

Testimony of Bernard Klatt

1. The Internet is the world's largest collection of inter-connected networks. It is the successor to and based on the ARPAnet. The Internet is a worldwide system of interconnected computer networks that transmit data by packet switching using a standardized Internet Protocol (IP). The Internet is based on a core suite of protocols called TCP/IP.
2. Tim Berners-Lee is generally credited with originating the concept of the WWW in 1990 while working at CERN. His goal was to build a "distributed hypermedia system" using a protocol called HyperText. HyperText is a way to link and access information of various kinds as a web of nodes in which the user can browse at will. It provides a single user-interface to large classes of information (reports, notes, data-bases, computer documentation and on-line help). In practice, the web is a vast collection of interconnected documents, spanning the world.
3. Some of the most used application protocols in the Internet protocol suite are:
 - Internet Protocol (IP)
 - Transmission Control Protocol (TCP)
 - User Datagram Protocol (UDP)
 - Point-to-Point Protocol (PPP)
 - Serial Line Internet Protocol (SLIP)
 - Internet Control Message Protocol (ICMP)
 - Post Office Protocol version 3 (POP3)
 - Internet Message Access Protocol (IMAP)
 - Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP)
 - HyterText Transport Protocol (HTTP)
 - HyterText Transport Protocol Secure (HTTPS)
 - Secure Shell (SSH)
 - Telnet
 - File Transfer Protocol (FTP),
 - Lightweight Directory Access Protocol (LDAP)
 - Secure Socket Layer (SSL)
 - Transport layer Security (TLS) Latest version of SSL
 - [ISOC – Brief History of the Internet]
4. Some of the popular services on the Internet that make use of these protocols are e-mail, Usenet newsgroups, file sharing, Instant Messenger, the World Wide Web, finger, and IRC. Of these, e-mail and the World Wide Web are clearly the most used, and many other services are built upon them, such as mailing lists and blogs. The Internet makes it possible to provide real-time services such as Internet radio and webcasts that can be accessed from anywhere in the world.

5. An IP address (Internet protocol address) is a unique number that devices use in order to identify and communicate with each other on a computer network utilizing the Internet Protocol standard (IP). Every network device — including routers, computers, time-servers, printers, Internet fax machines, and VoIP telephones — must have its own unique address. An IP address can also be thought of as a street address or a phone number but for a computer or other network device on the Internet. Just as each street address and phone number uniquely identifies a building or telephone, an IP address can uniquely identify a specific computer or other network device on a network. In general terms, an IP address is the unique address a computer is using on the Internet.
6. IP works in conjunction with the Transmission Control Protocol (TCP) to make up the TCP/IP Stack. This stack is based on a four layer model which breaks down the data communication process. The layers are: Network Access, Internet, Transport and Application. These layers relate to the standard network communication infrastructure, the Open Systems Interconnection Model (OSI). IP uses packets to carry information through the network. A packet is a self-contained, independent entity of data carrying sufficient information to be routed from the source to the destination without the reliance of earlier exchanges. IP v4 addresses are 32-bit binary numbers written as four dotted-decimal numbers separated by periods. An example of an IP Address is 10.40.234.45. IP addresses are arranged in a hierarchical fashion with network ID and a host ID. These addresses generally fall into 5 classes, known as Class A, Class B, Class C, Class D and Class E.
7. The Internet is made up of various parts. From a user's viewpoint, the Internet is comprised of servers, clients and transmission media, but the Internet also includes network hardware components such as routers, bridges, hubs, switches, and gateways. There are many Internet software components such as web servers, web browsers, email clients, plug-in's, and applications.
8. Canadians are high users of the Internet. As of December, 2005 there were 21,900,000 Internet users in Canada. [Internet World Stats website], representing 67.9% of all Canadians. The Central Intelligence Agency also tracks Internet penetration and ranks Canada number 14 in the entire world with 20,900,000 users. [CIA World Fact Book]
9. The World Wide Web ("WWW" or simply the "Web") is a global information space which people can read-from and write-to via a large number of different Internet-connected devices. From a typical user's perspective, the World Wide Web consists of the various web pages, documents, and other web content (audio, video, and images) accessible from various web servers throughout the world. Web search engine sites offer a convenient way to locate web site content based on a user's search keywords. Webpages are created in a programming language called HTML, which is HyperText Markup Language. HTML is used to structure information — denoting certain text as headings, paragraphs, lists and so on — and can be used to describe, to some degree, the appearance and semantics of a document. The web browser reads the HTML and displays the page according to the specifications in the document. An example of HTML code is Marc Lemire's disclosure document entitled "collins37.html."

