Symbols of Freedom

This message was preached on Sunday 3 July 2005 from the historic pulpit of the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel as “Symbols of Freedom” based on Romans 6:17-23.

Most anywhere you go in the world you will find symbols of freedom. The Alamo has stood as a symbol of freedom for Texans ... where an outnumbered group of Americans took their last stand in battle with the Mexican army of Santa Anna in 1836 in what is today San Antonio. In Israel, a Jewish symbol of freedom is a mountain called Masada ... just south of Jerusalem, alongside the Dead Sea ... where a group of 960 men, women and children defied the Roman government in 73 A.D. Today, in Afghanistan the symbol of freedom is hair. When the country was freed by American forces from Taliban rule many men shaved off their beards and women unveiled their heads for the first time in public. In Berlin the symbol of freedom is something that is gone— the Berlin wall (not being there anymore) is a symbol of freedom for the people that live there. The wall that divided the city for nearly 30-years is gone and its absence symbolizes freedom.

On this Independence Day Sunday, I would like to speak about American symbols of freedom, to include: the Liberty Bell, Old Glory, the Statue of Liberty, and the Bald Eagle.

I. The Bald Eagle
The bald eagle is one American symbol of freedom. For 6-years, the members of Congress had an intense dispute over what the national emblem should be. It wasn’t until 1789 that the bald eagle was finally chosen to represent the new nation. Benjamin Franklin thought the turkey would be a better symbol for our country ... which makes me wonder if we would be eating eagles on Thanksgiving Day if he had gotten his way. But more seriously, do you know how the bald eagle came into play? At one of the first battles of the Revolutionary War, early in the morning, the noise of the battle woke up the eagles. The eagles flew from their nests circling and crying out over the heads of the men that were fighting. “They are shrieking for Freedom,” said the patriots. Thus, the American bald eagle became our national emblem of freedom.

II. The Statue of Liberty
The Statue of Liberty is yet another symbol of American freedom. The Statue of Liberty was a gift of international friendship from the people of France to the people of the United States ... and is one of the most universal symbols of political freedom and democracy. The Statue of Liberty was dedicated on October 28, 1886 and was designated a National Monument on October 15, 1924. The construction of the statue began in France in 1875, and the original name for the statue was "Liberty Enlightening the World." The statue was finished in Paris in June of 1884, and was presented to America by the people of France July 4, 1884 ... then dismantled and shipped to United States in early 1885 in 350-pieces. President Grover Cleveland was the President that accepted the gift of the statue and he said this, "We will not forget that liberty here made her home; nor shall her chosen altar be neglected."

III. The Liberty Bell
In 1701, William Penn issued the Charter of Privileges, which many historians believe was being celebrated 50-years later with the ordering of what would become the Liberty Bell. In 1732, the State House of Pennsylvania (Independence Hall) was finished. This was colonial America's grandest public building ... and would be home to the Liberty Bell. At this time, however, the building had no bell. So, in 1749, the Assembly ordered, "That the Superintendents of the State-House, proceed, ... to carry up a building on the south-side of the said House to contain the

(Continued ... on page three)
President's Corner

PURPLE HEART DAY

The Purple Heart is the oldest United States military decoration. The forerunner was the Badge of Merit started on August 7, 1782 by George Washington to recognize meritorious service during the Revolutionary War. Since 1782 that award fell into desuetude until post WWI. Finally in 1932 the Purple Heart was established. It was to honor Army military personnel wounded in combat defending the United States of America. Initially, it was intended for living veterans but later, during WWII, to include those wounded or killed in action. It was also expanded to all branches of service. The awarding of this medal continued to change to include those persons wounded or killed while serving with friendly forces or as a result of action by a hostile force. Also, it was awarded to those killed as a result of an "international terrorist attack" against the United States. As war evolves so does the Purple Heart. It can also be awarded for severe brain injury suffered in defense of our country.

More than 1.5 million American men and women have been awarded the Purple Heart since 1932. Some notables awarded this metal were:
Douglas MacArthur,
George Patton,
Audie Murphy, and
John F. Kennedy.

The Purple Heart is prized by all who receive it. It is an egalitarian award. It is not political; and does not depend on any superior's favor or approval. Any man or woman who sheds blood or receives a qualifying injury while defending our nation receives the Purple Heart. It is only fitting to set aside August 7th as a day to honor those brave souls who received a Purple Heart on behalf of our nation.

