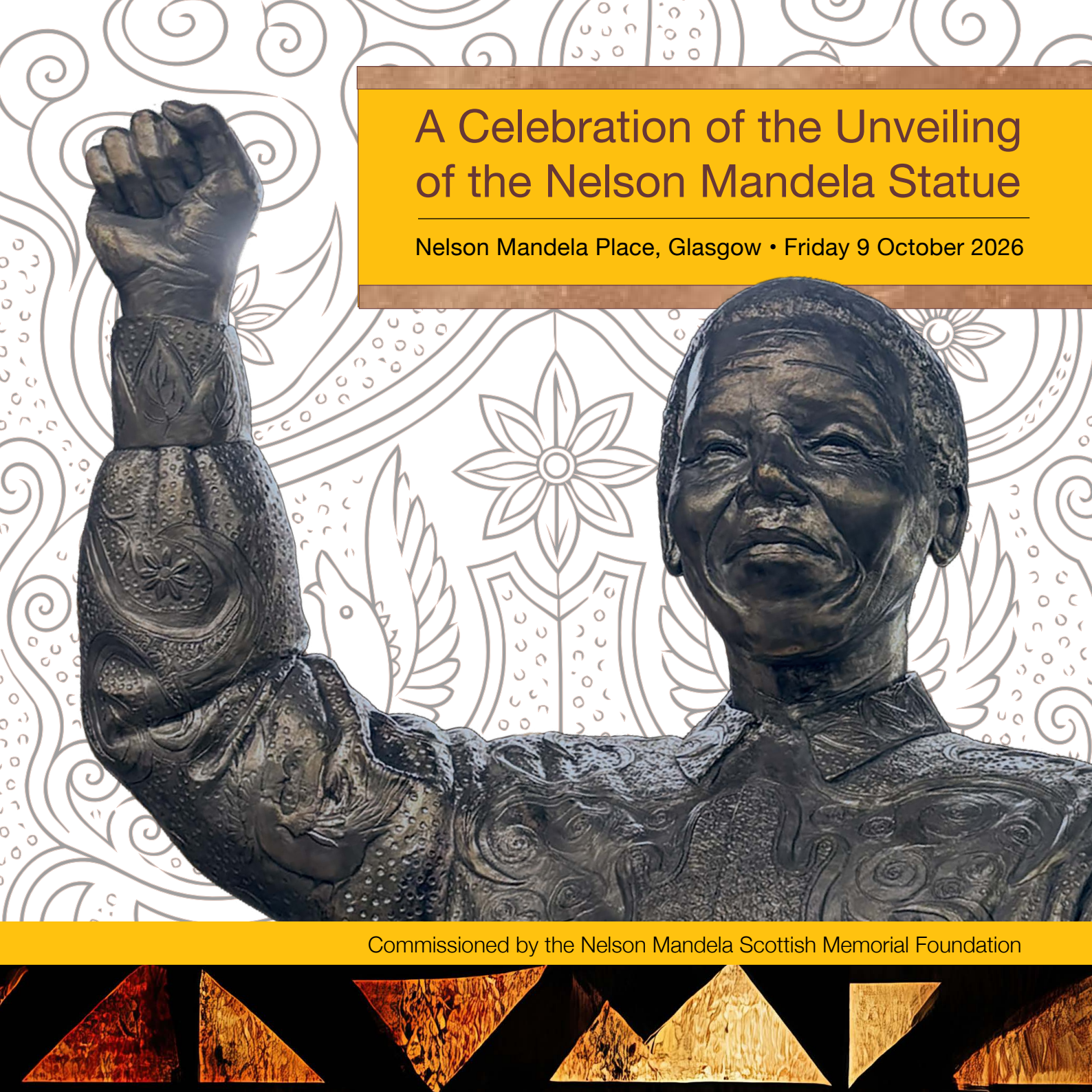




A Celebration of the Unveiling of the Nelson Mandela Statue

Nelson Mandela Place, Glasgow • Friday 9 October 2026

Commissioned by the Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation



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Introduction

Brian Filling - Chair, Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation;
Honorary Consul for South Africa in Scotland



Nelson Mandela was a towering figure in his lifetime and now he is a reminder of the best of humanity in today’s world.

The statue of Nelson Mandela in Glasgow will stand as a continuing reminder of him, his principles and values, and his life of struggle, self-sacrifice, bravery and political leadership. Nelson Mandela did not bring about the end of apartheid single-handedly. He often spoke of the crucial role played by the African National Congress (ANC) in the national liberation struggle. He referred to Walter Sisulu, who served alongside him during his 27 years in prison, as his mentor; and at Oliver Tambo’s funeral, who led ANC in exile while he was in prison, he said, “A great giant who strode the globe like a colossus has fallen.” It was a long campaign to win support for the boycott of apartheid and to impose sanctions on apartheid South Africa. The people of Glasgow, Scotland and Britain have a proud record in that struggle. The statue of

Nelson Mandela in Glasgow stands as testament to that record. We should also remember those governments who supported, defended and armed apartheid, notably Britain, the USA and Israel. Mrs Thatcher, British Prime Minister, vehemently opposed sanctions against apartheid. At the press conference at the conclusion of the Commonwealth Heads of Governments’ meeting in 1985, she stated, “I described with complete accuracy the concessions I had made on sanctions as ‘tiny’...” Here in Glasgow, the award of the Freedom of the City was opposed by the Tories on the Council. Tory group leader, William Aitken, said, “To me he is a terrorist who would seek to climb to the Freedom of the City over the corpses of many innocent victims.” (Glasgow Herald, 29 August 1980). Glasgow was the first city in the world to award its Freedom to Nelson Mandela on 4 August 1981 while he was still incarcerated. Our campaign continued and then, following his release on 11 February 1990, he was finally able to visit Glasgow in 1993. On 9 October 1993 on-stage when I introduced Nelson Mandela as, “Freeman of Glasgow, Freeman of Britain and soon to be a Freeman in South Africa”, the huge crowd in George Square gave him a rapturous welcome. It was a great moment! The unveiling of the statue of Nelson Mandela is another fine moment in the record of Glasgow’s history of support for progressive causes. The statue of Nelson Mandela will serve as a focus for recalling that history and for the continuing struggle against racism, and for equality and social justice.

