



T H E S E C O N D

Religion and Cultural Diversity Conference

*Sunday, 31 October 1999,
Australian High Commission
Australia House, Strand, London*



R E P O R T

R E P O R T

THE SECOND

*Religion
and Cultural
Diversity
Conference*

Sunday, 31 October 1999,
Australia High Commission, Australia House, Strand, London

The following Conference Papers are available on the enclosed disk

Opening Address

Religion, Multiculturalism and Democracy – the contribution of international and social sciences

Mr Matthias Koenig MA

Response to Opening Address

Rabbi Dr Albert Friedlander

Plenary Address (morning session)

Address 1 *Public Policy and Religious Diversity*
 Dr James Jupp

Address 2 Religious Diversity and Building Effective Community Relations
 Mr Uri Themal OAM

Address 3 *Youth and Religious Diversity – How do they view the future?*
 Ms Ramola Sundram

Plenary Address (afternoon session)

Address 1 *Cultural Diversity, Religion and the Modern State*
 Canon Rex Davis

Address 2 *Religious Discrimination and Racism*
 Commissioner Hugh Harris

Panel Address

Future Issues in Governing for Religion and Cultural Diversity in a Global Context

Panel Member 3 Ms Wendy Tyndale
Panel Member 7 The Hon. Barnabas Leith

Copyright 2000

Australian Multicultural Foundation

Published by:

Australian Multicultural Foundation

Distribution:

Australian Multicultural Foundation

Website: www.amf.net.au Email: info@amf.net.au

ISBN 0 9577588 0 4

Foreword

Mr B. (Hass) Dellal OAM
Executive Director, Australian Multicultural Foundation

This second conference on religious and cultural diversity was organised as a forum where intellectual and lateral discussion could be generated in a bid to promote global peace and harmony. Following on from the first conference that took place in 1997.

The Australian Multicultural Foundation has worked in partnership with the European Multicultural Foundation, UNESCO, the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, and the Australian High Commission (UK) to provide participants of the conference with an avenue to learn from each other's experience. Essentially it is expected that delegates will have an opportunity to share their experiences and major concerns with a view to making a further contribution to religious harmony.

I would therefore like to thank all the speakers, organisations and sponsors that helped ensure the conference was successful in its outcomes.

The following report provides an overview of the Conference proceedings, key points made by Speakers, major issues that emerged, a list of delegates, and a disk containing those Conference Papers that were made available.

Mr Tara Mukherjee
Chairman, European Multicultural Foundation

Conflict in Europe today is between religious identity and secular identity; between parochial nationalism and liberal internationalism.

The Second Religion and Cultural Diversity Conference highlighted the positive aspects of multicultural European society and the strength in cultural diversity.

It focussed on the need for a secular society where one can live in peace and harmony regardless of one's religious beliefs and faith.

Conference Aims, Process and Main Issues

Aims

The second conference was developed as a forum where individuals with a vast depth of knowledge in the area of multi-faith could come together to exchange views and experiences on living in harmony with religious and cultural diversity, and to address issues of social cohesion, tolerance and policy making in religiously diverse societies.

Process

The conference was organised over one day and was divided into two broad areas with the first area covering major policy issues concerning future global peace and harmony.

Four Keynote Speakers addressed the participants by covering historical and political topics concerning interdependency between faiths and society.

Delegates aimed to impart their knowledge and simultaneously generate discussion that could be used as building blocks to achieve understanding in multicultural societies. Each delegate reminded participants of their own responsibility in this area. All delegates agreed that understanding between and within nations should be built on a foundation of respect and equality.

Delegates as a collective, imparted the message that although opinions and priorities between individual countries differed, their external goal was never the less the same – co-existence, harmony and respect.

At the end of this session, participants were given the opportunity to clarify issues and obtain further explanations by directing questions to individual delegates. This session provided an instant forum where by discussion could be generated in a respectful and mutually consensus atmosphere.

Topics at this stage stemmed from the broad issue of policy and its impact on religious diversity. Suggestions were provided as to how governments could better address the issue of religious diversity and practical examples were given to back up these suggestions.