10. A web page is a resource on the World Wide Web that can contain hypertext links to enable navigation. A collection of web pages within a common domain name or sub-domain is known as a website. Web pages can contain: text, graphics, applets (An applet is a program written in the Java programming language that can be included in an HTML page, much in the same way an image is included in a page) which can provide motion graphics, interaction and sound [Website: applets – sun, applets – java boutique], interactive multimedia content, such as RealMedia, Quicktime, Flash, Shockwave or VML [website – real media; website – quicktime], audio, such as Real Audio, Windows Media, MP3 or Apple Quicktime. The World Wide Web is the most popular portion of the Internet and is the driving force behind most of the new innovation that is taking place.
11. In Canada, the Internet is a vital means of communication for individuals, businesses, media, governments, agencies, educational institutions, organizations and corporations. The federal government, for example, maintains a very extensive website, with sites for almost every department and agency [Government of Canada – homepage]. Including: Receiver General for Canada, Veterans Affairs Canada, Public Service Commission of Canada, National Research Council Canada, National Defence, and Industry Canada. [Government of Canada - depts and agencies links]
12. Every province and territory maintains a website. [provincial website homepage printouts] In Ontario for instance, the website is an exhaustive resource for government resources. Included in the services are: being able to get birth certificates online, vehicle licensing, health cards, even traffic camera's can be viewed from the website. Copies of Hansard are available dating back to 1985. [Government of Ontario - Hansard] From the Premier's website, you can view audio and video of speeches given recently. [Government of Ontario - premier's site] Every municipality in southern Ontario has a website. [Government - municipalities of Ontario]
13. There are at least 168 Universities and Colleges in Canada that maintain websites. [Universities and colleges] Thousands of scholarly journals are posted on the Internet. [scholarly journals online] The Internet is the best method for research available today.
14. The media has a strong presence on the Internet. All major media and a good number of smaller media have websites. [Canadian print media online] The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation (CBC) has a very large site that has both audio and video available. [CBC homepage] In terms of print media in Canada, at least 77 newspapers and magazines are available online. Some of the major media that have websites are: The Globe and Mail, Toronto Star, Montreal Gazette, Vancouver Province and Ottawa Citizen.
15. Blogs are a popular and increasingly important form of web content. [Blogs Canada] Blog is short for weblog. A weblog is a journal (or online diary) that is frequently updated and intended for general public consumption. Blogs generally represent the personality of the author or the Web site. Many members of parliament use blogs on their website to disseminate information to their constituents and interested Canadians. [blog - Garth Turner, blog - Carolyn Bennett, blog - Bob Broughton]