Message from Lord Provost Councillor Dr. Jacqueline McLaren



It is a great honour to contribute to this commemorative brochure marking the unveiling of Glasgow's statue of Nelson Mandela. This moment represents far more than the unveiling of a monument. It is a celebration of a unique bond between Glasgow and one of the world's most admired champions of freedom, equality and justice. In 1981, while Nelson Mandela remained imprisoned on Robben Island, Glasgow became the first city in the world to confer upon him the Freedom of the City, our highest civic honour. At a time when many remained silent, Glasgow took a bold stand against apartheid and in solidarity with those fighting for democracy and human rights. Mandela himself later recognised our support, saying that Glasgow would always hold a distinguished place in the history of the international anti-apartheid movement.

Our city continued that commitment by renaming St George's Place as Nelson Mandela Place, creating a lasting symbol of support for a man whose courage and leadership would help change the course of history. Today, I am proud to see that relationship honoured through this incredible statue in the heart of our city. I am equally proud that the journey to this day has been shaped by the people of Glasgow. Through a public consultation involving hundreds of residents, community groups and school pupils, local people helped select the design that now stands pride of place in the city centre for future generations to appreciate. The statue serves as a reminder of Mandela's resilience in the face of injustice, his belief in reconciliation over division, and his conviction that ordinary people can help shape a better world. It reflects not only his legacy, but also the values that Glasgow holds dear: fairness, inclusivity, integrity and respect. This permanent tribute honours Nelson Mandela's courage and leadership, keeping alive the lessons of the struggle against apartheid, and standing as a symbol of the continuing solidarity between Glasgow and South Africa. May this statue inspire all who see it to remember the power of standing up for what is right and the difference that a city, and its people, can make in the world.

*Jacqueline McLaren
Lord Provost of Glasgow
Patron, Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation*

Messages from High Commisioner and H.E. Princess Zenani Mandela-Dlamini



In 1981, the city of Glasgow and its people bestowed the highest civic honour, the Freedom of the City, on Nelson Mandela whilst he was still in prison. Glasgow became the first city in the world to bestow such an honour on Mandela. The shared history between Nelson Mandela and the city of Glasgow remains one of the world's most powerful examples of global solidarity in the fight for human rights. Glasgow's early, bold stand against apartheid proved that geography is no barrier to defending the values of freedom, justice, and fairness. The people of South Africa will forever remain indebted to this powerful act of Solidarity by Glasgow. We will never forget.

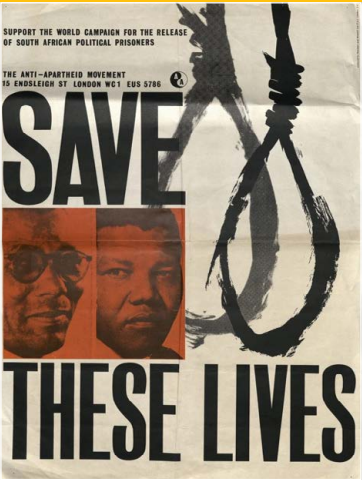
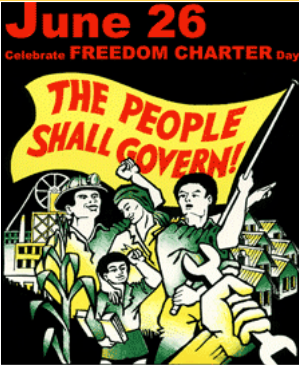
*Jeremiah Kingsley Mamabolo
High Commissioner of South Africa to the UK and Northern Ireland*



I am deeply honoured by the invitation to the Unveiling Event and greatly appreciate the historical significance of this occasion, as well as Glasgow's longstanding connection with and support for the legacy of Nelson Mandela. I wish to extend my warmest congratulations on this important occasion and my appreciation for the continued efforts to honour and preserve Nelson Mandela's legacy. Please accept my best wishes for a successful and memorable ceremony.

From H.E. Princess Zenani Mandela-Dlamini, Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa to Sweden, one of Nelson and Winnie Mandela's daughters

Key Moments from the Life of Mandela



Born in Mvezo.

Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela was born on 18th July, 1918 in Mvezo in rural Transkei, son of a hereditary chief.

African National Congress Youth League formed (ANC) was founded in 1912). Mandela was elected as one of its leaders.



Defiance Campaign.

In 1948 the National Party was swept into power by the white electorate (black people did not have the vote) on a platform of building racial separation and white supremacy into every aspect of law and life through the new doctrine of “apartheid” i.e. separateness. In 1952 the ANC responded to new legislations with the mass Campaign for the Defiance of Unjust Laws. Mandela was Volunteer-in-Chief.

Adoption of Freedom Charter.

ANC drew up a statement of its vision for a new, free and non-racial South Africa following thousands of meetings throughout the country and on 26th June, 1955 at the Congress of the People, the Freedom Charter was adopted.



