption
- Mobile subscribers equipped with enciphered radio set
- In fact, RITA = GSM network 20 years ahead!
- Chosen by D. Reagan for US ARMY MSE





# A cell phone?? A bit heavy though!!





# RETINAT: the first X.25 Strategic Network

■ Réseau  
■ de Transport  
■ des Informations  
■ Numériques  
■ de l'Armée  
■ de Terre



■ Network  
■ For Transportation  
■ of digital  
■ Informations  
■ For Land  
■ Forces



# Louis Pouzin

- Inventor of the datagram
- He created and developed a Network in the early 1970s, based on pure datagrams, and contributed to the development of packet-switched networks, the **precursors of the Internet.**





# RETINAT: Some Specifications

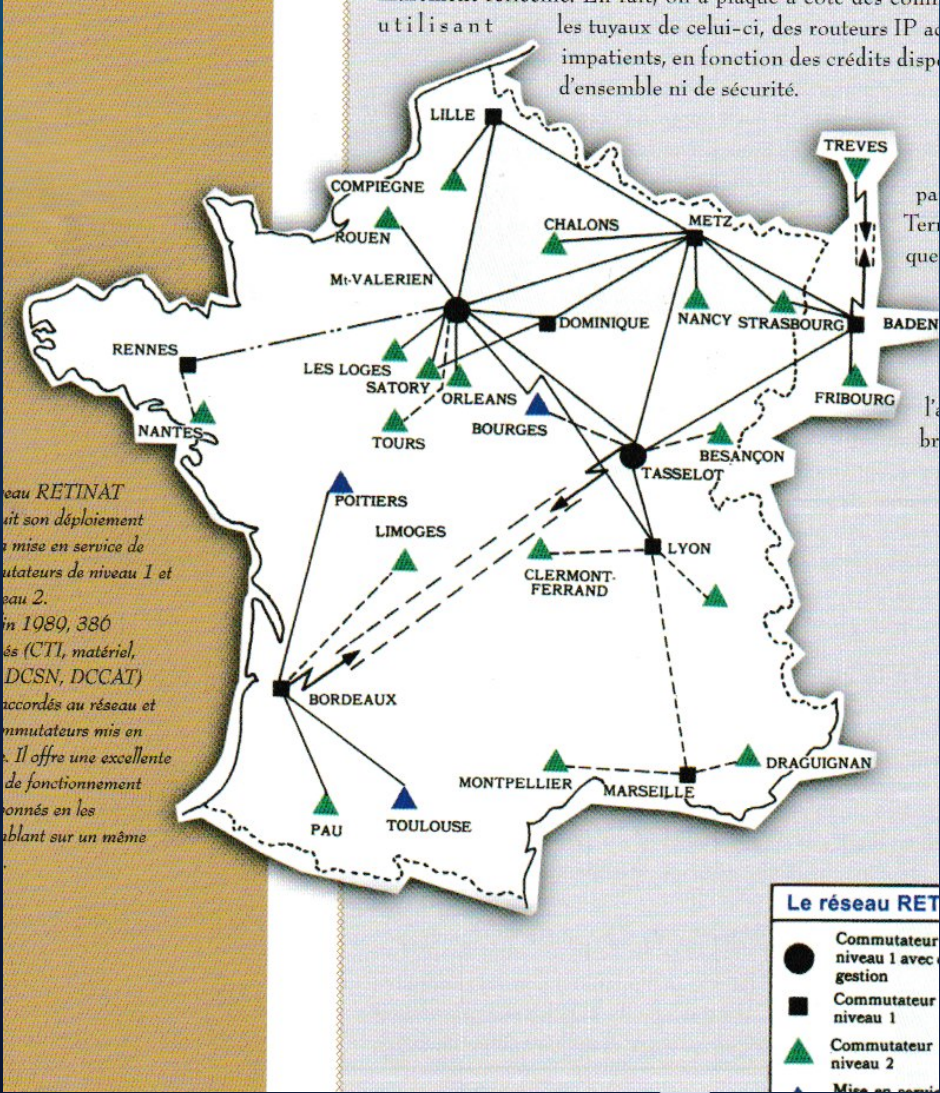
- Standard: X.25
- Security of the network:
  - ❖ All the management traffic encrypted by a specific crypto card grafted on the motherboard of the switches
  - ❖ Very original and innovative at the time!
- Redundancy of the switches and the links
- Interoperable with the public Network TRANSPAC
- Security of subscribers:
  - ❖ Capucine: the X.25 Packet-switched network crypto equipment



# Switch RETINAT



# SCHEME of the Network





# CAPUCINE (TRC 796)

- Standard: X.25
- SECRET DEFENSE approved by SCSSI and SECRET UEO after a second evaluation by BSI (Germany)
- Presented to an ACCSA WG during discussions about Packet-switched crypto equipment





