This trail reflects the aspirations of people and organisations in the city working towards a peaceful and positive co-existence with others both locally and much further afield. Included are those who have helped the city, the nation and its people to progress, especially through campaigning for better lives. It records their stories of peace, conflict and reconciliation.

The trail also includes sites that immortalise conflicts, including world wars and related events. These are a reminder of the debt we owe to others and a pointer to a better way of being in the future.

A number of the plaques need renovation, with their letters having been worn off by the weather.

Some of the stories have still to be told. For example the 19th century Revd. Benjamin Godwin, peace and antislavery campaigner, after whom Godwin Street is named.

After following this trail you could join in the telling of a story that might be in danger of being lost in the mists of time. You could develop your own peace trail for the area in which you live and celebrate good news!

This third edition of the Bradford Peace Trail booklet is published jointly by Bradford: City for Peace (www.cityforpeace.org.uk) and The Peace Museum.

The Peace Museum (16) explores the events and history of people and organisations that have worked to promote peace, nonviolence and conflict resolution. It is the only museum in the UK dedicated to the collection, conservation, and interpretation of material relating to the history and development of peace, nonviolence and conflict resolution.

It has a thriving education programme, both for adults and young people, with partnerships across the city. For details of The Peace Museum, its facilities and its education work, see Site 16 in this booklet, and www.peacemuseum.org.uk Phone 01274 780241.
Miriam Lord trained at the Rachel McMillan Nursery School in Deptford (24). She became headteacher of Bradford’s first open-air nursery school in 1921 at Lilycroft School, on Lilycroft Road, Manningham. The Nursery School Movement was new and visitors from all over the world came to Bradford to see the nursery in practice. The Open Air Nursery School was in a purpose-built single story building behind the main school.

Lilycroft Nursery School is using it now. There was a verandah running the length of the building, and open to a lovely garden. Built in the midst of the mill-workers’ community it aimed to meet some of the social, medical and educational needs of the families.

Born in Bradford, and with a father who was a supporter of the Independent Labour Party (14), Miriam Lord OBE also founded the Margaret McMillan Trust that funded the teacher training college, now part of Bradford College (24). A commemorative plaque is on the west gatepost of Lilycroft Primary School.

In 1956, Miriam Lord wrote about a soldier visiting the school in 1941: ‘He felt he must see at once the place where he had spent ‘the happiest years’ of his life. Out there, ‘in the heat and filth and noise, among sand, flies, blood and death’, he told how his mind forever wandered back to the cool, green oasis of childhood’s memory’.

He had described the open-air nursery to his fellow soldiers, as a children’s paradise, the rabbits, the sand, the dovecote. As he left he said: ‘If all children in every land could have such a start, the world would not be in the chaos it is today. Happy people don’t make wars’.
- there are countless other stories that could be included here. This is just one selection from the perspective of a small group of people. Please add your ideas.

- there are other trails to be designed and written up in different geographical areas or from other perspectives. Take up the challenge to spread the good news of the multitude of people of goodwill, working together for justice and peace, by writing one yourself and taking your family and friends on it.

- The Peace Museum and its partners are working with schools to produce ‘virtual’ peace trails.

Bradford: City for Peace and The Peace Museum

For more Information on Outer Bradford
www.visitbradford.com or call
Bradford Visitor Information Centre Tel: 01274 433678
or email bradford.vis@bradford.gov.uk
The city centre is defined by Centenary Square and City Hall, focus of local democratic government. Bradford received its charter of incorporation as a Borough in 1847. Later, it became the local government centre of a Metropolitan District (1974). City Hall, with its sculpted monarchs around the exterior, was opened on a very wet day in 1873. The open space in front of City Hall was extended and refurbished to celebrate the Centenary of the City Charter in 1997. The Square is used for many kinds of community gathering, from fairs and festivals, to both angry and peaceful protests and for the culmination of marches.

Bradford City Fire Memorial: On 11 May 1985, a fire at the Bradford City football ground at Valley Parade, occurring during a live television broadcast of a match, shocked the country. Fifty-six people died and three hundred were injured. There are many stories of bravery and kindnesses on that day and in the aftermath. Not least to record is the generosity of the local Bangladeshi community, then one of the newest immigrant groups to Bradford, many of whom were living in the vicinity of the football ground.
A party of civic visitors from Bradford’s twin town of Hamm, Germany, was at the match. One of the party was Joyce Reisner who grew up in Wilsden. She asked the people of Hamm to give a gift to Bradford in response to her experience of the fire. This memorial was sculpted by Joachim Reisner, her husband, whom she met on an exchange visit to Hamm when she was only fifteen. It was given to the City in May 1986, in the presence of the first Asian Lord Mayor of Bradford, Councillor Mohammed Ajeeb.

