America: At the Crossroad

God is the foundation of good government and national prosperity. Regardless of your religious belief or disbelief, any reasonable person must concede that America is at the crossroad. Violent crime plagues not only our inner cities, but our public schools. Following the tragic shootings at Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado, even the secular talk show hosts acknowledged that all is not well with America. Something must be done.

Some have postulated that we need more federal money to put extra police officers on the streets and metal detectors in the schools. Some say more guidance counselors addressing violence or laws prohibiting hate speech will remedy the rampant violence. Others argue that we need prayer in our public schools. The answer you reach will in part be influenced by the history you know.

America doesn’t need another program. Money won’t fix our problems. Articulate politicians will not save us. We need God in America again. There is a clear biblical and historical basis for this proposition.

When the nation of Israel was on the verge of entering the Promised Land, Moses knew their future hung in a delicate balance. In order to prepare his people to take the land, he instructed them in the laws of God. The book of Deuteronomy is essentially the second giving of the law or a rehearsing of the law. Except for a few people, those entering the Promised Land were not part of the exodus from Egypt. These people were not around when God gave the Ten Commandments to Moses. Moses therefore instructed this young nation in the laws of God.

In chapter 28 of the book of Deuteronomy, God gives the children of Israel a choice. This is the chapter of the blessings and the curses. The choice is clear. The nation can choose to obey God and reap His blessings, or disobey God and incur the inevitable curses.

There are two paths to choose. The first path is outlined in verses 1-14 and the second path is revealed in verses 15-68. The only difference in following one path as opposed to the other is how the nation corporately, and people individually, relate to God. If you accept God and follow His commands, then you will inevitably be blessed. On the contrary, if you reject God and His laws, you will reap the inevitable result of your choice. This is where America is today: at the crossroad.

The lessons of Deuteronomy 28 are clear. God has given us a choice. There are two paths we can follow. If we accept God and obey His commandments, then the blessings of verses 1-14 are the inevitable result. However, if we reject God and do not follow His commandments, then verses 15-68 describe our ultimate demise. Deuteronomy clearly outlines the biblical basis for the proposition that God is the foundation for good government and national prosperity.

Our early documents penned by our founding fathers also outline the historical basis for this same proposition. In 1776, the Declaration of Independence marked the beginning of our country’s independence. Thomas Jefferson indicated that the Declaration of Independence was “an expression of the American mind.” In relevant part, the Declaration states as follows:

“When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for

(Continued ... on page three)
Greetings to all members of the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation and friends.

I hope everyone is enjoying the pleasant summer weather; at times it seems like it will never get here fast enough. As much as we all complain about the long and cold winters in Minnesota the summers are very enjoyable.

As you may have heard my wife Connie and I have a large garden and have been busy keeping it weeded and watered. This year we planted a total of 70 tomato plants, in addition we have green peppers, cucumbers, and green beans. This all makes for a lot of work during the summer months but it is something we both enjoy doing. Most of our tomatoes are canned for consumption during the winter months, while the rest of our produce is eaten fresh or given away to friends and family.

It has been a few days now, but it’s worth mentioning that the Foundation’s Memorial Day Remembrance service was an experience to behold. It was a very pleasant day on the grounds of our beloved Chapel with slightly over 400 people in attendance.

Following a very inspirational message by Chaplain Ken, the ceremony continued outside where the Fort Snelling National Cemetery Rifle Squad fired their rifle volleys, the US flag was lowered to half-staff and Taps was played. Poppies were distributed to all in attendance for placement on the crosses in the Memorial Garden. It was a glorious tribute to our fallen heroes that everyone should be proud to be a part of.

On Sunday, 4 July the Foundation will celebrate Independence Day at the Chapel. Following the worship service, we will enjoy our annual ice cream social in the Fellowship Hall. You are invited to come and enjoy ice cream, strawberries, and cookies. Please plan to attend.

You will also want to mark Sunday, 1 August on your calendar. This is the day we will hold our Annual Chapel Picnic at Veterans Park in Richfield. As always there is a wonderful lunch planned; so plan on attending for an enjoyable afternoon of food and fellowship. Additional information will be forthcoming in our Sunday bulletins.