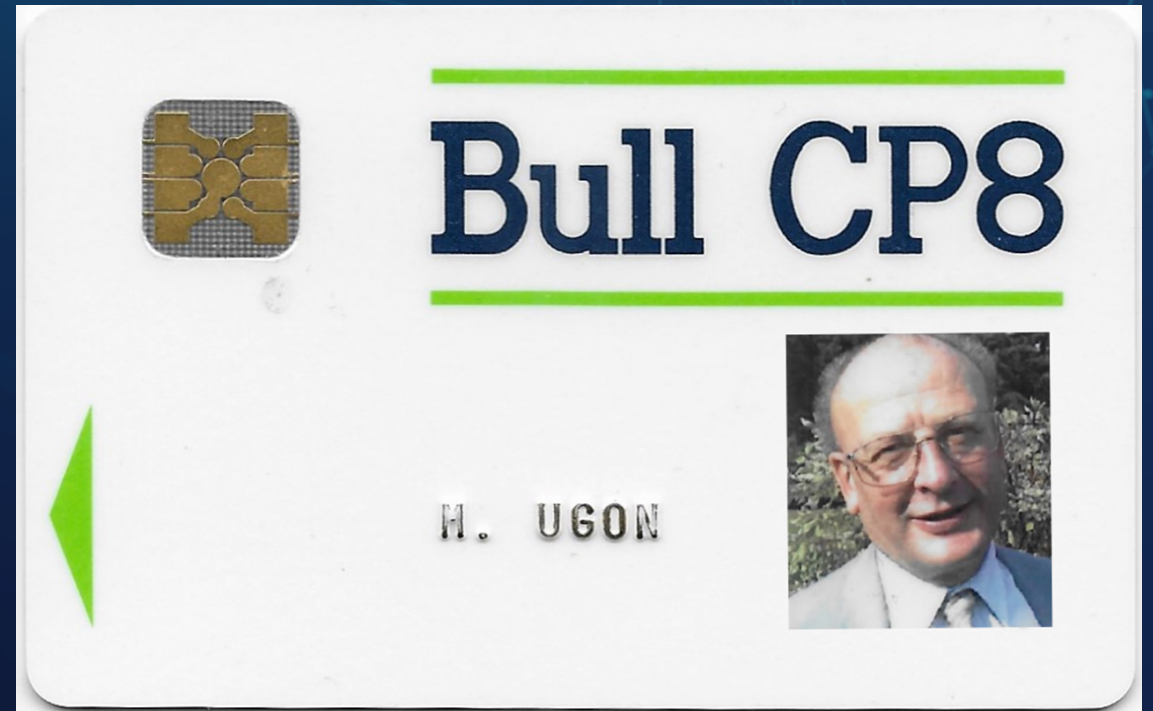
# ECHINOPS: IP Encryptor: second evaluation by CESG





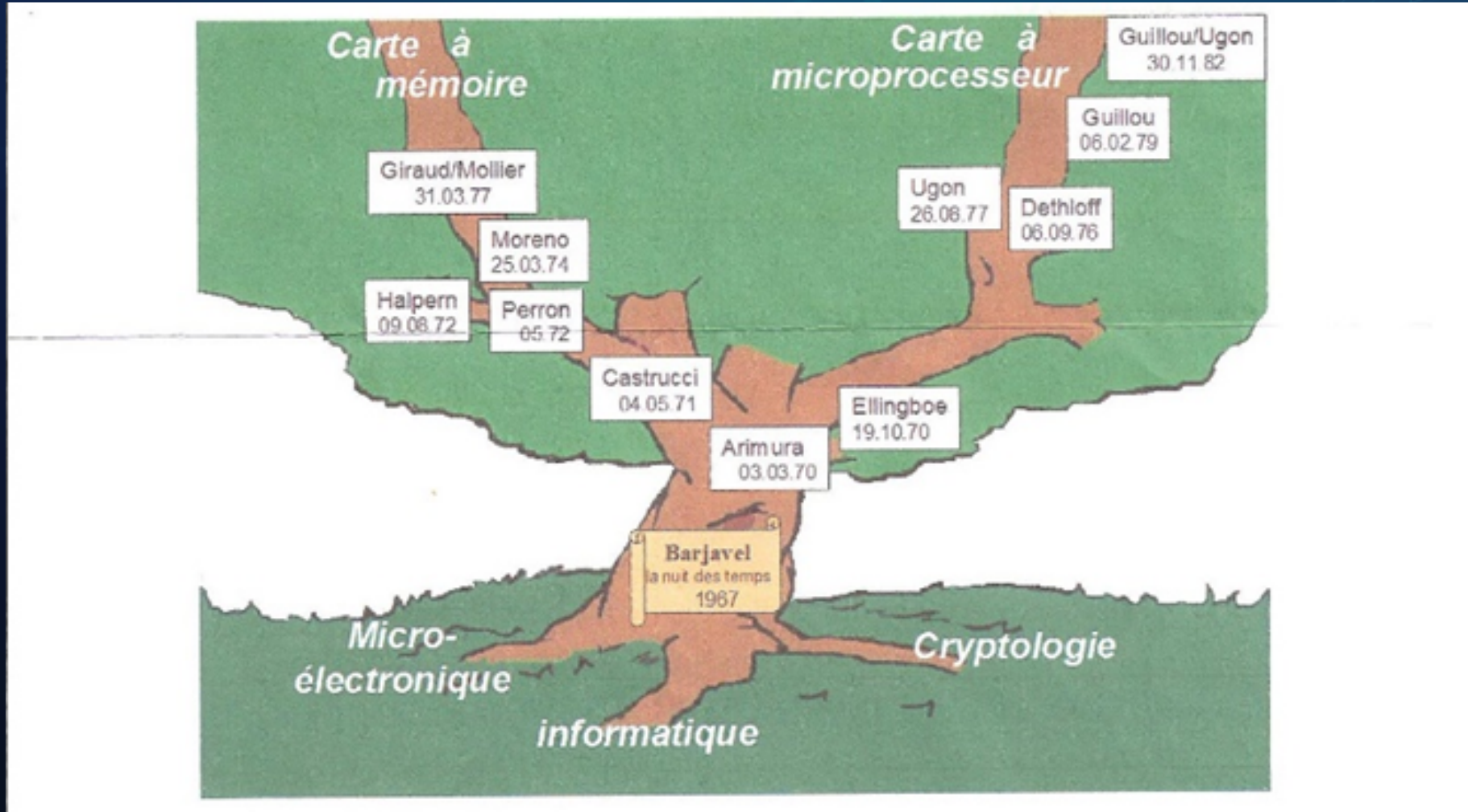
# Michel Ugon

- In March 1979, Michel Ugon from Bull CP8 was the first to design and develop a microprocessor-based card combining a processor and local memory