16. The World Wide Web is a multimedia and interactive medium with streaming audio and video. Almost all new movies that come out have streaming video trailers online. [Ciniplex Entertainment – trailers index]. Movies such as the DiVinci Code and Firewall are good examples of video and audio on the Internet. [movie - davinci code, movie – firewall]
17. A good example of how popular the Internet and the World Wide Web have become is the current Canadian Human Rights Tribunal hearing. Almost every party involved in the case, or its counsel, have a website. Both the Canadian Human Rights Commission [websites – CHRC] and the Canadian Human Rights Tribunal [websites – CHRT] have websites. The respondent has a website. Every interested party in the case has a website. [Websites – CAFÉ, Douglas Christie, CJC, B’Nai Brith, SWC, and Attorney General of Canada]
18. Electronic mail (abbreviated e-mail or email) is a method of composing, sending, and receiving messages over electronic communication systems. This is done over the Internet using the Simple Mail Transfer Protocol (SMTP). Popular e-mail clients are Eudora and Microsoft Outlook. Canadians are heavy users of email. Statistics Canada’s figures show that for 2003, 95.7% of household Internet users are using email.
19. Other important uses for the Internet shown by Statistics Canada are: electronic banking, purchasing goods and services, obtaining medical or health information, obtaining formal education, government information, chat rooms, listening to radio, viewing the news and obtaining and saving music.
20. Internet application programs allow a user to transfer email, retrieve web pages, transfer files, listen to music and talk over the Internet. Some popular Internet application programs are: Outlook, Eudora, Mosaic, FTP, FreeAgent, Real Media, Windows media Player and VoIP.
21. A web browser is a software application that enables a user to display and interact with text, images, and other information typically located on a web page at a website on the World Wide Web or a local area network. Text and images on a web page can contain hyperlinks to other web pages at the same or different websites. Popular browsers available for personal computers include Microsoft Internet Explorer, Mozilla Firefox, Opera, Netscape, and Apple Safari. Web browsers are the most commonly used type of HTTP user agent, other user agents can include search engine spiders, crawling software and indexing software.
22. Web browsers communicate with web servers primarily using HTTP (hyper-text transfer protocol) to request webpages. HTTP allows web browsers to submit information to web servers as well as retrieve web pages from them. The most commonly used HTTP version is HTTP/1.1. A user's browser sends a request to a server for the document referenced by the link text. The web server returns the requested document to the user's browser for display. Web servers are a completely passive medium and only send out information when they receive a request to do so.
23. An Internet service provider (ISP, also called Internet access provider) is a business or organization that offers users access to the Internet and related services. They provide services such as Internet transit, domain name registration

- and hosting, dial-up or DSL access, leased line access and colocation. A typical example is a high-speed connection via a cablemodem or DSL connection.
24. Website content is stored on Internet computer systems, generally referred to as servers. The web hosting service provides individuals, organizations and users with online systems for storing information, images, video, or any content accessible via the Web. Web server systems store the content on hard drives, CD-ROM or other random-access storage devices. Web hosts are companies that provide space on a server they own for use by their clients as well as providing Internet connectivity. A typical example of a Web hosting business is Verio.
 25. Any information capable of being stored in a digital electronic form can be made available via a website using the appropriate server software and browser client software. Some examples include: text documents, graphic charts, picture images, music or sound files, streaming audio programs, voice over IP and video movies. Information can be made available in real-time as well as stored and made available upon request at a later time.
 26. A website can be made interactive in a number of ways. An email link allows viewers to provide responses such as comments, criticism and questions. Web chat forums, like the defunct FreedomSite forum, allowed viewers to interact with other web site visitors. A website forum is a type of bulletin board where conversations can take place. In the case of the FreedomSite forum, it allowed any visitors to post comments and any other visitors could respond. Other interactive methods include the use of a 'guestbook' where viewers can enter comments that other viewers may access. A software product such as 'Click2Talk' allows web site viewers to speak directly to a web site author from their PCs through the Internet. There are a large range of software systems, such as Active Server Pages (ASP), Java Server Pages (JSP) and the PHP programming language that are available to generate dynamic web systems and dynamic sites also often include content that is retrieved from one or more databases or by using XML-based technologies such as RSS. Other forms of interactive content can include Flash, Shockwave or applets written in Java. Dynamic HTML also provides for user interactivity and realtime element updating within Web pages.
 27. An Internet forum is a facility on the World Wide Web for holding discussions that uses interactive web application software. Internet forums are also commonly referred to as web forums, message boards, discussion boards, discussion forums, discussion groups, bulletin boards or simply forums. The purpose of a forum is for people to start topic threads and reply to other people's threads. A thread is a grouping of messages on similar or related topics, generally arranged in a linear fashion, generally sorted by date. Visitors to Internet forums sign up with a username which identifies them. There are hundreds of different types of software used for Internet forums. The most common software used are hypertext preprocessor (PHP) based, for instance: vBulletin.
 28. The FreedomSite Message Board was based on ORA's Webboard software. In order to join the message board, visitors were required to sign up a unique user account and select a password. Once logged into the message board, visitors had the ability to read messages, post their own messages or take part in conversations by posting and replying to messages. For example, the complained of message by

