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# Gay 'partnership' scheme legalised

A new law that creates 'gay marriage' in all but name has been passed by Parliament. Under the Civil Partnership Act, a homosexual couple that registers a 'Civil Partnership' will be entitled to all the legal rights and privileges of a married couple. The new scheme, which applies throughout the UK, is expected to come into force within a year.

The Government has always denied the legislation is 'gay marriage' but in almost every detail the Act mirrors the law on marriage. The Government says the Act will give 'much-needed' rights to homosexual couples who suffer legal hardship because they cannot marry.

Opponents of the plans pointed out that there are others who live together and who suffer equal or worse hardship because they cannot marry, for example two sisters. An attempt by backbench Peer, Lady O'Cathain, to amend the Bill to include such people was eventually crushed

by the Government. The change would have made the Bill fairer and distinct from marriage but the Government refused to accept it. The amendment was defeated by 251 votes to 136. (See page 2 for an analysis of the vote and why it was lost.)

Prominent gay rights advocates argued that civil partnerships could easily be upgraded to full marriage later on. But such was the controversy about the Bill that full 'gay marriage' may have been set back by several years.

Many people wrote to Peers to express their support for Lady O'Cathain. A national public opinion poll found that between 80% and 90% of people thought if gay couples were to be given new house-sharing rights, then close family members who share a home should have them too. The Christian Institute placed a full page advertisement in *The Times* newspaper calling for the Bill to be made fairer to ordinary families.



*Why the vote was lost, page 2*

# Smacking ban firmly rejected but law is changed



Parents in England and Wales are still allowed to smack their children following Parliament's rejection of calls for a ban. The House of Lords and the House of Commons both overwhelmingly dismissed attempts to make all smacking illegal.

However, Parliament did approve a change to the law. The 'reasonable chastisement' defence has been removed in some circumstances. Under the new law any smack that leaves more than a temporary mark will be illegal.

This means any smack that causes reddening of the skin that is more than transitory could result in a potential prison sentence. The Government says it will review the law in two years.

The new law has been criticised as a 'meddler's charter'. Anti-smacking crusaders could seek to use the new rules to pursue parents who smack. Critics of the new law also point out that some children's skin marks very easily and on some children marks can last for many hours irrespective of the lightness of a smack. The old law allowed the courts to consider a variety of factors before deciding whether a smack was 'reasonable' or not.

A legal opinion produced for The Christian Institute by a criminal law QC says the new law could lead to discrepancies in the way it is applied. Some parents could be prosecuted while others who did exactly the same thing were not. A great deal will depend on prosecution guidelines which are due to be revised shortly.

Throughout the debates on banning smacking The

Christian Institute has always campaigned for the law to stay unchanged. The law as it was achieved the proper balance between protecting children and protecting parents. There was no evidence that the law was being used as a loophole for child abuse.

In association with Families First, The Christian Institute published research by Professor of Psychology, Robert Larzelere, criticising the view that Sweden's ban on smacking is a successful role model. His research pointed out that violence against children has increased since the ban, as has violence by children. He also demonstrated that the level of state removal of children from parents who smack was a cause for concern.

The Christian Institute also published a briefing on the proposed legal changes. The briefing outlined the arguments for keeping the law unchanged.

# Civil Partnerships - why the vote was lost

On Wednesday 17 November Peers voted by 251 to 136 to reject an amendment by Lady O'Cathain on the Civil Partnership Bill. The amendment would have made the Bill fairer and less like 'gay marriage'.

We are, of course, very saddened by the result. It is a clear indication of the moral state of our political parties and the nation. All three of the main party political leaders opposed Lady O'Cathain's amendment.

During the debate the Bishop of Chester spoke eloquently in support of Lady O'Cathain's amendment. He pointed out that, if the amendment was rejected, the Civil Partnership Act would be gay marriage in all but name. This is precisely the point. The Bishop of Southwell also voted with Lady O'Cathain.

## Prayer

We asked you to pray for a clear witness to the truth during the debates. This prayer was certainly answered. Virtually every speaker — even those who opposed Lady O'Cathain's amendment — agreed that the Bill created injustice for family members. Her opponents argued that this injustice should be rectified at a later date.

We asked you to pray that Lady O'Cathain would be granted great wisdom and boldness as she spoke. This prayer was also answered. Lady O'Cathain spoke very powerfully indeed.