# The smart card patent tree





# A Global Commercial Success

- Billions of smart cards around the world in all areas





# 1998 Signature of mutual recognition agreements





# Smart cards for keing crypto equipments:

Symmetric system: DCS 500

Asymmetric system:

TEOREM

- Ssyems





# Conclusion

- After the setbacks of the Second World War, France experienced a real revival in terms of security of its information systems. It approaches the 21st century in good conditions, as Jean-Jacques Quisquater will show you.
- Thank you for your attention.



05

# From Smart Cards to Today 1967-2022

Jean-Jacques Quisquater

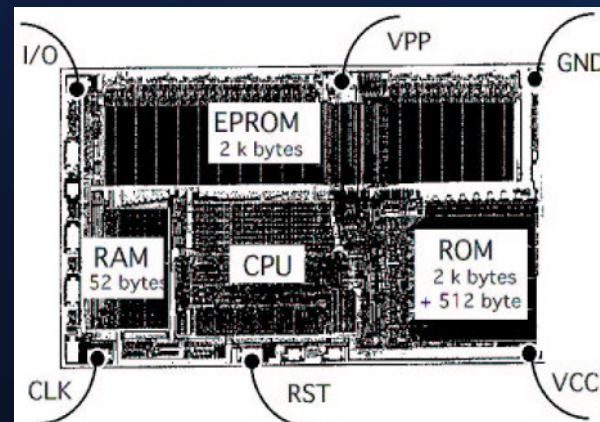
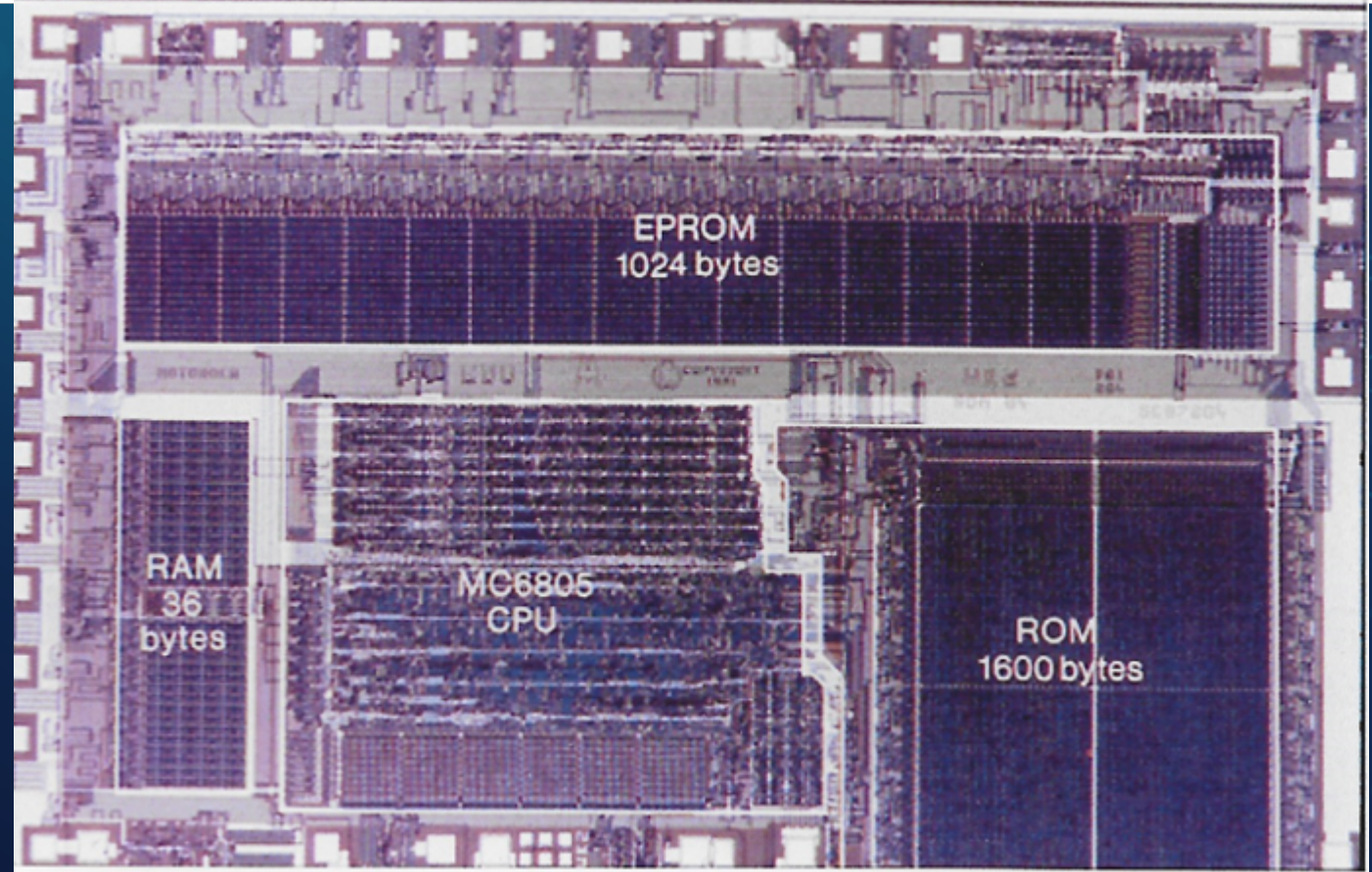