Tony Stocker
Foundation President
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The Board welcomes input from members. If you have an idea or suggestion, please feel welcome to contact the appropriate Board person.

Scheduled Board Meetings in 2019:

Saturdays ... @ Foundation Office
14 September (9:00 a.m.)
23 November (9:00 a.m.)

Sunday ... @ the Chapel Sanctuary
22 December (1:00 p.m.)

If you would like a copy of the 2018 Annual Report, please secure one in the Fellowship Hall or call the Foundation Office at (952) 888-1525 and leave your name/mailing address that we may send you a copy of this impressive report.

General Plate Offering Envelopes

If you are blessed by this ministry 'beyond the walls' of the Chapel (i.e., Livestream, bi-monthly newsletter, CDs/DVDs), and would like pre-addressed envelopes to mail in your plate offerings, please call our Foundation office at 952/888-1525 and leave your name/mailing address that we may send them to you.
the staircase, with a suitable place thereon for hanging a bell." Shortly after the bell was delivered it was cracked, and was later repaired and hung in the tower built for it. On December 25, 1773 ... shortly after the Boston Tea Party ... the bell rang the news that the ship Polly was bringing "monopoly" tea, as it was called, into the port at Philadelphia. At this time the Assembly resolved that Captain Ayres of the Polly would neither be allowed to land nor bring his tea to the customhouse. In April of 1775, the bell rang to announce the Battle of Lexington and Concord. But, on July 4 1776, the bell did not ring for the Declaration of Independence. Although the Declaration is dated July 4, 1776, it was that day that the Declaration was sent to the printer. It was on July 8, 1776 that the Liberty Bell was rung to announce the first public reading of the Declaration ... and bells tolled throughout the city on that day. When it was feared that the city of Philadelphia was going to be taken by the British, the Bell was removed from the State-House and hidden in the basement of the Zion Reformed Church in Allentown, Pennsylvania ... until its return in June of 1778. The bell was not re-hung in the State-House until 1785. And then in February of 1846, the most famous crack in history occurred. The zig-zag fracture ... that is now in the Liberty Bell ... occurred while it was being rung for Washington's birthday.

IV. Old Glory
Our flag was first called Old Glory by a young sea captain who lived in Salem, Massachusetts. On his twenty-first birthday ... March 17, 1824 ... his mother and a group of Salem girls presented Capt. William Driver a beautiful flag. Driver was pleased with the gift.

He said, "I name her 'Old Glory.'" Then Old Glory accompanied the captain on his many voyages. Capt. Driver quit the sea in 1837. He settled in Nashville, Tennessee. On patriotic days he displayed Old Glory proudly from a rope extending from his house to a tree across the street. Shortly before his death, the old sea captain placed a small bundle into the arms of his daughter. He said to her, "Mary Jane, this is my ship flag, Old Glory. It has been my constant companion. I love it as a mother loves her child. Cherish it as I have cherished it."

As a schoolboy, one of Red Skelton's teachers explained the words and meaning of the Pledge of Allegiance to his class. Skelton later wrote down, and eventually recorded (January 14, 1969), his recollection of this lecture. Here is what he observed —

"I remember this one teacher. To me, he was the greatest teacher, a real sage of my time. He had such wisdom. We were all reciting the Pledge of Allegiance and he walked over. Mr. Lassell was his name ... He said: 'I've been listening to you boys and girls recite the Pledge of Allegiance all semester and it seems as though it is becoming monotonous to you. If I may, may I recite it and try to explain to you the meaning of each word:

I - Me; an individual; a committee of one.
pledge - Dedicate all of my worldly goods to give without self-pity.

allegiance - My love and my devotion.

to the Flag - Our standard; Old Glory; a symbol of Freedom; wherever she waves there is respect, because your loyalty has given her a dignity that shouts, Freedom is everybody's job.

of the United - That means that we have all come together.
States of America - Individual communities that have united into forty-eight great states. Forty-eight individual communities with pride and dignity and purpose. All divided with imaginary boundaries, yet united to a common purpose, and that is love for country.

and to the Republic - A state in which sovereign power is invested in representatives chosen by the people to govern. And government is the people; and it's from the people to the leaders, not from the leaders to the people.

for which it stands
one nation - Meaning, so blessed by God.
indivisible - Incapable of being divided.
with liberty - Which is Freedom; the right of power to live one's own life, without threats, fear, or some sort of retaliation.

and justice - The principle, or quality, of dealing fairly with others.

for all - Which means, boys and girls, it's as much your country as it is mine.