Treason Trial.

In a clamp-down on this resistance, Mandela and 155 other leading figures in the liberation struggle were arrested and charged with High Treason, using as part of its evidence the Freedom Charter. The Treason Trial lasted four years when all defendants were acquitted. One of the trial’s aims was to occupy the leaders and put them out of action. However, by bringing leaders together from across the racial divide it welded them closely together.

Sharpeville.

On 21st March 1960 at Sharpeville township near Johannesburg a large and peaceful crowd gathered at the police station to protest against the Pass Laws. The police opened fire without warning, killing 69 people and wounding hundreds more. The world was outraged.

Launch of the Armed Struggle.

The Sharpeville Massacre was a turning point in the liberation struggle. ANC finally came to decide that after 50 years of non-violence since the ANC’s founding in 1912, limited armed opposition had become essential.

Mandela arrested.

In August 1962 Mandela was arrested after a secret visit abroad. He was convicted of incitement to strike and leaving the country illegally, and in November that year he was sentenced to five years in prison but, in the event, it was to be more than 27 years before he was released.

Rivonia Trial.

In July 1963 many of the other key leadership figures in the struggle were arrested at their secret headquarters at Liliesleaf Farm at Rivonia, near Johannesburg. With Mandela they were put on trial (the “Rivonia Trial”) for sabotage, and on 11th June 1964 Mandela and 7 others were sentenced to life imprisonment.

Images courtesy of AfricanActivist website; SA History online; Creative Commons

Key Moments from the Life of Mandela

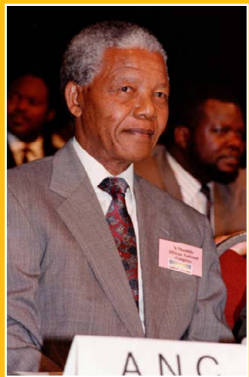
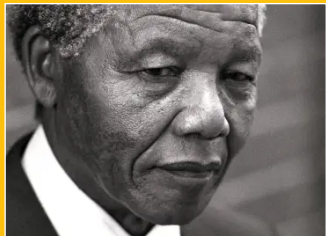


Photo by South Photography/
Gallo



1990

Nelson Mandela released after more than 27 years in Prison (1990).
Internal and external pressure finally forced the apartheid authorities to release Mandela, and on 11th February, 1990 Mandela walked free from Victor Verster prison, to a tumultuous welcome. After his release Mandela made clear in his early speeches that his vision expressed at his trial so many years before was still what inspired and motivated him.

1994

Mandela elected as President of South Africa (1994).
On 27 April 1994 the first democratic elections in South African history. ANC were elected with an overwhelming majority. On 10 May 1994 Nelson Mandela was inaugurated as President, Nelson Mandela as President believed that vengefulness and bitterness were purely destructive, and that forgiveness and reconciliation were the only way forward for South Africa.

2013

Death of Mandela.
At the end of his five year Presidential term in 1999, Mandela announced that he would retire and pass the baton to the next generation. ANC were elected with a majority and Thabo Mbeki became President. After a busy retirement undertaking many causes, Nelson Mandela died on 5th December 2013, at the age of 95.

Nelson Mandela and Glasgow



1978

Anti-Apartheid Movement (AAM) Scottish Committee. Picket at City Chambers of Lord Provost David Hodge's lunch with Apartheid South African Ambassador when Nelson Mandela was still incarcerated on Robben Island.

1981

4 August - Glasgow awarded the Freedom of the City to Nelson Mandela while he was still incarcerated on Robben Island.

Anti-Apartheid Movement Scottish Committee meeting in City Chambers on the afternoon following the Freedom of the City award ceremony. (l to r) Ruth Mompati, ANC Chief Representative to the UK; Brian Filling, AAM Scottish Chair; Alex Ekwueme, Vice-President, Nigeria; Michael Kelly, Lord Provost.

December - At the United Nations in New York, Glasgow's Lord Provost, Michael Kelly, launched the worldwide Mayors' Declaration calling for Mandela's release. The petition was signed by 2,264 Mayors from 56 countries around the world.

1984

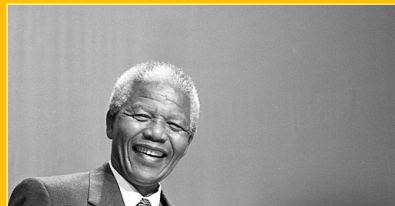
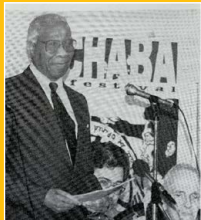
The AAM Scottish Committee organised a deputation, led by Lord Provost Robert Gray, of Lord Provosts and Lord Mayors from all over Britain to No.10 Downing St. calling for the release of Nelson Mandela.

1986

16 June - St. George's Place, Glasgow, re-named Nelson Mandela Place. Essop Pahad of ANC unveiled the new name of the street.

Images courtesy of Nelson Mandela Foundation website
and Kevin Buchanan and Alan Wylie

Nelson Mandela and Glasgow



1988

12 June - Demonstration from Kelvingrove Park passed through Nelson Mandela Place culminating in a rally of 30,000 in Glasgow Green.

Pic (l to r) Archbishop Trevor Huddleston; Lord Provost Susan Baird; Indries Naidoo, ANC; Oliver Tambo, ANC President; Brian Filling, Chair, AAM Scottish Committee.

Brian Filling addresses the crowd in Glasgow Green.

