

2. Software should be developed to allow the labelling of hate sites as hate sites; once developed, the use of such software should be encouraged.
3. Internet Service Providers should be asked to adopt codes of conduct which would exclude provision of services, including hosting of hate sites and e-mail accounts, to those who use the Internet to promote hatred.
4. A standard provision should be included in ISP contracts with users against the use of their services to promote hatred, with violations of such a provision resulting in the termination of contracts and denial of services.
5. B'nai Brith, in concert with organizations committed to combatting hatred on the Internet, should establish contact with the Responsible Use of the Net working group of the ISOC and other groups involved in the development of guidelines for Internet use.

### Role of Police

The workshop group of police personnel made the following recommendations:

1. There should be greater recognition of and increased awareness of the profound victimization of hate and training for strategies to better serve victims of hate.
2. Police services should network, via the Internet, with victim groups, anti-hate groups, and those who can provide victim services.
3. The use of cease and desist requests should be explored and applied to those known to promote hate via the Internet.
4. The use of diversion programs should also be explored and applied where appropriate.
5. The Solicitors General (federal and provincial) should be approached to provide the both the policy development and financial support for technical assistance and training to be provided to police personnel to aid in identifying suspects who promote hate on the internet.
6. All police services should actively enforce and be seen to be enforcing the anti-hate laws.
7. The Criminal Code should be amended to include all categories of victim groups currently included in the sentencing enhancement section (as amended by Bill C-41).
8. Regulations should be encouraged to keep people accountable (e.g. service providers should be required to keep a log)
9. Police personnel and policy makers should address and involve all victim groups in practical strategies and policy development to deal with hate crime.
10. Hate groups should be included in guidelines on Criminal Organizations.
11. Hate groups should be included in "proceeds of crime" legislations (e.g. seizing assets).
12. Police personnel should work with anti-hate organizations to develop and encourage preventative strategies for victim groups.

### Educational Proactive Initiatives

It is recommended that:

1. Students should be involved in future such meetings on the issue.
2. A conference should be planned for youth on this issue.
3. A leadership-training program should be established for peer counselling programs on hate on the Internet to be implemented in schools.