The new City Park to the west of Channing Way (03), with its mirror pool and fountains, was opened in March 2012.

Centenary Square continues on next page >>
Centenary Square

The Bradford City of Peace round plaque was originally placed there in December 1997, recognising the Council Resolution of 13 October 1997, to declare Bradford a ‘City of Peace’. This was on the occasion of the International Peace Run (the Hindu Marathon), organised for the Sri Chimnoy Marathon team’s visit to the city. The peace run has inspired the dedication of over 700 peace sites and cities around the world. It also recognises the people, organisations and institutions in Bradford working to promote peace and justice. Older versions of these plaques can be seen outside the Mughal Gardens in Lister Park (30).

Workers’ Memorial Day plaque was placed here in April 1994 in memory of those killed and maimed in Bhopal, India, and all workers maimed & killed by work hazards. In December 1984 there was a disastrous leakage of deadly gas from a chemical factory in Bhopal, India. None of the safety systems designed to contain such a leak were maintained. Twenty thousand people have died; one hundred and twenty thousand still suffer as a result of this negligence. The factory has never been properly cleaned.

There are many Indian workers in Bradford’s communities.

A plaque commemorating the 50th anniversary of Oslobodenje (a daily newspaper) in Sarajevo. ‘To the citizens of Sarajevo, from the citizens of Bradford. We are bound together in a common cause’. In 1992, the headquarters of the paper came under heavy shelling. The basement printing presses survived and are still in use. The paper continued publication throughout the siege of Sarajevo. Bradford citizens such as, for example, Geoff Robinson (1947 - 2006), a local trade unionist and anti fascist campaigner, organised and led many humanitarian convoys to Bosnia, Kosovo and Albania during the troubles.
The Hiroshima & Nagasaki plaque remembers the dropping of atomic bombs on those Japanese cities on the 6th and 9th of August 1945. A remembrance event is held here for the 108,000 people who were killed instantly by the bomb, for the thousands dying since from radiation sickness and injured by the blasts, for those who are still suffering ill health, who lost loved ones, who lost livelihoods, homes and communities.

The plaque also carries the peace symbol adopted by the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (19). An older version of this plaque can be seen outside the Mughal Gardens in Lister Park (30).

Hiroshima & Nagasaki Day remembrance, Norfolk Gardens

There is also a commemorative plaque for the Nobel Peace Prize winner, Norman Angell, here (see 26).
Bob Cryer Memorials:

Bob Cryer (1934 - 1994), was MP for Bradford South, and a life long CND campaigner in the political and practical field. He was a founder member of the Parliamentary Labour Party - CND. He was also a founder member of the Keighley and Worth Valley Railway Preservation Society and helped to facilitate the shooting of the film ‘The Railway Children’ in 1970. He died in a car accident in 1994. His wife, Ann Cryer, became MP for Keighley and has carried on his work of campaigning for justice, particularly on aspects of racism.

There is a memorial plaque in Norfolk Gardens (01). The main memorial is in Roberts Park in Saltaire (below).

There is also a memorial plaque dedicated to him on the main staircase in City Hall.
Channing Way is in between the City Park fountains and City Hall, with the street name on the side of that building. It was named after a Unitarian Church once located there that bore the name of William Channing, the founder of the Unitarian Church in the USA in the early 1800’s.

Unitarians particularly warned of the danger of making heroes of prominent military people. They also advocated social and educational reform and continue to do so today.
The Ukrainian Grove: Behind City Hall, immediately outside the inner ring road and on a grassy bank just downhill from the Jacobs Well public house are three hardly noticeable plaques which further show that the city remembers events from across the world. There is a substantial Ukrainian community in Bradford that has grown up both pre and post the Second World War.

**One of the plaques,** on which the writing is almost illegible, commemorates the seven million victims of the 1932-33 man-made famine in the Ukraine (then part of the former Soviet Union). Nearby is another from the Ukraine (see above), remembering the Chernobyl nuclear power station disaster in 1985 that spread nuclear fallout across Europe.