Ian MacDonald generated a reply by a person who strongly disputed what he had written. The reply was read almost as many times as the MacDonald piece itself. [CHRC Disclosure, WA-005.06/2]

29. All messages on the FreedomSite Message Board were formatted the same way. At the top was a menu with options such as “reply” or “post.” Below the menu were the specifics of that message. These specifics included: topic, number of times read by visitors, the conference it was posted in, message poster’s username and date. The content of the message appeared after the menu. The next time the top menu came up, it indicated that it was a reply to the original post. The original post and replies combined to make a thread. This was similar across most message boards, including Stormfront.org Message Forum, examples of which are in the Disclosure Documents of Marc Lemire, starting at page 616. I have viewed the FreedomSite Message Board posts as disclosed by Marc Lemire. An example of a typical message posted is on page 297. The menu is at the top. The topic is “March for Freedom.” The conference is “Canadian Heritage Alliance”. Posted by the username of “Marc Lemire” on April 28, 2003.
30. The FreedomSite Message Board was an example of dynamic content that can be changed by any visitor to the message board. A message board is, in essence, a conversation using text messages where anyone is free to join the conversation, to argue, to rebut, to persuade, to criticize, to agree. Sites that have Dynamic content are very difficult to monitor. The CBC had a message board which employed expensive special software that blocked content. [CBC message board filtering] The CBC message board is now gone and replaced with actual people that read and filter content being placed on their ‘Your Space’ section. [Page 945 to 955].
31. The Internet can be limited by using specific content-filtering software that can be used to limit access to particular websites. There are many products available, including Net Nanny, Cybersitter, WebSENSE, Bess, among others. Some ISPs provide content-blocking software free to their users.[filters - cyber patrol, filters - net nanny] A good example of this is AOL Canada, which offers their AOL® Guardian software to filter websites.[Filters – AOL] The FreedomSite lists itself as being voluntarily added to web content filters. [FreedomSite web filter]
32. The Internet can be used as a telephone. Voice over Internet Protocol (also called VoIP or IP Telephony) is the routing of voice conversations over the Internet or any other IP-based network. The voice data flows over a general-purpose packet-switched network, instead of traditional dedicated, circuit-switched telephony transmission lines. Standardized protocols are used to carry voice signals over computer networks.
33. A typical Canadian example of Voice over IP, is Bell Canada for commercial users and Vonage for residential users. Vonage is widely available across Canada from retailers like Future Shop, Best Buy, London Drugs, CompuSmart, The Source (formerly Radio Shack), Staples, Office Depot and Visions. As of March, 2006, Vonage Holdings Corp. says it has exceeded 1.5 million Voice over IP lines in service across Canada.
34. Bell Canada has made Voice over Internet Protocol a top priority. Bell Canada's overall objective is to migrate 100 percent of its traffic, including all of its voice traffic, onto a national IP backbone network within three years. In Canada, Voice