1990

11 February - Brian Filling, AAM Scottish Chair, toasts the release of Nelson Mandela, outside Apartheid South African Consulate, Nelson Mandela Place,

September - Sechaba International Conference and Festival: cultural resistance to apartheid. Govan Mbeki, fellow Rivonia trialist with Mandela, who spent 25 years in prison, delivered the keynote speech which opened the conference.

1993

9 October - Nelson Mandela visited Glasgow to personally receive the Freedom of the City and that of eight other UK cities. He spoke at a rally in George Square.

Nelson Mandela dancing with Marah Louw, South African singer.

1994

April - Glasgow City Chambers was used as a polling booth for the first democratic election in South Africa.

10 May - Inauguration of Nelson Mandela as President. Celebration in City Chambers. Brian Filling, Scottish AAM Chair, was a guest at the Presidential inauguration of Nelson Mandela in Pretoria, South Africa.

2008

18 July - Container of books sent to South Africa for Mandela's 90th birthday. A total of 500,000 books were sent from Scotland to Eastern Cape following the end of apartheid. ACTSA Scotland Secretary John Nelson organised the Book Appeal.

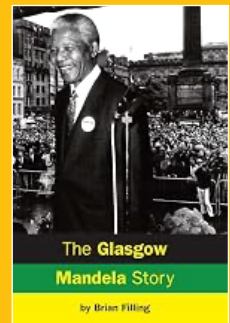
2013

6 December - Gathering in Nelson Mandela Place to mourn the death of Nelson Mandela and celebrate his life of struggle.

2014

9 October - Bust of Nelson Mandela unveiled in City Chambers.

(l to r) Brian Filling, Lord Provost Sadie Docherty, Sculptor Deirdre Nicholls, High Commissioner Obed Mhlaba.



Images courtesy of David Pratt, Alan Wylie, Brian Purdie and Nelson Mandela Foundation website

The Glasgow Mandela Story is available on Amazon.

Nelson Mandela: Freeman of Britain

On 4 August 1981, Glasgow awarded Nelson Mandela the Freedom of the City while he was still in prison on Robben Island – the first city in the world to do so. Following that, other cities also awarded their Freedom prior to 1994 and the ending of apartheid. Other cities followed after 1994 (see map). At a special ceremony in Glasgow on 9 October 1993 the nine Cities, District and Borough Councils which had awarded the Freedom of their authority presented their awards individually to Nelson Mandela in person in the City Chambers. Following the presentation of the individual awards the representatives of the nine Local Authorities plus other invited guests gathered in the Banqueting Hall of the City

Chambers where Archbishop Trevor Huddleston, President of the Anti-Apartheid Movement, presented Nelson Mandela with a joint award. Later that day he addressed the National Assembly of Local Authority Action Against Apartheid in Glasgow Royal Concert Hall. The Assembly was chaired by Councillor Mike Pye, of Sheffield City Council. Following the award ceremony in the City Chambers, Nelson Mandela was welcomed on stage in George Square by Brian Filling, Chair of the Anti-Apartheid Movement's Scottish Committee, and by some 15,000 people despite the torrential rain. The crowd loved it when he danced with Marah Louw on stage.



Mandela said: *“While we were physically denied our freedom in the country of our birth, a city 6,000 miles away, and as renowned as Glasgow, refused to accept the legitimacy of the apartheid system, and declared us to be free.”*

He concluded his speech emotionally by saying: *“We respect, admire, and above all, love you all.”*

Mandela's visit was a joyous occasion despite torrential rain. His address was an endorsement of the support Glasgow citizens and those from across Scotland and Britain gave to the campaign for his release.

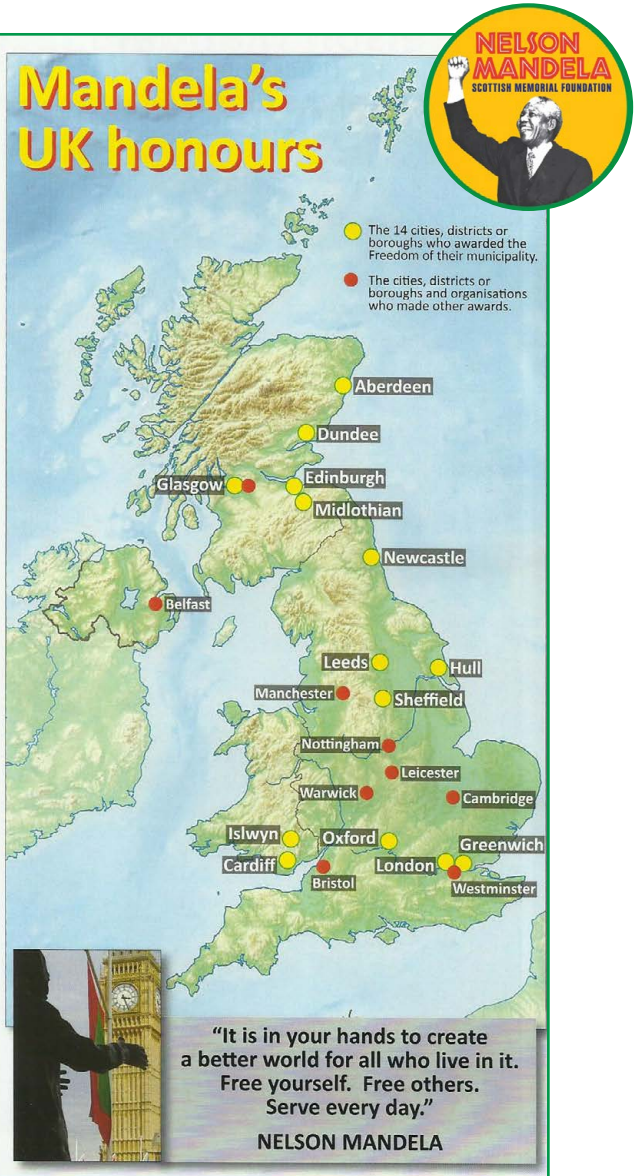
Freeman of 14 UK cities

Over a period of 20 years, 14 cities, districts and boroughs in the UK awarded Nelson Mandela their highest honour: the Freedom of their municipality. They are:

- 1981 - Glasgow
- 1982 - Newcastle
- 1983 - London Borough of Greenwich
- 1984 - Aberdeen
- 1985 - Midlothian District Council - Kingston-upon-Hull
- 1986 - Dundee - Islwyn
- 1993 - Sheffield
- 1995 - London
- 1997 - Oxford
- 1998 - Edinburgh
- 2000 - Cardiff
- 2001 - Leeds

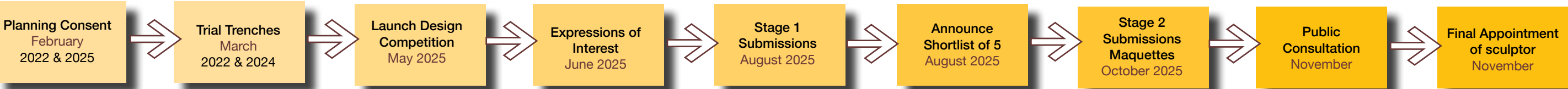
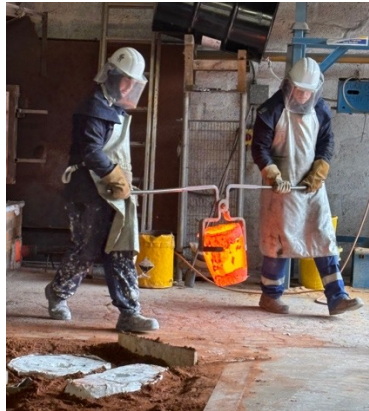
Many other UK Honours include:

- 1980s
Many UK trades unions gave Mandela awards including:
 - Fire Brigades Union (FBU)
 - NALGO (now UNISON)
 - TGWU (now UNITE)
- 1995
 - Appointed member of the Order of Merit by Queen Elizabeth II
- 1996
Honorary degrees/fellowships from the Universities of:
 - Bristol
 - Glasgow Caledonian
 - Cambridge
 - De Montfort (Leicester)
 - London School of Economics
 - Nottingham
 - Oxford
 - Warwick
- 2000
 - Hon. Fellow of Magdalene College, Cambridge
 - Hon. Queen's Counsel by Queen Elizabeth II
- 2002
 - British Red Cross Humanity Medal
- 2006
 - Manchester United FC: made Mandela an Honorary member during the club's tour of South Africa.
 - *New Statesman* - Second in the list of the 50 "Heroes of our time."
- 2008
 - Hon. Doctorate by Queen's University, Belfast.
 - Westminster City Council erect a statue of Mandela opposite the Houses of Parliament.



Images courtesy of Nelson Mandela Foundation website

The Statue



The Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation was launched in 2017 to raise funds to create a memorial to Nelson Mandela and to conduct educational work about Nelson Mandela, his life and struggle and his connection with Glasgow, Scotland and the UK. After many years of fundraising and research, planning consent was obtained in 2022 and extended in 2025 and the project became a reality and a significant work in progress. The Project entailed extensive consultation in creating a design brief, obtaining revised planning consent to reflect necessary changes; structural and civil engineering aspects of work and a lengthy and detailed process of evaluation of artistic interpretations.

Following a successful design competition and public consultation, the foundation commissioned Alan B Herriot, selected from a short list of five experienced sculptors to complete the Mandela memorial. Renowned sculptor, Alan Herriot, began his creative endeavour immediately. The Foundation appointed Powderhall Bronze Foundry in Edinburgh to model and cast the bronze and we procured South African granite to be finished at Leith's Natural Stone (formerly Fyfe Glenrock) in Old Meldrum, Aberdeenshire. Significant works were undertaken by our main contractor, Sir Robert McAlpine, digging exploratory trenches in the site area and ultimately laying the extensive foundations which now form the base for the statue.

A documentary video showing the creation of the statue from visualisation and construction through the final installation will be available via our website and on our in-situ information portal.

Photographs:

- 1. Trial trenches on site.
- 2/3. South African granite at Leiths Natural Stone.
- 4. Casting of bronze at Powderhall Bronze Foundry.
- 5. Clay sculpture, Alan B Herriot.
- 6. Maquette of the statue in Glasgow City Chambers.
- 7. Ground breaking: Paul Jaffray (SRM), Janis Carson (Project Manager/Vice-Chair), Brian Filling (Chair).

Educational Projects

“Education is the most powerful weapon which you can use to change the world.”

Nelson Mandela

The statue of Nelson Mandela will be the focus for a long-term initiative to ensure that the lessons of the struggle against apartheid remain in the minds of future generations so that Mandela’s life, sacrifice, values and the struggle of the South African people over three centuries of colonialism can be as inspirational to them as it was for earlier generations.

The Foundation has already worked with WOSDEC (West of Scotland Development Education Centre) to develop and implement a programme for primary and early secondary pupils on apartheid in South Africa. This covers the life of Mandela and the lessons for human rights and challenging racism, and on taking action for a better world.