**A further plaque,** records that the trees were planted here to celebrate anniversaries of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the Captive Nations Committee.

The text on all three plaques need renewing.
A Bradford District Peace Festival was held in November 2005. Towards the end of the Festival, a Bradford Police Constable, PC Sharon Beshenivsky was tragically shot and killed whilst following up a robbery report.

Children and young people involved in the Festival had been creating images of peace, using wicker and tissue paper. At the close of the Festival, these images were crafted together by a local artist into a peace sculpture, taken down to the site of the shooting in Morley Street and left with the growing array of flowers and other tokens of sympathy.

The Police on duty were so touched by the sculpture and the message that it conveyed that they moved it for safe-keeping to the Police Headquarters in Nelson Street. Unfortunately, viewing is not possible. However, there is a memorial stone to PC Sharon Beshenivsky in Norfolk Gardens.

This is one motif from the eight foot high sculpture.
J B Priestley: In front of the National Media Museum is a large, imposing statue of the author J B Priestley (1894 - 1984), with his coat billowing out behind. This son of Bradford was born at 34, Mannheim Road, off Toller Lane. A blue plaque marks a later family residence at 5 Saltburn Place a few streets away. In November 1957, he wrote a letter to the New Statesman periodical in which he questioned Britain’s place in the nuclear arms race. He wrote: ‘...what should be abandoned is the idea of deterrence by threat of retaliation. There is no real security in it, no decency in it, no faith, hope, nor charity in it.’ This galvanised public opinion at a time when the East-West nuclear threat was very real. Although he was not involved in the organisation of campaigning, Priestley was a larger than life and well-known figure who through his concern for the world, and with his letter, inspired the founding of the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament in 1958.

To commemorate his life, his old School, Belle Vue Boys School on Thorn Lane, off Haworth Road, Heaton has a beautiful stained glass window in the foyer, which has a CND symbol as the central radiating motif. To see this one needs permission from the school.  
(Contact the school on 01274 493533)
The City Cenotaph or war memorial is on an island of land between the Alhambra Theatre and the National Media Museum, and in front of the statue of Queen Victoria. Created initially in the early 1920’s to remember the fallen in the Great War, it also records the Second World War and other conflicts since. It has larger than life-size figures, one on each side of the main pillar. Each figure - a soldier and a marine - holds a rifle. Originally both rifles had bayonets as part of the sculpture but by the 1960’s these were deemed too aggressive-looking and the bayonets were removed. That is why the soldier on the National Media Museum side in particular does not seem quite right because the balancing bayonet part of the sculpture is missing. However, the bayonets on both figures are still replaced for the Remembrance Day services in November every year!

The Bradford Pals Headstone

The ‘Bradford Pals’ headstone behind the cenotaph remembers those soldiers of Bradford, mostly young volunteers, of the 16th and 18th Battalions of the West Yorkshire Regiment in the First World War. Along with so many others, the battalions were decimated on 1st July 1916 at the Battle of the Somme.

‘And a mighty army came out of the north’
Florence White (1886 - 1961) was a 1930’s national campaigner, and a successful one, for earlier retirement pensions for women.

Her efforts were prompted in part by the First World War losses which decimated the male population of Bradford, like so many cities and countries. As there were far fewer males to marry, women had to work until they were sixty-five to qualify for any pension, while at the same time they were expected to do domestic duties, especially with elderly parents who had lost sons.

She is one of Bradford’s forgotten heroines and heroes who reached the national stage.

Florence White set up the National Spinsters’ Pensions Association in 1935 and campaigned for pensions for women at fifty-five. Following a packed first meeting in the Bradford Mechanics Institute she travelled across the UK, especially in the north, many times for the next five years, to convince people and politicians of the cause. By 1940, the government agreed to reduce the pension age for women to sixty. Although this was not the desired age of fifty-five it went much of the way to meeting the campaign wishes.