The second session involved another eight delegates addressing future issues when governing for Religious and Cultural Diversity in a global context. Although delegates spoke for briefer periods, their impact was significant and all were passionate in their bid to use their own experience and expertise when advocating reform. Delegates were respectful for being given the forum to discuss such important issues as global harmony. They were also mindful of the crucial role that Governments play as administrators of cohesion between minority groups and wider community. A number of delegates respectfully used the forum as an opportunity to urge Governments to introduce legislative changes to make religious discrimination unlawful, particularly in the United Kingdom.

Some delegates spoke of the impact of technology and communication between nations and said it was no longer possible for countries to ignore their responsibility towards others in terms of receiving and welcoming immigrants.

Most delegates understood the need for all religions to be allowed to preserve their own traditions and cultures, but agreed that this should not be to the detriment of others. The suggestion that minority groups were made to feel inferior and marginalised was often a pervading concern addressed by many delegates.

Delegates agreed that a country rich in cultural and religious diversity was wealthy, despite its economic or political position. Delegates also unanimously agreed that peace and harmony could only be achieved if Governments and individuals played a bi-partisan role by implementing traits such as acceptance, respect and equality.

Major Issues that Emerged

Summary Presented by Mr Uri Themal OAM

1. Trying to find a way to produce harmony and cohesion in our diverse society.
2. Issues such as the environment, technological revolution, the global economy and the role of governments, impact greatly on the desire to achieve global peace and harmony in the area of religion and culture. People of all areas must get together to resolve these problems, not just religious leaders.
3. Need to work on vocabulary to remove the word tolerance because it implies that where there is tolerance there is also intolerance. Other words such as respect and acceptance are far more productive in their outcomes.
4. The state has a role and interest in multiculturalism succeeding, because the alternative is costly on society – both socially and economically. Successful multiculturalism implies successful integration and acceptance which in turn prevents cultural and religious conflicts.
5. There is a need to create a unity of will, to address particular issues, particularly that of respecting the diversity and the right of individual groups to address their own problems. Unity of will also enables individuals and groups to participate in traditions other than their own.

Introduction and Official Welcome

Mr Barry Smith
Counsellor (Immigration), Migration Branch, Australian High Commission U.K.

Mr Smith congratulated all participants for their commitment in this second conference and welcomed speakers and delegates to the Australian High Commission.

Mr Lindsay Gordon Crossley Moyle
Chairman of the Australian Multicultural Foundation

Mr Moyle welcomed participants and briefly stated that the role of the church and political leaders is vital in the creation of new community attitudes in religion, ethnicity and cultural beliefs and should involve everyone. As part of this responsibility, he said the Australian Multicultural Foundation's object is to promote the concept that *"Australians are one people based on the diversity of races, religions and cultural values and that this diversity is a source of great social and economic strength"*.

In direct response to this charter, he said the Australian Multicultural Foundation had also organised the first conference on religion and cultural diversity in Melbourne in 1997.

Mr Tara Mukherjee
Chairman of the European Multicultural Foundation

Mr Mukherjee noted that conflict in Europe today is the result of our inability to divorce ourselves from our religion. He said individuals carried a number of identities that often involved differences culturally, politically and religiously. He cited himself by stating he was a Hindu religiously, an Indian culturally and a British citizen, politically.

He said Britain is not a secular state and because of that religions have no legal right. He called for legislation to give parity to religions. He welcomed participants by concluding that we all have an obligation to *"live peacefully and respect each others faith and each others way of life and integrate into the European society and the British society"*.

Opening Address

Religion, multiculturalism and democracy – the contribution of international social sciences.

Mr Matthias Konig MA, Sociologist and Consultant for UNESCO.

Mr Konig stated that modernity had brought with it dramatic changes in cultural patterns that had resulted in wider social interactions and networks and the increased realisation that the world is a whole. He said this was predominantly caused by capitalist societies increased desire to compete and aided by advances in technology and communication. This resulted in weak national and state controls thereby leading to a breakdown in social cohesion.

He said part of the impact of globalisation has been the re- emergence of religion in politics and this has essentially raised the need to formulate democratic principles for governments in a multicultural and multi-faith society. He proceeded to remind delegates that one of their challenges was to aid democratic institutions to become more considerate towards migrant communities, particularly in Europe.

