



**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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OPINION

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A Story of American Struggle

Get involved
and stay
engaged

BY U. S. REP. JOHN LEWIS



Next year this nation will celebrate the 50th anniversary of the March on Washington on Aug. 28, 2013. Many of you will be on your way to DC to honor the legacy of a movement that helped liberate, not only African Americans but all Americans from the chains of legalized segregation.

As we approach this significant moment in our history, I challenge you to dig even deeper into your own legacy and reflect upon the importance that Aug. 28 has played in our history. You will find that its history reads like a chronicle of the modern African American story.

It was on Aug. 28, 1955, that a 14-year-old boy named Emmett Till was kidnapped from his uncle's home in Money, Miss. and lynched. Many historians mark his death as the launch of the modern-day Civil Rights Movement in America. Just a few months later on Dec. 1, 1955, Rosa Parks' action would inspire the

boycott of segregated buses in Montgomery, Ala. that lasted 381 days.

On Aug. 28, 1957, Strom Thurmond, a Republican senator from South Carolina and a staunch segregationist held the longest filibuster any one senator ever conducted to block passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1957. The bill was written by then Senate Majority Leader Lyndon Johnson, and originally devised as an attempt to mandate voting rights for African Americans by outlawing intimidation and coercion at the polls.

The filibuster ended with alterations to the bill, but it did not stop its passage. It was ultimately signed into law by President Dwight Eisenhower, establishing the Civil Rights Commission and the Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice. Those two agencies continue to play powerful roles in helping to ensure that the voting rights and civil rights of African Americans and all Americans are enforced to this day.

On Aug. 28, 1963, Dr. King gave his historic I Have A Dream Speech on the National Mall at the March

on Washington for Jobs and Freedom. It was a testament to the power of non-violent resistance. But just one year later on Aug. 28, 1964, acts of police brutality incited rioting in Philadelphia. Over 300 were injured and over 700 arrested.

Altogether seven American cities experienced rioting that summer including the Harlem riots and, Rochester, N. Y., and those in Paterson and Elizabeth City, N. J. Violence struck again on the 28th in 1968 outside the Democratic National Convention in Chicago due to another episode of police brutality.

By midday on Aug. 28, 2005, Hurricane Katrina slammed the New Orleans coast with 145 mile an hour winds prompting a mandatory evacuation of Orleans Parish. And finally on Aug. 28, 2008, as if to link this great past to a turning point in America's future, Barack Obama became the first African American Democratic nominee for President of the United States.

The story of Aug. 28 tells a powerful tale of the African American struggle to demand respect for human dignity in America. I was there when Dr. King pricked

the moral conscience of the nation calling us to lay down the burdens of hate and division. As the last remaining speaker from the March on Washington I can tell you that the lessons of that make it plain that we cannot defeat the adversaries of justice in one day, a week or a year.

Ours is the struggle of a lifetime. We must dedicate ourselves to this higher calling and stay in the struggle. The only way to make a difference is to get involved and stay engaged, through the highs and lows, the easy times and the difficult struggles. That is the lesson of Aug. 28. We have to keep on pushing and pulling knowing without a doubt that "the arc of the moral universe is long, but it always bends toward justice."

That is why we must vote in November and vote like never before, not because we have gotten everything we ever wanted from the political process. But because, if we do not join forces together and continue to take action, we cannot ever expect to get what we so rightly deserve.

U.S. Rep. John Lewis is from Georgia.