



Lisa Reed, wife of murder victim Stanley Reed.

Photo by Richard J. Brown

Family Takes it One Day at a Time

by Bob Lothian

Lisa Reed, wife of murder victim Stanley Reed, and her two children, Jonathon, 5, and Jennifer, 18 months, are living "just day by day," said Lisa Reed.

She is mostly worried about her children, Reed said during a press conference she called at Grant Park.

"Yes, my daughter remembers her

father, that's all she has," said Reed.

She and her son, who is showing "a lot of belligerence," she said, are attending counseling to deal with their grief. Reed said she thinks her son acts out his grief over his father's death by being aggressive. "I feel upset that he's the way he is," she said.

The family is "just getting by" on

Social Security payments, she said. As far as the future, "It's pretty much in limbo right now," Reed said.

"There is a big need for support, as far as bereavement," she said. "Right now, all the support groups are in the white community, and there's none for the black community. I hope that through this experience, the black community will learn to support each other more."

Reed said she has been through "a crash course in death and dying and grief" since her husband's death. His murder was "very obviously racially motivated," she said.

Stanley Reed, 34, died after he was stabbed during an altercation with two white men as he rode his bicycle home from work last fall. Brian Hobson, 21, of Vancouver, Wash., pleaded guilty to the murder of Reed. On June 10, Hobson was sentenced to at least 15 years in prison. A co-defendant, Hobson's friend Randol Paschl, was convicted of murder earlier and sentenced to 10 years in prison and fined \$50,000.

The sentences were the result of plea bargaining. Lisa Reed said she was willing to forego a longer trial that might have resulted in longer sentences to avoid "emotional hell." She agreed to the plea bargaining and sentencing, she said.

She commended Wendy Rogers, a topless dancer who was with Hobson and Paschl on the night of the killing, for testifying during the trial about racial statements the two men had made before Reed was attacked.

Reed passed around a victim's rights petition after her press conference. With her was Stanley Reed's sister, Velita Hammon.

Hammon backed up her sister-in-law's feelings. She said she was generally pleased with the outcome of the trial, as was the rest of the family.

"Hopefully, we can go on with our lives and try and forget," Hammon said.

When asked about the possibility of early parole for the defendants, Hammon replied: "If I have to go all the way to the Supreme Court, they will not get off early. I'll be keeping up with that."

Donations can be sent to the Reed Family College Fund, U.S. National Bank, Bancorps Tower Branch, P.O. Box 6584, Portland, OR 97228.

New Book, Nelson Mandela, The Struggle Is My Life

Major Speeches and Writings

A new book by the imprisoned leader of South Africa's anti-apartheid movement, Nelson Mandela, will be published in New York on June 14, the date of anticipated mass rallies against South Africa's white-minority government.

Mandela's book, entitled *The Struggle Is My Life*, is being published by Pathfinder Press, which also publishes books by Fidel Castro, Malcolm X, and leaders of the Sandinista revolution in Nicaragua.

The book brings together speeches and writings by Mandela spanning more than 40 years of his activity in the African National Congress (ANC), the major organization fighting for the end of apartheid rule in South Africa. Mandela's courtroom testimony in the 1964 trial at which he was sentenced to life imprisonment is also included. A special supplement contains accounts of Mandela in prison by his fellow prisoners.

Among the most recent material is Mandela's reply to South African President P.W. Botha's 1985 offer to release Mandela if the ANC leader "unconditionally rejected violence as a political weapon." In his reply, read by his daughter Zinzi to a mass meeting in Soweto, near Johannesburg, Mandela said: "Let him (Botha) renounce violence. Let him say that he will dismantle apartheid. Let him unban the people's organization, the African National Congress. Let him free all who have been imprisoned, banished or exiled for their opposition to apartheid. Let him guarantee free political activity so that people may decide who will govern them."

"But I cannot sell my birthright, nor am I prepared to sell the birthright of the people to be free."

"Only free men can negotiate. Prisoners cannot enter into contracts. I cannot and will not give any undertaking at a time when I and you, the people, are not free."

"Your freedom and mine cannot be separated. I will return."

Mandela remains imprisoned at the Pollsmoor maximum security prison near Cape Town, despite the growing movement in South Africa and throughout the world demanding his release.

The Struggle Is My Life contains 24 pages of photographs of Mandela, his wife, Winnie, and protest activities in South Africa.



Nelson Mandela

Photo: Eli Weinberg



Nelson and Winnie Mandela on their wedding day, 14 June 1958

Alec Smith Speaks of Reconciliation in Zimbabwe

by Bob Lothian

Growing up in white-ruled Rhodesia, Alec Smith lived in the center of luxury and power.

Smith, son of former Prime Minister Ian Smith, had everything he wanted, and often "bumped into" world leaders at his father's huge estate, he said.

In the all-white society he lived in, Smith said, there was no awareness of the country's 95% black population.

He went to an all-white school, and "When I went to a restaurant, there were only white people there."