[jjq@uclouvain.be](mailto:jjq@uclouvain.be)

[jjq@mit.edu](mailto:jjq@mit.edu)



# Smart cards: Michel Ugon and ...



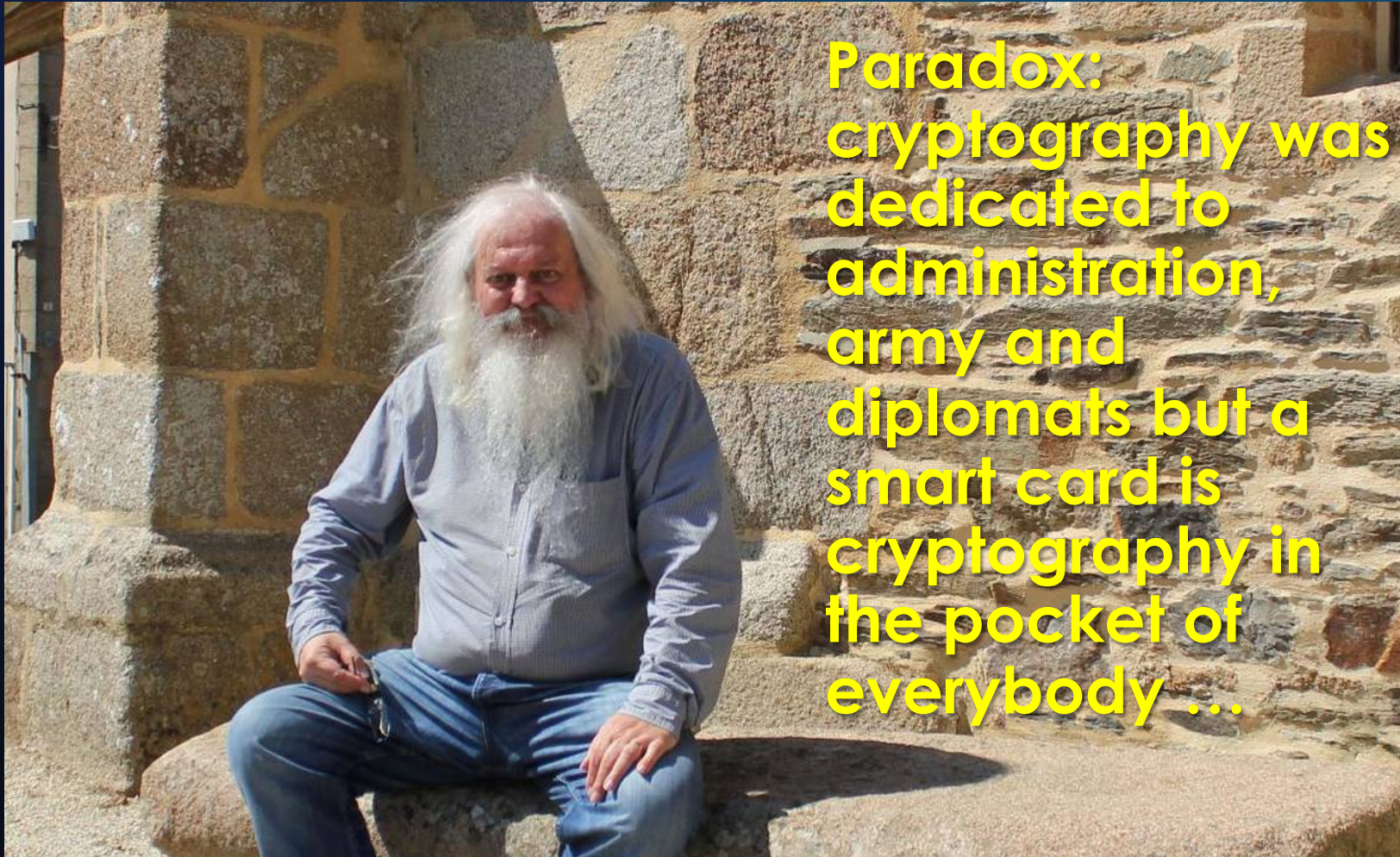
**DES  
+ OS**





# ... Louis Guillou

2004:  
Session president :  
Jean-Louis Desvignes



Paradox:  
cryptography was  
dedicated to  
administration,  
army and  
diplomats but a  
smart card is  
cryptography in  
the pocket of  
everybody ...