She lived with her sister Annie, who gave her a great deal of practical support, including speech writing. Their confectioner’s shop, at 21 Scholemoor Lane in Lidget Green, is still there, now made into a larger general shop. Her life is well told in the Mechanics Institute Library, 76 Kirkgate (open to the public, free for reference use), where there is a plaque commemorating her.
John Nelson
(1707 - 1774):
At the top of Ivegate was a lock-up where John Nelson was incarcerated for preaching his Christian faith. John Nelson was born in Birstall in Yorkshire. Whilst working in London as a stonemason he heard John Wesley preach and was converted to Methodism. Nelson returned to Yorkshire in 1740. He was an impassioned preacher himself and Methodism sprang up in Otley where he was preaching at about this time. Methodism was growing fast and Nelson travelled the country, working as a stonemason by day and preaching in the evenings. On May 3, 1744 he was arrested for having “no visible means of support” and pressed into the army. One of the commissioners who reported him was his own vicar. So his crime was, in fact, being an adherent of Methodism. He was brought to Bradford and thrown into the lock-up in Ivegate, the site of which is marked by a plaque at the top of the street (the plaque is half hidden behind a post). He was then moved to Leeds and to York, before being put into uniform and taken to Sunderland. Fortunately he had some influential friends. Due to representations from the Countess of Huntingdon, who had heard him preach and was impressed, he was released and returned to Birstall to continue preaching and stonemasonry. He helped to build the original Birstall Methodist Church.
The Bradford Women’s Humanity League

held many anti-war meetings and demonstrations during the First World War. It was part of the nation-wide Women’s Peace Crusade during 1916-18. The women were mainly working class, who were angry at the shameful slaughter of their men folk in the trenches, the conscription, the high food prices at home, the shortages and the queues.

Fanny Muir of Frizinghall and Esther Sandiforth of Shipley were two leaders of the Humanity League. They had strong family links with the influential ILP (14).

Shipley in particular was a centre of radicalism. As well as those in the Humanity League, in 1917, there were women living there who were also members of the quite different Women’s International League and the No-Conscription Fellowship.

One demonstration in the centre of Bradford, on September 9th 1917, comprised some 3,000 women, and some men. They marched, with banners, from the Textile Hall in Westgate to Carlton Street, where part of Bradford College is now, for a rally in the then Textile School grounds.

A commemorative plaque is on the wall of Textile Hall, Westgate.

During the First World War, Ethel Snowden (see poster above) campaigned with her husband Philip (one of four National leaders of the ILP) through the Women’s Peace Crusade. The Snowdens lived in Ickornshaw, seven miles west of Keighley.
Richard Oastler (1789-1861) was born in Leeds and became steward of Fixby Hall in Huddersfield, but his statue is here because most of the money raised for it by national public subscription came from Bradford. Although he was opposed to universal suffrage and to trade unions, he did believe it was a class responsibility to protect the vulnerable. He was impressed by John Wood, a Bradford worsted merchant of Horton Hall, Little Horton Lane, who agonised over the need to employ children in his factory. He became leader of the Ten Hour Movement to improve the plight of the factory children. He campaigned for legislation to restrict child labour, despite virulent opposition from most factory owners. In a letter to the Bradford Observer, 17 July 1834, he described the children as ‘poor infant slaves’.

His own employer dismissed him on a financial charge, of which he was later cleared. Even so, he spent three years in prison. As a result of his constant efforts his health deteriorated. However, he lived to see significant improvements in child working conditions, the Ten Hours Act coming into force in 1848.
William Forster (1818 -1886): William Forster was elected MP for Bradford in 1861 and remained so until he died.

He came to live in Bradford in his early 20’s and built up a woollen manufacturing business. He was known for his concern for the workers. Born of Quaker parents, he accompanied his father to Ireland as distributor of the Friends’ relief fund for the famine in Connemara (1846-7). He was deeply impressed and saddened by the state of that country. In 1881, he was appointed to the unenviable position of Secretary to the Viceroy of Ireland at the height of the troubles.

Earlier he had guided a Bill through Parliament that laid the foundations for a National School System. The 1870 Elementary Education Act provided for schools, paid for out of local government rates, ‘to fill up the gaps’ in the voluntary school system, then mainly provided by the Christian denominations.

These ‘public’ schools were to be run by elected local School Boards and were under State inspection. Forster said that his aim was ‘to bring elementary education within the reach of every English home’.

Forster Square is named after him. His bronze statue is in storage but will be placed in the new Broadway shopping centre.

The chair of the first Bradford School Board was James Hanson. He was foremost in making Bradford a pioneer in education. He established the first Higher Grade Board School in the country 1876.

