

1830 Rummage Sales

1205 W. 17th St.

Saturday, 7/20

7:30am-12:30pm

Electric guitar, gun cabinet, bench, desk, Foosball, crafts, Puzzles, toys, books, Game-boy Advance games, clothes-kids, teens, men's XL-XXL. Fishing, teaching, household, miscellaneous items.

1221 Mulberry

(in alley)

Saturday, 7/20, 8am-?

Infant-18 month boy's clothes, baby toys & equipment, like new Modello double breast pump, girl's mountain bike. Wii, Playstation, Knee board, new charcoal BBQ grill. Dog house, miscellaneous.

1609 Pine

Saturday, 7/20, 8am-2pm

Men's, women's & baby clothing, miscellaneous. Priced to sell.

1904 Peninah

Saturday, 7/20, 8am-1pm

Piles of nice girls clothes, most never worn in name-brand: Hollister, Old Navy, Maurices, Aeropostale, boys and larger women clothes also. Bunkbeds, dressers, decoration and more.

2300 Burleigh

Friday, 7/19, 7:30am-1pm

Saturday, 7/20

7:30am-12Noon

Half price after 11am. Tons of miscellaneous, teen books, girl's pre-teen, teen, ladies clothing. Shoes, toys, inversion bench.

2703 N. Francis St.

Friday, 7/19, 7:30am-7pm

Saturday, 7/20, 7:30am-7pm

Sunday, 7/21, 7:30am-7pm

Rummage/Moving Sale: Attention college students: Furniture, miscellaneous, antiques pottery. to much to list. No checks or presales.

3405 West City Limits Rd.

(next to Stiles Auto Shop)

Friday, 7/19, 8am-5pm

Saturday, 7/20, 8am-12Noon

Lots of books & toys, drill press, table, chairs, tools. Ping-Pong table, movies, games, records, purses, exercise equipment.

403 E. 6th

Friday, 7/19, 4pm-7pm

Saturday, 7/20, 7am-1pm

Garage Sale: Something for everyone large and small.

505 Burleigh

(In Alley)

Friday, 7/19, 4pm-7pm

Saturday, 7/20, 7am-Noon

Couch, 2 air conditioners, humidifier, sewing machine, camping supplies, sports collectables, records, books, lots of miscellaneous.

505 Sawgrass St.

Friday, 7/19, Noon-7pm

Saturday, 7/20, 9am-2pm

Moving Sale: Hunting, fishing, crafts, sewing, reclining loveseat.

606 W. 5th St.

(in alley)

Friday, 7/19, 7:30am-?

Saturday, 7/20, 7:30am-?

Recreational items, life vests, housewares, outdoor fountain. Pans, sheets, furniture, crystal, glassware. Figurines, many flowerpots, plants, adult to toddler clothing & jeans. Much more.

629 Augusta Circle

Saturday, 7/20, 7am-1pm

Womens, children, infant and baby items, pictures, wall curios, furniture, microwave, desk chairs, toys, stroller, crib, child's tee-pee, books, tools, bikes, kittens, snow blower, lettuce, fitness gym, a lot of miscellaneous.

1840 Lost and Found

Found: Wallet by curb on 28th & Mary Street, Yankton Monday July 15th. Call (605)689-0424 to identify.

Lost: 2 lawnmower bags, lost near Peninah and Hillcrest Grande. Last seen being picked up by a man in a pickup. Call (605)661-3486.

2000 Notices

Free vendor marketplace space at The Landing every Wednesday. Live music. Now booking Riverboat Days vendors. (605)260-6870.

2010 Legal and Public Notices

7+20

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

A regular monthly meeting of the Yankton County Drainage Commission will be held at 7:00 P.M., Tuesday, July 30, 2013 in the Yankton County Government Center, Commission Chambers, 321 West Third St., Yankton, South Dakota.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Notice is hereby given that a public hearing will be held before the Yankton County Drainage Commission, Yankton County, South

2010 Legal and Public Notices

Dakota, Tuesday, July 30, 2013, at 7:05 P.M. at the Yankton County Government Center, Commission Chambers, 321 West Third St., Yankton, South Dakota.

Said hearing is to consider the following:

Applicant is requesting a Drainage Permit to install tile drainage in Yankton County. Said properties are legally described as SE1/4, S10-T95N-R55W and SW1/4, exc W33', S10-T95N-R55W, hereinafter referred to as Walshtown Township, County of Yankton, State of South Dakota.

Patrick Garrity

Drainage Administrator

Yankton County

Published once at the approximate cost is \$14.40.

YOUR NEWS! The Press & Dakotan

Cannonball Could Have Been Shot Into Atlanta

ATLANTA (AP) — A day after workers unearthed a cannonball from a construction site in downtown Atlanta, an expert on the American Civil War said there are at least two possible scenarios for how it got there.

The cannonball was found Thursday near Centennial Olympic Park. Police removed it Thursday and said it would be detonated, but it was unclear late Friday if that had happened. Police were unsure of its history.