## The voting

It is important to remember that the Prime Minister has been introducing significant numbers of new Peers in recent years who

tend to support gay rights.

Furthermore, from looking at the voting figures it is clear that both the Labour and Liberal Democrat Parties exercised an extremely strong 'three-line whip' against the amendment. Usually there are 10 - 20 Labour 'rebels' who defy the Party line on a Christian issue. On this occasion there were none who voted with Lady O'Cathain.

From our analysis, it looks as though between 20 and 40 Labour Peers might have abstained on Lady O'Cathain's vote. For Peers under pressure from their party whips, this may be the most they feel they can do to show their sympathy.

On the Conservative side there was a free vote, but the Party leadership made clear in the debate that they did not support Lady O'Cathain's amendment. Despite this some 97 Conservative Peers backed Lady O'Cathain. In effect they ignored Michael Howard's line on the amendment. Very few Conservative Peers (only 11) voted against her, but it is possible that as many as 60 Conservative Peers may have abstained.

Cross Benches (independent Peers) voted for and against Lady O'Cathain in almost equal numbers (34-33). This is unusual. Normally Cross Benches vote 2 to 1 in favour of a Christian issue. However, it is also unusual for the Government to specifically pressurise Cross Benches as they did on this occasion through meetings and letters.

Two bishops voted with Lady O'Cathain, but 8 bishops voted against her. These included the prominent

pro-gay bishops - the Bishop of Oxford and the new Bishop of Chelmsford, John Gladwin.

## Our approach

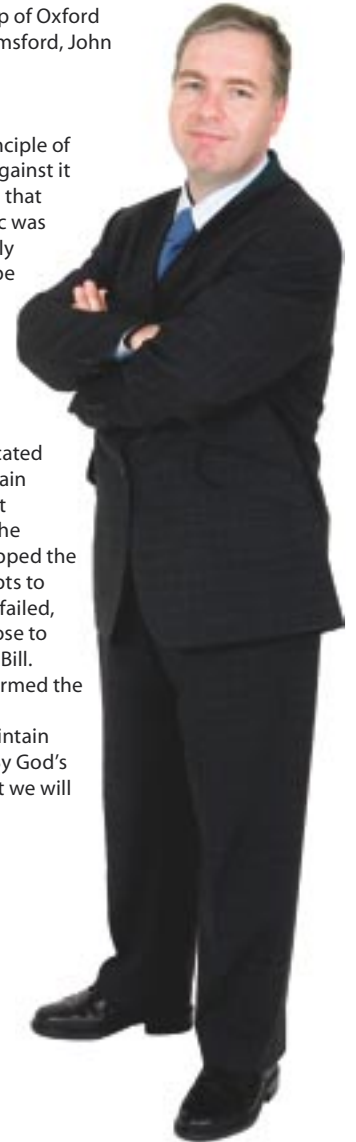
When MPs voted on the principle of the Bill, only 49 MPs voted against it with 426 voting for. We wish that the Parliamentary arithmetic was different. Given that humanly speaking the Bill could not be stopped, we decided that the priority must be to drive a wedge between this legislation and marriage and to make the Bill less hostile to ordinary families.

Our approach was vindicated by the fact that Lady O'Cathain won the vote in June against all expectations. Although the Government eventually stripped the amendment out and attempts to insert a similar amendment failed, no other argument came close to challenging the basis of the Bill. Christian opposition transformed the nature of the debate.

It is essential that we maintain our stand for what is right. By God's grace and with your support we will continue to do this.



Colin Hart,  
Director



A full record of the vote is printed on the back page

## Hull CU religious liberty triumph

Christian students in Hull have won their battle against secular intolerance on campus. The Student Union of Hull University wanted to ban the UCCF-affiliated Christian Union because it had a Christians-only leadership policy. The Student Union wanted to insist that anyone, even atheists, should be allowed to run the CU.

The CU sought the help of The Christian Institute and we helped them get legal advice. Solicitors for the CU said the Student Union was breaking the law by discriminating against Christians and by restricting their freedom of association.

For many months the Student Union refused to back down, but in September the CU was voted back into membership and the threat of a ban was lifted.

The case is very important for CUs at universities around the UK. If the Student Union had been successful it would have set a precedent for this kind of secular intolerance on every campus.

## Plans will create gambling epidemic

There will be a huge surge in people addicted to gambling if the Government's deregulation plans are approved. The scope of the proposals in the new Gambling Bill is massive. It includes plans to introduce Las Vegas-style mega casinos, to allow hardcore casino machines in high street betting shops, and to greatly increase the number and potency of slot machines.