"In our school, we didn't talk about that," he said, referring to Rhodesia's system of racial inequality. "Our parents were living in a society where black people were seen as a problem."

Smith spoke in Portland Saturday at a one-day conference sponsored by Moral Re-Armament. He discussed his descent into drug addiction, and the religious conversion that caused him to see the problems in his country (re-named Zimbabwe) for the first time and work for reconciliation.

Smith, now a chaplain in the Zimbabwean Army, wrote a book, "Now I Call Him Brother," about how his life and his country have changed.

His personal reconciliation came about only after years of drug abuse, Smith said.

"I tended from a very early age to opt for enjoying myself and having a good time," he said.

By his first year in college, Smith said he was using marijuana, opium, cocaine, mescaline, LSD and other drugs in large quantities. "I was also drinking heavily," he said.

Then while he was driving one day, a voice spoke to him: "Go home and read the New Testament," it said.

Smith read the Bible and started going to church. Then, at a meeting of



Dapo Sobomehin (L) and Alec Smith discuss his book "Now I Call Him Brother". Smith, the son of former Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia, was the guest at a reception held at the home of Sobomehin during his visit to Portland.

Photo by Richard J. Brown



Narissa Colbert, 2 years old, joins the protest against the treatment of Blacks in South Africa by the White minority government. Narissa holds on to her grandmother

Wanetta Colbert. The demonstration held at the Federal Building coincides with the boycotts by Blacks in South Africa.

Photo by Richard J. Brown

Citizens Protest U.S. South Africa Policy

by Jerry Garner

About 200 protesters marched in front of the Portland Federal Building to protest the Reagan administration's policy towards South Africa.

The protest demonstration at the Federal Building was also used as a time to commemorate the Soweto Massacre which occurred in 1976. During this bloodbath, the white security force shot and killed over 500 blacks. Many of those slain were shot in the back as they fled security forces.

As the protesters marched in front of the Federal Building, many carried signs with slogans such as, "Boycott Racist South Africa," "Constructive Engagement Is A Destructive Arrangement."

Former County Commissioner Gladys McCoy, candidate for Multnomah County Chair, told those who took part in the anti-apartheid rally, "This shows that Oregonians are compassionate people." "We as a group can do a lot, we must work on divesting Oregon money from South Africa. What's occurring in that country touches the heart and soul of each

us."

Throughout the hour long demonstration the Reagan administration policy of "constructive engagement" was denounced.

"Every 60 seconds, a black child is killed in South Africa. I hope this administration realizes that its policy is killing Blacks," said Bobby Gary, a member of the Gray Panthers.

The protest march was organized by Avel Gordly, Director, Southern Africa Program for the Americans Friends Service Committee.

Gordly told the crowd that this is the time to remember the Soweto Massacre. "Don't forget that the first person that died during the massacre, was a 12 year old black youth named Hector Peterson."

Gordly urged those at the rally to write letters to Senator Mark Hatfield and Bob Packwood in an effort to stop new investments and bank loans to South Africa. She also reminded the protesters not to buy Shell oil products, Coca-Cola or Tree Top products.

Gordly was asked to comment on the

"national state of emergency" imposed by the South African government last Thursday. "I am outraged at the ongoing state sponsored terrorism in South Africa."

Gordly accused the Reagan administration and American corporations of putting profits above the lives of human beings. "We're going to change this administration's policy in regards to South Africa," Gordly said.

Gordly, who is also a spokesperson for Portlanders Organized for South Africa (POSAF) visited South Africa from June 19 to July 21 in 1985, as part of a group of six Americans representing the American Friends Service Committee. She said blacks in Southern Africa are for U.S. divestment in their country. "When we left they told our group to go back home and work harder for U.S. divestment in South Africa."

Gordly said the blacks in South Africa, separate American people from the government. "They know that many Americans are against apartheid."

most any other country, including Great Britain," Smith said. "That didn't happen by accident... people decided themselves to be different."

All schools have been integrated, all citizens have access to health care, job discrimination is outlawed, the minimum wage has been increased three times since independence in 1980, and "There is equal pay for equal work," he said.

At the same time, Zimbabwe's economy has grown to the point where it now exports to its neighbors, according to Smith. The country was even able to send \$6 million in aid to Ethiopia, he said.

Zimbabwe's progress under black rule makes it a successful role model for South Africa, according to Smith.

"We are proof that it can work, but I think the world has failed to grasp that vision," he said.

blacks and whites working to overcome their differences, he met a black man who opened his eyes to the reality of his country, he said.

"He became a friend of mine and he taught me how to see the problems of our country through a black man's eyes," Smith said.

By this time, civil war was raging as the black nationalist movement struggled for independence. Smith and his friend traveled the country with a message of understanding and reconciliation.

They were part of a network of Christian evangelists who sought to bridge the gap between the sides so the country would be ready for peace, he said. Although his friend was assassinated, Smith said the bridge-building had a lot to do with black-ruled Zimbabwe's success.

"I can honestly say that race relations are better in Zimbabwe than al-