And now, boys and girls, let me hear you recite the Pledge of Allegiance:

I pledge allegiance to the Flag of the United States of America, and to the Republic, for which it stands; one nation, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all.

Since I was a small boy, two states have been added to our country, and two words have been added to the Pledge of Allegiance: Under God. Wouldn't it be a pity if someone said that is a prayer, and that would be eliminated from schools, too?"

But of all the symbols of freedom throughout the world, there is one

(Continued ... on page four)
that stands far above all the rest. Where all the other symbols of freedom are connected to a country or a race of people, there is one that is a symbol of freedom for all who live—and that is the Cross.

V. The Cross of Jesus Christ

The Cross is the symbol of freedom from the control of sin and death. It represents the ultimate sacrifice by God to free us for eternity. Look, again, at our scripture lesson—"But thanks be to God that, though you used to be slaves to sin, you wholeheartedly obeyed the form of teaching to which you were entrusted. You have been set free from sin and have become slaves to righteousness. I put this in human terms because you are weak in your natural selves. Just as you used to offer the parts of your body in slavery to impurity and to ever-increasing wickedness, so now offer them in slavery to righteousness leading to holiness. When you were slaves to sin, you were free from the control of righteousness. What benefit did you reap at that time from the things you are now ashamed of? Those things result in death! But now that you have been set free from sin and have become slaves to God, the benefit you reap leads to holiness, and the result is eternal life."

In 1 Peter 1:18-19, we read—"For you know that it was not with perishable things such as silver or gold that you were redeemed from the empty way of life handed down to you from your forefathers, but with the precious blood of Christ, a lamb without blemish or defect."

The word "redeemed" that both Peter and Paul use carries with it the idea of someone who has been sold into slavery being bought back off of the slave market. We have been redeemed! The price for our freedom was paid on a Cross, even though we were owned by the power of sin—we are no longer owned by the power of sin. God has freed us from that control, and now we are to be controlled by righteousness.

Paul knows that we’re human, so just in case we miss what he is saying, he says that he is going to put it in human terms, or he is going to explain it in a way that leaves no room for us to misunderstand. Look, again, beginning at verse 19: "Just as you used to offer the parts of your body in slavery to impurity and to ever-increasing wickedness, so now offer them in slavery to righteousness leading to holiness. When you were slaves to sin, you were free from the control of righteousness. What benefit did you reap at that time from the things you are now ashamed of? Those things result in death! But now that you have been set free from sin and have become slaves to God, the benefit you reap leads to holiness, and the result is eternal life."

In other words, with the same zeal and hunger that you used to try to attain the things that are against God, now that you have been freed from the power and control of sin, try to attain the things of righteousness. The things that we used to struggle to get, things that led to death got us nowhere; but now that we have been given eternal life by God we have a future, and it is a future in paradise, in the presence of God. We should put as much effort into living a life that glorifies God as we were putting into the life that didn’t glorify God.

We could not in and of ourselves bring about the change that redeemed us; but now that God has done that for us we should out of our gratitude for what the Lord has done put as much or more into attaining the right things, the holy things, as we did the wrong things and the things that lead to death.

The pay or wages for our sin ... what we deserve because we have sinned ... is death. We were slaves to sin which is the thing that brings eternal death; but now God has purchased us back from that slavery that we were in and now we have been given as a gift from God—eternal life... and we are to live life and not death.

On this Independence Day Sunday, hear what Paul is saying: You have been set free! You deserved death, but you have been given life!

My friend, if you have accepted Jesus as your Savior, then you are indeed free ... so don’t live like a slave. You are a servant of righteousness ... so don’t live like a slave of sin.

(Continued ... on page five)
(Continued ... from page four)

We as Americans have strong symbols of freedom that we hold to! Different parts of our country were once under the control of France, Spain, Mexico, and England; and if you asked any American if they would want to go back to that ... you better be running when you do it.