He declared the conference open and concluded by mentioning the significance of the Year 2000 which had officially been named International Year of the Culture of Peace by the United Nations.

Response

Rabbi Dr Albert Frielander

Minister Emeritus, Westminster Synagogue, London

Rabbi Frielander responded by thanking Mr Konig for providing a critical analysis of the dialogue that is necessary among religions. He said this reminded him of the statement by Hans Kung: *“No human life together without a world ethic for nations. No peace among the nations without peace among the religions. No peace among the religions without dialogue among the religions”*.

Rabbi Frielander used this quote to remind participants that the meaning behind this quote was the purpose of this conference. He recognised the need to acknowledge different disciplines such as science and technology in addressing issues such as the crises of public health and environmental concerns. However, he equated religion with these disciplines, stating the voice of religion was also paramount and that religion acted to comfort individuals and society.

He said religion has a special place in democratic societies because it is a constant reminder that we live between the past, the present and the future. Religion, he stated is the connection that enables us to use the values and insights of past traditions and correct current flaws in society in a bid to pave a more harmonious future.

He concluded by stating *“religion not only wants to change society: it also demands that human beings change; and that they can change.”* He reminded the participants to be humble and recognise a need to *“Meet together to deal with the imperfections of a world that we have helped to create”*.

Plenary Address

Address 1

Public Policy and Religious Diversity

Dr James Jupp, Director of the Centre for Immigration & Multicultural Studies in the Research School of Social Sciences, Australian National University.

Dr Jupp gave a brief history of the development of the different religions ranging from mainstream to minor religions. He said all liberal democracies subscribe in some concept to the term religious freedom, he compared various types of administrations such as communism and totalitarianism in respect to religious freedom.

He said in the past there had often been a long history of struggle to move towards religious freedom and sighted the example of Catholics who were not emancipated in Britain until 1829. He said some of the laws today were the result of past conflict including the laws of Blasphemy.

Dr Jupp noted that there had been a long history of separation between the church and the state and this has been recorded in many constitutional documents, particularly the United States and Australia. He also noted that the idea that religion and politics did not mix, was unrealistic and said this didn't apply to the United States. He said religion and ethnicity are vital components of the politics of most democracies.

Address 2

Religious Diversity and Building Effective Community Relations in a Multicultural Society

Uri Themal, OAM, Director, Multicultural Affairs, Queensland Department of Premier and Cabinet.

Mr Themal stated that conflict occurs in culturally and religiously diverse societies because each group thinks that they are right and that their cause is the only one worthy of consideration. He said the result was often conflict and war. He said the alternative is to build a nation of diversity by ensuring collaboration and cooperation between all groups. This effectively meant using the energy stemming from the diversity as the foundation of our nation.

Mr Themal used Queensland's Multicultural Policy as a model for any multicultural societies. He advised participants to omit the words Queensland and Australia and view the model as a framework to be used globally.

Multiculturalism is a strategy for all Australians. It encourages all Australians to express, share and value one another's cultural heritage. Multiculturalism aims at ensuring that all Australians have equality of opportunity to benefit from and contribute to all aspects of life without prejudice or discrimination. Multiculturalism is based on the premise that everyone should have an overriding and unifying commitment to Australia and to its interests and future first and foremost.

Multiculturalism exists within the structures and principles of Australian society, the rule of law, parliamentary democracy, freedom of speech and religion, English as the national language and equality of the sexes. In this framework it promotes universal ideals of human rights, based on mutual respect, Co-operation and a fair go for all.

Address 3

Youth and Religious Diversity – How do they view the future?

Ms Ramola Sundram, Program Co-ordinator International Association for Religious Freedom

Ms Sundram stated that the inequality and injustice in the world distressed young adults and that they considered themselves serious participants in a future where change was both necessary and inevitable. She said they saw the value of their culture and traditions and were keen to work towards implementing peace.

She sighted the example of a group of young adults in India who in July 1998 journeyed to the Himalayas in a bid to share their religious backgrounds, cultures and hopes. She said the purpose of their meeting was to understand that communication is an essential component in maintaining good relations between each other. They primarily met to help breakdown and dispel stereotypes, which they saw as detrimental in forming good relationships.

