



**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

Love seat: \$49.00

Sectional: \$109 - \$139

Chair or Recliner:

\$25 - \$49

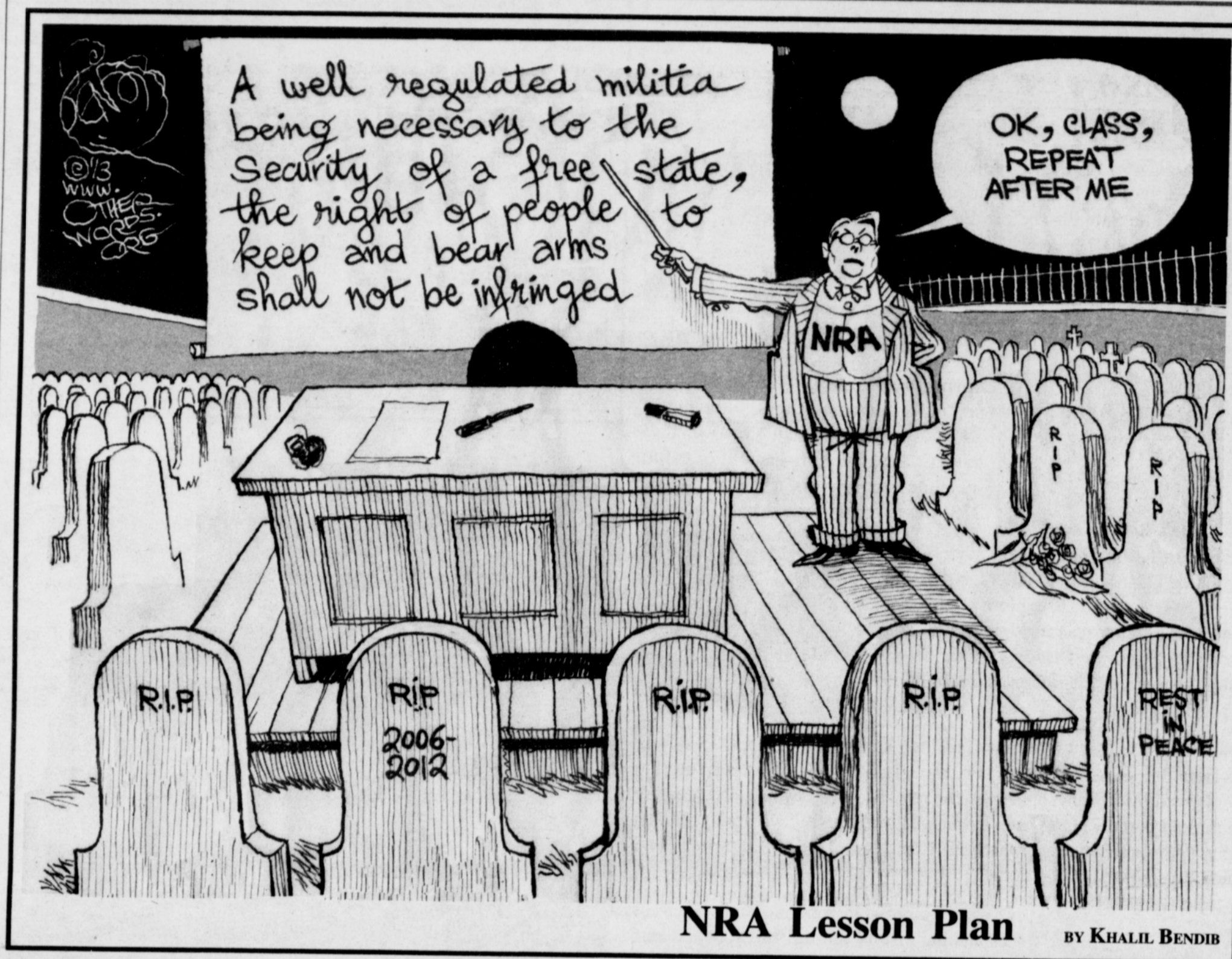
Throw Pillows (With  
Other Services): \$5.00

### 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



**NRA Lesson Plan**

BY KHALIL BENDIB

## Preserving the Fundamental Right to Vote

### Let's not turn back the clock

BY MARC MORIAL

In commemoration of the 48th anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," John Lewis, Vice President Joe Biden and a coalition of citizens and civil rights advocates, including representatives of the National Urban League, re-enacted the March 7, 1965 Selma to Montgomery voting rights march that was halted on the Edmund Pettus bridge by Alabama state troopers wielding billy clubs and tear gas.

Bloody Sunday led to the passage of the 1965 Voting Rights Act, outlawing discriminatory voting tactics that had routinely denied the right to vote to millions of African Americans, especially in the South.

Although an overwhelmingly bipartisan majority of Congress reauthorized the Voting Rights Act in 2006 for 25 more years, Shelby County v. Holder, which was argued before the Supreme Court last month, threatens the very heart of the law and challenges the constitu-



tionality of the critical pre-clearance provision—known as Section 5.

Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act requires jurisdictions with a history of voting discrimination to receive preapproval from the Justice Department or a federal district court in D.C. for any change to their voting rules to ensure such changes

*The Urban League has joined other civil rights organizations in signing on to an amicus brief in support of Section 5, and is speaking out in favor of keeping it alive. In fact on Feb. 27, the day the law was debated in the Supreme Court, we rallied with thousands of other supporters outside the Court in a mass show of support.*

do not discriminate against voters who are racial, ethnic or language minorities??

The flagrant and aggressive voter suppression efforts that occurred in many of the very states subject to Section 5 preclearance during the past election underscores that this critical measure is still necessary to protect the fundamental right to vote.

The Urban League has joined other civil rights organizations in signing on to an amicus brief in support of Section 5, and is speaking out in favor of keeping it alive. In fact on Feb. 27, the day the law was debated in the Supreme Court, we rallied with thousands of other supporters outside the Court in a mass

show of support.

Section five detractors argue that so much progress has been made since 1965 that its protections are no longer necessary. Justice Antonin Scalia even went so far as to call it "the perpetuation of racial entitlement." Nothing could be further from the truth.

Congressman John Lewis, who was one of hundreds beaten during

Bloody Sunday, gave several examples in a recent Washington Post op-ed that demonstrate how much Section 5 is still needed.

He reminds us that in 2008, the city legislature in Calera, a city in Shelby County, Alabama, in disregard of Section 5, redrew the boundaries to dilute the voting power of black citizens resulting in the defeat of Ernest Montgomery, the city's only black Councilman.

During last year's presidential campaign, the Justice Department blocked discriminatory voting changes in South Carolina and Texas that would have disenfranchised hundreds of thousands of minority voters.

In ruling against South Carolina's onerous new voter ID law, U.S. District Judge, John D. Bates wrote, "One cannot doubt the vital function that Section 5 of the Voting Rights Act has played here."

A decision by the Justices is expected in June. Too many Americans have fought and died for the precious right to vote. The Supreme Court must not turn back the clock. Keep Section 5 Alive!

Marc Morial is president and chief executive officer of the National Urban League.