But there are so many Christians that daily go back to the slavery of sin. God did not pay the awful price of the life of Jesus for our freedom so that we could go back to a life of bondage in sin ... any more than men and women sacrificed their lives for our country's freedom so that we could go back to the bondage of a foreign government!

Rather – live, my friends, in the freedom that you have been given in Christ; because MORE than the Bald Eagle, or Old Glory, or the Liberty Bell, or the Statue of Liberty, the Cross is the ultimate symbol of freedom! It is the symbol of universal, everlasting, life changing freedom; and we should surely honor it with our actions ... even more than we honor the symbols of our country.

If you have not accepted Jesus as your personal Savior and Lord, and it is the desire of your heart, then pray with me this pray:

Dear Lord Jesus, I know that I am a sinner and need Your forgiveness. I believe that You died for my sins. I want to turn from my sins. I now invite You to come into my heart and life. I want to trust and follow You as Lord and Savior. In Jesus' name. Amen.

Serving God and Country,  
Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Beale, Jr.  
Senior Chaplain  
(612) 747-1059  
E-mail: KenBeale56A@msn.com  

David Barton Lecture Series —  
A Great Success

On Wed 15 May 2019, the Chapel Foundation hosted Spiritual Heritage Lectures present LIVE by historian David Barton at the Chapel. Hundreds of patriots gathered in the Chapel sanctuary for three 90-minute PowerPoint lectures – 10:00 a.m., 2:00 p.m. and 7:00 p.m. Many enjoyed the outdoor fellowship as well ... on a beautiful day in Minnesota. This event was FREE and made possible by the FSMCF Endowment Fund ... that will make such programs available in the future. The photos of the event (below) were taken by Heidi Reichow of our congregation.
Fundamentals of the Faith

The Apostles’ Creed is recited each Sunday at Fort Snelling Chapel during the 11:00 a.m. worship service. But did you know that the creed was not actually written by the apostles? Rather, it was called the Apostles’ Creed because it represented a summary of the apostles teachings as found in the New Testament. The first mention of the Apostles’ Creed dates back to about 390 A.D. in a letter from Ambrose - Bishop of Milan to Pope Siricius. The early church father Augustine, spoke of the Apostles’ Creed as a: 
“rule of faith both small and great; small in the number of words, but great in the importance of its ideas.”
(A Sermon to the Catechumens)

The creed was usually memorized rather than written and was recited by catechumens in preparation for their entry into the Christian church. By the early Middle Ages, the creed was used in baptismal rites and the daily prayers of the Western church (as distinct from the orthodox church of Byzantium).

The creed is Trinitarian in structure and defines core Christian beliefs about God the Father, Jesus Christ His Son, the Holy Spirit, salvation and eternal life.

Today, the creed not only unites Christians around the world in common belief, but is a living link with believers from the Early Church.

--- Submitted by Eva Zorn

I believe in God, the Father Almighty, maker of heaven and earth.

And in Jesus Christ, His only Son, our Lord, who was conceived by the Holy Spirit, born of the virgin Mary, suffered under Pontius Pilate, was crucified, died and was buried. He descended to the dead. The third day He rose again from the dead. He ascended into heaven and sits at the right hand of God the Father Almighty. From thence He will come to judge the living and the dead.

I believe in the Holy Spirit, the holy Christian Church, the communion of saints, The forgiveness of sins, the resurrection of the body, and the life everlasting. Amen.
Book Review

This is the second in a series of book reviews featuring the Korean War—sometimes referred to as the “Forgotten War”—as it was overshadowed by WW2 which preceded it and the Vietnam War which followed one decade later. The previous review featured an epic battle—The Chosin Reservoir Campaign—that took place between October and December 1950. This review continues our focus on the Korean War and the Battle of Chipyong-ni—a decisive battle that took place February 13-15, 1951 between American and French units of the U.S. 23rd Infantry Regiment and the Chinese People’s Volunteer Army around the village of Chipyong-ni. This campaign along with the Battle of Twin Tunnels and the Third Battle of Wonju (January-February 1951), marked a turning point in many ways for the entire Korean War.