Ms Sundram urged participants to understand that young adults today are pragmatic and eager to facilitate good relations between members of different faiths. She also said that they are increasingly becoming aware of the value and wisdom of their elders and are keen to learn from them.

She concluded by stating that young people need both material and emotional support from their elders in their quest to move with the times.

Address 4

Cultural Diversity, Religion and the Modern State

Canon Rex Davis, Sub-Dean Lincoln Cathedral, Anglican Church of England, Lincoln, U.K.

Canon Davis outlined the complexity and fluidity of the term culture and warned against attempting to fit it into singular definition of ethnicity, nationalism or politics. He noted some of the varieties of cultures, ranging from ethnic cultures, sport cultures, to prison cultures and art cultures.

He noted that post-modernism had impacted greatly on the still yet undefined meaning of culture and that religion could be seen as only one component of cultural diversity.

He also noted that contemporary religious culture was at risk of collapse due to competing internal counter cultures between holders of main traditional beliefs and fundamental radicals.

Address 5

Commissioner Hugh Harris, Deputy Chair, Commission for Racial Equality, London Religious Discrimination and Racism

Commissioner Harris provided a brief background of the Commission for Racial Equality (CRE) stating it had been set up under the 1976 Race Relations Act under the grant from the home office. The CRE works independently from the Government, its mission is to “... *give everyone an equal chance to learn, work and live free from discrimination and prejudice, and from the fear of racial harassment and violence.*”

Commissioner Harris noted Britain was truly a multicultural, multi-racial and multi-religious society quoting that more than five per cent of the population do not classify themselves as white.

His main point was that British legislation fails to protect individuals through legislation if discrimination occurs on religious grounds. The CRE can often persuade courts or tribunals that religious discrimination in effect amounts to unlawful indirect discrimination against particular racial groups and racial groups are covered by the Race Relations Act.

He said the CRE would continue to pressure the Government to review the Act and was currently seeking amendments to the Public Order Act 1986 to introduce a clause to make it an offence to incite religious hatred.

Panel Address

Future Issues in Governing for Religion and Cultural Diversity in a Global Context

Session 1:

Chair: Mr B. (Hass) Dellal OAM
Executive Director Australian Multicultural Foundation

Mr Dellal invited each speaker to address the Conference delegates by highlighting future issues that need to be discussed in order to achieve religious harmony.

Panel Member 1: Dr Zaki Badawi, Principle,
The Muslim College, London

Dr Badawi stated that in the coming century we are going to have a society of minorities and that Government's today are too intrusive as to allow minorities to exist in Ghettos. Instead the minorities have to live within the sphere of a majority. He said, *"the relationship between the minority and the majority has to be formulated and understood and the way to do so was to give peace to the minorities."*

He also stated that time had seen the suppression of minority cultures, languages and religions by majority cultures, language and religions. These can be saved through protection of the rights of minorities. He foreshadowed European movement towards Religious protection and noted that the coming century would highlight the inequality between the sexes, particularly in the area of religion and economics.

Panel Member 2: The Very Reverend Canon Vincent Berry,
Diocese Westminster

Reverend Berry said he spent the last 35 years of his life realising how little he knew and how much more he began to understand things. He said we were now more aware of the world in which we live. He recognised that this awareness had in fact highlighted the extent to which diversity of religion, culture and traditions occurred.

In recognising this diversity, he said *"We are still going to remain true to ourselves and our own roots with no compromise on essentials, but there is an awful lot of things we can share and perhaps mutual respect is one of the most important things of all."*

**Panel Member 3: Ms Wendy Tyndale, Co-ordinator,
World Faiths Development Dialogue**

Ms Tyndale said the term development currently implies economic Western style economic progress. She said, *“probably the most important thing to understand is that most people do not understand the world and their place in it according to technology-driven rationality of the West”*, and that *“development is about much more than economics. If cultural identity and spiritual beliefs are not regarded as an equally essential ingredient as economic progress, people will either be alienated from the development process or they will lose their identity”*.