On the east side of Forster Square is Kala Sangam, the Centre for South Asian Arts, with its Daisies Cafe.
Independent Labour Party: The large mural, clearly visible on the north side of Leeds Road near the city centre (on the wall of the Priestley Theatre, in Little Germany) says:

‘Celebrating the formation of the Independent Labour Party at Bradford January 13th 1893. ‘There is no weal save Commonweal’

The ILP was born out of the Manningham Mills strike of 1890 (27) and was a nation-wide organisation, led by Keir Hardie, and had its inaugural meeting in Bradford at Laycocks Temperance Hotel, Albion Court, off Kirkgate, now the New Guiseppes, where there is a plaque. Although not pacifist, it was against the First World War. It was separate from and always much more radical than the newly emerging Labour Party, but played a key role in its creation.

The ILP’s founder members in Bradford include Fred Jowett and Margaret Macmillan (24). In 1892, Jowett became the first Socialist to be elected to Bradford Council. A few months later, he founded a branch of the ILP in Bradford. In the 1900 General Election he was the ILP candidate for West Bradford. He lost by forty-one votes, possibly because of his strong opposition to the Boer War.
Richard Cobden (1804-1865) Inside Waterstones Bookshop, formerly the Wool Exchange, there is a statue of Richard Cobden who was MP for the West Riding of Yorkshire from 1847-1857. He promoted peace and goodwill among nations with his Quaker friend John Bright, from Rochdale.

Specifically, they wanted an end to the Corn Laws that were causing hardship to the poor. In 1839, they joined together in the Anti-Corn Law League and toured the country giving speeches on the reform of the Corn Laws. Later they campaigned together against the Crimea War (1854 - 1856). For this they were much abused in the press and some even accused them of treason. Both lost their Parliamentary seats as a result.

They also wanted free trade between nations as a means to promote peace and prosperity. Cobden worked with the Peace Society of the time - a national organisation in the mid-nineteenth century. His ideas owe much to the earlier (1693) writings of the Quaker William Penn (after whose father, William Penn, Pennsylvania, USA, was named) who had proposed a system of international arbitration to settle disputes between nations. As such this was a forerunner of the United Nations, so all three men were very much ahead of their time.
With a growing collection of over 6000 peace-related artefacts from around the world, The Peace Museum is unique in the UK. It draws on that collection in its gallery, part of which is devoted to the peace history of Bradford.

The Museum is a leading provider of learning for young people, working alongside partners in its own gallery, at the Culture Fusion youth centre, Thornton Road, or in the community. These sessions – exploring issues of equality, diversity, cohesion, peace and inclusion – satisfy schools’ SMSC and other requirements. The Museum is at the forefront of peer education, training young people as ‘peacemakers’ – guides to the Museum’s exhibitions. The Museum publishes high quality story books and resources for teachers, including *The Peace Challenge: Stories of Bradford Peacemakers*.

The Museum is up a number of steps at 10 Piece Hall Yard, off Hustlergate, and is open Thursdays and Fridays, 10am-4pm, and the second Saturday of each month, 10am-3pm.

For latest news, events and opening times, see www.peacemuseum.org.uk
The Dietrich Bonhoeffer plaque was unveiled in 2006. It is on the outside of the German Evangelical Church (built c.1877) in Great Horton Road opposite Bradford College. Bonhoeffer was a German pastor and theologian who campaigned against fascism in Germany. He was executed in 1945 for involvement in a plot to assassinate Hitler.

The plaque on the church wall commemorates the German Pastor’s visit to Bradford in 1933, to a conference of the German Evangelical Clergy of Great Britain, when the Bradford Declaration was made. The declaration was about the political situation that was developing in Germany. It was a theological statement on the subordination of the Christian Gospel and the principles of the Reformation to the political expedience of the Reich Church government - a protest against Nazification of the Christian Church.

The plaque celebrates his life as a ‘Martyr in the anti-racist cause’, though he himself would have been uncomfortable with this name of martyr. Rather, he saw himself as enduring the inevitable suffering that comes to those who stand up for what they believe is right.