When the draft proposals were published, experts told Parliament they could result in up to one million 'problem gamblers' in the UK - a three

to four-fold increase from present levels.

The Government has come under intense criticism. Politicians and journalists on all sides have raised concerns about many of the proposals. Although most debate has focussed on the issue of casinos, there are many other plans that are equally concerning. These include softening the licensing law for high street betting shops and granting automatic gaming licences for pubs and clubs.

The idea that gambling is just a bit of 'harmless fun' is a myth. Gambling disproportionately affects the poor, can be linked to increased levels of crime, and can destroy the lives of those addicted to gambling.

The Gambling Bill is currently before Parliament and The Christian Institute will be opposing the plans. The Bill does not apply to Northern Ireland.



## Government considers legalising prostitution

The Home Office has just consulted on plans to legalise prostitution in England and Wales. Under the plans brothels could be decriminalised and 'tolerance zones' introduced for on-street prostitution.

The Home Secretary, David Blunkett, held a public consultation on how to overhaul the law on prostitution. The consultation closed on 26 November.

The Christian Institute responded to the consultation rejecting any suggestion that prostitution should be legalised.

The Institute said "Prostitution, by its very nature, is harmful and degrading to women. It is inextricably linked to drug abuse, exploitation and violence. The state should not condone or facilitate prostitution in any way. The evidence of legalisation or decriminalisation abroad, such as in Australia, clearly shows that such an approach leads to a proliferation of prostitution, whilst doing little to protect those involved."

Prostitution removes sexual activity from its only acceptable context, marriage, and turns sex into a commodity. It has been opposed by Christians throughout history.



## TV's 'taste & decency' rules to be scrapped?

More sex, swearing and violence will be allowed on TV if regulators change the rules on 'taste and decency'.

Ofcom, the public body that controls broadcasting standards in the UK, is planning to rewrite its code for TV and radio. It has consulted on plans to replace the code that bans broadcasters from offending 'taste and decency' and replace it with a much weaker rule. The proposed new rule only requires that the public should be protected from 'harm and offence' judged against 'generally accepted standards'.

Ofcom is also considering plans to allow subscription satellite channels to show hardcore 'R18' pornographic films. Such films are currently only legally available from licensed sex shops.

Although the standards of 'taste and decency' have been watered down over many years, this latest attempt to change the rules would make the situation even worse. The Institute strongly supported the campaign by Media Watch UK to oppose these draft proposals from Ofcom. Christians have always been at the forefront of trying to clean up TV and radio. This battle needs to be intensified.

## Consultation on hard-won exemptions for church leaders from transsexual 'disclosure' offence

The Government is holding a consultation on special exemptions for church leaders from a new UK-wide offence of disclosing the true sex of a transsexual. These key exemptions were won through the hard-fought campaign spearheaded by The Christian Institute and its supporters.

The disclosure offence is part of the Gender Recognition Act which was passed by Parliament in the summer. Under this Act a transsexual with a gender recognition certificate is to be treated in their assumed sex for all legal purposes and it is an offence for anyone in an official position to disclose the transsexual's true sex. The offence is punishable by a fine of up to £5,000.

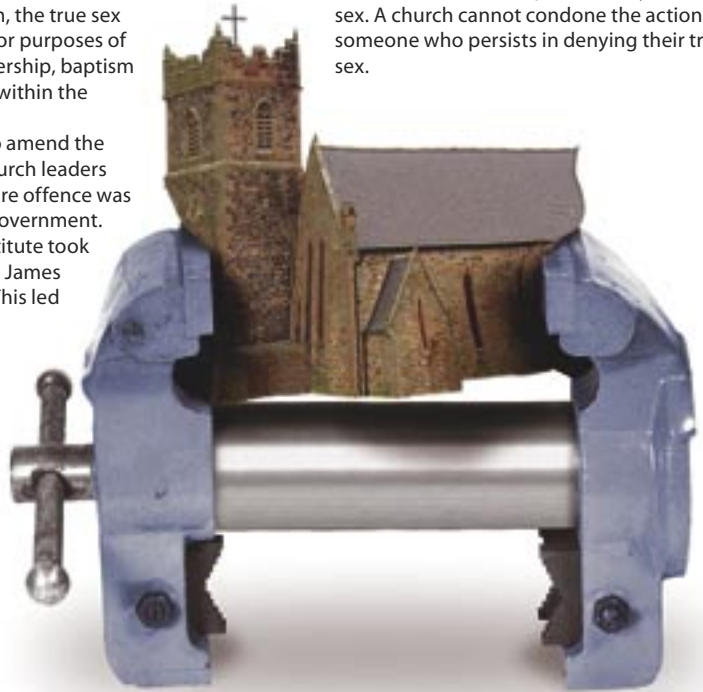
The law would have directly criminalised church leaders who act according to the Bible's teaching during the exercise of their ministry.