She said if cultural identity and spiritual beliefs are not regarded as essential components of development, then social cohesion is threatened. Ms Tyndale referred to the issue of justice as an example where failure to include internal community beliefs could result in a break down of social ties. The same could be true for schooling and education.

She said the broader question related to administering a system for the majority of the country that had meaning within various cultural frameworks.

She cited the example of Guatemala in December 1996 when a peace deal was signed after 30 years. She quoted a Mayan religious leader who said *“Real peace will only come to this country when the government realises we think in a completely different way from them and what is important to us is absolutely different to what is important to the Government of this country.”*

**Panel Member 4: Mr Richard Jones,
The London Buddhist Vihara, London**

Mr Jones said we should address the issue of the increasing secularisation and homogenisation of our society. The challenge is to preserve religious and cultural diversity in a world that is becoming increasingly similar. He said the other challenge was to overcome the increased desire to attain material wealth.

He saw this as a danger because it promotes selfishness and led to delusions that increased material wealth meant increased happiness. He said individuals failed to realise the interconnected and interdependent nature of their behaviour and called upon the need to develop *“contentment, compassion and generosity in order to counter the negative forces of greed and selfishness.”*

Governments have a critical role to play by introducing legislation to ensure that all discrimination is removed and that all religious teachers be given the opportunity to spread teachings on ethical behaviour.

Session 2:

**Chair: Reverend Geoffrey H Roper MA
General Secretary, The Free Churches' Council (England and Wales)**

Reverend Roper said he was grateful for the opportunity to chair the second session and was pleased that some delegates had addressed the issue of minority groups. He also noted the language of the Welsh people because he felt a special association with their language.

He said this was a consequence of the fact that many of the Free Churches in Wales are identified with the community language and with the preservation and growth of the language.

**Panel Member 5: Mr Indarjit Singh OBE JP,
Network of Sikh Organisations U.K.**

Mr Singh said to get away from bigotry and move towards an acceptance of cultural diversity it is necessary to recognise it in all its forms. He said often bigotry was a state of mind that we had grown up with and ignorantly many of us were not aware of the difficulties it caused.

He said *“we are all intertwined globally and that technology ensured that no country exists as an island, independent of others”*.

Mr Singh said multi-national companies had deliberately intertwined the economy of the whole world and we now have to accept and recognise that we are a global village, if we want to move on. He also said we must also move away from the concept that mine is best and therefore everything else must be wrong or inferior.

He said the recognition of human rights is painfully slow. Proper recognition of cultural diversity will only be achieved if the values created by other religions are recognised. Mr Singh said that *“there must be protection of all individuals. Any legislation should equally protect each and every human being against unnecessary discrimination”*.

**Panel Member 6: Mr Om Prakash Sharma MBE,
President, National Council of Hindu Temples**

Mr Sharma noted the importance of learning from each other's knowledge, but not force our own ideas on each other. He emphasised that education helps us to understand other faiths because it is often the lack of knowledge that causes conflict and misunderstandings.

He agreed with Ms Ramola Sundram, that it was our responsibility to prepare the youth of today for the future and highlighted the important relationship between

elders and youth for the future. He stressed the need to understand their point of view and to answer their questions as honestly as possible, without imposing our views on them. He said it was extremely important to be prepared and when young people asked questions, it was our responsibility to provide them with honest answers.

**Panel Member 7: The Honourable Barnabas Leith,
Secretary-General, National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of the U.K.**

The Honourable Leith raised three issues after recognising the beauty and harmony to be found in diversity. He stated that we should work together for the good of human kind and acknowledged the effective work done by interfaith organisations and academic institutions in the United Kingdom

He stated communities and leaders should recognise that the world is as plural in religion as it is in ethnicity and culture. He reminded human beings to look beyond the world and referred to his own beliefs when encouraging human beings to serve each other.

**Panel Member 8: Ms Shahnin Bekhradnia
Executive Committee Member World Zoroastrian Organisation and the World
Congress of Faiths**

Ms Bekhradnia stated the need to find a way to celebrate our cultural heritage without insisting on them taking supremacy. She urged immigrants of new countries to join in and involve themselves in activities of their new country and at the same time urged leaders to ensure immigrants were included and welcomed.

