



**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  
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# OPINION

## One Man Alone Can't Make a Revolution

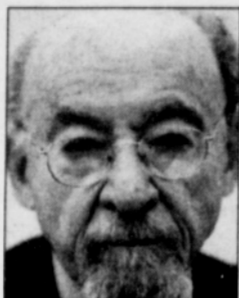
### Three lessons from Mandela

BY PETER WEISS

Everyone seems to agree that Nelson Mandela, like Martin Luther King Jr., is one of the great figures not only of the 20th Century but, indeed, of the long trail of history. Here are three lessons we can learn from his amazing life:

Lesson 1: There are times when freedom fighters have to fight.

In 1955, when Mandela was beginning to assume a leadership role in the African National Congress, that organization adopted the Freedom Charter, calling for a united South Africa, with equal



rights and security for all, black and white.

It wasn't until the white regime manifested its brutal opposition to the Charter, through such events as the Sharpeville massacre of 1961 that anti-apartheid activists, including Mandela, began seriously to engage in acts of sabotage which earned them the designation of "terrorist," both in South Africa and in the United States.

Half a century later, Mandela the terrorist would receive the U.S. Medal of Freedom from, of all people, George W. Bush.

Lesson 2: Leadership takes more than words and ideas.

When Mandela emerged a free man after 27 years in prison, South Africa was in turmoil and many, including Mandela's wife Winnie, advocated continuing violence as

the road to power. Mandela, sensing that the time had come for achieving victory through negotiation, put his foot down against those whose slogan was "we fight."

Winning the battle against violence may have been a bigger accomplishment than winning power through negotiation. In fact, the first victory made the second possible.

Lesson 3: One man alone can't make a revolution.

Mandela had the foresight to surround himself with a cadre of comrades, as they called themselves, who shared his vision and his tactics and each of whom was a historic figure in its own right: Oliver Tambo, Mandela's law partner, who was dispatched to the outside world to mobilize support for the ANC; Walter Sisulu, jour-

nalist, union leader, and Deputy President of the ANC, who spent 25 years as Mandela's fellow prisoner on Robben Island; and Archbishop Desmond Tutu, whose moral authority continues to extend beyond the borders of South Africa.

There were whites as well: Albie Sachs, the victim of an assassination attempt which cost him an arm, later appointed a justice on South Africa's Constitutional Court; Joe Slovo, head of the South African Communist Party; Helen Suzman, member of parliament and lifelong anti-apartheid activist.

Madiba is gone. If his spirit does not endure we will only have ourselves to blame.

*Peter Weiss is the former president of the American Committee on Africa.*

## Unafraid to Agitate for Justice and Equality

### What Mandela meant to America

BY MARC H. MORIAL

Nelson Mandela's heroic struggle for a free, non-racial and democratic South Africa inspired freedom-loving people around the world but was especially intertwined with the spirit of the Civil Rights Movement in America.

African Americans felt a special relationship with Mandela, a man who, like Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., endured years of persecution and discrimination in pursuit of freedom and equal opportunity for his people.

Both Mandela and King were unafraid to agitate for justice and equality, but each ultimately changed the course of history through the power of reconciliation and unity.

Though Dr. King was 11 years younger, Mandela often spoke of his admiration for America's fallen civil rights champion. In fact, in his 1993 Nobel Peace Prize speech, Mandela praised King, saying, "It will not be presumptuous of us if

we also add, among our predecessors, the name of another outstanding Nobel Peace Prize winner, the late African-American statesman and internationalist, the Rev. Martin Luther King Jr. He, too, grappled with and died in the effort to make a contribution to the just solution of the same great issues of the day which we have had to face as South Africans."

Twenty-nine years earlier, in his own Nobel Prize acceptance speech, Dr. King had related the American civil rights struggle to the freedom movement in South Africa. He said, "So you honor the dedicated pilots of our struggle who have sat at the controls as the freedom movement soared into orbit. You honor, once again, Chief Luthuli [Africa's first Nobel Peace Prize winner and Mandela mentor] of South Africa, whose struggles with and for his people, are still met with the most brutal expression of man's inhumanity to man."

The connections between our struggles did not end there. In the 1970s American youth on college campuses across the country held large anti-apartheid demonstra-

tions, urging the United States to divest its investments in South Africa until the government ended its brutal subjugation of the majority Black population.

While I was a student at Georgetown University Law Center in 1981, I co-led an effort to boycott the cafeteria operator because of its investments in South Africa. During this same period, I was a member of the leadership team of the National Black Law Students Association that pushed for divestment of South African investments by U.S. companies. Early in my career, I was arrested at the South African Embassy as part of a mass, peaceful protest led by Congressman Walter Fauntroy, Mary Frances Berry and Randall Robinson, founder of TransAfrica, in support of U.S. economic sanctions against South Africa.

After years of demonstrations, arrests and political action, the U.S. Congress finally passed the Comprehensive Anti-Apartheid Act of 1986. Sponsored by California Congressman Ron Dellums and supported by the Congressional Black Caucus, the Act imposed significant economic sanctions against the government of South Africa and was a major factor in the abolishment of the system of apartheid in 1991.

As the world mourns the passing and celebrates the life of Nelson Mandela, America is especially indebted to the great leader for his inspiration and solidarity in our shared struggle for human freedom, equal opportunity and justice for all.

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

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