When the Act was being debated in Parliament, church leaders said the 'disclosure offence' infringed their right to freedom of religion. They said they needed to disclose, or to have disclosed to them, the true sex of an individual for purposes of marriage, membership, baptism and other issues within the church.

An attempt to amend the Act to protect church leaders from the disclosure offence was blocked by the Government. The Christian Institute took legal advice from James Dingemans QC. This led

to a meeting with Government officials. Following this, in a debate in the House of Commons, Government Minister, David Lammy MP, said the Government intends to use secondary powers to provide for exemptions from the disclosure offence for church leaders. It is these exemptions that the Government is currently consulting on. Once secondary legislation is brought forward, there will be no opportunity for amendments. It will be a take-it-or-leave-it measure. It is therefore vital that representation is made to the Government before the exemptions are finalised. The Christian Institute will be contacting church leaders in due course.

Christians believe that sex is set by God at birth and cannot be changed. An individual may be tempted to feel they are the opposite sex. It is not wrong to be tempted, but acting on the temptation is. Christian love sympathises with individuals who are tempted in this way and counsels them to accept the reality of their birth sex. A church cannot condone the actions of someone who persists in denying their true birth sex.



## 'Goods & services' threat to religious freedom

Your church hall may have to be rented out to other faiths unless significant protections are written into new legislation announced by the Government.

In the Queen's Speech at the State Opening of Parliament in November, plans aimed at removing 'discrimination' were announced. The Queen, whose speech is written by the Government, said, "My Government will continue to provide protection from discrimination and exploitation. Legislation will be introduced to combat discrimination in the provision of goods and services on the grounds of religion, as well as race, sex and disability. A single Commission for Equality and Human Rights will be established."

The plans, which are expected to apply everywhere except Northern Ireland, could also make guesthouses run only for Christian guests illegal.

The Christian Institute believes that attempts to change the law in this area are likely to clash

with the right to religious liberty. The Christian Institute will call for religious liberty to be preserved in any proposed legislation.

It is also feared that the Government may try to introduce a new offence of 'incitement to religious hatred'. Although this was not mentioned specifically in the Queen's speech, the Home Secretary has made it clear he is in favour of such a law. The Government is likely to propose such an offence as part of a package of criminal justice measures aimed at combating terrorism.

Whilst The Christian Institute supports the need to protect the security of our nation, an 'incitement to religious hatred' offence could be used to gag freedom of religious speech including the freedom of Christians to say other religions are wrong.

When specific proposals are published The Christian Institute will examine the plans closely and then inform supporters.

# Peers who voted with Lady O’Cathain

**Bishops**  
 Chester, The Rt Revd Dr the Lord Bishop of Southwell, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of  
**Conservatives**  
 Arran, The Earl of  
 Ashcroft, The Lord  
 Astor of Hever, The Lord  
 Attlee, The Earl  
 Bagri, The Lord  
 Bell, The Lord  
 Blackwell, The Lord  
 Blatch, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Brooke of Sutton Mandeville, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Brougham and Vaux, The Lord  
 Burnham, The Lord  
 Byford, The Baroness  
 Campbell of Alloway, The Lord  
 Colwyn, The Lord  
 Courtown, The Earl of  
 Crathorne, The Lord  
 Crawford and Balcarres, The Rt Hon the Earl of  
 Cuckney, The Lord  
 Cumberlege, The Baroness  
 Dean of Harptree, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Denham, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Dixon-Smith, The Lord  
 Eccles of Moulton, The Baroness  
 Eden of Winton, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Elles, The Baroness  
 Elliott of Morpeth, The Lord  
 Elton, The Lord  
 Feldman, The Lord  
 Ferrers, The Rt Hon the Earl  
 Fookes, The Baroness  
 Forsyth of Drumlean, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Fraser of Carmyllie, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Freeman, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Gardner of Parkes, The Baroness  
 Geddes, The Lord  
 Glenarthur, The Lord  
 Glentoran, The Lord  
 Griffiths of Forestfach, The Lord  
 Harris of Peckham, The Lord

