

**Toddington International Inc.**

Online Research and Intelligence Newsletter

July 2015 EDITION

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## Welcome to the Newsletter

This last few months has seen TII personnel delivering OSINT training courses in Australia, Hong Kong and Canada in addition to speaking engagements at conferences in the United States. April also saw us conducting our fifteenth 3-day Internet Intelligence course at the University of Cambridge in the UK in conjunction with the International Chamber of Commerce - Commercial Crime Services. Attended by public and public sector delegates from Australia, Switzerland, Norway, Germany, Sri Lanka, Libya and Samoa, our Spring 2015 course was another great success. A highly informative training session and a great networking opportunity - the next course at Queens' College, Cambridge will be held on [September 13th - 15th, 2015](#).



*A few of the delegates attending April's ICC-CCS Internet Intelligence course at Cambridge University, Queens' College*

## e-Learning Update

This last year we have worked diligently towards the improvement of our e-Learning training with a complete delivery system overhaul.

Unfortunately, the online platform we selected has not lived anywhere near up to our expectations or requirements.

Given the inconvenience to our customer base and the high workload the new system has created for our staff, we are currently in the process of again overhauling our delivery system and returning to an upgraded version of the tried and true platform we have been using for the past 10 years.

Expected roll-out for the new training curricula on the improved platform is September 2015.

Thank you for the patience shown during this upheaval; we look forward to delivering the quality product we have become known for over the past 18 years.

## The Daunting Task of Knowing Every Internet Related Law in Every Country



*Norm Wilhem,  
Toddington International Inc.*

There are a lot of laws out there that many people don't know about, related to subjects people find hard to understand, and covering topics people would not think would be illegal. In Canada, such examples include a city in Quebec where it is illegal to have more than two colours of paint on your house; in British Columbia where it is illegal to shoot a sasquatch; and in Ontario, a city where you can't drag a dead horse down Yonge Street on a Sunday. There is even a law in Uxbridge, Ontario, that makes it illegal for residents to have an Internet connection faster than '56k' (meaning 56 kilobytes per second; the article identifying the connection speed law is dated 2007, so hopefully the residents are not still suffering from slow connections and have moved up to the current standard of 100+ megabytes per second).

If we start looking around the world, we find there are many laws out there related to the Internet that can have serious consequences for a person unaware of their existence. Many laws related to online crimes are obvious; fraud, gambling, extortion, hacking, non-delivery of purchased products, child pornography, and drug trafficking are only a few of the many crimes being committed by people using the Internet around the world. But what about the average person who merely conducts work or recreation activity online - are they committing crimes as well? Chances are, many people are committing Internet-based crimes and (a) don't think they will ever get caught, (b) don't think they would ever be prosecuted, or (c) unaware what they are doing is a crime.

It is not so much people falling under categories (a) and (b) that we are concerned about in this article. It is those persons under category (c) who think they are

conducting law-abiding activities, or are at least sliding between the loopholes, and are actually committing crimes. As it turns out, there are many laws out there that many people are breaking and have no idea the law they are breaking exists. Below are a few examples of 'illegal' activities that people are generally unaware of or are not concerned about.

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### Image Copyright Law [Example](#)

You've just got back from your trip to Paris, France, and posted your holiday images onto your Facebook account. That night image of the Eiffel Tower you took on your trip gets a lot of 'likes' from your friends.

A daylight image of the Eiffel Tower in Paris, France, is in the public domain, and free for personal use. However, a night time image of the Eiffel Tower is interpreted as a copyright held by the 'Société d'Exploitation de la Tour Eiffel' (the Eiffel Tower's operating company, or SETE). Posting night time Eiffel Tower images on the Internet without permission of the organization is considered a copyright violation and subject to a fine. This same concept also covers many other public buildings in Romania, Bulgaria and Slovenia.

The likelihood of this society tracking down a person in North America and enforcing a fine is unlikely. Searches indicate fines are reserved for those who use the image for profit. However, a traveller from North America could potentially be in for a financial surprise if they go through French customs, and those customs officials find an entry in a database showing a list of outstanding fines against your name. The customs official nods at your protests but says with a smile "ignorance of the law is no excuse" ('en Francaise', of course).

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### Video and Music Sharing [Example](#)

The latest movie you are interested in has come out in theatres. Inevitably, a copy of the film becomes available on P2P (person-to-person) networks from which you download a personal copy for viewing in your home.