As members of the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation we should all feel extremely proud. The members who volunteer so much of their time and talents really make the Foundation special. From the weekly Sunday services to the special occasions we host, it is organized to the highest standards. Our staff consisting of Chaplain Ken, Ministry of Music Craig Tenneson, and Office Manager Leila Campbell all demonstrate and demand the highest level of performance by all to make sure the Foundation is kept in high regard.

On behalf of the Fort Snelling Memorial Foundation Executive Committee, I would like to thank the many committee chairs and

(Continued ... on page seven)
(Continued ... from page one)

one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the Power of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the Laws of Nature and of Nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

That to secure these rights, Governments are instituted among Men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.

That whenever any Form of Government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the Right of the People to alter or to abolish it, to institute new Government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness.... But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same Object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute Despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such Government, and to provide new Guards for their future security....

The first paragraph of the Declaration states that when in the course of human history it becomes necessary for a once unified people to dissolve their government, it is necessary to document the reasons which impel them to the separation. It was a bold step for our founding fathers to separate from their homeland in order to create a separate government with equal power and standing on earth as Great Britain. The founders wanted to make clear the reasons that caused this drastic step.

The second paragraph of the Declaration states the central proposition: "We hold these truths to be self-evident...." These truths are not debatable; they are self-evident. These truths predate government. No form of government can add to or take away from these truths. These truths cannot be modified. These truths are not up for vote or debate. They are self-evident and God-given. What are these truths?

These self-evident truths are that all men are created equal; they are endowed with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. The rights delineated are unalienable. Government cannot take them away and government cannot give them. The Supreme Court has no jurisdiction to vote on these rights. In other words, the Supreme Court and the other branches of government must protect these rights.

The Declaration answers the question about what is government; and why do we need government. Whenever we come together to form a social relationship, we create rules to govern our interaction. It doesn't matter what title we give these rules. The rules we make we call "government." Whether it is a republic, a democracy, a monarchy, or communism; it is still called "government." We assign tasks to one another and we outline our various rights. The Declaration clearly indicates that in order "to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed."

The sole purpose of government is to secure "these rights," namely the rights to equality; to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That is the purpose of government. When viewed properly, the historical basis for government is to secure certain God-given, unalienable rights. The role of government is, therefore, limited. Government is to be a protector of God-given rights, not an enemy.

However, "whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it...." It is, therefore, the right of the people "to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to affect their Safety and Happiness." However, when government evinces a pattern of abuses which inevitably pursue the same object to reduce the governed under absolute tyranny, then "it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security...." The Declaration is clear that rebellion against government should not occur for a simple mistake or an occasional misstep. However, when government, whatever its form, sets a course to no longer protect these God-given, unalienable rights, it is not only our right, but it is our "duty" to alter, or if necessary, to abolish it. This is the point in

(Continued ... on page five)
Special Patriotic/Veterans Events...

Sun, 4 July 10 — Independence Day — celebrating the 234th birthday of our nation ... culminating in an ice cream social.


Sun, 19 Sept 10 — POW/MIA Remembrance — remembering those who are prisoners of war and those missing in action.

Sun, 7 Nov 10 — Veterans Day Remembrance — recognizing U.S. veterans of all branches of the armed forces.

Sun, 5 Dec 10 — Pearl Harbor Remembrance — recognizing survivors ... with the tolling of the ship bell for those who have passed away since last year.

Mark your calendar with these dates ... and join us at 11:00 a.m.

Congratulations ... Chaplain Ken

CH(COL) Kenneth L. Beale, Jr.
is pleased to announce his graduation
and award of the Master of Strategic Studies
from the
U.S. Army War College Class of 2010
on July 23, 2010 at 9:00 am
at Carlisle Barracks, Pennsylvania

After two demanding years of military distance education, Chaplain Ken is graduating from the U.S. Army War College.

Annual Ice Cream Social

On Sunday 4 July, we will have our Independence Day Ice Cream Social. Join us for this celebration ... following our 11:00 a.m. worship service ... in the Fellowship Hall for ice cream and strawberries ... and coffee, tea or punch. Our entertainment will be the Reuben Ristrom Jazz Trio.

10th Annual Chapel Picnic

Following the worship service on Sunday 1 August all are welcome to attend our Tenth Annual Chapel Picnic at the Veterans Memorial Park Picnic Shelter in Richfield (one block south of the Cross-town on Portland Ave).
The dress is CASUAL. The catered meal will be served from 1 - 2:00 p.m. — but stay and relax till 3:00 p.m.