- over Internet Protocol is available from most major telephone and Internet providers including: Bell Canada, Telus Corp., Primus Telecommunications Canada Inc., Navigata, Rogers Cable Inc. and Shaw Communications Inc.
35. There are many different software packages available to talk over the Internet. The applications known to support Internet telephony include: Intel Internet Phone Intel's H.323 Internet Phone Product, NetMeeting from Microsoft, FreeTel from FreeTel Communications, Netiphone - from Clarent Corp., Net2Phone from IDT Corp., Intercom- a new Telephone I Videophone, IRIS Phone, Surrnersoft V-Fone, Internet Call, IBM Internet Connection Phone, WebPhone - From Netspeak, IPhone from VocalTec, Onlive!- 3D Voice Chat, Digiphone, Global Chat, Speak Freely, TS Intercom, TeleVox from Voxware, CoolTalk from Netscape, WebTalk from Quarterdeck, Powwow, Net Talk, Clearphone (Mac), PGPfone, Softphone, Audio Wave, VisualIRC, Voice E-Mail, VDOPhone, and Voice Chat.
 36. The two parts required for Voice over Internet Protocol to be used are an Internet connection and an adapter. With Vonage Canada, one can get a small box that acts as a terminal adapter and integrates right into cordless phones. Other services such as Rogers Internet Phone Service and Mountain Cablevision's Digital Phone use a gateway that can integrate with the existing phone wiring in a home. Most Internet telephony PC software applications require a Pentium-class (or Mac equivalent) personal computer equipped with at least a 14.4 Kbps network connection, sound card, microphone and speakers.
 37. Voice over Internet Protocol and the Telephone work very differently. The conventional telephone system is based on what is known as a circuit-switched network model. This is where a two-way circuit is set-up and maintained between the originator and receiver for their exclusive use for the duration of the call. In contrast, the Internet is based on what is known as a packet-switched network model. In a packet switched network, data is transferred in packets which can be routed over various paths at different times, and can be shared among various users, devices and applications.
 38. Collins37.html (pages 484 to 489) is the HyperText Markup Language (HTML) view of this webpage. The document shows that the image of a person singing "OH CANADA-A-A—MY ZIONIST DOMINATED LAND..." is loaded from an external website and is not located on the Freedomsite. When a web browser opens the web page, Collins37.html, the browser requests and loads that image from an external site. It is not loaded from the Freedomsite website.
 39. The domain jrbooksonline.com is registered to Jonathan Richardson. The results from GoDaddy.Com show the actual registrar for this domain [Page 475 to 476]. Shown on the line that reads "Registered through: GoDaddy.com (<http://www.godaddy.com>)" The domain servers listed for this domain are: "ns1.1st-amendment.net and ns2.1st-amendment.net".
 40. Traceroute is a TCP/IP utility which allows the user to determine the route packets take to reach a particular host across an IP network such as the Internet. Traceroute works by increasing the "time to live" value of each successive packet sent. The first packet has a time to live (TTL) value of one, the second two, and so on. When a packet passes through a host, the host decrements the TTL value by

one and forwards the packet to the next host. When a packet with a TTL of one reaches a host, the host discards the packet and sends an ICMP time exceeded (type 11) packet to the sender. The traceroute utility uses these returning packets to produce a list of hosts that the packets have traversed en route to the destination.

41. Trace routes to the domain jrbooksonline.com show the site is hosted at 194.70-86-196.reverse.theplanet.com. [Page 479 to 483] theplanet.com is shown to be registered to The Planet Internet Services, Inc. in Dallas, Texas. The trace routes were performed from various locations in Canada and the USA. These sites include: Network-tools.com, pcconsultation.net, Nexicom network and Tera-byte.com.
42. Trace routes to the domain Freedomsite.org show the site is located at IP address 206.168.114.53. This IP address is not within the range of The Planet Internet Services, Inc. and has no relation to theplanet.com or jrbooksonline.com. The trace routes were performed from various locations in Canada and the USA. These sites include: Network-tools.com, Nexicom network and Tera-byte.com. [tracert - freedomsite - network-tools]
43. The Freedomsite is run using Apache website server software. Apache is a completely passive server application which waits for HTTP requests from clients (Web browsers) and then returns to the requestor the content. This generally takes the form of HTML formatted pages and associated linked objects (images, sound files, etc.).
44. Web servers use status codes as defined in the Hypertext Transfer Protocol -- HTTP/1.1 (Standards Track). Published as Request for Comment: 2616 from the Internet Engineering Task Force (IETF) and the Internet Engineering Steering Group (IESG). Status codes describe the response of the web server to requests it has received. For instance a status code of 200 means that "The request has succeeded." A status code of 404 means "Not Found." The status code of 403 means "forbidden." Every visit (successful and unsuccessful) to the website is logged into the Common Log Format (CLF) log file. The log file for the Freedomsite contains information such as the IP address or hostname of the visitor. It also contains the status code, date, time, type of browser, the request and other details.
45. The log file for the Freedomsite Message Board shows the complainant Richard Warman visited the message board on November 11, 15, and 23rd 2003, among other times (CHRC Disclosure WA-005.04) [Pages 317 to 458]. The log file for the Freedomsite website shows Mr. Warman visited November 15, 2003, among other times. (CHRC Disclosure WA-005.08) [Pages 317 to 458]
46. The log file for the web page collins37.html shows that it was accessed (successfully and unsuccessful) a total of 793 times during the time frame of 02/Jan/2003 to 31/Dec/2005. [pages 370 to 384]. Of the 793 times it was accessed:
 - 185 times it was unsuccessful (the page was removed from site)
 - 58 times by search engines such as Google or MSN Search
 - 694 times by visitors from the United States of America
 - 22 times by Canadians (Of which 20 were unique visitors)