This building is now shared with the Delius Centre for the Arts.
Reconciliation: Immediately in front of the University’s J. B. Priestley Library on the university campus is a bronze sculpture of a man and a woman embracing over a barrier (the barbed wire separating them has been lost). It was the original of a sculpture created by Josephina de Vasconcellos (1904 - 2005) called ‘Reunion’ and unveiled here on 4th May 1977 by Nobel Peace prize winner, Sean McBride. It was renamed ‘Reconciliation’ later. The artist was present to celebrate the 21st anniversary of the Department of Peace Studies (21) in 1994. On that occasion she said:

‘The sculpture was originally conceived in the aftermath of the War. Europe was in shock, people were stunned. I read in a newspaper about a woman who crossed Europe on foot to find her husband, and I was so moved that I made the sculpture. Then I thought that it wasn’t only about the reunion of two people but hopefully a reunion of nations which had been fighting’.

There are copies of the sculpture in Hiroshima, in the grounds of Stormont Castle in Northern Ireland, in Coventry Cathedral and in Germany on the site of the Berlin Wall.
The Commonweal Collection: The name ‘Commonweal’ means ‘for the common good’. This Collection is a special library of well over 11,000 books, pamphlets and other resources committed to nonviolent approaches to social change, with the complete works of Gandhi as its core. It came to Bradford in 1975 to be a resource for the then newly established School of Peace Studies. It is a public library but in the University’s J. B. Priestley Library. It is open to anyone who wants to use its resources. Please ask at the reception desk at the main entrance to the J.B. Priestley Library.

It began as the personal library of David Hoggett, who was paraplegic following a serious accident while he was working as an international volunteer. The library grew in the commune in Merthyr Tydfil that was set up to support him and was established as a Trust in 1963. It was transferred to Bradford when David Hoggett died in 1975.
The nuclear disarmament symbol: The Commonweal Collection holds the original drawings of the nuclear disarmament symbol designed by Gerald Holtom in February 1958. In a letter to Hugh Brock, in the Commonweal archives, Gerald Holtom recalls his despair at the threat of nuclear annihilation:

‘I drew myself: the representative of an individual in despair, with palms out stretched outwards and downwards in the manner of Goya’s peasant before the firing squad. I formalised the drawing into a line and put a circle round it. It was ridiculous at first and such a puny thing....’

The symbol was also the semaphore signs for the letters N and D (Nuclear Disarmament). However, Holtom was not satisfied with this as it did not convey the positive need for creative and unilateral action that he knew was necessary to combat the threat of nuclear war. In the early hours of the morning, he was painting slogans on cloth to make banners for a march of the Direct Action Committee Against Nuclear War, when he received a flash of insight. The symbol turned upside down could represent the Tree of Life, a symbol that for Christians was one of hope and resurrection. Also, the inverted image made a semaphore U - for unilateral!

A few months later, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament group asked if it could adopt the symbol. It has now become a universal symbol of peace and protest.

Kenneth and David Hockney
Kenneth (1904 - 1978), artist father of the internationally famous artist David Hockney, created many CND posters for use in marches and demonstrations during the late 1950’s and 1960’s; the image above is from one of his posters at the Peace Museum (16). Kenneth was a staunch member of the Methodist Peace Fellowship. David Hockney did military service as a Conscientious Objector and worked in St Luke’s Hospital, Bradford from 1957 - 1958.

Although there is no public acknowledgement of his campaigning, or of his and his son’s contributions, amongst so many others, Kenneth Hockney needs to be remembered.
i. The Peace Sculpture: There are two copies of this, one in the J B Priestley Library and the other in The Peace Museum (16). Chris Hoggett created both, he being the brother to David Hoggett the first Commonweal Librarian (19). The word ‘peace’ is inscribed on the base of the sculpture in fifty-three different languages.

ii. After the Storm: This is to be found in the library on the ground floor. This plaque was sculpted by Josephina de Vasconcellos and presented in 1988 in memory of Professor Ted Edwards, the first Vice-Chancellor of Bradford University, 1966 - 1978. It depicts white peace doves on a rose marbled background.

Ted Edwards (1914 - 1996) promoted ‘higher education for all’ and introduced a student voice on the University Council, giving nine elected students considerable influence on the academic life of the University:

‘He declared to a national newspaper, on 8 March 1968: It is the duty of students to rebel (against injustice, intolerance and exploitation) but it is the duty of a university to see that this rebellion is illuminated by reason and inquiry, and not by agitation and propaganda.’

(News and Views, Bradford University, 1996. Obituary)
University sympathetic (20). The idea of a Department of Peace Studies was ‘born out of the realization that an interdisciplinary approach to studying the causes of conflict, and the conditions for more peaceful societies, was imperative if we were to meet the global problems facing humanity’.

