

Economics, psychology, and sociology and the limitations they impose on secure knowledge management

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Motivation and outline:

- Basic question: Why haven't cryptography and security lived up to their promise?
 - Is the future going to be any better?
- Main points:
 - Strong economic, social, and psychological reasons for insecurity
 - People and formal methods don't mix well
 - We will continue to rely on the equivalent of chewing gum and baling wire for security
 - Need to think not of absolute security but of adding “speed bumps” to the “Information Superhighway”

Honor System Virus

This virus works on the honor system.

Please forward this message to everyone you know and then delete all the files on your hard disk.

Thank you for your cooperation.

More seriously:

- Nigerian 419 scam
- “social engineering”
- ...

Do not expect improvement: teaching people about security won't help:

- growth in ranks of users of high tech
- proliferation of systems and devices

Improvements in usability of individual systems and devices to be counteracted by growth in general complexity

General problem of innumeracy:

- No appreciation for power of compound interest
- Most spreadsheets flawed
R. Panko, spreadsheet research website:
<http://panko.cba.hawaii.edu/SSR/home.htm>
- Many peer-reviewed papers use statistics incorrectly

Major problem with secure systems:

secretaries could not forge their bosses' signatures

Intentional ambiguity (in proposed SEC rule for corporate lawyers):

Evidence of a material violation means information that would lead an attorney reasonably to believe that a material violation has occurred, is occurring, or is about to occur.

VS.

Evidence of a material violation means credible evidence, based upon which it would be unreasonable, under the circumstances, for a prudent and competent attorney not to conclude that it is reasonably likely that a material violation has occurred, is ongoing, or is about to occur.

It is easy to make fun of lawyers, but don't we all like to have some slack in our lives?

Deeper ambiguity of human discourse:

**Please let the plumber in to fix the
leaky faucet.**





Yet somehow we have managed to live with all this ambiguity!

The formal world and the human world do overlap and interact, but are far apart.

The formal world was supposed to provide security for the human world, but it is the messy features of the human world that help compensate for the insecurity of the formal world.

1980s: the “Golden Age” of civilian cryptography and security

1980s: the “Golden Age” of fax, including faxed signatures

**Search for definition of a digital signature hampered
by lack of definition of ordinary signature:**

**validity of ordinary signature depends on a variety
of factors (such as age of signer, whether she was
sober, whether she had a gun pointed at her head,
whether the contract is allowed by law, ...)**

Traditional security concerns of technologists apply to cyberspace.

Cyberspace is just a piece of human space, for physical, social, and economic reasons.

A Declaration of the Independence of Cyberspace

Governments of the Industrial World, you weary giants of flesh and steel, I come from Cyberspace, the new home of Mind. On behalf of the future, I ask you of the past to leave us alone. You are not welcome among us. You have no sovereignty where we gather.

...

You have not engaged in our great and gathering conversation, nor did you create the wealth of our marketplaces. You do not know our culture, our ethics, or the unwritten codes that already provide our society more order than could be obtained by any of your impositions.

...

Cyberspace consists of transactions, relationships, and thought itself, arrayed like a standing wave in the web of our communications. Ours is a world that is both everywhere and nowhere, but it is not where bodies live.

...

Your legal concepts of property, expression, identity, movement, and context do not apply to us. They are all based on matter, and there is no matter here.

...

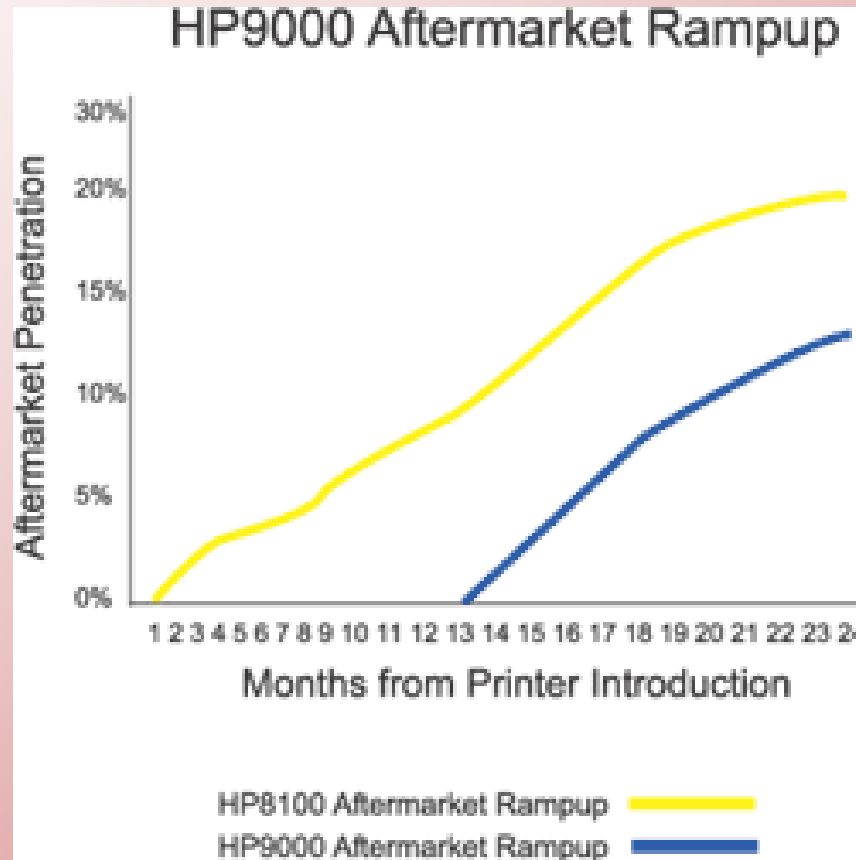
— John Perry Barlow, 1996

The role of cyberspace is increasing, and attacks and other actions in cyberspace are faster and more far-reaching than in physical space.

Partial solution:

speed bumps

Quantifiable benefits of (incomplete) security:



(Tentative) conclusions:

- We will continue to live on the edge of intolerable insecurity
- Keep usability factors and generally psychology, economics, and sociology in mind
- Keep in mind the opponents' psychology, economics, and sociology
- Think of security as speed bumps
- Consider biological analogies: diversity vs. monoculture, limiting rates of infection, ...
- Compartmentalization
- Require centralization of human expertise, to achieve economies of scale
- Instead of impregnable defense, think of combination of defense and counterattack

References: several papers and conference presentations at

<http://www.dtc.umn.edu/~odlyzko>

Especially “Economics, psychology, and sociology of security” and the literature cited there.