

1830 Rummage Sales

Habitat for Humanity
11th & Cedar
(United Methodist Church)
Cedar Street Entrance
Friday, 3/26, 8am-4pm
Saturday, 3/27, 8am-2pm
Something for everyone! 1995 Chevy Van with wheelchair lift, Canna bulbs, jams. Half-price afternoon on Saturday.

SAVE THE DATE!
2010 Yankton Annual Citywide Rummage Sales
May 13, 14, 15 & 16
Watch your Yankton Daily Press & Dakotan for details!

1840 Lost and Found

Lost: Wedding ring with wide band and diamond. On Thursday March 11th. Call (605)665-7091 or (605)661-8184 Reward.

2010 Legal and Public Notices

3+27

PUBLIC MEETING NOTICE

A regular meeting of the Yankton County Board of County Commissioners will be held at 4:30 P.M., April 6, 2010 in the Yankton County Government Center, Commissioners Chambers, 321 West Third St., Yankton South Dakota.

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

Second Reading
HEREBY TAKE NOTICE, the Yankton County Board of County Commissioners, County of Yankton, State of South Dakota, is proposing the adoption of a Zoning Ordinance amendment pertaining to the appeals process, the correction of numerical errors, and the striking of certain language pertaining to agricultural covenants.

The Yankton County Board of County Commissioners will hold a Public Hearing on Tuesday, April 6th, 2010, at 5:40 P.M. at the Yankton County Government Center, Commissioners Chambers, 321 West 3rd. St., in Yankton, South Dakota.

The complete text of the proposed ordinance amendment pertaining to the appeals process as outlined in Article 17, Article 18, Article 19, and Article 21, the correction of numerical errors in Article 25 and the striking of language pertaining to agricultural covenants, in and of the Yankton County Zoning Ordinance referred to above is on file with the Yankton County Auditor and Yankton County Zoning Administrator. The document may be inspected, reviewed, or examined by any interested party by contacting (605) 260-4400 extension 0.

Written comments may be submitted to the Yankton County Auditor by 5:00 P.M. on April 5th, 2010.

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RHS
Sealed Bid - Cash Sale

Property address:
1009 E. 12th Street, Yankton, SD

Minimum bid: \$8,000

The property has been determined by RHS to be inadequate for residential occupancy. The Quitclaim Deed by which the property will be conveyed will contain a covenant restricting residential unit on the property from being used for residential occupancy until the dwelling is repaired, renovated, or razed. This restriction is imposed pursuant to section 510(e) of the Housing Act of 1949, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 1480(e).

Rural Development does not warrant the condition of the property and is subject to sale in its current condition.

Sealed bids will be accepted until Friday, April 2, 2010 at 2:00 p.m. at which time all bids will be opened at the Yankton Rural Development Office. The property will be sold to the highest bidder. All bids must be accompanied by a 10% bid deposit in the form of a certified check. The government reserves the right to reject any or all offers.

For a bid package or further information, contact RD at 605-665-2662, ext. 4 or visit our office a 2914 Broadway, Yankton, SD.

EQUAL HOUSING OPPORTUNITY

NATIONAL RECESSION

Memphis Becomes America's Hunger Capital

Region Has Been Hit Hard By Foreclosures; Gallup: 26 Percent Of Memphis Cannot Afford Food

BY SHASHANK BENGALI
McClatchy Newspapers (MCT)

MEMPHIS, Tenn. — It wasn't long ago that Rachel Cales volunteered at her church's food pantry, bagging canned goods and emergency provisions for families that had fallen on hard times.

Last May, however, Cales lost her job managing a yogurt shop. Her elder daughter was about to be married and her two teenage children were living at home and looking for work. Suddenly, she couldn't afford the groceries her family needed, and she had to turn to the pantry for help.

"I never thought we'd have to ask anyone for food," said Cales, who lives on a tree-lined street in eastern Memphis, in a two-story house with prim blue shutters.

She's far from alone. This Southern city, long famous for blues and barbecue, has earned a grim new distinction: the hunger capital of the United States.

As more and more Americans struggle to pay their bills, a recent survey co-sponsored by Gallup found that 26 percent of people in greater Memphis couldn't afford to buy the food their families needed at some point over the previous 12 months, the highest rate in the nation.

The nationwide recession has compounded the region's economic woes, which experts say stem from the steady decline of family farms, a shortage of skilled workers and few major employers. Slammed with job losses, many middle-class families such as the Caleses find themselves forced to choose whether to pay their house, car, utilities and medical bills — or buy groceries.

"We have seen need grow at certain times, but we have never seen a national economy like this," said Susan Sanford, who's headed the Mid-South Food Bank in Memphis for the past two decades. "And we have never seen so many middle-class people lose their jobs and have to depend on emergency food assistance."

Last year, some 186,500 people in 31 Arkansas, Mississippi and Tennessee counties that surround Memphis relied on agencies for their next meals, a 28 percent increase from four years ago, the food bank reported. Paradoxically, the region also suffers from high rates of obesity, which experts say is the result of families eating cheaper and less nutritious food.

"It's no surprise that this is a very poor area," Sanford said. "But I never would have expected to be No. 1 in food insecurity in the entire country."

Cales never thought she'd be in her position, either. She and her husband, Donald, bought their home seven years ago and felt comfortable enough to spring for a few creature comforts: a big-screen TV, the premium cable package.