Home, The Earl  
 Hooper, The Baroness  
 Hunt of Wirral, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 James of Holland Park, The Baroness  
 Jenkin of Roding, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Jopling, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Kalmes, The Lord  
 Kimball, The Lord  
 Kirkham, The Lord  
 Laing of Dunphail, The Lord  
 Lamont of Lerwick, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Liverpool, The Earl of  
 Luke, The Lord  
 Lyell, The Lord  
 MacGregor of Pulham Market, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 McColl of Dulwich, Professor the Lord  
 Miller of Hendon, The Baroness  
 Monro of Langholm, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Montrose, His Grace the Duke of  
 Moore of Lower Marsh, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Mowbray and Stourton, The Lord  
 Murton of Lindisfarne, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Northbrook, The Lord  
 Northesk, The Earl of  
 Park of Monmouth, The Baroness  
 Patten, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Peel, The Earl  
 Perry of Southwark, The Baroness  
 Peyton of Yeovil, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Platt of Writtle, The Baroness  
 Plumb, The Lord  
 Plummer of St Marylebone, The Lord  
 Rawlings, The Baroness  
 Reay, The Lord  
 Rees, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Renton, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Renton of Mount Harry, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Roberts of Conwy, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Rotherwick, The Lord  
 Seccombe, The Baroness  
 Selsdon, The Lord  
 Sharples, The Baroness  
 Shaw of Northstead, The Lord

Sheppard of Didgemere, The Lord  
 Skelmersdale, The Lord  
 Stewartby, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Swinfen, The Lord  
 Tebbit, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Thatcher, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Trefgarne, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Trumpling, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Vinson, The Lord  
 Waddington, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Wade of Chorlton, The Lord  
 Wakeham, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Walker of Worcester, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Wolfson, The Lord  
**Conservative Independent**  
 Stevens of Ludgate, The Lord  
**Independent Labour**  
 Stoddart of Swindon, The Lord  
**Cross Benchers**  
 Amphil, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Armstrong of Ilminster, The Lord  
 Boothroyd, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Boyce, Admiral the Lord  
 Bramall, Field Marshal the Lord  
 Bridges, The Lord  
 Chorley, The Lord  
 Colville of Culross, The Viscount  
 Cox, The Baroness  
 Donaldson of Lymington, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Emerton, The Baroness  
 Erroll, The Earl of  
 Greenway, The Lord  
 Inge, The Lord  
 Laird, The Lord  
 Masham of Ilton, The Baroness  
 Molyneux of Killead, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Monson, The Lord  
 Moran, The Lord  
 Neill of Bladen, The Lord  
 Norfolk, His Grace the Duke of  
 Northbourne, The Lord  
 Oliver of Aylmerton, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Palmer, The Lord

Quirk, The Lord  
 Rees-Mogg, The Lord  
 Saltoun of Abernethy, The Lady  
 Simon of Glaisdale, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Slim, The Viscount  
 Sutherland of Houndwood, The Lord  
 Thomas of Swynnerton, The Lord  
 Tombs, The Lord  
 Walpole, The Lord  
 Williamson of Horton, The Lord  
**Other**  
 Pearson of Rannoch, The Lord

**If the Peer you wrote to voted with Lady O’Cathain, you may wish to write and thank them.**

The House of Lords  
 Westminster  
 London SW1A 0PW

Break-down by Party	
Bishops	2
Conservative	97
Conservative Independent	1
Independent Labour	1
Cross Benchers	34
Other	1
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>136</b>

