



**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

**OUTSPENT 40:1, POPULIST CANDIDATE DISLODGES NO. 2 REPUBLICAN IN THE HOUSE**



## The Most Pressing Civil Rights Issue of our Time

### The racial inequality in schools

BY JUDGE GREG MATHIS

New data released by the Department of Education and Department of Justice present troubling statistics for minority students in America.

The comprehensive survey shows racial disparities in U.S. schools that draw strong similarities to conditions prior to the Brown versus Board of Education ruling to desegregate American schools. On average, African-American and Latino students do not have access to the same educational opportunities as their white colleagues - leaving them less prepared when they enter college or join the workforce.

The Civil Rights Data Collection survey includes statistics from every public school in America. The survey found that in high schools that serve the highest percentage of Latino and African-American students, one in three of those schools did not

offer a chemistry course and one in four did not offer a math course higher than Algebra I.

In addition, schools that offered advanced education programs on average had only 26 percent of African-American and Latino students enrolled in those programs, despite African-American and Latino populations of 40 percent.

In today's workforce high-income earners are expected to obtain advanced degrees in fields such as engineering, medicine, or finance. However, we see that minorities are not given and equal opportunity to master these skills early on. White students are more likely to begin their college education with more advanced skills in math and science.

The study also suggests that gaps for minority students in our schools begin at a young age. The Department of Education found African-American preschool students account for 48 percent of public preschool student suspensions even though they only makeup 18 percent of the preschool population.



Educators generally agree that early-childhood education is the most important stage of development for children. The HighScope Perry Preschool Study found that children under 5 who had access to early high-school education earned an average of \$2,000 per month more than children that did not. When children fall behind at a young age it can be extremely difficult to catch up and can have life-long consequences.

Educational equality and equal opportunity is emerging as the most critical civil rights issue of our time. The African-American and Latino communities have a shared fate in this struggle.

The statistics in this study suggest that even though segregation was outlawed African-Americans and Latinos are confronted with present day segregation "Defacto Segregation" in our schools. Across the board they are more likely to attend public schools with less resources and subpar course offerings that cripple their ability to learn and keep up with their non-minority colleagues.

I would argue that this educational disparity is the most pressing

civil rights issue of our time, because it has such long-lasting effects on our children's future earnings potential. The Latino and African-American communities have a shared fate in this struggle and need to join together to fight for equality.

Ensuring an equal education for minority students has implications far beyond the African-American and Latino populations. If Latino and African-American students don't succeed our nation can't succeed.

In the 2010 census, Latinos and African-Americans were almost 30 percent of the American population, and this number is expected to increase in the future. The American economy cannot remain at the top of the world if we are not giving our children the tools they need to be successful in the workforce.

Judge Greg Mathis is known for his advocacy for equal justice. His inspirational life story of a street youth who rose from jail to Judge has provided hope to millions who watch him on the TV court show Judge Mathis.