47. The log file for the web page collins37.html shows that it was removed from the Freedomsite website on August 28, 2004. [Page 381]. The log file indicated that the server status changed from 200 (Succeeded) to 404 (Not found). This code indicates that the page was no longer available.
48. The log file for the web page strom1.html shows that it was accessed (successful and unsuccessful) a total of 927 times during the time frame of 02/Jan/2003 to 31/Dec/2005. [pages 385 to 405].
 - Of the 927 times it was accessed: 472 times it was unsuccessful (the page was removed from site)
 - 71 times by search engines such as Google or MSN Search
 - 799 times by visitors from the United States of America
 - 19 times by Canadians (Of which 8 were unique visitors)
49. The log file for the web page strom1.html shows that it was removed from the Freedomsite website on April 9, 2004. [Page 397]. The log file indicated that the server status changed from 200 (Succeeded) to 404 (Not found). This code indicates that the page was no longer available.
50. The log file for the web page vox_populi03.html shows that it was accessed (successfully and unsuccessful) a total of 2,236 times during the time frame of 01/Jan/2003 to 31/Dec/2005. [pages 406 to 458].
 - Of the 2,236 times it was accessed: 355 times it was unsuccessful (the page was removed from site)
 - 731 times by search engines such as Google or MSN Search
 - At least 650 of the visitors came from search engines, using the search term “carla homolka”
 - 1830 times by visitors from the United States of America
 - 92 times by Canadians (Of which 91 were unique visitors)
51. The log file for the web page vox_populi03.html shows that it was removed from the Freedomsite website on August 28, 2004. [Page 450]. The log file indicated that the server status changed from 200 (Succeeded) to 404 (Not found). This code indicates that the page was no longer available.
52. The web site logs for the Freedomsite Message Board, used the same format to log visitors as the Freedomsite web site. The same server status codes were used.
53. The Internet Corporation for Assigned Names and Numbers (ICANN) is an internationally organized, non-profit corporation that has responsibility for Internet Protocol (IP) address space allocation, protocol identifier assignment, generic (gTLD) and country code (ccTLD) Top-Level Domain name system management, and root server system management functions. These services were originally performed under U.S. Government contract by the Internet Assigned Numbers Authority (IANA) and other entities. ICANN now performs the IANA function. [ICANN - what is ICANN]
54. In order to correct outdated or incorrect WHOIS data on a domain registration there is a standard procedure to follow. ICANN maintains a complaint reporting system to address outdated or incorrect WHOIS data. [Page 478]. Individual

domain registrars can also accept complaints as shown by the jrbooksline.com domain WHOIS [page 475 to 477].

55. A complaint that is received by ICANN is forwarded to the Registrar that registered the domain name in question. The domain registrar then generally contacts the domain holder to update or correct their information.
56. Google is a search engine that indexes pages of World Wide Web Sites. On the Google main page, visitors can put in key words and Google finds websites that have those key words. Examples of Google searches on topics such as “redhead jokes,” “holocaust iran,” “racist jokes,” “black jokes,” “blonde jokes,” among others are found in Marc Lemire’s disclosure documents.
57. Google has multiple categories to perform key word searches against. The default search category is “web,” which is Google’s index of web pages. Other categories that can be searched are:
 - Blog Search
 - Book Search (full text of books)
 - Catalogs (mail-order catalogs)
 - Earth (Google Earth - Interactive Satellite maps on the Entire Planet)
 - Finance (Business news, and interactive charts)
 - Froogle (items to buy online and at local stores)
 - Images (images on the web)
 - Local (local businesses and directions)
 - Maps (maps and get directions)
 - News (Search thousands of news stories)
 - Scholar (scholarly papers)
 - Video (TV programs and videos)
58. After the Google system performs the request to search, the Search Results Page is shown. The search results page is broken into multiple sections, which displays information about the search and the websites it has found that match the key words specified.
 - The main sections of the Search Results Page are: Statistics bar
 - Page title
 - Text below the title
 - URL of result
 - Size
 - Cached
 - Similar pages
 - More results
 - [Google Search Results FAQ]
59. The Statistics Bar describes the search category (Web Site search or Images search) and indicates the total number of results, as well as how long the search took to complete. A typical example of the Statistics Bar is: *Results 1 - 10 of about 842,000,000 for search term. (0.04 seconds)* This indicates that the key word of “search term” is found on 842,000,000 web sites in the Google Index,