## Histoire de la carte à puce du point de vue d'un cryptologue

Louis Guillou

Expert émérite  
Division R&D de France Telecom  
MAPS/DPC, 4 Rue du Clos Courtel,  
BP 91226, 35512 Cesson Sévigné, France  
Tél 02 9912 4247 Fax 02 9912 3600  
louis.guillou@fancetelecom.com

**Résumé.** Il y a concomitance entre les débuts de la carte à puce et les premiers pas de la cryptologie dans le domaine public. Aujourd'hui, sans cryptographie appropriée, la carte à puce ne conviendrait ni pour les banques, ni pour la télévision à péage, ni pour le téléphone mobile, ni pour la santé, et ainsi de suite. Le lien entre carte à puce et cryptologie est très fort : la carte confine des clés et des algorithmes ; elle contrôle son propre usage ; elle reconnaît son porteur. Bien sûr, la sécurité absolue n'existe pas, mais la sécurité peut toujours s'améliorer. La sécurité des cartes repose sur des logiciels spécifiques, évalués selon la méthodologie des critères communs et des profils de protection.

**Abstract.** The start of smart card coincides with the advent of cryptology in the public domain. Today, without an appropriate cryptography, the smart card would be inappropriate for banking, pay-TV, mobile phone, health, and so on. The link between smart cards and cryptology is very strong: the smart card confines keys and algorithms; it controls its own use; it recognizes its holder. Absolute security does not exist, but security may always be improved. Card security relies on specific software evaluated according to common criteria methodology and protection profiles.

### 1 Les débuts de la carte à puce

#### 1.1 Les premiers brevets

Les développements de produits avancés ne sont jamais le fruit des idées d'un seul homme, surtout si ce dernier ne dispose pas de la technologie nécessaire. Jules Verne inventa-t-il la fusée pour aller dans la lune ? Ne fallut-il pas attendre Von Braun et bien d'autres ? En fait, les débuts de la carte à puce ressemblent à ceux de l'aviation : beaucoup rêvaient de voler sur de drôles de machines sans y parvenir.



# Smart Cards in an IEEE book by Gus Simmons (Sandia Labs)

1992

## CONTEMPORARY CRYPTOLOGY

The Science of  
Information  
Integrity

### Contemporary Cryptology *The Science of Information Integrity*

Edited by  
**Gustavus J. Simmons**  
Sandia National Laboratories



The Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers, Inc., New York

#### CHAPTER 12

### The Smart Card *A Standardized Security Device Dedicated to Public Cryptology*

LOUIS CLAUDE GUILLOU, MICHEL UGON,  
AND JEAN-JACQUES QUISQUATER

1. Introduction
2. Comprehensive Approach
3. Standardization
4. Technology
5. Security
6. Evolution of Card Authentication
7. Conclusions

561



# GQ – GQ2 – also used by Novell

## Guillou-Quisquater (GQ) Identification Protocol (1988)

### ZKP-IFP

• FFS Protocol

• GQ Protocol

### ZKP-DLP

• Schnorr Protocol

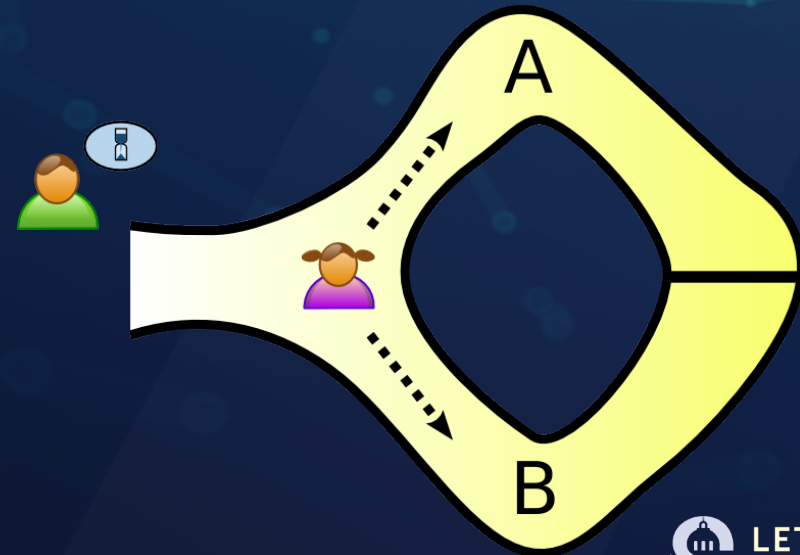
### ZKP-Graph Prob.

