



Concordia News

July 2015



Volume 10

A newsletter for members, families, and friends of
Concordia Lutheran Church and Concordia Cemetery Association

Number 7

This is the belated Francis Cardinal George's Easter 2013 newsletter article to which I referred in last month's newsletter. It is a wonderful summation of what it means to be a Christian in light of the rapidly growing phenomenon which I described and responded to in last month's newsletter:

Pastor Bruce



From "*Catholic New World*" - Newspaper for the Archdiocese of Chicago

It's somewhat fashionable these days to describe oneself as "spiritual but not religious." This is supposed to mean that one is open to an experience beyond the commercial or the political but not tied to "institutional" religion. One claims an experience of transcendence that is bound by no one else's rules.

People can always make claims to any kind of experience. The question is always: Who cares? Why should anyone care where someone else gets a spiritual high? Because no one really cares, the claim to be spiritual but not religious is always safe. It's never a threat and can be dismissed quite easily. The claim to be religious is different. It is a claim that God himself has taken the initiative to reveal himself to us and tell us who he is and who we are. Religion binds us to God according to his will, not ours, in a community of faith that he has brought into existence. Being religious can therefore be threatening.

Being religious as a Christian starts with the belief that Jesus Christ is risen from the dead. Faith in Christ's resurrection is central to Christian religion. Jesus is not just someone's personal idea. He really exists in a real body, now transformed by conquering death itself. Those who are "spiritual" often deny Christ's resurrection as a physical event, something that makes its own demands when you bump into it. They prefer a Christ who is safely an idea in their minds, made in their image and likeness. By contrast, the risen Christ, the real Christ, breaks into our experience and personally seeks those he calls to be religious, to believe what God has done for us, much to our surprise.

Meeting the risen Christ spiritually therefore depends upon believing in him religiously. We are given the gift of faith in the sacrament of Baptism, in which we are configured to the risen Christ. Faith perdures, even when there's not a lot of spiritual tingle in our lives! "Lord, I believe; help my unbelief," is the cry of a religious person who asks Christ to take him beyond his own spiritual experience into a new world where bodies as well as minds share in God's grace. Faith takes seriously everything that comes from God. The faith-filled person is sure of God and distrustful of himself. Unlike faith in God, experience is often wrong in religious matters.

Our personal faith needs communitarian buttressing, lest it degenerate into an individual spirituality. One solid and sure means of corroborating our personal faith is to check it against the faith of the church, the community founded by Christ upon the apostles. One way to make that check is to go to Peter, the apostle Jesus called to be a rock. Peter and his successors confirm our faith and keep us on the path of true religion.

The church has a new successor of Peter, a recently elected Bishop of Rome who has chosen to call himself "Francis." St. Francis was called by Christ to renew and rebuild the church, and he checked every move he made with the pope and his advisors. Pope Francis now takes up Peter's ministry in the universal church. He will confirm our faith and keep us tied to God's loving plan for our salvation.

As we celebrate Christ's resurrection from the dead and renew the faith professed for us at our baptism, let us also say a prayer for Pope Francis. His is the faith of the apostles and of the saints of all the ages, the faith that conforms our minds and hearts to the mind and heart of Jesus Christ, who is "the same yesterday, today and forever." May the risen Christ bless you with a happy Easter!

COFFEE AT 9 A.M. ~ WORSHIP AT 10 A.M. ~ EVERY SUNDAY



Concordia Ladies

No meeting in July



Coffee and Cookie Servers



- July 5 Mavis Wang
- July 12 Sylvia Teigen
- July 19 Barb Grover
- July 26 Orpha Hoelstad
- August 2 Delores Hagene
- August 9 Becky Jegtvig
- August 16 Polly Hanson
- August 23 Sylvia Teigen
- August 30 Doris Kassenborg

From the Moorhead Daily News July 22, 1939 Confirmation Sunday



Confirmation services will be held for a class of six girls at Concordia church Sunday at 10:30 a. m. Holy Communion will be administered at the same services and an offering will be received for the Synodical budget. Rev. C.B.Runsvld is to conduct the services. The confirmants are Jean Jensen, Eloise Olson, Helen Kassenborg, Doris Gunderson, Dorothy Thortvedt and Delia Wold.

If you know of someone in the hospital or in need of a home visit, contact Pastor Bruce at 218-329-2245.