that the first 1-10 web site links are being displayed, and that Google took 0.04 seconds to process the requested search.

60. For each web site that Google has found that matches the key words defined in the search window, it displays a wealth of information about it to help visitors to the site determine if that is the page that were looking for.

An example of a typical Google search using the key words “Canadian Human Rights Commission censors” would display a result like this: [Google Search results - CHRC censors]

Censorship in the name of 'human rights'

Last August, a similar case went before the Alberta **Human Rights Commission**. This time, the object of **censorship** was Calgary's Bishop, Fred Henry, ...
www.canada.com/nationalpost/columnists/story.html?id=3d677348-99eb-442f-80cf-2b802d6d8a1d-39k - Cached - Similar pages

61. The first line (which is underlined) is a link to the National Post article that is entitled “Censorship in the name of 'human rights'”. The next line is the section of the web page that matches the key words searched for. The third section is the Universal Resource Locator (URL) web page address of this document. Next to the URL is shown the size of the file, in this case “39K” “Cached.” This means that visitors can view a copy of this web page from Google’s internal web site. If a visitor clicks on “Cached” the page that is displayed is not the National Post’s website, but Google’s copy of it. “Similar Pages” would display websites that Google thinks are similar. In this case it shows other Canadian newspapers. [Google Similar sites]
62. In the Investigators Report disclosed by the Canadian Human Rights Commission (WA-027/1 to WA-027/9), on point 30, the Commission alleges that Marc Lemire posted a poem called the “Canadian Immigrant Poem” to the website www.stormfront.org. I performed searches on www.stormfront.org and could not find this posting. [Page 291 to 293] The Canadian Immigrant Poem is found on many websites on the Web including many in Canada. [Disclosure Documents, pages 490-551.]
63. The alleged www.stormfront.org post by Marc Lemire, disclosed by the Canadian Human Rights Commission (WA-012.02/1 to WA-012.02/4) is not from the web site www.stormfront.org.
64. The pages from the Canadian Human Rights Commissions disclosure WA-043/8 to WA-043/10 are from a site not involved in this case at all.
65. The Canadian Association of Internet Providers (CAIP) is an association of commercial enterprises interested or involved, directly or indirectly, in the industry of Internet service provisioning. Among their members are Rogers Communications, MCI/WorldCom Canada, Bell Canada, Telus, and AOL Canada. The main aims of CAIP are to: provide advocacy respecting public policy and regulatory matters affecting Canada's ISP industry. [Page 882 to 892]
66. Home Internet Access in Canada is widely available and reasonably priced. Canada-wide ISPs like Bell Canada charge as little as \$14.95 a month for

unlimited access. [prices for Internet - Bell] Libraries, Internet Cafes, even malls have free access to the Internet. Airports, hotels, and coffee shops have wireless Internet. Setting up a website on the Internet is inexpensive. Many times webspace is provided free with Internet access accounts. For example at Bell Canada, any Internet access account includes 5 megabytes of webspace, provided free of charge.

67. Because of the cheap cost of Internet access and web site hosting, the average person now has access to a method of publishing his opinions and information to a wide audience. This technology opens up the means of communicating ideas to everyone, not just "gatekeepers" of information and news, such as major media, corporations and government.