Price of tickets is the same as last year: $12.00 for adults, $6.00 for children ages 8 and under.

Tickets are on sale in the Fellowship Hall from 27 June until 25 July.

Bring your lawn chair, sit back and relax. Invite your friends!
history at which our early leaders found themselves. The American Revolution must not be considered a one-time forgotten event. Revolution may be necessary at any given point in history whenever government no longer protects our God-given, unalienable rights.

The purpose of government is to preserve life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. There is no question that our early founders presupposed our country was to be based upon Jesus Christ and Judeo-Christian principles of morality and virtue.

The United States Supreme Court in 1872 in the case of The Church of the Holy Trinity vs the United States stated on three separate occasions that "this is a Christian nation," "we are a Christian people," and "this is a Christian nation."

George Washington, our first President of the United States, stated: "Reason and experience both forbid us to expect that national morality can prevail in the exclusion of religious principle."

John Quincy Adams, the sixth United States President, stated that the "highest glory of the American Revolution was this: it connected in one indissoluble bond, the principles of civil government with the principles of Christianity."

John Adams, our first Vice President and second President, hit the nail on the head when he stated: "We have no government armed with power capable of contending with human passions unbridled by morality and religion. Avarice, ambition, revenge, or gallantry, would break the strongest cords of our

Constitution as a whale goes through a net. Our Constitution was made only for a moral and religious people. It is wholly inadequate to the government of any other."

The founders presupposed that we, the governed, would have self-restraint. Unbridled human passion results in destruction and chaos. Our passions must be restrained. These passions will be restrained either internally or externally. The founders presupposed that our passions would be self-restrained. We have an internal restraint based upon Jesus Christ and Judeo-Christian morality and virtue. In the absence of this self-restraint, the only other alternative is external restraint. If we are not self-restrained, then the government must restrain us.

Our constitutional republic was designed as a limited form of government with very little external restraints on the people. Few restraints were necessary, because the founders presupposed self-restraint. If we are not self-restrained, then the liberties acknowledged and protected by our Constitution will result in chaos. That is why it is so easy in this country for a terrorist to cause destruction.

On July 21, 1789, the First Continental Congress adopted the Northwest Ordinance that was originally drafted by Thomas Jefferson and enacted by Congress under the Articles of Confederation on July 13, 1787. The Ordinance states: "Religion, morality and knowledge, being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall be forever encouraged."

Since religion and morality were necessary to good government, the means of inculcating these values were through public schools. There was no thought of "separation of church and state" between religion and the public schools at the time of the First Continental Congress. Indeed, public schools were considered the vehicle through which religion and morality would be taught to our new generation.

Dr. Benjamin Rush, one of the signers of the Declaration, stated the following in A Defense of the Use of the Bible in Schools: "The only means of establishing and perpetrating our republican forms of government...is the universal education of our youth in the principles of Christianity by the means of the Bible."

The first compulsory school law was entitled, "The Old Deluder Satan Act." Drafted in 1647, the law stated that because "one chief project of that old deluder, Satan, [is] to keep men from the knowledge of the Scriptures," public schools were necessary to teach people to read.

Harvard was the first college in America. Founded in 1636, the official Harvard motto was, "For Christ and the Church." Harvard, Princeton, Yale, William and Mary, Rutgers and Columbia are just a few of the well known universities that had Christian origins. Of the one hundred twenty-six original colleges in America, one hundred twenty-three were based on Christian principles.

Benjamin Harris's school textbook, The New England Primer, was one of the most influential school textbooks in the history of
Getting to Know You …

The Fort Snelling Chapel has captivated many of us. Countless people throughout the years have attended services and sung hymns within her walls, accompanied by the music of the pipe organ. Besides a handful, however, few have had the privilege to actually play the organ, much less take lessons on it – except for a remarkable eighteen-year-old named Charles Woehrle (pronounced Worry).

Back in 1934 when Fort Snelling was a residential post, Charles was a private living in the infantry barracks. “This was my first breakthrough into adulthood,” he told me. Born near the town of Nashua, Iowa, his acquaintance-ship with charming chapels began when he and his twin brother were baptized in the “Little Brown Church in the Vale” ... made famous by William Pitts in 1857 when he penned the song “The Church in the Wildwood.”

There’s a church in the valley by the wildwood,
No lovelier spot in the dale;
No place is so dear to my childhood
As the little brown church in the vale.