One theory: It was among an estimated 100,000 shells fired into Atlanta by the Union Army, as the city was under siege in 1864.

Gordon Jones, the Atlanta History Center's senior military historian and curator, said it could have been fired by federal soldiers from outside the city in an effort to strike the railroad roundhouse, a key military target.

Or, it could have been a Confederate cannonball that was simply left behind.

Viborg

From Page 1

miles from Denmark to the United States, then flew approximately 2,000 miles to Salt Lake City, Utah. They are now trekking across the western United States and plan to spend another week in this country before returning home.

"I flew from New York City to Salt Lake City, and it was a five-hour trip," Poulsen said. "If I flew a five-hour trip in Europe, it would take me from Denmark to the southern part of Greece."

Poulsen is no stranger to the United States, as he has made more than a half-dozen trips to America. Many Danes visit the U.S., and the current economy and currency exchange rate have made it especially attractive for Danish tourists, he said.

"The last time I was here, it took 10 of my Danish kroner to equal one U.S. dollar. This time, it only took 5 1/2 of my kroner to make one dollar, so it's cheaper to visit," he told the *Press & Dakotan*.

Many Danes plan one of two major trips on their American visits, Poulsen said.

"One trip will be to the East Coast, usually with stops in New York City, Washington D.C., and Niagara Falls, possibly with a stop in Florida," he said. "The other major trip will be to the West Coast, with stops in Los Angeles, the Grand Canyon and San Francisco."

But unlike many of his fellow Danes, Poulsen focused on the vast middle America often overlooked not only by foreign tourists but also by many Americans.

"I wanted to explore the Midwest," he said. "The U.S. was founded by people from Denmark (such as Viborg, South Dakota). I wanted to see where the pioneers came."

Poulsen told the *Press & Dakotan* he hasn't been disappointed by his current visit. In fact, it has become much more than he expected.

"We just finished driving from Salt Lake City, with stops at Yellowstone (National Park) and the Grand Tetons in Wyoming," he said.

What Got Uncle Sam Into Student Loans? Sputnik

BY CONNIE CASS

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The space race didn't just bring America's young people Tang and toy rockets. It also launched federal student loans.

Since the Cold War days, student loan debt has soared to \$1.2 trillion. Uncle Sam is now the big banker on campus. And Congress is fiddling with the interest rates college students pay.

How did we get here? Let's zip through the history of student loans, from Sputnik to Obamacare:

Americans got a shock from the sky in October 1957.

The first artificial satellite was passing overhead. And it wasn't just man-made, it was Soviet-made.

Beach ball-sized Sputnik stoked big fears that American students might not be up to the challenge of competing with Russian rocket scientists.

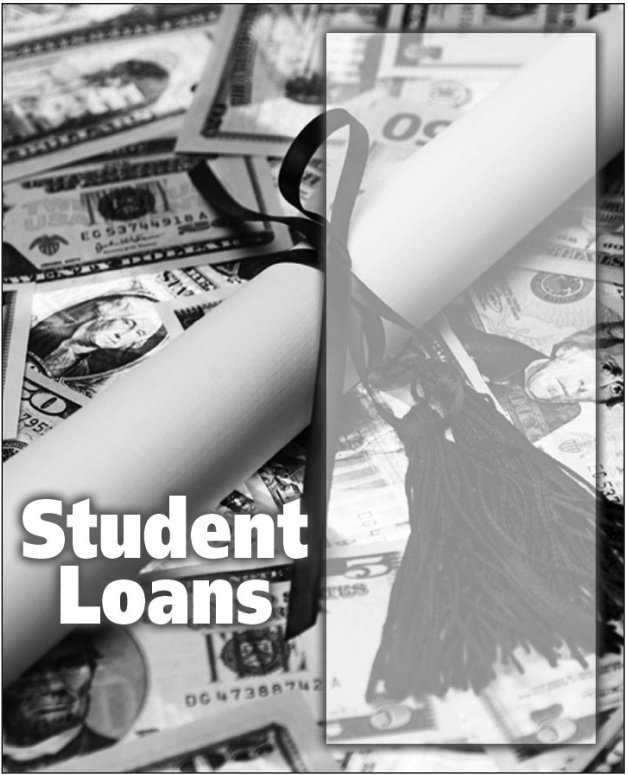
Calls to improve science and technical education led President Dwight Eisenhower to establish a low-interest college loan program through the National Defense Education Act of 1958. The loan dollars came directly from the government.

Then came Lyndon Johnson's "war on poverty."

Student loans got a major boost in 1965 as part of the president's Great Society initiatives. The Higher Education Act expanded loans and grants to help needy students, contributing to the era's college boom.

It also changed the way the federal loan program was financed. Instead of using government money directly, the loans would be made by bankers. But if students defaulted, the government guaranteed that it would cover the tab.

Lawmakers liked that approach because outstanding loans wouldn't show up on the government's books as red ink.



Richard Nixon brought us Sallie Mae.