The wonder years of downloading free movies from the Internet appears to be nearing an end. The general attitude in Canada, supported by many legal cases, is that it is tolerated as long as downloads are for personal use. This is mainly due to the anonymity that people have in Canada from having their personal information disclosed without their permission, thanks to PIPEDA. However, many experts on privacy law are of the opinion that recent passing in Canada of Bill S4, and with other bills like it, certain rights given under PIPEDA may be bypassed. Publicly touted as an enhancement for Canadian personal privacy,

experts say it could also be used to allow internet service providers to share the private information of their customers with any organization conducting an investigation, including private corporations related to the music and video industries.

Canadian citizens will need to make inquiries in future as to whether their ownership of downloaded music and videos places them at risk of the attentions of the music and video industries legal machinery. There are numerous media articles over the past few years of US citizens being given heavy fines and out-of-court settlements for copyright infringement related to downloading videos, with at least one case claiming as much as \$75,000.

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### Using Open WiFi Points [Example](#)

A toy related to a famous movie series can be modified to locate open unencrypted WiFi points that allow users to access the Internet.

Regardless of whether the WiFi point is encrypted or not, accessing a WiFi connection without the permission of the owner is a criminal offence. This is addressed in the Canadian Criminal Code under Section 342.1, defined as "Every one who, fraudulently and without colour of right obtains computer services from an access point is subject to criminal charges." There is similar legislation in the USA.

There are several cases in Canada related to this topic, the most famous including CHRC investigators who accessed a WiFi point without permission of the owner in 2008; and more recently there are allegations that this method was used as part of the 2011 Robofraud scandal in Quebec.

Accessing or hacking WiFi points is still practiced by hacking groups around the world, but is becoming extremely difficult for law enforcement and private security organizations to justify the use of. In addition, the practice is seen negatively by the general public, and can result in criminal charges against those who get caught.

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### Language Law [Example](#)

You are an American retail store opening up your first branch in Quebec. Unfortunately, the province's language laws don't just cover the signs in front of the store, they cover how you list your business on the Internet as well.

The French Language Charter in force in Quebec has been a surprise to many

American business opening up branches in that province. Due to a lack of French-language websites, many of these businesses have been asked to block their websites for persons who live in Quebec.

Some businesses are reported as doing this voluntarily, but others have had to shut down their websites after setting up shop after receiving a notice from the local 'Office Quebecois de la Language Francaise'. Some have offered French-language pages later, but many merely offer webpage visitors to shop in-store instead of ordering products online.

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### Happy Birthday Song Royalties [Example](#)

You are the leader of a group of Girl Scouts. Recently one of the girls had a birthday and everyone sat around the fire and sang 'Happy Birthday' to her. A short video of the event was posted online. Some time later, you receive a letter from the ASCAP demanding you pay royalties for the public performance of the song.

The American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers is a US-based organization that in 1996 sent letters to the Girl Scouts societies across the USA demanding the group pay royalties for singing songs that the ASCAP held the rights to, one of them being 'Happy Birthday'. It turned into the worst public relations fiasco for the ASCAP that any organization is likely to encounter.

As individuals, it is unlikely that we would be sued for singing a copyrighted song and posting it on the Internet. However, even nowadays, if you are part of an organization with substantial assets, you might want to think twice before posting any musical performances online. Time Warner, the company that currently owns the rights to this song, is reported as collecting over \$2 million per year in royalties from those who would rather pay than risk legal action.

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### [Using A False Name is Illegal... But Okay For Celebrities?](#) Examples

There are a lot of concerns on the Internet over whether it is illegal to use a false name. Just type in the query "is it illegal to use a false name" in a question format and you get at least 35,000 results; and the question can be formatted in several dozen ways, leading to hundreds of thousands of search results. In nearly every result open to comments, you will find some who say it is legal, and some who say it isn't.

Based on the most recent research, whether using a false name is legal or not depends greatly on where you live, what you are doing, and what the purpose of

the false name is. Almost everyone agrees that it is illegal to use a false name to identify yourself to a law enforcement representative, or to a government department (i.e. taxes!), or to gain a financial benefit you aren't entitled to.

However, no one seems to object to celebrities using false names when registering in hotels, hiring rental cars, or going about their daily business. The two links provided above lead to two articles on the subject, and a person could easily compile a list of several hundred celebrities and their false names from the results of searches on this topic.

Something to bear in mind if anyone tells you using a false name is illegal.