“I was attracted to the [Fort Snelling] Chapel and intrigued by the pipe organ,” said Charles. (It was the Baldwin organ then, not the current Kimball). He had signed up for a year with the military, which was what many young men did during the Depression to earn money for college. A likeable kid, Charles quickly became “a kind of mascot” to the older men in his company; and they took him under their wing.

Yet his frequent visits to the Chapel provided Charles with something the men couldn’t provide – a sense of home.

Growing up Methodist, Charles knew many of the traditional hymns and played them on the piano in Pine City, MN where the family lived and attended church. “Those hymns got me into music,” he said.

Charles began tinkering on the piano as a child when he discovered his older sister’s piano-instruction books and tried hard to figure them out. Then at age twelve, his elder brother gave him a Christmas gift of five dollars for five piano lessons. Now, a kindly thirty-something organist at the Chapel named Elizabeth Pratt offered private lessons to Private Woehrle at no charge, simply because he asked.

Within a year, Charles would be playing that same organ at his brother’s wedding; right here at the Fort Snelling Chapel.

When WWII broke out, Charles, now working for the Great Northern Railroad in his first job out of college, joined up. This time he chose the ranks of the flyboys as a bombardier 2nd Lieutenant aboard a B-17 bound for the Midlands of England. Between missions, he once visited the magnificent Westminster Abbey in London. Although a church service was in progress, the inquisitive lieutenant couldn’t resist the urge to explore the organ loft.

Within moments, Charles came face to face with a kindly, yet dignified if not astonished organist who remarked dryly, “Apparently you are interested in the organ.” Charles nodded, and the man invited him to wait until after the service when he graciously rewarded our handsome American with a rare and wonderful private pipe organ concert, which Charles recalls, was “thrilling to hear.”

(Continued ... on page eight)
American education. It was first printed in 1690 and was continually used from then until 1900—a span of two hundred and ten years. Since there were no grade levels at the time of our founding fathers, the following test would be equivalent to the first grade. See how well you score.
- What offices does Christ execute as our Redeemer?
- How does Christ execute the office of a prophet?
- How does Christ execute the office of a priest?
- How does Christ execute the office of a king?
- Which is the fifth commandment?
- What is required in the fifth commandment?
- What is forbidden in the fifth commandment?
- What is the reason annexed in the fifth commandment?
- Bonus question—What are the benefits which in this life do accompany or flow from justification, adoption and sanctification?

Remember the above test was universally distributed in all schools. Today, how would our public school students score on this test? Though I won’t ask you; ask yourself how well you scored.

Noah Webster graduated from Yale University. He was an expert in grammar and mastered twenty-eight languages. Though he authored many school textbooks, his most famous one was produced in 1828, known as the *American Dictionary of the English Language*. In less than two decades, approximately twenty-four million copies of his dictionaries had been sold. Noah Webster was clearly a Christian as evidenced by his personal testimony contained in the 1854 edition of the dictionary. Noah Webster believed that Christianity was central to education and government: "The Christian religion is the most important and one of the first things in which all children under a free government, ought to be instructed. No truth is more evident to my mind than that the Christian religion must be the basis of any government intended to secure the rights and privileges of a free people."

Clearly there is a biblical and historical base for the proposition that God is the foundation of good government and national prosperity. This proposition is presupposed in Deuteronomy chapter 28. It is also presupposed in America’s founding documents. *The Declaration of Independence* is probably the best historical document that outlines the purpose and place of government and religion. Government’s role is to protect and preserve certain God-given, unalienable, self-evident rights. Government will self destruct, if the governed are no longer self-restrained by Judeo-Christian morality and virtue.

My friends: America is at the crossroad. Our government must be changed, or if necessary abolished ... if it no longer protects these liberties.

Serving God and Country,
Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Beale, Jr.,
Chaplain
(612) 747-1059
E-mail: kenneth.beale@us.army.mil

This article is a sermon preached by Chaplain Ken on 2 July 06 from the pulpit of the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel. A DVD of this message is available to order ... along with over two-hundred other messages available for purchase.

What Greater Sacrifice...

On Memorial Day each year... We gather like before... And pay our deep respects... To those who fought in war.

It’s the least that we can do... Though we wish we could do more... For our comrades who rest here... And were casualties of war.