Eight schools focused on creating a time capsule buried beneath the statue. Their reflections on Mandela’s characteristics and values, their views on society today, and their hopes for the future are inspiring. Their artwork, letters, and videos will be archived for future generations. In addition to our work with schools, The Foundation maintains close links with Further and Higher education institutions. Significantly, Glasgow Caledonian University are custodians of the Anti-Apartheid Archives and items from the archive feature regularly in key exhibitions and Library communications, podcasts and blogs.



Banner 1 – Nelson Mandela Freeman of Glasgow by Jim Cathcart (GCU)



‘When Mandela Danced in the Square’ Learning Resource

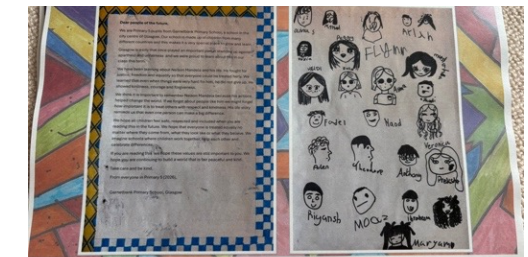
Educational Projects

The mission of the Foundation is for the advancement of heritage and education, particularly through increasing knowledge and understanding of:

- the life and legacy of Nelson Mandela
- his role in the struggle for freedom and human rights in South Africa
- the lessons of that struggle for continued active commitment to human rights, equality and racial harmony
- the historic role of Glasgow in particular and of Scotland & Britain more generally in the world-wide campaign for his release and for human rights in South Africa
- Scotland’s strong historical connections with other leading South African figures and its wider links with South Africa’s history.



Scotland’s Anti Racism Education Resource



Garnetbank Primary School



Newark Primary School, Port Glasgow



Lorne St Primary School



Oakgrove Primary School



The Nelson Mandela Foundation was founded in 1999 when Nelson Mandela stepped down as President of South Africa. Whilst founded as a non-governmental organisation in South Africa, it is a global body with international reach and influence.

Its mandate is to mobilise his living legacy to contribute to the creation of just and equitable societies in South Africa and globally.

It views its role as the custodian of his life and times and as a facilitator of his vision for peace, human rights and democracy. The Foundation's work is rooted in memory, dialogue, research and advocacy - aligned to Nelson Mandela's lifelong commitment to freedom and dignity for all.

From preserving an extensive archive to convening dialogue on today's most pressing issues, the Nelson Mandela Foundation uses Nelson Mandela's legacy as a living resource to inspire change, advance equity, and build inclusive platforms for justice.

Nelson Mandela International Day - 18 July

One of the first initiatives of the Nelson Mandela Foundation was to mark the date (18 July) of Nelson Mandela's birth. Following this, in November 2009 the United Nations General Assembly declared 18 July as Nelson Mandela International Day.

United Nations Resolution A/RES/64/13 recognised "Mandela's values and his dedication to the service of humanity in: conflict resolution; race relations; promotion and protection of human rights; reconciliation; gender equality and the rights of children and other vulnerable groups; the fight against poverty; the promotion of social justice." The resolution acknowledged his "contribution to the struggle for democracy internationally and the promotion of a culture of peace throughout the world."

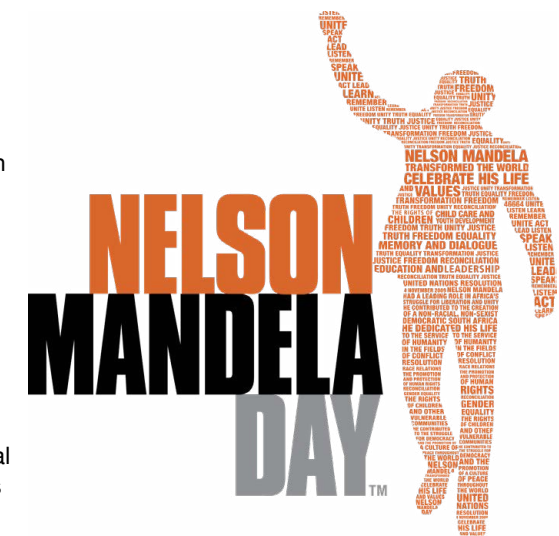
The first UN designated Nelson Mandela International Day was held in 2010. It has been marked annually in Scotland since that time by ACTSA Scotland and the Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation.

Nelson Mandela International Day in Scotland

The Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation from its formation has been the key party along with Action for Southern Africa (ACTSA) Scotland in the organising of Nelson Mandela International Day in Scotland. Since its inception the Lord Provost of Glasgow has hosted, and then the Scottish Government began sponsoring the event.

The aims of Nelson Mandela International Day in Scotland include reporting and encouraging the mutually beneficial links between Scotland and South Africa. It has also provided a platform for publicising the aims of the Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation of creating a statue of Nelson Mandela and the associated educational activity.

With the creation of the statue, Nelson Mandela International Day will provide a continuing focus for educational activities including anti-racist education and the continuing struggle for equality and social justice as well as cementing links between Scotland and South Africa.