# Peers who voted against Lady O’Cathain

**Bishops**  
 Chelmsford, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Manchester, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Norwich, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Oxford, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of Peterborough, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of St Albans, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of St Edmundsbury and Ipswich, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of  
 Truro, The Rt Revd the Lord Bishop of  
**Conservatives**  
 Astor, The Viscount  
 Bowness, The Lord  
 Buscombe, The Baroness  
 Crickhowell, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Flather, The Baroness  
 Gilmore of Craigmillar, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Inglewood, The Lord  
 Lucas, The Lord  
 Noakes, The Baroness  
 Norton of Louth, Professor the Lord  
 St John of Fawsley, The Rt Hon the Lord  
**Liberal Democrats**  
 Addington, The Lord  
 Alderdice, The Lord  
 Alliance, The Lord  
 Avebury, The Lord  
 Barker, The Baroness  
 Bonham-Carter of Yarnbury, The Baroness  
 Bradshaw, Professor the Lord  
 Carlile of Berriew, The Lord  
 Clement - Jones, The Lord  
 Dahrendorf, The Lord  
 Dykes, The Lord  
 Falkner of Margravine, The Baroness  
 Garden, The Lord  
 Goodhart, The Lord  
 Greaves, The Lord  
 Hamwee, The Baroness  
 Harris of Richmond, The Baroness  
 Holme of Cheltenham, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Jacobs, The Lord  
 Lester of Herne Hill, The Lord  
 Linklater of Butterstone, The Baroness  
 Livsey of Talgarth, The Lord  
 Mackie of Benshie, The Lord  
 MacLennan of Rogart, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Maddock, The Baroness  
 Mar and Kellie, The Earl of  
 McNally, The Lord  
 Methuen, The Lord  
 Michie of Gallanoch, The Baroness  
 Miller of Chiltorne Domer, The Baroness  
 Neuberger, The Baroness  
 Newby, The Lord  
 Northover, The Baroness  
 Oakeshott of Seagrove Bay, The Lord  
 Phillips of Sudbury, The Lord  
 Razzall, The Lord  
 Redesdale, The Lord  
 Rennard, The Lord  
 Roberts of Ulandudno, Revd the Lord  
 Rodgers of Quarry Bank, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Roper, The Lord  
 Russell-Johnston, The Lord  
 Scott of Needham Market, The Baroness  
 Sharman, The Lord  
 Sharp of Guildford, The Baroness  
 Shutt of Greetland, The Lord  
 Smith of Clifton, Professor the Lord

Steel of Aikwood, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Taverne, The Lord  
 Thomas of Gresford, The Lord  
 Thomas of Walliswood, The Baroness  
 Thomson of Monifieth, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Vallance of Tummel, The Lord  
 Wallace of Saltair, The Lord  
 Walmsley, The Baroness  
 Watson of Richmond, The Lord  
 Williams of Crosby, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
**Green**  
 Beaumont of Whitley, The Lord  
**Labour**  
 Acton, The Lord  
 Alli, The Lord  
 Amos, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Andrews, The Baroness  
 Archer of Sandwell, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Ashley of Stoke, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Ashton of Upholland, The Baroness  
 Bach, The Lord  
 Bassam of Brighton, The Lord  
 Berkeley, The Lord  
 Bernstein of Craigweil, The Lord  
 Bhattacharyya, Professor the Lord  
 Billingham, The Baroness  
 Blackstone, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Borrie, The Lord  
 Bragg, The Lord  
 Brett, The Lord  
 Brooke of Alverthorpe, The Lord  
 Brookman, The Lord  
 Burlison, The Lord  
 Campbell-Savours, The Lord  
 Carter, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Carter of Coles, The Lord  
 Chandos, The Viscount  
 Christopher, The Lord  
 Clark of Windermere, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Clinton-Davis, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Cohen of Pimlico, The Baroness  
 Corbett of Castle Vale, The Lord  
 Crawley, The Baroness  
 David, The Baroness  
 Davies of Coity, The Lord  
 Davies of Oldham, The Lord  
 Dean of Thornton-le-Fyde, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Dixon, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Drayson, The Lord  
 Dubs, The Lord  
 Eatwell, The Lord  
 Elder, The Lord  
 Evans of Temple Guiting, The Lord  
 Falconer of Thoroton, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Farrington of Ribblesdale, The Baroness  
 Faulkner of Worcester, The Lord  
 Filkin, The Lord  
 Fyfe of Fairfield, The Lord  
 Gale, The Baroness  
 Gavron, The Lord  
 Gibson of Market Rasen, The Baroness  
 Giddens, Professor the Lord  
 Gilbert, The Rt Hon Dr the Lord  
 Golding, The Baroness  
 Goldsmith, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Gordon of Strathblane, The Lord  
 Goudie, The Baroness  
 Gould of Brookwood, The Lord  
 Gould of Potternewton, The Baroness