We veterans share the pain... With all those gathered here... And honor with humility... These words so very clear!

“No Greater Sacrifice”... Our Savor said to us... “Then to give your life for another”... And your soul to God you trust.

That’s as true today... As it was so long ago... And the reason we’re all here... For we want to thank them so!

“Freedom is not free”... And it’s often said a lot... And here before your eyes... Lies the proof on all these plots!

Bob Beskar, 4-19-2010
Vietnam War Veteran
(Continued ... from page six)

On his sixth mission with the Eighth Air Force, the target was the German submarine pens off the coast of Brittany. Just after dropping his bombs, enemy “flak” struck the plane and set it ablaze. Although Charles managed to bail out, his parachute failed to open immediately and he continued to free-fall until at last the chute popped with a jerk so violent it broke his jaw and dislocated his shoulder. He splashed down in the Bay of Biscay.

A French fisherman picked him out of the water and took him to his home. Yet the Nazis, who had also watched Charles' descent, tracked him down, put him in an ancient dungeon in Vannes, France where he endured “heavy duty” interrogation by the Gestapo, and finally, after crossing Germany by train, Charles landed in Stalag Luft III Prison Camp featured in the movie, The Great Escape, for the better part of two years.

A couple of outstanding aspects of the camp were the absence of heat in the winter and a broken-down piano. With cigarettes as barter, Charles traded with his German guards for a tuning wrench, and “Voilà!” the piano lived again.

When a copy of Handel’s “Messiah” arrived from Geneva one day, Charles and his fellow prisoners spent weeks transcribing the four-part score — even the staff, notes and articulation — for seventy-six men who eventually sang the piece (after tryouts) for the rest of the camp, including six Germans who demanded reserved seats, accompanied, in part, by Charles on the piano. To keep his fingers nimble during the performance, the guards brought him warm water to soak them.

After the declared Allied victory, Charles arrived in Paris (he would supply valuable information for the Nuremberg trials) in time for the Victory Mass taking place at Notre Dame Cathedral. The French tricolor flew high above as everyone sang “La Marseillaise” with tears and jubilation.

A cadre of caparisoned horses and warriors in gold epaulettes and gleaming brass led the public throng to the cathedral where a succession of soldiers crossed swords over the entrance and all proceeded through, following the clergy. Once again, Charles couldn't sit still; the intrigue of the organ drew him up the spiral staircase (reminiscent of the Hunchback of Notre Dame) to the ancient metal door at the top and a French monk who answered it saying, “Sir, what can I do for you?”

“I've just come from prison camp and I wanted to see the mighty organ,” Charles replied.

“So have I just come from prison,” said the monk as he scooped Charles up in his arms. “I will find a place for you.”

Of the mass Charles remembers, “Well, it was just something to see and hear. With everyone singing the ‘Marseilles’ and those massive throbbing pipes at full organ — that medieval edifice just shook!”

Now it's 2010; Charles will turn ninety-four this year. He's had a remarkable life — married to a “wonderful woman” for sixty-one years, worked in Hollywood as a filmmaker and known many people including the actor Clark Gable whom Charles recalls as a “thoughtful man.”

Remarkably, he's had nary a health problem and his mind is as keen and inquisitive as any eighteen-year-old's. He still plays piano and still attends the Fort Snelling Chapel where he “feels very much at home.” And, of course, we know why.

I wonder Charles; would you play the second stanza of “Church in the Wildwood” on the Kimball organ? We, like you, appreciate charming chapels, traditional hymns and intriguing pipe organs. They're just about as remarkable as you.

Submitted by: Barbara Sommerville
The Dead Sea Scrolls ... Words that Changed the World

Through October 15th of this year the Science Museum of MN in St. Paul is exhibiting a sample of three sets of Hebrew Scriptures that were found along the western side of the Dead Sea in an area known as Khirbet Qumran.

Currently on display are fragments that are of the earliest known texts of the Hebrew testament dating back 2,000 years. Each of three sets of documents is being rotated so that no set will be on display for more than ninety days. The artifacts are in temperature, light and humidity controlled climate, and computer controlled not only to the museum staff, but back to the depository of the scrolls at the Shrine of the Book in the Israel Museum at Jerusalem. Each set is returned when viewed and a new set put on display for about ninety days.