Images courtesy of Brian Purdie

Patrons



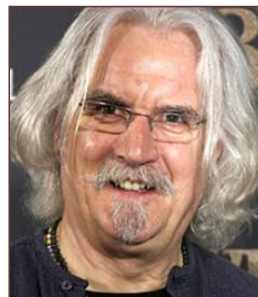
Jeremiah "Kingsley"
Nyamane Mamabolo – South African High
Commissioner to the UK



Jacqueline McLaren –
Lord Provost of the City
of Glasgow



Sir Alex Ferguson –
Freeman of the City of
Glasgow



Sir Billy Connolly –
Freeman of the City of
Glasgow



Kenny Dalglish MBE –
Freeman of the City of
Glasgow



Nomatamba Tambo –
Former South African High
Commissioner to the UK

Photos credited to Creative Commons

Patrons



Marah Louw – singer and
actor



Mongane Wally Serote –
South African National Poet
Laureate and novelist



Late Denis Goldberg – fellow
Rivonia trialist of Nelson
Mandela



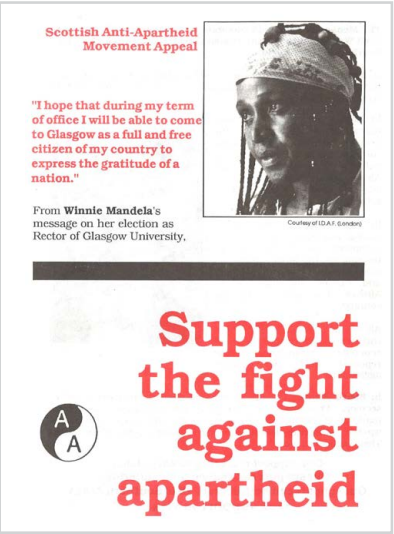
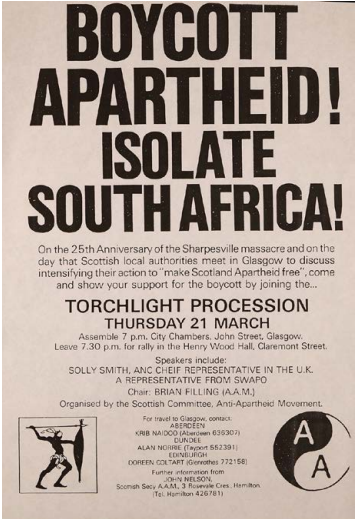
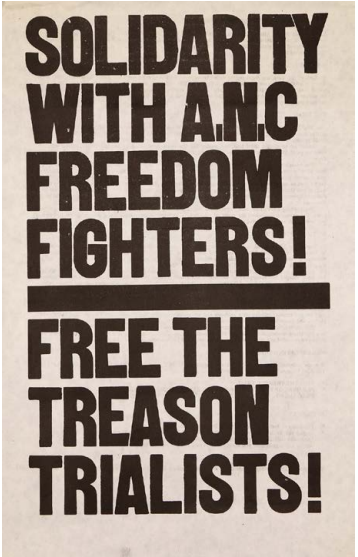
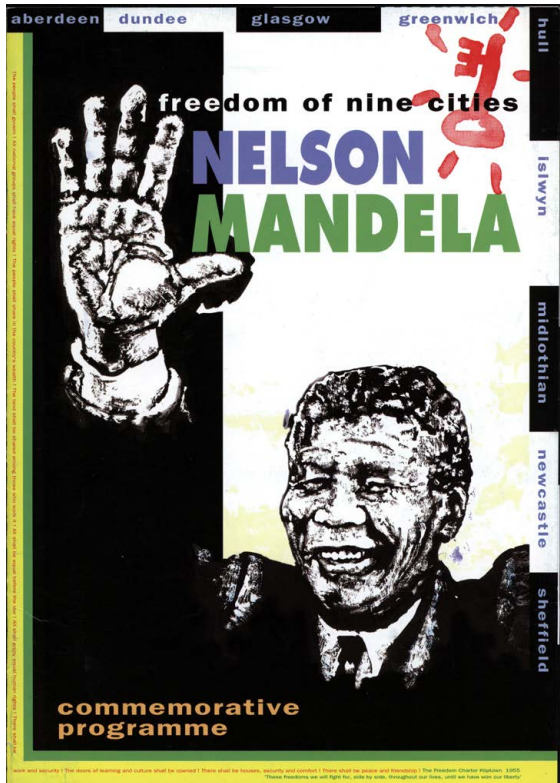
Late Andrew Mlangeni
– fellow Rivonia trialist
of Nelson Mandela.



Late Lord Macfarlane of
Bearsden – Freeman of the City
of Glasgow

Previous Lord Provosts
of Glasgow have also
offered their patronage to
the foundation.

Images from the Anti-Apartheid Movement



Photographs courtesy of the AAM Archives Committee and AAM Scottish Committee Archives held at Glasgow Caledonian University

Acknowledgements

In any project of complexity, there are many individuals and organisations who contribute to a successful outcome. In our project, there were those who made a major impact on outputs both financially and in practical terms and also an often-unseen support group of advisors and facilitators who were willing to step in at key moments to provide technical and professional guidance to help us navigate unknown territory. The following are just a few of the other significant contributions which have assisted in realising the Foundation’s objective.

Commissioning

The process leading up to the commission was uncharted territory with complex processes to be navigated with respect to planning regulations, developing a design brief, procurement and establishing a viable site for the memorial. We are indebted to James Tait, architect, for leading in steering the process to Planning Consent. We were also grateful for the professional advice of those in other related engineering disciplines such as David D’Arcy, Nixons, Martin Reilly from Hawthorne Boyle and Iain Marley from Hub West. Glasgow City Council’s planning officers have also facilitated our programme to completion. Other partner organisations such as Glasgow School of Art, Glasgow Caledonian University, Powderhall Bronze foundry and Creative Scotland were important in shaping our concept for the design brief and helping

us navigate the procurement process. Legal advice was provided pro bono by James McMorrow of Harper Macleod and was an important and necessary aspect of procurement.