She said often there was the perception by marginal groups, particularly those individuals whose skin colour, language or religion were in the minority, that they were not welcomed and felt disadvantaged. She said whether this perception is actually real, the perception can and does have the effect of marginalising the less dominate groups in society.

Appendix 1 – Conference Program

- 9:30 am **REGISTRATION**
- 10:00 am **INTRODUCTION AND OFFICIAL WELCOME**
- MC: Mr B. (Hass) Dellal OAM
 Executive Director, Australian Multicultural Foundation
- Mr Barry Smith
Counsellor (Immigration), Migration Branch, Australian High
Commission UK
- Mr LGC (Bill) Moyle
Chairman, Australian Multicultural Foundation
- Mr Tara Mukherjee
Chairman, European Multicultural Foundation
- 10:30 am **OPENING ADDRESS: Religion, Multiculturalism and
Democracy – the contribution of international and social sciences**
Mr Matthias Koenig MA
Institute for Sociology, Department of Social Sciences and Philosophy,
University of Marburg, Germany and MOST Programme, UNESCO
- 10:50 am **RESPONSE**
Rabbi Dr Albert Friedlander
Minister Emeritus, Westminster Synagogue, London
- 11:00 am **MORNING TEA**
- 11:30 am **PLENARY ADDRESS**
- Address 1 Public Policy and Religious Diversity**
Dr James Jupp
Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies,
Australian National University
- Address 2 Religious Diversity and Building Effective
Community Relations**
Mr Uri Themal OAM
Executive Director, Multicultural Affairs Queensland,
Australia
- Address 3 Youth and Religious Diversity – How do they view
the future?**
Ms Ramola Sundram
Program Co-ordinator, International Association for
Religious Freedom

QUESTION AND ANSWER TIME

12:45 pm

LUNCH

1:30 pm

PLENARY ADDRESS

Address 1 Cultural Diversity, Religion and the Modern State

Canon Rex Davis

Sub-Dean of Lincoln Cathedral, Anglican Church of
England, Lincoln, UK

Address 2 Religious Discrimination and Racism

Commissioner Hugh Harris

Deputy Chair, Commission for Racial Equality, London

QUESTION AND ANSWER TIME

2:30 pm

PANEL ADDRESS

**Future Issues in Governing for Religion and Cultural Diversity in
a Global Context**

Session One

Chair: Mr B. (Hass) Dellal OAM

Executive Director, Australian Multicultural Foundation

Panel Members:

1. Prof M A Zaki Badwi
Principal, The Muslim College, London
2. The Very Reverend Canon Vincent Berry
Representing the Diocese of Westminster
3. Ms Wendy Tyndale
Co-ordinator, World Faiths Development Dialogue
4. Mr Richard Jones
The London Buddhist Vihara, London

QUESTION AND ANSWER TIME

3:30 pm

AFTERNOON TEA

4:00 pm

PANEL ADDRESS

**Future Issues in Governing for Religion and Cultural Diversity in
a Global Context**

Session Two

Chair: Reverend Geoffrey H Roper MA

General Secretary, The Free Churches' Council (England and
Wales)

Panel Members:

5. Mr Indarjit Singh OBE JP
Network of Sikh Organisations UK
6. Mr Om Prakash Sharma MBE
President, National Council of Hindi Temples
7. The Honourable Barnabas Leith
Secretary-General, National Spiritual Assembly of the Baha'is of
the UK
8. Ms Shahin Bekhradnia
Executive Committee Member of the World Zoroastrian
Organisation and the World Congress of Faiths