The exhibit also delves into the Jewish history of the time period the scrolls were written. The Dead Sea Scrolls are ancient Hebrew, Aramaic and Greek manuscripts dating back from the third century BCE to 70 BC.

The area of discovery for these scrolls was about eighteen miles east of Jerusalem, and most of the tours people take to Israel today travel out into the area to show them the archaeological dig site. The tour guides explain that the first scroll was found by a teenage Shepard boy while tending to his flock in the area. Supposedly he happened to throw a stone into one of the caves and heard a clay jar crack and break. When he followed up the sound caused by the rock in the cave he discovered a broken jar. There was a small scroll on the floor of the cave. He took the scroll to his superior and inquired as to what he had found. Not knowing what the item was that person then took the scroll to another superior with the explanation that other parchments may also be found in that cave. Thus, the adventures of searching the caves of the Khirbet Qumran area began in 1947.

Since then, archaeologists have pieced together more than 1,000,000 scroll fragments into 931 documents using such new methods as the DNA of the animal skin parchments to match the pieces, and ultra violet lighting to make the scrolls more readable.

Over time, upon further investigation into the first cave, the total came to eleven scriptural books and twenty-three non-scriptural items discovered. Initially in the first cave four items were discovered and eventually two were sold through and ad in the business news American newspaper, The Wall Street Journal. This lead to a further search to other caves in the area and over time many more writings were found in ten additional caves along the Dead Sea until the completion of the project in 1956. All the scrolls in existence were then made public on October 29, 1991 in a decision by the Israel Antiquities Authority after much academic and political controversy that would make a great movie thriller. It would involve academic, religious and political balancing between the Israeli and Jordanian governments as some of the documents were discovered in Jordanian territory, as well as Israel.

When you enter the exhibit you will be handed a recording device that tells the story of the Dead Sea Scrolls as you pass each exhibit. Just press the number on the player that appears on the exhibit. You will be given a short introduction by a staff person and then will proceed into the display area. The actual scrolls are in the last viewing area. The time to view the exhibit will be at least two hours and you cannot leave the area and come back in again, so it is important not to drink too much liquid before you enter the area.

You will see on display is a collection of important writings which include: biblical manuscripts; commentary and rules for community life; and details of religious rituals that are presented through artifacts, pictures and placards.

Also on display are many artifacts from the Qumran ruin. They include pottery of ceramic vessels that were used by the inhabitants in their daily life. This includes large cylindrical jars known as "scroll jars" that housed the scrolls. Similar scroll jars were also found at Jericho and Masada. Stone vessels are also on exhibit such as mugs and jars.

The excavations of Qumran also found over 1,250 coins and some of these are on display. There is a Hasmonean Dynasty coin going back to 134 BCE minted in Jerusalem. A Herodian coin going back to 37 BCE and a Pontius Pilate coin dated back to 29CE. There are also Jewish war coins from 66 to 70 CE and many other common coins going back to the 126/125 era.

(Continued ... on page eleven)
Benevolent Giving …

You can take the man out of the military, but you can’t take the military out of the man. Once you have served in the military, you have a certain bond with others who have served. This is true with an organization called Veterans on the Lake Resort (Resort), in Ely, MN, a 501 c(3) non-profit organization. The mission of this organization is to provide a barrier free setting for a memorable outdoor recreational experience for disabled veterans, veterans, their families, friends and supporters. The program is designed “with the veteran in mind” to recognize what they have contributed and sacrificed for our nation.

The Resort was opened in 1982 and has served thousands of veterans and their families. This Resort is open to the public but veterans and their families have first priority. The public can reserve a cabin 7 days in advance.

Donn Steffenson, a Navy veteran and an active member of the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation (FSMCF) is a regular volunteer at the Resort and the Minnesota Veterans Home - Minneapolis. Donn started escorting residents of the Veterans Home to the Resort approximately five years ago. At that time, he learned that the Resort had a great need in volunteer labor to get the Resort ready for opening each season. Donn decided to join other veterans and provide volunteer help to prepare the Resort for each new season.

This year, I decided to go up to the Resort with my father Gene Hoy, an Army veteran from the Korean War, to witness first-hand the preparation of the Resort. Upon arrival, I met Gene Jarman, a retired Master Chief of the Navy who volunteers to be the director of projects. He showed us the cabin that dad and I were to stay in. The cabin was handicap accessible in the entry, bathroom and bedrooms. The cabin was furnished with a TV and all the accessories needed for the kitchen. It was a very comfortable setting.

