MORE CABLE NEWS

We've been watching much of the Middle East lose chunks of their telecommunications traffic over the past week—without knowing what to make of it. I wanted to point to this post from John Robb, an expert on asymmetric warfare, with some meta thoughts on the possibilities of such disruptions.

- Vulnerability. All of the same network vulnerabilities we see other infrastructures are in force with the Internet's long haul systems (the network analysis systempunkts applies). this was a real attack rather than a series of accidents (the geographical concentration is interesting in this regard), then this was likely a capabilities test that yielded data on response times, impact, and duration.
- Means. Attacks on undersea cables are within the capacity of small groups to accomplish. With precise mapping (these cables take very circuitous routes), a cable could be cut with as little as an anchor. However, nation-states are the most capable in this sphere (including, a growing number of micropowers). Why

would a nation-state do this? Deterrence. Disconnection the from global communications grid is very likely become a form of economic/social coercion in the future (for standard national security reasons all the way down to inability/unwillingness to crack down on rampant Internet crime, which is growing into a HUGE global problem).

• Precision. It's very hard to precisely target an attack's damage. Regional impacts are unavoidable (collective punishment for everyone that connects to the target country?). Here's a final point to consider: closed systems like China's that route traffic through firewall choke-points, or other closely held infrastructure, are likely very vulnerable to an attack of this type. [my emphasis]

I've highlighted two points: this kind of attack could be feasibly launched by a small group. And the intent of such an attack might be political coercion.

If you tie the notion of coercion to the two countries that lost the most service—Egypt and Pakistan—it has interesting implications.