While her husband's job as a truck driver



Signs are posted along the highways for foreclosed homes in Memphis, Tennessee. As more and more Americans struggle to pay their bills, a recent survey co-sponsored by Gallup found that 26 percent of people in greater Memphis couldn't afford to buy the food their families needed at some point over the previous 12 months-- the highest rate in the nation.

covered most of the family's bills, over three years Cales worked her way up to become the manager of a TCBY yogurt shop. Her \$13.50 hourly wage gave the family a slight financial cushion, but last May the owner came in and told Cales that her position was being eliminated.

"There was no warning," Cales recalled. "She said I could be a regular employee at \$7 an hour ... and I told her, no, I didn't want to do that. So she told me to get my stuff and leave."

Now the premium cable is gone. Cales and her husband shopped around and found a cheaper car insurance policy. Every Friday after he's paid, they huddle around a computer and pay their bills, hoping there's some cash left over.

"Groceries are always last on the list," Cales said. "We pay our house note, pay the bills, get all that stuff out of the way, and sometimes there's just not enough left."

There's always something in the cupboard at home — pasta, maybe, or some instant meals — but when there isn't money for fresh meat and produce, Cales visits the food pantry at her church, Raleigh Assembly of God.

Her husband was reluctant to ask for help at first. Even now, Cales won't take a full bag of free groceries, like the ones she used to pack as a volunteer. She takes just enough to get the family through until her husband's next payday.

With tired eyes, she looked across the living room at her 19-year-old daughter, Tiffany, who was preparing for her wedding

by making bouquets of plastic flowers, a cost-saving measure.

"With my income, we were doing it," Cales said. "But without it" Her voice trailed off.

At Memphis' food pantries — most of which are run by faith-based groups and staffed by volunteers — the demand has never been greater. Any day of the week, families troop in for sacks loaded with an assortment of food, most of it nonperishable: beef ravioli, ramen noodles, pinto beans, canned carrots, peanut butter, chili.

The scenes are playing out nationwide as food shortages become a growing national problem. Feeding America, the country's largest network of emergency food providers, reported that its pantries, soup kitchens and shelters served 37 million Americans last year, a 46 percent jump from 2005.

In a recent national survey, nearly half the group's clients said they had to choose between paying for food and paying their heating or electricity bills. More than one-third of the people it served were children.

The growing demand comes amid a fundamental change in the way that nonprofit food banks operate. For years, regional food banks, the primary suppliers to pantries and kitchens, filled their stockpiles primarily with surplus food donated by giant food manufacturers.

"When I arrived at this food bank 20 years ago, the food that we had to distribute, we just sat here and waited for it to come in," Sanford said. "And there was a lot of it."

Class On Town's Immigration Fight Criticized

PHILADELPHIA (AP) — When David Lopez came to college in the big city, the immigration tensions in his small Pennsylvania hometown seemed a world away.

So he was surprised to find the discord had followed him 80 miles from Hazleton to Philadelphia. His community was being spotlighted in a Temple University class, "War in Hazleton: Main Street Meets the Global Village," just four years after it became ground zero in the national debate on illegal immigrants.

"It gets really intense in these some days," Lopez said of the course.

The class has drawn the ire of Hazleton Mayor Lou Barletta, who said he was never asked for any input or to address the students. Barletta, who blames an influx of illegal Hispanic immigrants for a deteriorating quality of life in the struggling former coal town, fears the class is unfairly portraying him as anti-immigrant and anti-Latino.

"I'm surprised and bewildered how a taxpayer-funded school could offer a course without interviewing one of the main principles that the course deals with," Barletta said this week. "There's no way that this course is not being slanted in one direction, which is unfortunate for the students, if that's the case."

Barletta championed a law that targeted landlords who rent to illegal immigrants and businesses that employ them. The law, one of many enacted by local leaders who thought the federal government wasn't doing enough to combat illegal immigration, was thrown out in court. The city is appealing.

Professor Lori Zett said the class provides context, history and background to help students understand why illegal immigrants come to the

U.S. It uses Barletta's law as a starting point to examine immigration policy, the global economy and Latin American culture.

Zett noted that courses are often taught without personal appearances from principles, who may be long dead or simply inaccessible, but acknowledges she should have contacted Barletta earlier. The two will meet at a forum next week.

"I just thought he wouldn't be interested, so actually we're all very excited that he is interested," Zett said. "I think he'll find when he comes on the 31st, most of my students will completely agree with him."

The course was proposed last year by Zett and Temple professor Frank Leib, whose family has strong roots in Hazleton. Leib said he hoped the course would include field trips to his hometown, where students could walk the streets, talk with people and interview the mayor. Zett, who has taught the course for two semesters, said field trips were nixed because of logistics and finances.

The class does get first-person perspectives from students like Lopez and Kayla Hartz, both 18-year-old freshmen from Hazleton. They describe the town of 30,000 as bitterly divided over immigration, with no room for shades of gray; both said the class has opened their eyes to issues never discussed at home.

But Hartz feels some legitimate complaints about immigrant-related problems in Hazleton — such as overcrowded schools — don't get much support from Zett or other students.

"People need to actually experience Hazleton before they point the finger," Hartz said.

Terry Halbert, who oversees Temple's core curriculum, said the course represents an effort to teach modern, relevant issues even as the subjects evolve.

"We're trying to find courses that are connected to ongoing controversies or issues that are topical," Halbert said. "I think we're trying to teach our students to keep pace with a complicated and constantly changing world."

Barletta, though, criticized the course's "War in Hazleton" title, saying it's "disrespectful" to military members. Zett agreed it was "a little aggressive" and said she might change it.

The mayor also objected to an early course outline describing Hazleton as a Balkanized community filled "with a fierce mutual distrust." That language is not in the current syllabus.



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