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FBI Article 297 [Example](#):

You log onto your computer and get a screen showing a notification from the FBI that you have broken Article 297, defined as 'Neglect computer use, entailing serious consequences; A fine or imprisonment for the term of up to 2 years (Your computer has been infected with a virus, which, in turn, infected other computers)'. The computer will remain locked until you pay a \$500 fine.

For those unfamiliar with ransomware, this is not a valid message. It is a scam intended to prey on the fear of users who conduct private surfing activities on topics of interest that might embarrass them if made public. This scam continues to operate because far too many persons believe it to be real and are still paying money.

The moral of this example is that in addition to having to know many national and international laws that exist and affect the Internet, you also have to know which laws don't exist; like this one. This is one of many viruses that have been around in different variations for the last few years.

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Although many legal institutions don't recognize it, we are not only entering an age where we are suffering from information overload; we are also suffering from legal overload. There are so many laws, rules and decisions related to the Internet at every level of government in Canada and in countries with legal links to Canada, that it becomes near impossible to maintain an awareness of laws related to the Internet unless you take the time to do so. This same principle applies to the niche field of online investigations; if you are going to do the job, make sure you know the processes, case law, guidelines, and best practices of the trade first.

Oh, and if you are going ice fishing in Canada this winter, make sure you guard

the hole you cut in the ice; Criminal Code section 263 states you have a legal duty to make sure no one falls in by accident!

## Upcoming Training



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### **"Using the Internet as an Investigative Research Tool - Essentials" (IRT101C)**

**Vancouver: September 23rd to 25th, 2015**  
**Toronto: October 19th to 21st, 2015**

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In today's information-based economy, online research and analysis skills are

essential requirements at all levels of an organization.

Acquiring useful and relevant Open Source Intelligence (OSINT) requires much more than just an ability to surf the Web. Numerous valuable sources of intelligence are unknown and untapped by many, who simply “don’t know what they don’t know” about finding information online.

Aimed at managers, frontline investigators, researchers and analysts alike, this comprehensive, three-day fundamental training course will provide detailed instruction on effectively using the Internet as an OSINT, research and investigation tool.

***Early bird pricing in effect for a limited time!***

Click [here for the Vancouver brochure](#) and [here for the Toronto brochure](#).

For more information and to book your seat, [contact us](#).

## Resources for the OSINT Professional



[Bottlenose](#) - See what's trending on social media

[Blur Private Search](#) - Browser add on that anonymizes searching & prevents search engines from tracking/sharing your data

[Instya](#) - Meta search engine with the option to search Google, Bing, Yahoo, DuckDuckGo, WolframAlpha, and more

[You Get Signal](#) - Visual trace route tool

[Trends 24](#) - Search Twitter trends by location

[Breaking News](#) - Real-time news updates

[White House Visitor Access Records](#) - Over 4.4 million White House visitor access records

[TOR search engine](#)

[Epic Beat](#) - Discovery tool for social news content and trends

[Is It Updated?](#) - Monitor changes to a website

[Image Raider](#) - Reverse image search tool

[The Tweeted Times](#) - Twitter content/news discovery tool

[AHMIA](#) - TOR hidden service search engine

[Any.do](#) - Useful Chrome application for organizing tasks

[Pinterest Alerts](#) - Receive Pinterest notifications

[PDF Mate](#) - Comprehensive PDF converter (free version available)

[IPL2](#) - Public Library (IPL) and the Librarians' Internet Index (LII) Information Resource

[PrivateLee](#) - Privacy oriented search engine

[Qrobe](#) - Search engine for Google, Bing, Yahoo and Ask results

[Filta](#) - Search the people you follow on Twitter

[Nuzzel](#) - Content discovery application for Twitter and Facebook

[Zamzar](#) - Free online image converter

[Teacher Tube](#) - Safe and educational YouTube videos for teachers, students and parents

[One Shot](#) - iOS app for highlighting screenshots of text and sharing them to Twitter