(Undergraduate prospectus, Department of Peace Studies, Bradford University)

In 1973, the Quaker Peace Studies Trust raised seventy-five thousand pounds in six weeks to establish a Chair in Peace Studies and the University matched this amount. The first Professor, Adam Curle (1916 - 2006), was appointed that year. An international group of eighteen students took the first postgraduate programme in 1974 - 75. From 1975 there were undergraduates too and a radical research programme developed that has international renown.

Courses cover all aspects of peace and conflict studies, social change and international security. The Department has students from the UK and from over thirty other countries across the world. They come because of its high academic standard and also because it is a place where staff and students are committed to putting the issues of peace and justice into practice.

www.brad.ac.uk/acad/peace
The Interfaith Education Centre was established in 1983 by Bradford Local Education Authority. After some time in temporary locations - a room at Bradford College and then in Wapping First School - it moved to a former school building on Listerhills Road, then destroyed by fire in 2009. It is now in Future House (22) (Contact on 01274 378405).

Its foundation arose as a condition placed by the local faith communities on the local education authority for the agreement and publication of a new *multifaith syllabus for Religious Education* in the Bradford District. This project had brought together local members of the major world faith communities with teachers, trade union officials and local government officers. Since then the Centre has provided teaching support and resources for schools and the community on the major world faiths, and on justice and peace, something vital in a multifaith city with some sixty cultures.

[https://schools.educationbradford.com/interfaith](https://schools.educationbradford.com/interfaith)
Manningham Lane was the route of the anti-Iraq War demonstration on Saturday, January 18th 2003. This was organised by the Stop the War coalition of groups. Starting in Lister Park, some 3,000 people took part, young and old, male and female, a multiracial and multifaith group. They walked along the main road towards the city, exchanged waves with residents along the way, and arrived at a rally in Centenary Square (01). It was a peaceful and very positive event that brought people from many backgrounds closer together. It demonstrated to people in the city and in the country at large that Bradfordians could make a positive and peaceful statement about themselves and their city.

They marched past Valley Parade football ground, site of the Bradford City Fire (01).

In contrast, a year and a half earlier, on the first anniversary of the 2001 disturbances, a proposed peace march had been banned.

In June 2012, the Olympic Torch was carried along Manningham Lane, bearing its message of cooperation and peace.
Margaret McMillan (1860 - 1931) was invited to Bradford in 1893 to help the newly formed Independent Labour Party to encourage the involvement of working men and women in the city’s political life. She was not averse to speaking on street corners.

She lived with her sister Rachel at 49, Hanover Square, off Manningham Lane towards the city centre end (1883 - 1902). A blue plaque marks the house and says: ‘All children are mine’;

Margaret McMillan was a champion of children.

In 1894, she was elected to the Bradford School Board with a mandate to fight ‘the battle of the slum child’. It was due to her that the Medical Officer of Health carried out the country’s first medical inspections on children. These showed up the scourge of undernourishment. She worked with Fred Jowett (14) to persuade the Council to take some responsibility for feeding the children, to supplement the voluntary efforts of the Cinderella Club. Through her influence, Green Lane School in Manningham was the first school to set up a central school meals depot. The kitchen supplied meals to dining centres in the poorest parts of the town. Jonathan Priestley, J. B. Priestley’s father, was headmaster of the school at the time and could be seen serving meals. She pressed for school swimming pools after the Council refused the School Board’s request to use the public baths for children. The first swimming pool in the country was opened in 1898 at Wapping Road School.

She wore herself out, left Bradford and moved to Kent. Soon she and her sister were in London, establishing the first school clinic in Bow (1908), a nursery school in Deptford, then an open-air nursery and training centre at Peckham (1914). Margaret carried on the work after Rachel died in 1917. The sisters were effectively founders of the Nursery School Movement.

She is remembered with respect in Bradford and a teacher training college was named after her, now part of Bradford College (Margaret McMillan Building).
Asian Youth Movement:
This was established in 1978 to fight racism, fascism and social injustice. The group mounted many anti-deportation campaigns under the slogan: ‘Here to stay; here to fight’. It was a broad alliance of young people from the Asian communities supported by white anti-fascist groups. The group originally met in people’s houses, then in an office in Lumb Lane (now demolished). They then used a correspondence address at 2, Hallfield Road. The group was an inspiration for AYM groups to be set up in other cities. It was the root organisation of the Bradford Law Centre and Bradford Resource Centre which still continue to fight for justice.