• Graph Isomorphism

• Graph Coloring

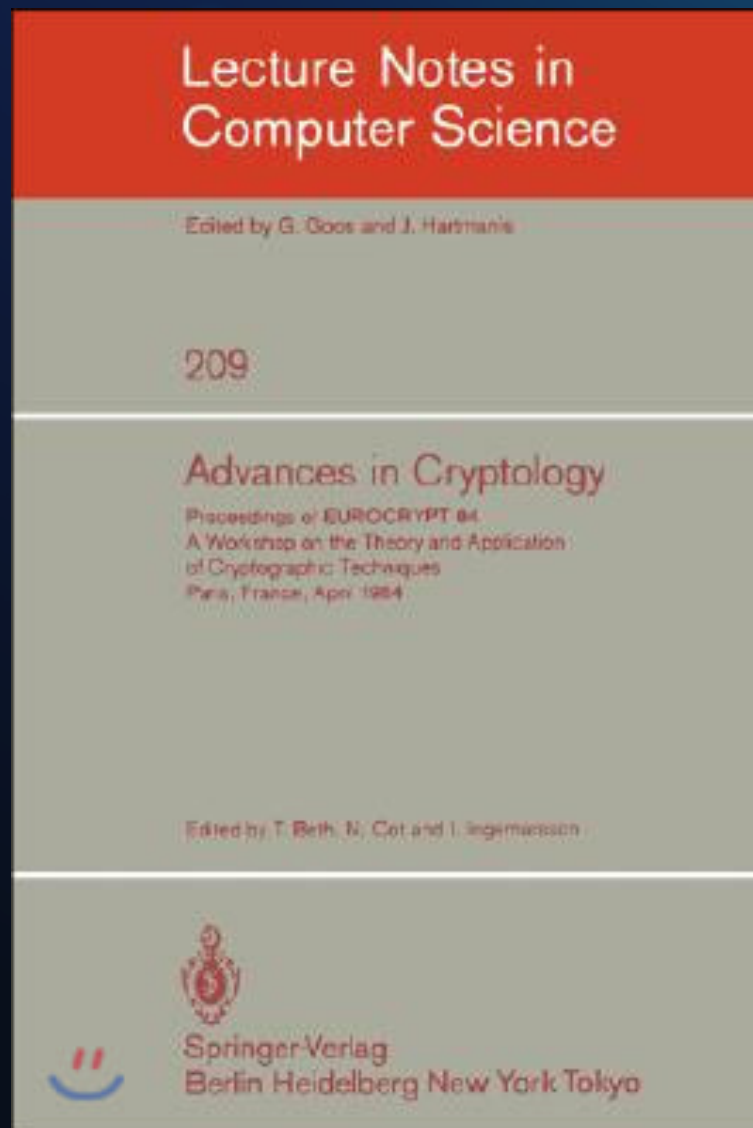
• Hamiltonian Cycles

- System Parameters
  - Private:  $p, q, s = v^{-1} \bmod \phi(n)$
  - $n = pq, v > 2$
- User Parameters
  - The secret of A with  $J_A = f(I_A)$  is  $J_A^{-s} \bmod n$
- Protocol Messages (Repeat  $t$  times)
  - A sends to B(Commit):  $I_A, x = r^v \bmod n$  for a random  $r$
  - B sends to A(Challenge): a random  $e$  with  $1 \leq e \leq v$
  - A sends to B(Response):  $y = r s_A^e \bmod n$
- Verify
  - B computes  $z = J_A^e y^v \bmod n$
  - Accept A's proof of identity if  $z = x$  and  $z \neq 0$





# EUROCRYPT 1984: Paris



RUGGIU

HARARI

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LOUIS GUILLOU





# EUROCRYPT 1995: Saint-Malo

EUROCRYPT '95 181

Louis C. Guillou  
Jean-Jacques Quisquater (Eds.)

## Advances in Cryptology – EUROCRYPT '95

International Conference on the  
Theory and Application of Cryptographic Techniques  
Saint-Malo, France, May 21-25, 1995  
Proceedings

Lecture Notes in Computer Science 921



LERCIER,  
MORAIN

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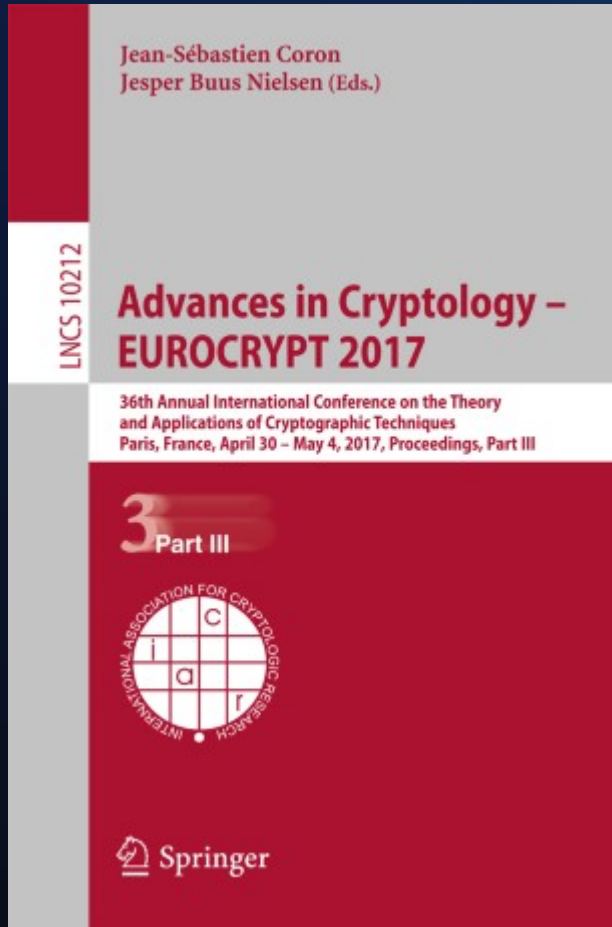
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# EUROCRYPT 2017: Paris



**15 authors**



# Teaching first, next research, then applications ...

- CRYPTIS, Limoges, from 1986 (Jean-Louis Nicolas):
  - ❖ Mainly number theory at the beginning,
- DEA ENS-X (filière Codage, Complexité et Cryptographie), Paris, from 1991: the main source of scientists about cryptography, courses organized by Jacques Stern, main teacher: JJQ.