QUESTION AND ANSWER TIME

5:00 pm

CONFERENCE SUMMARY AND CLOSING

Appendix 2 – Conference Participants

	NAME	ORGANISATION
1	Ms Bharti Acharya	
2	Mr Rumman Ahmed	Royal Borough of Kensington & Chelsea
3	Mr Zahoor Ahmed	Worcester Racial Equality Council
4	Ms Nasima Akhter	International Year for Culture and Peace
5	A friend of Ms Akhter	
6	Mr Sharafat Ali	
7	Mr Surinder Singh Attariwala	National Council of Panjabi Teaching
8	Mr Ahmad Ayub	Ethnic Minority Representation Council
9	Professor M A Zaki Badwi	SPEAKER – The Muslim College
10	Ms Kelly Saini Badwal	
11	Mr P S Bal	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
12	Mrs Francesca Ball	
13	Dr Keith Ball	
14	Mrs Tejinder Bansd	
15	Ms Shahin Bekhradnia	SPEAKER – World Congress of Faiths/World Zoroastrian Organisation
16	The Very Reverend Canon Vincent Berry	SPEAKER – Diocese of Westminster
17	Balvir Bhamra	Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
18	Mr Jael Bharat	International Inter Faith Centre
19	Mr G S Bhullar	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
20	Mr J S Boparall	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
21	Mr Luke Brethorton	St Ethelburga's Centre for Reconciliation and Peace
22	Dr David Capey	Suffolk Inter-Faith Resource
23	Mrs Cynthia Capey	
24	Sanjay Chadha	
25	Mr Nemu Chandaria	
26	Ms Sajidah Chaudhary	
27	Miss Sima Chaudhary	East London City Health Authority
28	Mr Tufyal Chaudhary	Centre for Public Law
29	Ms Ila Chandravakar	
30	Jasbir Kaur Chauhan	
31	Ms Natasha Cica	School of Public Policy, University College London
32	Mr Philip Colligan	Home Office, Race Equality Unit
33	Mr Sarup Dasgupta	Health Policy Officer, Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
34	Mr Atul Dave	Treasurer, European Multicultural Foundation
35	Mr Ketan Dave	Commission for Racial Equality
36	Mrs Parita Dave	
37	Ms Saraswati Dave	
38	Canon Rex Davis	SPEAKER – Lincoln Cathedral Anglican Church

	NAME	ORGANISATION
39	Mr B. (Hass) Dellal OAM	SPEAKER – Australian Multicultural Foundation
40	Mrs N Desai	Harrow Women’s Association
41	Mr Parimal Desai	Democratic Left
42	Mr Inderjit Dhand	
43	Mrs Pavar Dhand	
44	Mr Satwinder Dhand	Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
45	Mrs Snelatha Dhand	
46	Mr Chandrakant Doshi	
47	Mr Kirti Doshi	
48	Ms Usha Doshi	
49	Mr Ali Omar Ermes	The Muslim Cultural Heritage Centre
50	Mr Neil Fratea	Home Office, Race Equality Unit
51	Rabbi Dr Albert H Friedlander	SPEAKER – Westminster Synagogue
52	Ms Phiroza Gan	Harrow Inter-Faith Council
53	Mr John Gbadejo	Mustang Art Gallery, Nigeria
54	Mr Niran Gbadejo	Arcedam, Nigeria
55	Mr Dipul Ranjan Ghosh	
56	Professor Gill	University of Brighton, School of Information
57	Mrs Eirwen Harbottle	Peace Child International – World-Wide Association of Retired Generals and Admirals
58	Commissioner Hugh Harris	SPEAKER – Commission for Racial Equality
59	Mrs Kalbinder Heer	
60	Ms Katherine Henry	
61	A friend of Katherine Henry	
62	A friend of Katherine Henry	
63	A friend of Katherine Henry	
64	Mr Zafar Iqbel	SMWA Family Centre
65	A friend of Mr Iqbel	
66	Canon Michael Ipgrave	Churches’ Commission for Inter-Faith Relations
67	Mr David Jones	Home Office, Race Equality Unit
68	Mr Richard Jones	SPEAKER – the London Buddhist Vihara
69	Ms Sushila Joshi	
70	Mr Vasantlal Joshi	
71	Dr James Jupp	SPEAKER – Australian National University
72	Mr Rajesh Kalhan	Director, Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
73	Mrs Jasbir Khalsi	
74	Mrs Ramana Kauth	
75	Mr Olsamaya Kehinde	Arcedam, Ibadan, Nigeria
76	Mr Matthias Koenig	SPEAKER – UNESCO
77	Mr Sandor Koles	Carpathian Foundation
78	Ms Anu Kullar	
80	The Hon Barnabas Leith	SPEAKER – National Spiritual Assembly Bhai
81	Mr Sukhbinder Lotay	
82	Mrs Sukwinder Lotay	