In December 1950, Lt General Matthew Ridgeway, former commander of the 82nd Airborne Division in WW2 was put in charge of the Eighth Army in Korea by General Douglas MacArthur. At that time, the U.N. Forces were in retreat due to a surprise invasion of nearly 300,000 Chinese soldiers the previous November. Ridgeway realized that he needed to stop the Chinese and chose the small town of Chipyong-ni situated on a vital road hub with access to much of central Korea as the place in which to make a stand. He ordered the 23rd Infantry under the command of Colonel Paul Freeman, to hold the town so that the Eighth Army could carry out a counterattack before the Chinese forces had a chance to consolidate their forces. Arrayed against this one regiment of 4,500 soldiers, were several

High Tide in the Korean War: How an Outnumbered American Regiment Defeated the Chinese at the Battle of Chipyong-ni
by Leo Barron

Chinese divisions totaling nearly 25,000 men. The setting for this battle included bitter winter weather and challenging topography from which to mount a defense—considered by many to be one of the greatest regimental defense actions in military history. Against all odds, Freeman and his men were able to hold the village, stop the Chinese and enable the U.N. forces to take the initiative in the war.

The author Leo Barron, served two tours in Iraq as an infantry and intelligence officer with the 101st Airborne Division and currently teaches at the US Army Intelligence Center at Fort Huachuca, Arizona. He makes use of memoirs, accounts by survivors and veterans as well as unit reports, intelligence summaries, and other records to create a genuine and captivating account of a brutal battle that helped turn the tide in the Korean War. The book includes extensive notes, bibliography and a helpful index along with photos from the actual scenes of battle. Though Korea remains divided, we are forever grateful to the brave men who answered the call to duty and fought in this war which enabled South Korea to be the free and thriving country it is today. This book is highly recommended for anyone with an interest in U.S. military history and the Korean War in particular.

— Submitted by Eva Zorn
Chapel Picnic

I hope you can join us for the 19th Annual FSMCF picnic on Sunday 21 July (1:00 p.m.) The food is always great and the fellowship is even better.

It’s held at Veterans Park in Richfield which is very fitting since our motto is “where the veteran is remembered.”

There’s always plenty of good food and an opportunity to make a donation to New Life Family Services. Needed inc:

- All toys and equipment must be new — toys (newborn to 4T), baby monitors, potty chairs, bathtubs, infant carriers, pack-n-plays, car seats (convertible if possible), bouncy seats, highchairs, strollers
- Clothing may be new or very gently worn — maternity clothing, children’s clothing (newborn – 4T), receiving blankets, crib sheets & bedding (no bumpers)
- Other items — diapers (all sizes, including pull-ups), wipes, formula, gifts for Birth Mothers (journals, candles, coffee gift cards, etc.), gift cards to Wal-Mart, etc., books (1-4 yrs)

Don’t miss this opportunity to get together with fellow Christian’s in God’s great outdoors, rain or shine. We look forward to seeing you there.

Thank you to all those whose volunteered their time and efforts to make this year’s Chapel picnic a success.

— Mel Henschel, Chair Fellowship Committee

Social Media

livestream

If you are under the weather or out of town, you can still attend worship services at this site http://new.livestream.com/accounts/3709164. A link to this address can be found on the Chapel website www.fortsnellingmcf.org where you can download a pdf of the weekly worship bulletin and scripture insert.

Just click on that link and you will be able to watch LIVE or revisit previous services from the archive. Offerings can be achieved by clicking on the more link at the top of the page bringing you to a link Donate to Chapel Foundation.

Remember: We love to have you in-person at our services, but in the event that is not possible please join us via Livestream.

You may also ‘Like’ the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation on Facebook to view news of upcoming events.

If you have an e-mail address and are not currently receiving the mid-week ‘Chapel Chatter’ ... providing you with what you need to know about the coming Sunday at the Chapel, please send an e-mail to the Chapel Foundation info@fortsnellingmcf.org and request to be added to this Constant Contact distro list.

— Your Publicity Committee
Great Hymns of the Faith —  
"Be Thou My Vision"

This well-known Christian hymn is of Irish origin and based upon an Irish poem that was published sometime between the sixth and eighth centuries. It was translated from the Irish to English in 1905 by Mary Bryne, and put into poetic verse by Eleanor Hull in 1912. Since 1919, these words have been sung to a traditional Irish tune and became very popular with Christian congregations in Britain. The hymn came to the attention of editors in the U.S. following WW2, and has become a standard in most hymnals today. In this hymn, we are reminded of our special relationship with God through the use of first-person pronouns. God is “my vision” - “my best thought” - “my light” - “my Wisdom” - “my dwelling” - and “my heart.”