Anciens du DEA, filière "Complexité, Codage et Cryptographie"

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President: Michel Abdalla (CNRS-ENS)  
2020-2022

Fellows:

- ❖ Jacques Stern
- ❖ Antoine Joux
- ❖ Louis Guillou
- ❖ David Naccache



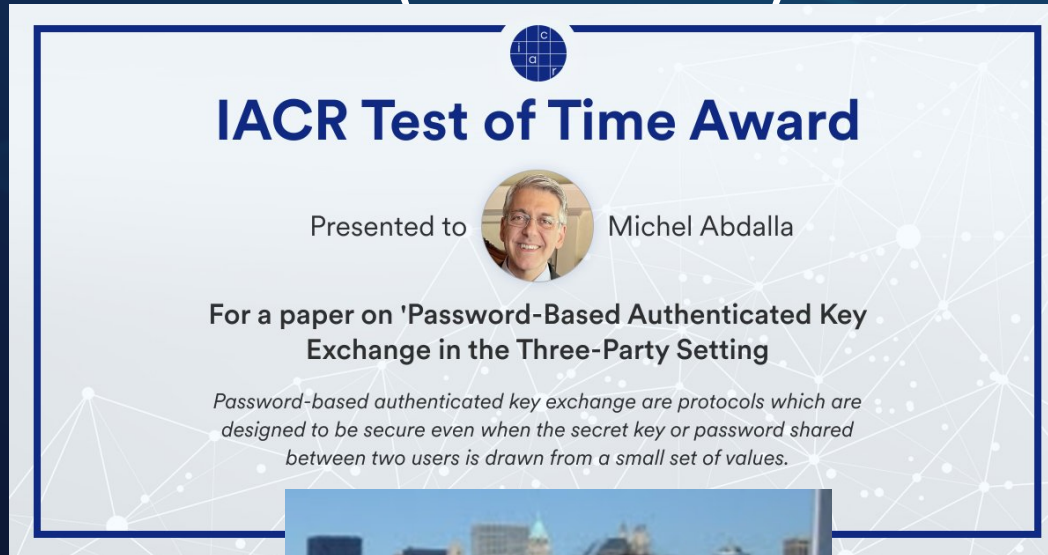


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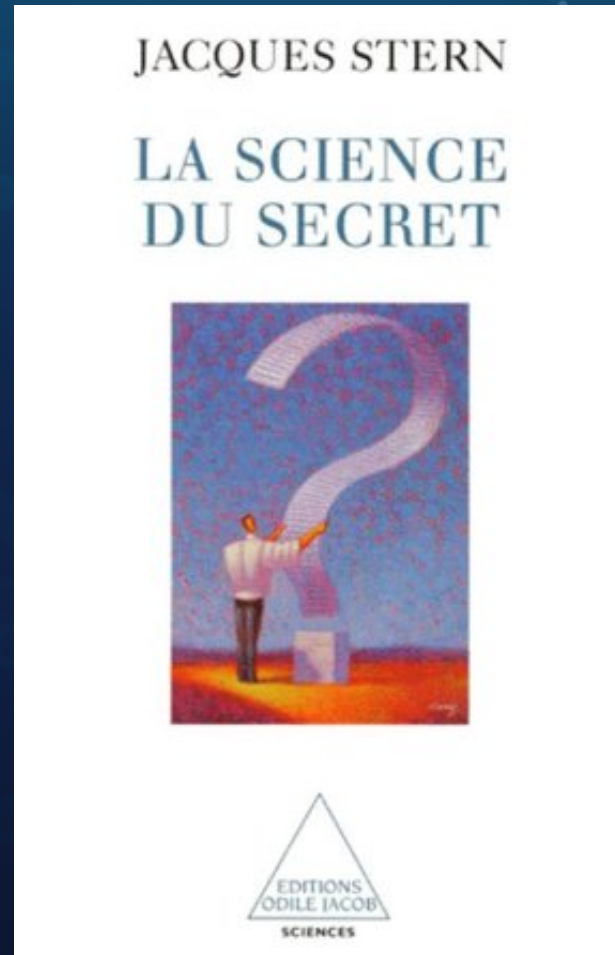
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# Jacques Stern (master of secrets)