Creation & Construction

We acknowledge and are grateful for the creative efforts of all of the sculptors who submitted design concepts, detailed proposals and who engaged with us during the evaluation processes and to those who gave us their time and knowledge in the evaluation and judging processes. We are of course delighted to have worked with sculptor, Alan B Herriot, in the realisation of the final impressive statue. His creative interpretation and professional execution have been impressive throughout.

With respect to all of the construction aspects of this project, the extensive contribution of Robert McAlpine has been outstanding. The process ranging from site investigation, through foundation design and construction and the management of all of the detailed aspects of installation has been at times very challenging. Their professional advice, guidance, knowledge and skills have been fundamental and have been provided at no charge to our charitable foundation. Project Director, Paul Jaffray has made an invaluable contribution to realising the Nelson Mandela statue.

Funding & Support

Raising funds to make this commission viable, especially with the intervention of the COVID pandemic has not been easy. We are indebted to scores of supporters for their constant stream of financial contributions over a sustained period. Organisations as above who have provided professional services pro bono have been central to success. The STUC and individual trade unions have been in solidarity throughout. We were also fortunate to

attract funding from bodies such as The Merchants House of Glasgow and The Sir Hugh Fraser Foundation. A major financial donation from our Patron, Sir Alex Ferguson, saw us over the line. Sir Alex has supported us right from the inception being there to celebrate the launch of the Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation.

Our Chairman and Board extend our thanks to all who have made this project a success.

Acknowledgements and thanks to:

Andrew Strain Construction
Architect: James Tait
Ayrshire College
City of Glasgow College
Glasgow Caledonian University
Glasgow School of Art
Hawthorne Boyle: Martin Reilly
HUB West: Iain Marley
Lawyer: James McMorrow of Harper Macleod
Leith’s Natural Stone
Merchants House of Glasgow
NIXON; David D’arcy
Powderhall Bronze Foundry
Principal Contractor: Sir Robert McAlpine
Publications and Communications: Jim Tait, (former Vice-Chair of the Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation); Chris Bartter and Emma Quinn

Sir Alex Ferguson
Sir Hugh Fraser Foundation
Tony Kelly
Trade Unions: STUC; FBU; EIS;
University of Glasgow
Website: (Late) John Stevenson; Kate Ramsden
Kevin Buchanan: video
Evaluation Panel: Deirdre Nicholls, Karen Anderson and Kirti Mandir:
Lord Provost’s staff: Laura Lambert, Gillian Walsh
Mandela Day musicians: late Rab Noakes, Eddie McGuire and the Whistlebinkies, Iona Fyfe, Calum Baird, Suzanne Bonnar
Events: Stephen Wright, Anita Manning, Dave Anderson, David Pratt.
STUC and Trade Unions: CWU, EIS, EQUITY, FBU, GMB, MU, NAS/UWT, NUJ, RMT, PCS, USDAW, UNISON, UNITE, UCU

ACTSA Scotland

Action for Southern Africa



52 St. Enoch Square, Glasgow. G1 4AA

Chair: Brian Filling

Secretary: John Nelson

Action for Southern Africa (ACTSA) Scotland is the successor organisation of the Scottish Committee of the Anti-Apartheid Movement. It was established in 1994 following the end of apartheid.

ACTSA Scotland works to highlight the ongoing legacy of apartheid and colonialism in South and Southern Africa and to assist in the overcoming of that legacy including the effects of climate change. ACTSA Scotland includes in its activities the building and facilitating of links between organisations in Scotland and South Africa, especially with the province of the Eastern Cape, including links between local authorities, educational institutions, trade unions, churches, arts and cultural organisations. More generally ACTSA Scotland encourages links with South and southern Africa. ACTSA Scotland campaigns include Justice for Miners in southern Africa; Justice for Kabwe mining community in Zambia; human rights in Swaziland (Eswatini) and Zimbabwe; Fair Trade; debt cancellation and other legacies of colonialism.

ACTSA Scotland is affiliated to ACTSA, a registered charity in England and Wales.

ACTSA

Action for Southern Africa (ACTSA) is a charity registered in England and Wales (Charity Number 1174757). www.actsa.org

ACTSA works alongside Southern African civil society and activists, advancing human rights, aiming to replace the legacies of colonialism, racism and apartheid with justice and peace.

ACTSA works by campaigning with people in Southern Africa and with people across the UK to influence change and support human rights. Sharing information and promoting learning about why the legacies of apartheid and colonialism still affect all of us today, and how everyone can be involved in making changes which advance human rights. Connecting like-minded people through the arts, heritage and culture, fair trade, and ethical business.

NMSMF

Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation



The Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation (NMSMF) promotes awareness of Nelson Mandela's life, struggle and legacy; his links with Scotland; and lessons for the continuing struggle against racism and for equality and social justice.

One of its aims was to create a statue of Nelson Mandela as a permanent memorial and a focus for educational activity and information. NMSMF works closely with organisations such as the West of Scotland Development Education Centre (WoSDEC) and Glasgow Caledonian University Archives Centre in developing educational resources and exhibitions about apartheid in South Africa and the struggle against racism and for social justice and equality.

The Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation is a Scottish Charitable Incorporated Organisation. Charity No. SC047067 www.mandelascottishmemorial.org

Board of the Nelson Mandela Scottish Memorial Foundation

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Vice-Chair: Janis Carson

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Brian Purdie

Lorraine Purdie

Isobel Tait



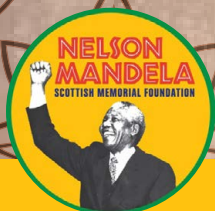
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Secretary/Treasurer



Janis Carson, Vice Chair
& Project Manager



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