Later that day and I met approximately 22 veteran volunteers and civilians; most were retired Navy; one Marine and 3 civilians. The bond among these volunteers was strong. The discussions included talking about old war stories and the upcoming week of repairs to approximately 25 cabins and the grounds.

The next morning after a great breakfast, we all met in the dining room of the main lodge, waiting for our marching orders from the Resort Director, Dan Hill. Dan shared a long list of things that had to be accomplished in one week such as: replace the carpet in the main lodge, install the boat docks, launch all the pontoons, reupholster the pontoon seats, cut down trees and bushes that had fallen during the winter, fix rotted wood and paint cabins and run electricity out to the main dock. This was an amazing task list for a group of volunteers that for the most part were over 60 years of age. Dan gave a short briefing and said “Let’s get busy!” and all the volunteers went to their work areas.

After the volunteers left the dining room to get to work, I had a chance to sit down with Dan obtain a little background about him and the Resort. Dan is a retired Chief Petty Officer and had served as a chef. He was a past post commander of the Disabled American Veterans (DAV) and had owned his own bar and restaurant. He was a Board of Directors member of the of the Resort when he was offered the position of Director/Manager of the Resort in 2009. He accepted the position and began to make great changes to improve the operation of the Resort. He wants to ensure that veterans, their families and supporters of the military have a resort to come to for relaxation and to enjoy the wonderful Minnesota outdoors.

(Continued … on page eleven)
(Continued ... from page ten)

Dan gave me a tour of the Resort; to include the camping and cabin areas, the dock area, swimming area, horseshoe and volley ball area, the sauna and the fish cleaning building. You could see the pride on his face that he was offered the Director position. As we toured the Resort, we observed all the volunteers in action doing their part to get the Resort ready for opening day on 1 May. Dan also stated that "the resort could not open on time if it were not for Donn Steffenson and all the volunteers." Dan has a staff of approximately 6 full time employees and lots of volunteers.

My father and I were amazed by the enthusiasm of the volunteers and the staff. It is the military in the man that creates this atmosphere. A benevolence request was submitted for the Veterans on the Lake Resort and the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation Board of Directors approved a $500 gift. I presented the $500 benevolence gift to Dan Hill on the first day meeting in the dining hall.

I would like to thank Dan Hill, Donn Steffenson, Gene Jarnagin, the staff and all the volunteers for all they do for the veterans, their families and our country. This experience was an eye opening event. If you would like to donate, please call 1-800-777-7538 or write Veterans on the Lake Resort, 161 Fernberg Road, Ely, MN 55731, or e-mail them at vetlake@frontiernet.net

— Pat Hoy, Chair
Benevolence Committee

This congregation tithes (10%) from its plate offerings. If you know of an organization/ministry ... that is in keeping with our purpose ... please feel free to secure an application to submit for financial support in 2010. Simply call the Foundation Office at 612/970-7866 ... and provide a name and mailing address.

(Continued ... from page nine)

A number of organic materials are on display and consist of textiles, basketry and cordage, wood, fruits and seeds, leather and scroll fasteners. An interesting item are phylactery cases; which were small square boxes that were worn on the head or arm, which served as a sign to remind people that the Lord had brought the children of Israel out of Egypt. Inside the box was a small parchment of a biblical passage.

According to Mr. Mike Day, Senior Vice President for Museum Enterprises, "The scrolls are real spiritual and archaeological treasures that rarely leave Israel. Seeing them here in St. Paul and learning the science behind their discovery, analysis and conservation will be a once-in-a-time opportunity for Science Museum visitors."

Submitted by: Newell Chester

Photos: On Sunday 30 May 2010 over 400 people attended a Memorial Day Remembrance at Fort Snelling Veterans Memorial Chapel. The day was highlighted by visitation to a Memorial Garden of 281 white crosses in remembrance of those military men and women who made the ultimate sacrifice in support of our current war against terrorism ... from the state of Minnesota and the neighboring states of Iowa, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wisconsin. Additionally, wreaths were placed ... by members of the Patriot Guard ... at 11 (8 ft) white crosses representing our nation's wars and KIAs. Honors were rendered by the Ft. Snelling National Cemetery Memorial Rifle Squad.
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 (612) 970-7866, or write to the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation 1 Federal Drive Fort Snelling, MN 55111- 4027

or e-mail to info@fortsnellingmcf.org

or check our web site at www.fortsnellingmcf.org

Ft. Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation Staff

Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Beale, Jr., Chaplain
Craig Tennison, Minister of Music
Leila Campbell, Office Manager
Ruth Fardig, Minister of Music Emeritus

The Snelling Spirit Staff:

The Snelling Spirit is a bimonthly publication of the Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation. We welcome your input, your letters and your suggestions.