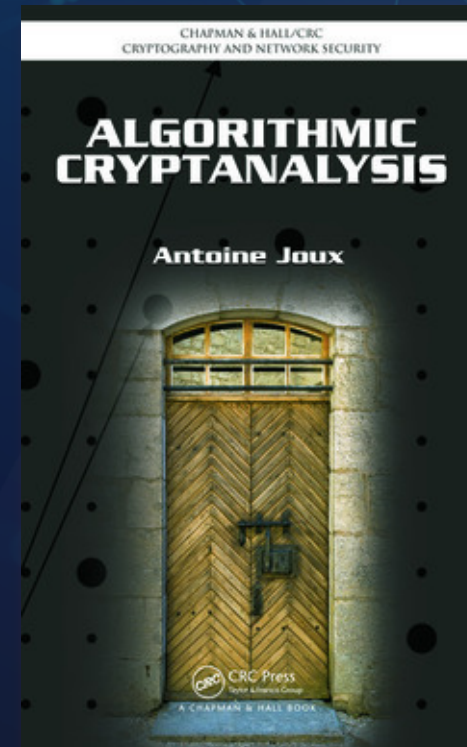




# Antoine Joux (Gödel prize)



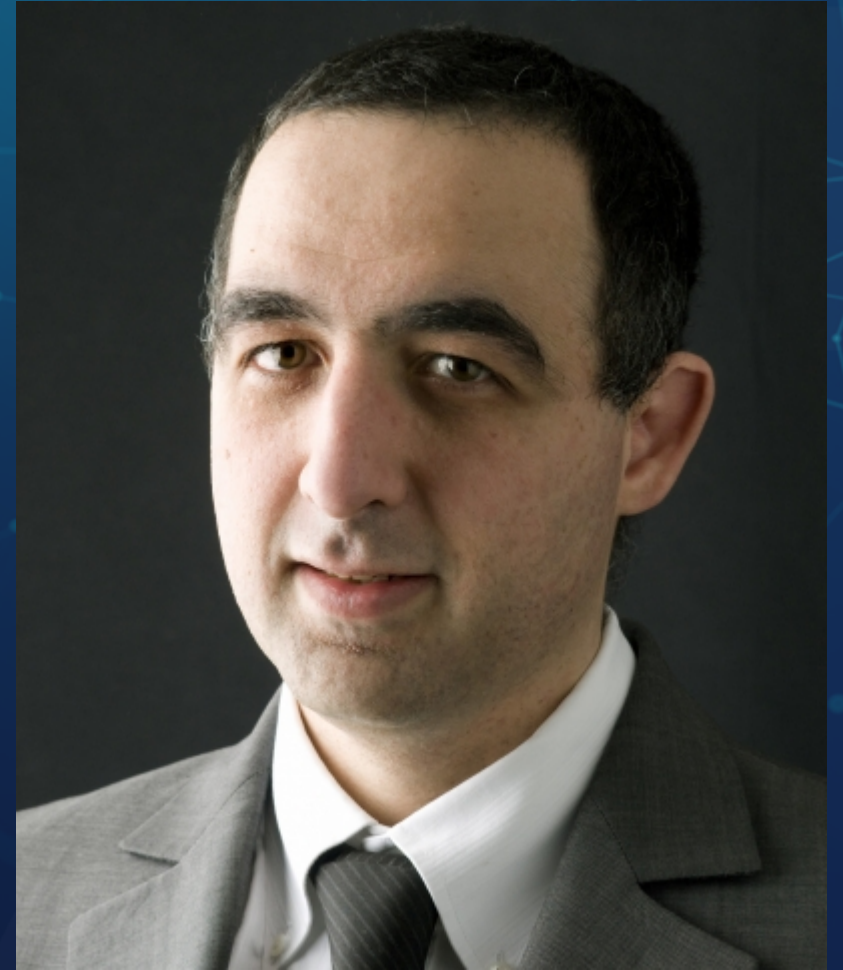
Antoine Joux won the prestigious **Gödel Prize** in 2013 for the introduction and use of the concept of coupling in cryptography





# David Naccache

David Naccache is a French cryptologist, professor and researcher at the École Normale Supérieure where he heads the Information Security team.





# ANSSI: Guillaume Poupard



Since 2014, Guillaume Poupard is the director general of the National Agency for Information Systems Security (ANSSI)

<https://www.ssi.gouv.fr/en/>

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Guillaume Poupard

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Multiple research,  
Multiple publications,  
New protocols ...



# Post quantum Research



Normal Shakespeare:  
TO BE OR NOT TO BE

Quantum Shakespeare:  
TO BE AND NOT TO BE



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## Post-Quantum Cryptography PQC



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Official comments on the Third Round Candidate Algorithms should be submitted using the "Submit Comment" link for the appropriate algorithm. Comments from the [pqc-forum Google group subscribers](#) will also be forwarded to the pqc-forum Google group list. We will periodically post and update the comments received to the appropriate algorithm.

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[Guidelines for Submitting Tweaks for Third Round Finalists and Candidates](#) (pdf)

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# Postquantum cryptography (PQC)

- Contributions (2017-2020) to the call by NIST (2016),
  - July 22, 2020 Third Round Candidates announced (7 Finalists and 8 Alternates),
  - October 1, 2020 Deadline for updated submission packages for the Third Round,
  - 2022/2024 Draft Standards Available ...
- See also <https://www.ssi.gouv.fr/en/publication/anssi-views-on-the-post-quantum-cryptography-transition/>



# NIST: PQC



History of Round 2 Submissions

Round 2 Finalists: Public-key Encryption and Key-establishment Algorithms

Algorithm	Algorithm Information	Submitters	Comments
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CRYSTALS-HESS	<a href="#">Go to Page 1748</a> <a href="#">Go to Comments</a>	Peter Schwabe Robert Avoine Jorge Blaz Luis Duran Chao Hsu Tamasz Jager Vedran Ljubic John M. Schach Gregor Seiler Dennis Stebila	<a href="#">Submit Comment</a> <a href="#">View Comments</a>
NTS	<a href="#">Go to Page 1748</a> <a href="#">Go to Comments</a>	Cong Chen Guillaume Dele Jeffrey Hoffmann Andrew Huh Jong Hyeon John M. Schach Peter Schwabe William Wylie Zhengfeng Zhang Yunus Emre Zeng Takashi Yamakawa Kenta Yagata	<a href="#">Submit Comment</a> <a href="#">View Comments</a>
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Round 2 Finalists: Digital Signature Algorithms

Algorithm	Algorithm Information	Submitters	Comments
CRYSTALS-DILITHIUM	<a href="#">Go to Page 1748</a> <a href="#">Go to Comments</a>	Vedran Ljubic Luis Duran Chao Hsu Tamasz Jager Peter Schwabe Gregor Seiler Dennis Stebila Go Bo	<a href="#">Submit Comment</a> <a href="#">View Comments</a>
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Plus alternate versions



# Conclusion (for the future)

- France is again at the center of cryptography (research, design, applications, production, ...),
- It was first by a high level teaching of very good people,
- Then putting these people everywhere (Grandes Ecoles, Universities, research labs, companies, administrations, services, ...),
- A very good result obtained in about 20 years of efforts.



We will gladly answer  
any of your questions