



**New Prices
Effective
April 1, 2017**

Martin Cleaning Service

**Carpet & Upholstery
Cleaning
Residential &
Commercial Services
Minimum Service CHG.
\$50.00**

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)
\$50.00**
Includes Pre-Spray Traffic Area
(Hallway Extra)

**Stairs (12-16 stairs - With
Other Services): \$30.00**

**Area/Oriental Rugs:
\$25.00 Minimum**

**Area/Oriental Rugs (Wool):
\$40.00 Minimum**

**Heavily Soiled Area:
\$10.00 each area**
(Requiring Extensive Pre-Spraying)

UPHOLSTERY CLEANING

Sofa: \$69.00
Loveseat: \$49.00
Sectional: \$109 - \$139
Chair or Recliner:
\$25.00 - \$49.00
Throw Pillows (With
Other Services): \$5.00

ADDITIONAL SERVICES

- 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

Honoring the Diversity of Troops on the Battlefield

What history shows us about race

BY CHRISTOPHER KELLY

History teaches us that all races have fought in wars and that

all have won and lost wars at various times. The lie of white (or European) supremacy was thoroughly discredited at the battles of Little Big Horn (1876), Adwa (1896), Tsushima Strait (1905), Pearl Harbor (1941) and, finally, on 9/11 (2001).

At Little Big Horn in eastern Montana Custer's 7th Cavalry was destroyed by a Sioux Army led by Crazy Horse that outnumbered his by about three to one. Custer, who had graduated at the bottom of his class from West Point, had declined to bring a gatling gun as it would only slow him down.

In 1896 the forces of Ethiopian Emperor Menelik II decisively defeated Italian Colonial forces at the Battle of Adwa. Ethiopian independence was preserved. Adwa inspired many subsequent African anti-colonial struggles but it also inspired a thirst for vengeance with Mussolini who brutally invaded Ethiopia in 1936 and erected a

statue of himself on the Adwa battlefield.

At Tsushima Strait in 1905, a Japanese fleet annihilated a Russian fleet that had sailed half-way around the world from Europe to Asia in order to confront the Japanese. Two thirds of the Russian ships were sunk. A peace, brokered by Teddy Roosevelt, ended the Russo-Japanese war shortly afterwards. TR became the first American President to win a Nobel Peace prize.

At Pearl Harbor in December 1941 the Imperial Japanese navy achieved strategic surprise catching the US fleet while it was anchored at Battleship Row in Hawaii. Over 2,400 Americans were killed that day.

On 9/11 nineteen al-Qaeda terrorists from the Middle East managed to hijack four domestic U.S. airliners and crash them into the twin towers and the Pentagon. All four commercial planes were fueled for cross country flights making them hugely dangerous missiles. The hijackers used knives and box cutters to terrorize the crew and capture the cockpits within a narrow time window that morning. Commercial airline cockpits were, at the time, lightly secured and airline crews were trained

to accede to hijacker demands in hopes of getting the planes safely back to an airport. Nearly three thousand were killed on that day of horror.

Today the United States has, without question, the strongest military in the world. Ethnic diversity has been a key ingredient for American military success from the very founding of our nation. Crispus Attucks, of African and Wampanoag heritage, has been hailed as the first casualty of the American Revolution when he was killed by British troops in the Boston Massacre on March 5, 1770.

Nearly five percent of the Continental Army were African American. Hundreds of thousands of African Americans would serve in the Union Army during the Civil War. More would serve as Buffalo soldiers in the Indian Wars on the western frontier. Even in the segregated Army of World War II African Americans distinguished themselves in units such as the Tuskegee airmen and the 555th Parachute Infantry Battalion ("Triple Nickels").

Over and over again minorities that have faced discrimination and persecution in the United States have proven themselves on the battlefield by fighting valiantly for a country that sometimes mistreats them.

In the 19th century Irish immigrants to the U.S. faced a strong nativist backlash epitomized by "No Irishmen need apply" and the Know Nothing movement. They responded by forming the Irish Brigade ("Fighting 69th"), led by General Thomas Meagher, that won battle honors at Antietam and Gettysburg.

Faced with actual imprisonment after Pearl Harbor, around 14,000 Japanese-Americans would form the 442nd Infantry Regiment which earned nearly 9,500 purple hearts fighting mainly in the Italian campaign. The most decorated unit in the U.S. Army in World War II had a simple motto: "Go For Broke".

Native Americans have been fighting alongside and in the U.S. Armed Forces since the Oneida and Tuscarora joined the Patriot cause during the American Revolution. Today a disproportionate number of Native Americans serve in the U.S. Armed Forces.

President George W. Bush recently said that "bigotry and white supremacy, in any form, is blasphemy against the American creed". Bigotry and white supremacy, aside from being terrible policy, are also symptoms of historical ignorance.

Christopher Kelly is an American history writer based in Seattle and London.

Drilling for Oil near Native Communities like Mine

Tax cuts threaten sacred places

BY BERNADETTE DEMIENTIEFF

Right now in Washington, D.C., Congress is making decisions that will affect my future and that of my people — the Gwich'in Nation of Alaska and Canada.

A critical part of our ancestral homelands, the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge — one of the world's last untouched places — could be lost to the thirst for oil.

Some in Congress want to open the area to drilling and use the revenue to offset tax cuts for the wealthy. Meanwhile, President Trump is quietly permitting companies to take the first steps towards drilling here.

The Arctic Refuge, home to wildlife and vast lands essential to my people's survival, has been reduced to a line item.

I'm disturbed that the push to drill has been allowed to over-

shadow our human rights. The Gwich'in people have relied on

the lands of the refuge for thousands of years. These lands provide everything we need to live and thrive — our food, our clothing, our tools, everything.

My people have always subsisted on the Porcupine Caribou Herd, whose calving grounds are in the coastal plain. This is why we call the coastal plain "the sacred place where life begins."

This place is vital for the survival of my people. We are caribou people. Our elders say that what befalls the caribou befalls the Gwich'in. If they go, we go. Part of us will die with them, and the other half can't survive without them.

Our identities as indigenous people are at stake, and decision makers at the highest levels must take that into account. My people, history, culture, and our fu-

ture must factor into the decision making in Washington.

I'm also disturbed to hear politicians talking about "directional drilling" to justify opening this area as part of the budget. That is, they're planning on placing drills just outside the boundaries of the refuge and drilling sideways to reach oil under this special place.

Directional drilling is billed as safe and clean technology. It's not. There is no safe drilling.

Such drilling would allow massive oil infrastructure to squeeze the borders of the refuge, while drills could be sunk into the coastal plain, the heart of the refuge, in the name of exploration. That would disturb the caribou calving grounds and hinder the migration patterns of already declining herds.

And what hurts the caribou ultimately hurts my people.

The Gwich'in Nation has been fighting this fight since it first came up 40 years ago. That's why every two years, the

Gwich'in come together to reaffirm our commitment to protect the coastal plain of the refuge from drilling.

Last year, people came from the 15 villages that make up the Gwich'in Nation. We danced. We sang. We were well provided for, and I felt that our ancestors were sitting there with us. Now tribes across Alaska are coming together again against drilling.

We have a moral responsibility to protect this land for our children and grandchildren. This isn't a game. Real lives are at stake — our lives — along with special places that are too sacred to drill.

Congress must take drilling in the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge off the table. It's up to all of us to protect this sacred place for generations to come.

Bernadette Demientieff is the executive director for the Gwich'in Steering Committee. She represents the Gwich'in nation from both sides of the border in the U.S. and Canada. Distributed by OtherWords.org.