Feature Contributors:
Rev. Dr. Kenneth Beale, Jr.
Bob Bernloehr
Newell Chester
Karen Hodge
Pat Hoy
Kay Schoen
Barbara Sommerville
Craig Tennison

Photographer:
Leland Granberg
Becky Van Meter
Layout/Design/Printing:
Leila Campbell
### Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation Staff

Chaplain: Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Beale, Jr. — Phone: 612/747-1059 — E-mail: kenneth.beale@us.army.mil  
Minister of Music: Craig Tennison — Phone: 612/729-7990  
Office Manager: Leila Campbell — Phone: 612/970-7866 — E-mail: info@fortsnellingmcf.org  
Website: [www.fortsnellingmcf.org](http://www.fortsnellingmcf.org) — Fax: 612/970-7867 — Dial-a-Devotional: 612/970-7866, ext. #2

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **6th Sunday after Pentecost**<br>**Independence Day**<br>11:00 a.m. Worship Service<br>Sermon: "If My People..."
Music: Rueben Ristrom<br>Dixieland Jazz Trio | 10th Anniversary of Chaplain Ken serving as Pastor to the Foundation |      |      | 10   | 11   |
|      | 11   | 12   | 13   | 14   | 15   | 16   |
| **7th Sunday after Pentecost**<br>11:00 a.m. Worship Service<br>Sermon: "The Only Name"
Music: Harmony Three |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|      | 18   | 19   | 20   | 21   | 22   | 23   |
| **8th Sunday after Pentecost**<br>11:00 a.m. Worship Service<br>Guest: CH (COL) Steve Dyess
Music: The Accordion Quartet |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|      | 25   | 26   | 27   | 28   | 29   | 30   |
| **9th Sunday after Pentecost**<br>11:00 a.m. Worship Service<br>Guest: CH (LTC) John Morris
Music: Congregational Hymn Sing |      |      |      |      |      | 31   |
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sun</th>
<th>Mon</th>
<th>Tue</th>
<th>Wed</th>
<th>Thu</th>
<th>Fri</th>
<th>Sat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| 10th Sunday after Pentecost | 11:00 a.m. **Worship Service**  
    Sermon: "Our Role in Relation to Our Nation's Leadership"  
    Music: Beth Cummins-Postigo, Vocalist |  
    ▲ 1-3:00 p.m.  
    Annual Chapel Picnic |     |     |     |     |
| 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  |
| 11th Sunday after Pentecost | 11:00 a.m. **Worship Service**  
    Sermon: "Jesus and Politics"  
    Music: North Suburban Chorus |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  |
| 12th Sunday after Pentecost | 11:00 a.m. **Worship Service**  
    Sermon: "What Does the Bible Say About Economics?"  
    Music: Sent Forth Quartet |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  |
| 13th Sunday after Pentecost | 11:00 a.m. **Worship Service**  
    Sermon: "What Does the Bible Say About Immigration?"  
    Music: Nancy Guerin, Vocalist  
    Joe Sanchelli, Harmonica |     |     |     |     |     |     |
| 29  | 30  | 31  |     |     |     |     |
| 14th Sunday after Pentecost | 11:00 a.m. **Worship Service**  
    Sermon: "How Would Jesus Vote?"  
    Music: Zurah Shrine Chanters |     |     |     |     |     |     |

Fort Snelling Memorial Chapel Foundation Staff
Chaplain: Rev. Dr. Kenneth L. Beale, Jr. — Phone: 612/747-1059 —  
E-mail: kenneth.beale@us.army.mil
Minister of Music: Craig Tenaisn — Phone: 612/729-7990
Office Manager: Leila Campbell — Phone: 612/976-7866 — E-mail: info@fortsnellingmcf.org
Website: www.fortsnellingmcf.org — Fax: 612/970-7867 — Dial-a-Devotional: 612/970-7866, ext. # 2