[Deep Dyve](#) - For deep web research

[Better Whois](#) - Whois domain registration information

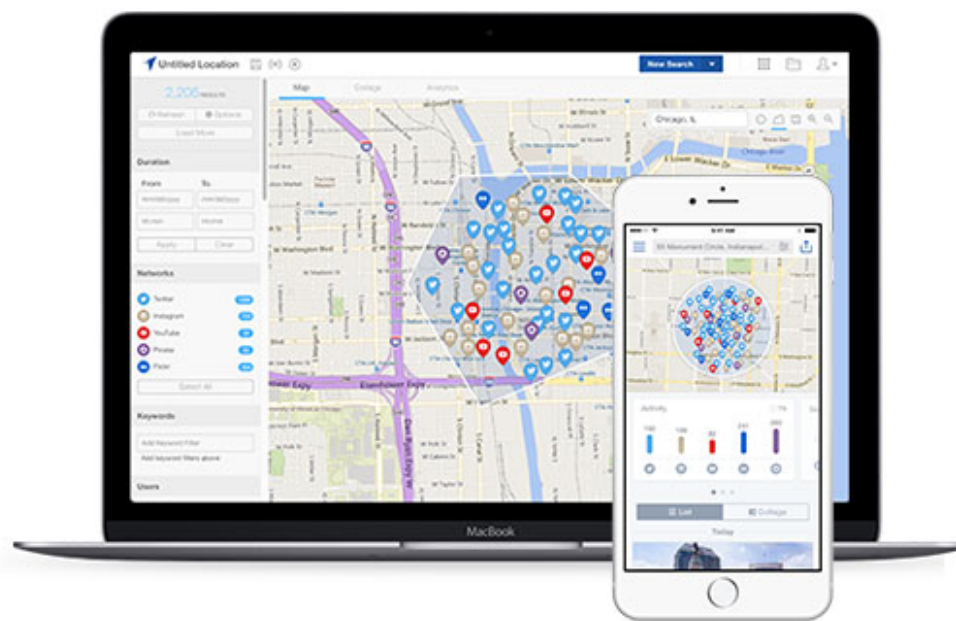
[True Caller](#) - Phone number identification and search app (\*Note: *Be sure to read and understand privacy policy*)

[Top Site](#) - Find the 10 most popular sites for any topic

[STOPit](#) - App for kids, designed to protect, report, track and effectively deter cyberbullying in schools

[Junoba](#) - Search engine for web and Twitter results, with image search feature

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[Request a demo](#)

## **Also of Interest to the OSINT Professional**

[Competitive Intelligence Analysis – Mining Niches Using Free Google Tools](#)

[For Investigative Professionals: 10 Fact-Checking Tips For Social Media and Open Source Information](#)

[Converting PDF documents to Word documents](#)

[How to Create RSS Feeds for Twitter](#)

[Hack-proof your social media accounts](#)

[Use this trick to see a map of everywhere your iPhone knows you've been](#)

[Think you've opted out of Facebook's tracking? Think again!](#)

[How to Fake your Location in Google Chrome](#)

[Laptop Security in 7 Simple Steps](#)

[Google Gold: 15 Essential Chrome Extensions](#)

[The World's 21 Most Important Social Media Sites and Apps in 2015](#)

[Apps Snoop on Your Location Way More Than You Think](#)

[How to download a copy of your Google search history](#)

[You May Not Be as Anonymous as You Think](#)

[Using social media to combat crime](#)

[How to keep your personal information secure from hackers](#)

[Free Gmail plugin lets you see if your emails are being tracked before you open them](#)

[US in-flight internet could be hacked, watchdog warns](#)

[How to tell if you've been hacked \(most companies have but just don't know it\)](#)

[Flickr's improved search capabilities](#)

[The Dark Web: Anarchy, Law, Freedom and Anonymity](#)

[Data retention laws passed: Australians will have two years of their metadata stored by phone and internet providers](#)

[How to Block Google From Indexing Your Site Search Results](#)

[Bing improves image search](#)

[Ten tips to avoid identity theft](#)

[WhatsApp Users: 5 Settings You Should Change](#)

[Protecting your social media accounts from hackers](#)

[Monitoring The Dark Web: 6 Essential Steps](#)

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[Fighting benefits fraud with big data](#)

[U.K. Parliament says banning Tor is unacceptable and impossible](#)

[15 tips for newsgathering via Twitter](#)

[Which VPN Services Take Your Anonymity Seriously?](#)

[How to Find Somebody's LinkedIn Wall](#)

[DARPA Is Building a Google for the Dark Web and It Actually Works](#)

[How to Find and Remove Fake Followers from Twitter and Instagram](#)

[Dark Net: The Underbelly of Our Regular Internet](#)

[Secure your data with these 6 essential steps](#)

[Your android may still be spying on you even after your phone is off](#)

[5 Tools for Downloading and Analyzing Twitter Data](#)

[Privacy matters: How to hide on the internet](#)

[Facebook for research](#)

[How to get the most out of Pinterest's Guided Search](#)

[Welcome to the new foundation of the Web: Everything you need to know about HTTP2](#)

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