In July 1981, twelve Asian youths who were members of an offshoot organisation, were arrested for making petrol bombs. They argued that the bombs were made in self-defence in face of danger from racist and fascist groups. The defence campaign for the ‘Bradford 12’ was widely supported and backed by the Asian Youth Movement. An acquittal for the twelve was a crucial moment in the Black and Asian communities’ struggle for racial justice.

Individuals from the group went on to responsible positions in public service, for example, a Bradford MP Marsha Singh (1954-2012), a senior youth worker and a senior officer with Bradford Education.
Norman Angell is Bradford’s Nobel Peace Prize winner. He was Labour MP for Bradford North from 1929 - 31, during which time he was a Foreign Office advisor. He came to realise during his Bradford years that he was a writer more than a politician, so did not continue a career in politics after leaving Bradford in 1931. He was awarded the Nobel Peace Prize in 1933 for his work as an author. In particular he wrote *The Great Illusion*, first published in 1909, which argued that war did not make good economic sense. His work was reprinted many times, and a new edition issued in 1933.

Half a century later, in 1982, the Archbishop of Canterbury Robert Runcie, in his sermon at the Westminster Abbey Falklands War memorial service, praised Angell and said:

“At the beginning of the 20th century in a noble book, which deserves re-reading, ‘The Great Illusion’ by Norman Angell, the irrational character of war in a modern world was precisely described... we flourish and become prosperous, not by raiding and pauperising our neighbours, but by building them up.”

His great-niece, Alice Everard-Angell, visited Bradford in 2001 to help launch *The Peace Museum’s* (16) newly created international travelling exhibition on the Nobel Peace Prize, in which her great-uncle featured.

Norman Angell did not have a permanent residence in Bradford whilst an MP but when he was in the city he lodged with the then Deputy Mayor who lived at 43 Leamington Street in Manningham, down Oak Lane from Manningham Mills (27).

*A commemorative plaque is in Norfolk Gardens in the City Centre (01)*
Manningham Mills is an enormous former mill, now turned into apartments, a community centre and the Chaat Cafe. It is also called Lister’s Mill because it was built by the manufacturing magnate Samuel Cunliffe Lister. It has a chimney, modelled on the bell tower of San Marco, Venice, which can be seen from across Bradford.

A plaque on the mill wall at the corner with Heaton Road and Oak Lane, opposite the Police Station, records the strike in 1890 which is acknowledged to have given the impetus to the formation of the Independent Labour Party in 1893 (14). Workers were fighting cuts in wages imposed by the employers. They suffered attacks by the Police and were eventually starved back to work, but they had learnt the need for organisation to protect their needs.

The plaque reads:

Manningham Mills Strike Centenary 1890-1990. At this place in December 1890 began the Manningham Mills strike which lasted until April 1891. This led to the founding of the Bradford Labour Union which in turn saw the formation of the national Independent Labour Party in Bradford three years later.
Oak Lane: Bradford has a growing reputation for improving community relations. It has not always been so. There were disturbances in the city in 1995 and 2001. In both, battles with the police were fought out on Oak Lane.

In 1995, the disturbances were triggered by policing of a neighbour complaint. On that day a multiracial, multifaith group of women, who had been meeting regularly, came together in the house of a member who lived in the vicinity to share concern about the violence. They quickly decided to draw the word ‘peace’ in English and Urdu on a white sheet banner and, carrying candles, take it out onto the street. Ignoring jibes of ‘get back to the kitchen’ the women walked slowly up Oak Lane towards Manningham Mills with the banner. The crowd of young men began to disperse.

The 2001 disturbance was triggered by rumours that fascist groups were to parade in Bradford. Again, young men ended up fighting the police causing destruction in the neighbourhoods of White Abbey and Oak Lane. Since then, statutory organisations, voluntary groups and individuals in Bradford have worked hard to build positive community relationships, to heal rifts and to face difficult challenges in day-to-day life.

When Bradford was the venue for a national right wing rally in August 2010, there was a strong, popular call for calm. Bradford Women for Peace created a web of light green ribbon in Bradford city centre, as a symbol of peace and community cohesion. The women distributed green ribbons for people to wear. Bradford was a city for peace on that day.