



**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

**SEE CURRENT FLYER  
FOR ADDITIONAL  
PRICES & SERVICES**  
Call for Appointment  
**(503) 281-3949**

# OPINION

Opinion articles do not necessarily represent the views of the Portland Observer. We welcome reader essays, photos and story ideas. Submit to [news@portlandobserver.com](mailto:news@portlandobserver.com).



## Stopping Executions a Brave Move

### Death penalty applied unfairly

BY JUDGE GREG MATHIS

In a brave move, Oregon Gov. John Kitzhaber halted the upcoming execution of death-row inmate Gary Haugen. The execution was to be carried out Dec. 6 and would have been Oregon's first in 14 years.

Kitzhaber did not stop there. He announced a state moratorium on executions. Calling the state's death penalty system 'broken', the governor declared that executions would not be performed while he was in office.

Kitzhaber clearly recognizes what many have known for years: capital punishment is applied unfairly and there is too much room for error.

The death penalty works disproportionately against minorities, specifically African-Ameri-

cans, who get executed at rates much higher than our share of the population.

There has been a resurgence in the anti-death penalty movement, renewed by the injustice of the recent Troy Davis execution. Davis, a 42-year-old black

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man, was executed this past September in Georgia. Davis was convicted of the 1989 murder of an off-duty Savannah, Ga. police officer. Although eye-witnesses from Davis' original trial recanted or changed their testimony, he was never awarded a new trial.

Davis' execution refueled a fight that many average Ameri-

cans had grown ambivalent about. With so much doubt surrounding his guilt, it was unthinkable that the state of Georgia would carry out the execution. That reality struck a nerve with many around the country. Perhaps it's because many of us are aware that, in recent years, doz-

ens of death row inmates have been exonerated after DNA evidence which proved they were innocent of the crime they were convicted for.

If we can't be certain of the legitimacy of the convictions, the practice must be halted. One innocent person put to death is too many.

Oregon isn't the first state to

halt executions because of flaws in the system. Illinois Legislature banned the death penalty earlier this year. New Jersey abolished it in 2007, and New Mexico voters abolished it in 2009.

Other states should follow suit. If you live in one of the 34 states that use capital punishment, call and write your state legislators, your governor.

Ask that they review their death penalty practices, and put a halt to the practice. Remind them that research has shown that executions do not deter crime, and that the hundreds of millions of dollars spent nationally each year to execute a handful of offenders could be put toward funding schools and crime prevention programs.

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.