That's the nickname for the Student Loan Marketing Association, which the president and Congress created in 1972 to help college students borrow more money.

Sallie Mae was a "government-sponsored enterprise." The U.S. Treasury helped it buy banks' student loans, freeing up the banks' money and encouraging them to do more federally insured lending.

Sallie Mae was fully privatized in 2004 and is now a corporate giant of the private student loan and college savings businesses.

Taxpayers took the risk; bankers got the rewards.

Using private companies to handle government-backed loans was more complicated and millions of dollars more expensive for taxpayers than direct federal loans. So President Bill Clinton sought to switch back to a direct-loan system more like the one in the Sputnik days.

But many Republican lawmakers opposed direct loans as a government takeover. And

manufacturing, he told the *Press & Dakotan*.

"We also have the court system, with the west and east courts, and then the high court. The west court is located in Viborg, so we have a large number of lawyers," he said. "We also have the military base for the Air Force, and it has 3,000 employees."

Poulsen has served 12 years on the city council and is completing his first four-year term as mayor. He serves as a full-time mayor, overseeing a large municipal government with a large role in the Danish city.

"The mayor needs to be full-time. You could work 70 to 80 hours a week on the duties," he said. "We have the employees, hospitals, police force, taxes, daycare, schools, elderly care, nursing homes, roads and the environment."

The general council consists of 31 part-time members who handle assignments covering all facets of city government.

"This fall, I'm up for re-election," he said. "They hold the election in November, and if we have a new person, there's a transition before taking office in January."

Poulsen acknowledges he may face a tough re-election bid. His last race consisted of five political parties, and the field may grow to six or seven candidates this time.

"When I go back, I start campaigning," he said. "One of the parties was sure that they would be mayor last time, but they didn't win. They may be a bit mad at me."

Poulsen looks forward to the challenge. "If you can't handle losing, you shouldn't be in politics. It's part of the game," he said.

Even with a large number of parties, Poulsen said local politics for the most part remains not only civil but cooperative.

"As far as the political parties, at the national level

lenders didn't want the feds moving in on their lucrative market. Congress compromised in 1993 by phasing in some direct federal loans while keeping guarantees in place for the bank loans.

For more than a decade, the banks appeared to be winning the battle against direct loans. Colleges largely decided which kinds of loans to offer their students, and the aggressively marketed bank loans were more popular than the lesser-known government alternative.

The 2008 financial crisis changed everything.

With chaos on Wall Street and credit markets in a tailspin, student loan money started drying up. To keep money flowing to college students, Congress gave the Education Department power to step in and buy loans from cash-strapped lenders.

Meanwhile, with fewer banks offering loans to students, the number of colleges turning to direct federal loans shot up.

The shine was off the student lending industry.

In 2010, Uncle Sam took over.

The big lenders waged an intense lobbying campaign to hang onto the government-backed student loan market. But in the end, Congress approved President Barack Obama's plan to give commercial banks the boot.

It was packaged with legislation finalizing the sweeping health care overhaul often dubbed "Obamacare."

Now, the entire federal student loan program belongs to Washington.

Banks and other private lenders still loan money to students on their own, without a federal guarantee. Some students need the outside help to fill in the gaps as college costs keep climbing.

And many people are still paying off student loans they got through banks under the old Federal Family Education Loan program before it ended on July 1, 2010.

Under today's system, direct federal loans are considered the better deal for students.

The government loans generally have lower interest rates than bank loans. And the feds offer flexible payment options for people who have trouble with their bills after graduation.

Also, students who qualify for subsidized Stafford loans, based on financial need, don't rack up interest charges while they're in school. Students who go into public service careers such as teaching can have their loans forgiven or discounted. And graduates who work in exceptionally low-paying professions stand to have their loan balances completely forgiven after 25 years.

Students with federal loans are at the mercy of Congress and its bickering, however.

A messy standoff has temporarily doubled interest rates on new subsidized Stafford student loans this summer. But a bipartisan compromise promises to head off that rate hike before students sign up for loans in the fall.

the *Press & Dakotan* that he has experienced the United States as a nation bigger than life.

"Everything is so large," he said. "You have so many different cultures and ethnic groups, so many things to see and do. You have it all in one nation."

That sense of hugeness carries over to mealtime, Poulsen said. Danes eat many of the same foods as Americans but not in such large amounts.

"Our diet is similar to yours. We have cooked or boiled potatoes, pork and beef. We also have burgers and ribs," he said. "But we wouldn't have a breakfast like we did today. We wouldn't eat that much. The portions are so big here in the United States."

"We're going to have to take care of our weight when we get home," he added with a chuckle.

The United States and Denmark are good friends, Poulsen said, adding he has thoroughly enjoyed each of his visits to America.

"I love this country. It's so much fun," he said. "I have been to 35 or 40 states, and it's a fantastic place to visit."

And now, he can add another Viborg to his list of visits.

"This weekend, I look forward to it," he said. "I am very happy to be here."

You can follow Randy Dockendorf on Twitter at twitter.com/RDockendorf

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