



**New Prices
Effective
May 1, 2010**

Martin Cleaning Service

**Carpet & Upholstery
Cleaning
Residential &
Commercial Services**
Minimum Service CHG.
\$45.00

A small distance/travel charge
may be applied

CARPET CLEANING
2 Cleaning Areas or
more \$30.00 Each Area
Pre-Spray Traffic Areas
(Includes: 1 small Hallway)

1 Cleaning Area (only)
\$40.00
Includes Pre-Spray Traffic Area
(Hallway Extra)

Stairs (12-16 stairs - With
Other Services): \$25.00

Area/Oriental Rugs:
\$25.00 Minimum
Area/Oriental Rugs (Wool):
\$40.00 Minimum

Heavily Soiled Area:
Additional \$10.00 each area
(Requiring Extensive Pre-Spraying)

UPHOLSTERY CLEANING

Sofa: \$69.00
Loveseat: \$49.00
Sectional: \$109 - \$139
Chair or Recliner:
\$25 - \$49
Throw Pillows (With
Other Services): \$5.00

ADDITIONAL SERVICES

- Area & Oriental Rug
Cleaning
- Auto/Boat/RV Cleaning
- Deodorizing & Pet
Odor Treatment
- Spot & Stain
Removal Service
- Scotchguard Protection
- Minor Water Damage
Services

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PRICES & SERVICES**
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OPINION

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Ending Unfair Mandatory Sentences

Bring fairness to reforms

BY JUDGE GREG MATHIS

In 1986, as part of the "war on drugs," Congress established minimum sentencing laws for drug offenses.

The sentencing guidelines removed the judge's ability to consider the defendant's personal history and the circumstances that may have led to the crime. Instead, the sentence was handed down based on the nature of the offense and the type of drug being sold.

Those who supported mandatory minimums believed they would lead to a drop in drug-related crimes if defendants knew they'd be facing certain and lengthy jail sentences. They were wrong. Mandatory minimums have nearly tripled the number of federal prisoners in the last 20 years and have grossly overcrowded federal prisons. Federal mandatory minimum laws have caused black men to

be incarcerated at disproportionate rates.

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It is not unlikely that the same drug offense could carry a two-year term for one offender, while another receives 10 years. These sentencing disparities are most visible when viewed with through a racial lens.

According to the Commission's report, black and Latino offenders are more likely to be convicted of an offense

that carries a mandatory minimum penalty. The racial disparities are not news to the African American community. We have long been leery of the criminal justice system and often believe that people who look like us rarely receive a fair hearing in court and are sentenced more harshly

than those of other ethnic backgrounds.

Even if the sentencing was equal across racial lines, mandatory minimums are still flawed and far from just. 75 percent of those convicted under the laws are drug offenders, many of whom lived in poor areas and hoped the drug trade would provide some sort of economic relief.

Instead of sentencing these individuals to prison, the court system should look at ways to rehabilitate them and show them how they can use their street business skills in the workplace.

Judges aren't too fond of mandatory minimums, either. In a survey done by the Commission last year, 62 percent of federal trial court judges said the mandatory minimums were too high, while only 38 percent found them appropriate.

If the men and women charged with handing down these sentences don't see their benefit, then it is time to reform the mandatory sentencing laws.

If we are to have a system that we believe and trust in, we must reform the system in a way that is fair. If we don't, the criminal justice system will always be regarded in a way that is just that: criminal.

Judge Mathis is a longtime advocate for equal justice. His life story of a street youth who rose from jail to judge has provided hope to millions.