Graham of Edmonton, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Grenfell, The Lord  
 Griffiths of Burry Port, The Lord  
 Grocott, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Harris of Haringey, The Lord  
 Harrison, The Lord  
 Hart of Chilton, The Lord  
 Haskel, The Lord  
 Haskins, The Lord  
 Hattersley, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Haworth, The Lord  
 Hayman, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Henig, The Baroness  
 Hilton of Eggardon, The Baroness  
 Hogg of Culbernauld, The Lord  
 Hollick, The Lord  
 Hollis of Heigham, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Howie of Troon, The Lord  
 Hoyle, The Lord  
 Hughes of Woodside, The Lord  
 Hunt of Chesterton, Professor the Lord  
 Hunt of Kings Heath, The Lord  
 Irvine of Lairg, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Janner of Braunstone, The Lord  
 Jay of Paddington, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Jones, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Kennedy of the Shaws, The Baroness  
 King of West Bromwich, The Lord  
 Layard, Professor the Lord  
 Lea of Crodall, The Lord  
 Leitch, The Lord  
 Lipsey, The Lord  
 Lockwood, The Baroness  
 Lofthouse of Pontefract, The Lord  
 MacKenzie of Culkein, The Lord  
 Mackenzie of Framwellgate, The Lord  
 Mallalieu, The Baroness  
 Massey of Darwen, The Baroness  
 Maxton, The Lord  
 McDonagh, The Baroness  
 McIntosh of Haringey, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 McIntosh of Dunnall, The Baroness  
 McKenzie of Luton, The Lord  
 Merlyn-Rees, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Morgan of Drefelin, The Baroness  
 Morgan of Huyton, The Baroness  
 Parekh, Professor the Lord  
 Paul, The Lord  
 Plant of Highfield, Professor the Lord  
 Prosser, The Baroness  
 Prys-Davies, The Lord  
 Radice, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Randall of St Budeaux, The Lord  
 Rea, The Lord  
 Rendell of Babergh, The Baroness  
 Richard, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Rooker, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Rosser, The Lord  
 Royall of Blaisdon, The Baroness  
 Sawyer, The Lord  
 Scotland of Asthal, The Rt Hon the Baroness  
 Sewel, The Lord  
 Sheldon, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Simon, The Viscount  
 Snape, The Lord  
 Strabolgi, The Lord  
 Taylor of Blackburn, The Lord  
 Temple-Morris, The Lord  
 Thornton, The Baroness  
 Tomlinson, The Lord

Triesman, The Lord  
 Truscott, The Lord  
 Tunnicliffe, The Lord  
 Turner of Camden, The Baroness  
 Wall of New Barnet, The Baroness  
 Warner, The Lord  
 Warwick of Undercliffe, The Baroness  
 Wedderburn of Charlton, Professor the Lord  
 Whitaker, The Baroness  
 Whitty, The Lord  
 Wilkins, The Baroness  
 Williams of Elvel, The Lord  
 Woolmer of Leeds, The Lord  
 Young of Norwood Green, The Lord  
**Cross Benchers**  
 Adebowale, The Lord  
 Allenby of Megiddo, Lieutenant-Colonel the Viscount  
 Best, The Lord  
 Bledisloe, The Viscount  
 Cameron of Dillington, The Lord  
 Cobbold, The Lord  
 Condon, The Lord  
 Darcy de Knayth, The Baroness  
 Dearing, The Lord  
 D’Souza, The Baroness  
 Finlay of Llandaff, The Baroness  
 Freyberg, The Lord  
 Greengross, The Baroness  
 Habgood, The Rt Revd and Rt Hon the Lord  
 Howarth of Breckland, The Baroness  
 Howe of Idlicote, The Baroness  
 Joffe, The Lord  
 Kerr of Kinlochard, The Lord  
 Laming, The Lord  
 Listowel, The Earl of  
 Marsh, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Murphy, Professor the Baroness  
 O’Neill of Bengarve, The Baroness  
 Ouseley, The Lord  
 Patel, The Lord  
 Robertson of Port Ellen, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Roll of Ipsden, The Lord  
 Sandwich, The Earl of  
 Slyn of Hadley, The Rt Hon the Lord  
 Stern, The Baroness  
 Tordoff, The Lord  
 Warnock, The Baroness  
 Wright of Richmond, The Lord  
**Other**  
 Young of Old Scone, The Baroness

Break-down by Party	
Bishops	8
Conservative	11
Liberal Democrats	57
Green	1
Labour	140
Other	1
Cross Benchers	33
<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>251</b>



CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE IN A SECULAR WORLD