Concordianews.org

“Joseph in Egypt” is the subject for Kids Corner in July. Kids Corner is located in the congregation section of the website.

If anyone has information for the weekly bulletin or has someone to add to the prayer list, please e-mail by Wednesday of that week:



mgrover1424@gmail.com

I will do my best to get the information in.

Thank you, Barb Grover



NATIONAL ICE CREAM DAY

Charles Minches of St. Louis, Missouri is generally credited with the invention of the ice cream cone. On July 23, 1904 Minches, who was a vendor at the World’s Fair being held in his hometown, filled a pastry cone with two scoops of ice cream to make the first ice cream cone. However, Italo Marchiony of New York City filed a patent application for the ice cream cone months before the fair opened, and he began selling lemon ice in cones in 1896.

In 1984, Congress passed a join resolution and President Reagan declared the third Sunday in July to be National Ice Cream Day, the highlight of July as National Ice Cream Month. The International Dairy Foods Association promotes this special day around the world.



No Bible Study in July

Food Donations Needed

There is a box in the narthex for donations to the local food shelves.



Donations

Concordia Cemetery

In Memory of LeRoy Horpedahl
Delores Hagene
Gerald Hagene

In Memory of Partyke Family
Paul & Jenifer Partyke

In Memory of Bekkerus Family
Al & Marlene Bekkerus

In Memory of Josephine & Allard Bergland
Allan & LuAnn Bergland

Donation in honor of Harold & Sally Horpedahl
Anniversary
Lloyd Gunderson



Your Donations

can be made in honor or in memory of a loved one or event. We'll send confirmation of your gift to the address you provide.

General Fund:

Make checks out to Concordia Lutheran Church and mail to:
Neil & Polly Hanson
7312 90th Avenue North
Glyndon MN, 56547

Concordia Newsletter

Make checks out to Concordia News and mail to:
Walter Teigen
915 4th Avenue South
Moorhead MN 56560

Concordia Cemetery Association:

Make checks out to the association and mail to:
Ray Johnson
7333 70 St N
Glyndon MN 56547

Those who won our freedom believed liberty to be the secret to happiness and courage to be the secret of liberty

~Justice Louis Brandeis (1856-1941)

Recipe of the Month

KFC Cole Slaw

Serves 6-8



Ingredients

- 8 cups finely chopped cabbage
 - 1/4 cup shredded carrots
- Dressing*
- 1/3 cup sugar
 - 1/2 teaspoon salt
 - 1/8 teaspoon pepper
 - 1/4 cup milk
 - 1/2 cup mayonnaise
 - 1/4 cup buttermilk
 - 1 1/2 tablespoons white vinegar
 - 2 1/2 tablespoons lemon juice

Directions

- Mix cabbage and carrots in a large bowl
- Combine rest of the ingredients; beat until smooth
- Mix dressing into cabbage and carrots
- Chill at least 2 hours before serving

Little Citizens League

Harold Horpedahl has provided copies of the minutes from meetings of the local 'Little Citizens League' held over 75 years ago. You'll start to see them next month in *Concordia News*.

The Little Citizens League was formed in school districts around the state during World War I as directed by the Minnesota Department of Education. Its objective was "to enable each child to love and serve his country better; and to become strong of mind and body..." The Teacher's Patriotic League was created to help the teachers lead the students in this effort.

The motto of the Little Citizen's League was "Help Uncle Sam" and its pledge: "I hereby pledge my active devotion to my country, by a study of its ideals, by care of my body, and in actually doing something each day to aid my country's cause."

Although the United States didn't enter the war until 1917, the country had mobilized to provide food relief to Belgium and Northern France in 1914 under the leadership of Herbert Hoover. Americans followed the course of the war with great interest, and that humanitarian effort stirred feelings of patriotism across the country. The Little Citizens League was designed to instill that sense of purpose and community in the youngest citizens of America.



The Story of Independence Day

From www.history.com

When the initial battles in the Revolutionary War broke out in April 1775, few colonists desired complete independence from Great Britain, and those who did were considered radical. By the middle of the following year, however, many more colonists had come to favor independence, thanks to growing hostility against Britain and the spread of revolutionary sentiments such as those expressed in Thomas Paine's bestselling pamphlet "Common Sense," published in early 1776.