	NAME	ORGANISATION
83	Mr Pravin Lukka	Secretary General, Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
84	Ms Uma Lukka	Indian National Club Leicester
85	Miss Priya Lukka	
86	A friend of Miss P Lukka	
87	Mr A S Madra	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
88	Mr Prakash Mandavia	
89	Mr S S Mangat	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
90	Dr Cyriac Maprayil	Tower Hamlets Racial Equality Council
91	Ms Sandy Martin	International Interfaith Centre
92	Mr Bipin Metha	
93	Sister Maureen	Brahma Kumaris World Spiritual University
94	Mr Khan Moghal	Manchester Racial Equality Council
95	Mr LGC (Bill) Moyle	SPEAKER – Australian Multicultural Foundation
96	Mr Tara Mukherjee	SPEAKER – European Multicultural Foundation/Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
97	Ms Dhanwat Mundar	Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
98	Ms Varsana Murphy	
99	Sister Elizabeth O'Donohue	Westminster Inter-Faith
100	Ms Jayanti Panchamia	
101	Mr Ranjan Panchamia	
102	Ms Satish Panchamia	
103	Mrs Gita Pandya	
104	Mr Nalin Parikh	
105	Ms Raksha Parikh	
106	Mr R Parmar	
107	Mr John Parry	Secretary, European Multicultural Foundation/European Movements International Affairs
108	Mrs Irmgard Parry	
109	Mr Jagdish Patel	Bandhani Samaj
110	Mr Suresh Patel	
111	Mr Brian Pearce	The Inter-Faith Network of the UK
112	Mr Garrick Prayogg	Merseyside Racial Equality Council
113	Ghulumur Rahman	Muslim World League
114	Mr H S Rana	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
115	Fozia Rashid	Slough Race Equality Council
116	Mr Paul Roche	
117	Reverend Geoffrey Roper MA	SPEAKER – The Free Churches' Council England and Wales
118	Mr Iqbal Sacranie OBE	The Muslim Council of Britain
119	Dr Imam Saggid	Ethnic Minority Representation Council
120	Mr A S Sahotay	Redbridge Racial Equality Council
121	Mr Jehangir Sarosh	WCRP
122	Ms Indu Shah	
123	Mr Mahesh Shah	

	NAME	ORGANISATION
124	Mr Mukund Shah	
125	Dr Natubhai Shah	Jain Sangha of Europe
126	Mr Rajni Shah	Deputy Secretary General, Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
127	Mrs Taruna Shah	
128	Mr Nina Sharma	
129	Mr Om Prakash Sharma MBE	SPEAKER – National Council of Hindi Temple
130	Mrs Prem Sharma	
131	Professor Prakash Shetty	London School of Hygiene & Tropical Medicine
132	Mr D S Sidhu	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
133	Mr B Singh	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
134	Mr D Singh	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
135	Mr Indarjit Singh OBE JP	SPEAKER – Network of Sikh Organisations
136	Mr Sarup Singh	Indian National Club, Leicester
137	Mr Barry Smith	SPEAKER – Counsellor, Australian High Commission UK
138	Mr Greg Smith	
139	Mr Dave Storey	World Congress of Faiths
140	Sister Sujatha	
141	Mr Surjit	
142	Ms Joyce Sundram	
143	Ms Ramola Sundram	SPEAKER – International Association for Religious Freedom
144	Ms Shilpa Tajwa	
145	Mr Richard Tetlow	St John's Vicarage
146	Ms Bala Thakrar	Senior Development Officer, Confederation of Indian Organisations (UK)
147	Mr Uri Themal OAM	SPEAKER – Multicultural Affairs Queensland, Australia
148	Mr William Trant OBE	Director, West Indian Standing Conference
149	Miss R Trivedi	
150	Ms Wendy Tyndale	SPEAKER – Co-ordinator, World Faiths Development Dialogue
151	Mr Jalal Uddin	
152	Mr B L Vashishta	
153	Dr S Venugopal OBE	
154	Mr Milan Vitlari	
155	Mr B S Walia	Maharaja Duleep Singh Centenary Trust
156	Dr Z Hasan Zahid	