The Lord is “our vision” — but we must “fix our eyes upon Jesus, the author and perfecter of our faith…” (Hebrews 12:2). Jesus is the source of our strength, love, grace and mercy — but He must come first in our lives. Finally, we know that God is with us “by day or by night” and is all-sufficient to meet our needs regardless of what comes our way.

— Submitted by Eva Zorn

Be Thou my vision, O Lord of my heart;  
Naught be all else to me, save that Thou art—  
Thou my best thought, by day or by night,  
Waking or sleeping, Thy presence my light.

Be Thou my wisdom, and Thou my true word;  
I ever with Thee and Thou with me, Lord;  
Thou my great Father, I Thy true son;  
Thou in my dwelling, and I with Thee one.

Riches I heed not, nor man’s empty praise,  
Thou mine inheritance, now and always:  
Thou and Thou only, first in my heart,  
High King of heaven, my treasure Thou art.

“Slane” words and music by Byrne/Hull and Irish traditional melody  
Used by Permission. CCLI License # 2515762
Sermon Series on CDs

Our heritage of faith and freedom is largely forgotten today or so distorted as to be unrecognizable. Add to this, the recent defying of statuary to many of these Godly people. This sermon series closely examines their deeds and words; their character as was said of them during their lifetimes; and their personal love for Jesus Christ.

The cost is $10./ set if you pick up your set or $13./ set if you would like it mailed to you or someone else.

Let us join in proclaiming the truth ... for all to hear ... before it is too late!

A Few Are Still Available

If you have not already secured your LIMITED EDITION 50th Anniversary Commemorative Print of the Chapel, do so without delay! For a tax-deductible donation of $100 or more to our Endowment Fund, we will ship this print suitable for your framing.

Simply mail your check (payable to “FSMCF Endowment Fund”) to—Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation 9031 Penn Ave So Bloomington, MN 55431

What a wonderful opportunity to display the historic Chapel in your home or office.

— Tim Bray, Johnnie Johnson, Brad Nelson Endowment Trustees

CDs of our Organist —

Dr. Desi Klempay — performing on the Wooddale Church pipe organ — are available for purchase ($10 ea.) any Sunday in the Fellowship Hall of the Chapel.
"For since the creation of the world His invisible attributes, His eternal power and divine nature, have been clearly seen, being understood through what has been made, so that they are without excuse."  
(Revelation 1:20)

Many of us have fixed a broken something at one time or another using either C.A. ("Super-Glue") or a two-part epoxy. In minutes, we witness the capability of these modern adhesive chemicals. Biomimetics is the science of observing nature (God's incredible designs) and attempting to copy and synthesize and ultimately transform these designs into a marketable product. In a phrase, biomimetics is "nature inspiring technology." In the following article, let's investigate flatworm parasites—and their amazing use of natural adhesives.

1How do tiny flatworms called monogeneans testify to creation? They are parasites that live on the skin, fins, and gills of fish. They first take hold of the fish with hooks. But in order to feed off the fish, they glue their mouths onto the fish with superglue. This flatworm has two glands within its head which make two non-sticky components needed to form the glue. These components are extruded through tiny holes beside the mouth. Only when the two components come together do they form a glue, just like a two-part epoxy resin. This glue is extremely strong and adheres to wet, slimy surfaces, even under water. The glue is delivered in a non-sticky form so that it does not glue the flatworm's mouth shut before it comes in contact with the fish. The glue cures quickly, it is stable and durable, and it can be dissolved when the flatworm needs to leave.

When researchers discovered this lowly form of life making superglue, they marveled at its amazing properties. How did this little flatworm develop such marvelous glue? How did it learn to keep the two components separated? How did it develop the delivery tubes? How did it learn to use the glue to its advantage? How did the worm learn to dissolve the glue? How could evolutionists believe this all happened by accident and chance?

"To Him who alone doeth great wonders: for His mercy endureth forever."  
(Psalms 136:4)

— Submitted by: John Kruse

1 INSPRED EVIDENCE: Only One Reality
Julie Von Vett & Bruce Malone
Copyright © December 2011
www.searchforthetruth.net
Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation
This is a non-denominational Christian church founded in 1967. We invite you to join us for worship each Sunday at 11:00 a.m. at this historic Chapel.