On June 7, when the Continental Congress met at the Pennsylvania State House (later Independence Hall) in Philadelphia, the Virginia delegate Richard Henry Lee introduced a motion calling for the colonies' independence. Amid heated debate, Congress postponed the vote on Lee's resolution, but appointed a five-man committee—including Thomas Jefferson of Virginia, John Adams of Massachusetts, Roger Sherman of Connecticut, Benjamin Franklin of Pennsylvania and Robert R. Livingston of New York—to draft a formal statement justifying the break with Great Britain.

On July 2nd, the Continental Congress voted in favor of Lee's resolution for independence in a near-unanimous vote (the New York delegation abstained, but later voted affirmatively). On that day, John Adams wrote to his wife Abigail that July 2 "will be celebrated, by succeeding Generations, as the great anniversary Festival" and that the celebration should include "Pomp and Parade...Games, Sports, Guns, Bells, Bonfires and Illuminations from one End of this Continent to the other."

On July 4th, the Congress formally adopted the Declaration of Independence, which had been written largely by Jefferson. Though the vote for actual independence took place on July 2nd, from then on the 4th became the day that was celebrated as the birth of American independence.

John Adams continued to believe July 2nd was the correct date on which to celebrate the birth of American independence, and would reportedly turn down invitations to appear at July 4th

events in protest. Adams and Thomas Jefferson both died on July 4, 1826--the 50th anniversary of the adoption of the Declaration of Independence.

In the pre-Revolutionary years, colonists had held annual celebrations of the king's birthday, which traditionally included the ringing of bells, bonfires, processions and speechmaking. By contrast, during the summer of 1776 some colonists celebrated the birth of independence by holding mock funerals for King George III, as a way of symbolizing the end of the monarchy's hold on America and the triumph of liberty.

Festivities including concerts, bonfires, parades and the firing of cannons and muskets usually accompanied the first public readings of the Declaration of Independence, beginning immediately after its adoption.

Philadelphia held the first annual commemoration of independence on July 4, 1777, while Congress was still occupied with the ongoing war. George Washington issued double rations of rum to all his soldiers to mark the anniversary of independence in 1778, and in 1781, several months before the key American victory at Yorktown, Massachusetts became the first state to make July 4th an official state holiday.

After the Revolutionary War, Americans continued to commemorate Independence Day every year, in celebrations that allowed the new nation's emerging political leaders to address citizens and create a feeling of unity. By the last decade of the 18th century, the two major political parties—Federalists and Democratic-Republicans—that had arisen began holding separate Independence Day celebrations in many large cities.











The tradition of patriotic celebration became even more widespread after the War of 1812. In 1870, Congress made July 4th a national holiday. In 1941, it became a paid federal holiday.

Early in our country's history, the 4th of July was a time for parades, fireworks, political rallies and speeches. Today we still celebrate with parades and fireworks, but it is more a day for family and outdoor gatherings than politics.

In July, you can also celebrate

- July 1 – Canada Day
 - July 2 – Made in the USA Day
 - July 3 – Superman Day
 - July 7 – Global Forgiveness Day
 - July 11 – World Population Day
 - July 18 – National Hot Dog Day
 - July 19 – National Ice Cream Day
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JULY 2015

SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THUR	FRI	SAT
			1 Bible Study No class in July	2	3	4 INDEPENDENCE DAY  STU KRISSENBORGE
5 GREEN 9 am Coffee 10 am Worship Communion	6 	7	8	9	10	11
12 GREEN 9 am Coffee 10:00am Worship	13	14 Concordia Ladies No meeting in July	15  MICHAEL EDWARDS	16	17	18  NANCY & DAVE RYND DIANE & LEO MURR
19 GREEN 9 am Coffee 10:00am Worship	20  JIM KOESTER	21  LINDA KOESTER	22  PASTOR BRUCE SAMMY HATTMAN	23	24	25  GERALD HAGENF
26 GREEN 9 am Coffee 10 am Worship  MYRON HAGENF	27	28	29	30  PHYLLIS NELSON	31	

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Concordia Lutheran Church*

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Concordia News is published monthly by Concordia Lutheran Church and Concordia Cemetery Association.

Concordia News

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**To submit articles, recipes, announcements,
etc.**

Email: news@concordianews.org

Mail: Karolynn Teigen-Decker
915 4th Avenue South
Moorhead MN 56560

Submission deadline is the 20th of the month

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