The Fort Snelling Veterans Memorial Chapel is a unique Minnesota memorial — a splendid monument to the patriotism, the moral earnestness and the convictions of the people of this state — a shrine to commemorate those who have died for their country. Weekly Sunday worship is sponsored by the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation and is not subsidized by the state.

For Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation information call the Foundation Office at (952) 888-1525, or write to the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation 9031 Penn Ave S Bloomington, MN 55431

or e-mail to info@fortsnellingmcf.org or check our web site at www.fortsnellingmcf.org
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<td>14</td>
<td>5th Sunday after Pentecost</td>
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<td>11:00 a.m. Worship Service</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Sermon: &quot;Understanding &amp; Interrupting Biblical Texts&quot;</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Music: Heidi Satterberg, Vocal/Piano</td>
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<td>21</td>
<td>6th Sunday after Pentecost</td>
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<td>11:00 a.m. Worship Service</td>
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<td>Sermon: &quot;Judge Not&quot;</td>
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<td>Music: Tim Dahl, Vocal/Guitar</td>
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<td>1:00 p.m. Chapel Picnic</td>
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<td>28</td>
<td>7th Sunday after Pentecost</td>
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<td>11:00 a.m. <em>Worship Service</em></td>
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<td>Sermon: &quot;Disciplining the Christian Sinner&quot;</td>
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<td>Music: 4-Givin Quartet, Male Quartet</td>
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* Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation Staff
  Chaplain: Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Beale, Jr. - 612/747-1059
  Chaplain: Rev. Philip 'Buddy' A. Winn, Jr. - [deployed]
  Organist: Dr. Desiderius 'Desi' Klempay - 763/639-3326
  Accounting Specialist: Carol Nygaard - 952/888-1525
  Administrative Assistant: Bev Johnson - 952/888-1525
  Musical Guest Coordinator: Eva Zorn - 651/639-0366
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<th>Sun</th>
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<td>Chaplain: Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Beale, Jr. — E-mail: <a href="mailto:KenBeale56A@msn.com">KenBeale56A@msn.com</a></td>
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<td>Organist: Dr. Desiderius ‘Desi’ Klemay — E-mail: <a href="mailto:dklemay@yahoo.com">dklemay@yahoo.com</a></td>
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<td>Administrative Assistant: Beverly Johnson — E-mail: <a href="mailto:info@fortsnellingmcf.org">info@fortsnellingmcf.org</a></td>
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<td>Musical Guest Coordinator: Eva Zorn — E-mail: <a href="mailto:zorn@usfamily.net">zorn@usfamily.net</a></td>
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| 4 8th Sunday after Pentecost | 5     | 6     | 7 Purple Heart Day | 8     | 9     | 10 Chaplain K
| 11:00 a.m. Holy Communion |       |       |       | 6:30 p.m. Fellowship Comm Mtg. |       |       |
| Sermon: “Turn the Other Cheek” |       |       |       | 6:30 p.m. Fellowship Comm Mtg. |       |       |
| Music: Nancy Guertin, Vocal/Piano |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 11 9th Sunday after Pentecost | 12    | 13    | 14    | 15    | 16    | 17 Ken’s Personal
| 11:00 a.m. Worship Service |       |       |       | 6:30 p.m. Membership Comm Mtg. |       |       |
| Sermon: “Not Peace, But a Sword” |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Music: Scott & Robert Reeve, |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Trumpet Duet/Piano |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 18 10th Sunday after Pentecost: | 19    | 20    | 21    | 22    | 23    | 24
| 11:00 a.m. Worship Service |       |       |       | 6:30 p.m. Finance Comm Mtg. |       |       |
| Sermon: “Money: Root of All Evil” |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Music: Twin Cities Show Chorus, Sweet Adelines Women’s Chorus |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| 25 11th Sunday after Pentecost! | 26    | 27 Military Appreciation Day at State Fair | 28    | 29    | 30 D Day | 31
| 11:00 a.m. Worship Service |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Sermon: “Answered Prayer” |       |       |       |       |       |       |
| Music: Richard Hensold, Bagpipe |       |       |       |       |       |       |