

HILLTOP TRUMPETER

November 2024

Calvary United Methodist Church
150 Norlo Drive
Fayetteville, PA 17222

Rev. Robin Baer
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Office Hours: Tuesday and Wednesday 8:00 AM-4:00 PM / Friday 8:00 AM-Noon

Mission Statement

To Make Followers of Jesus Christ by Sharing God's Love
Through Worship, Learning and Service

Happy Thanksgiving!

As a pastor and lay person, I don't know how many times I have sung the song, "Give Thanks with a Grateful Heart". I usually focused on the notion of us being thankful to God for everything. I recently sang this song again and was struck not by the thanks part, but by the give part. How is it, I wondered, that I **give** thanks to God? What actions do I do that show my thanksgiving for God and those blessings for which I am imbued? And, what is my attitude when I give thanks to God?

I think we all would agree that we are incredibly blessed by our Gracious God in ways large and small. Our sins are forgiven. We are made right by what Jesus did on the cross for us. We have received the gift of the Holy Spirit to help us be more like Christ and share his love for the world. We have people who love us, warm and safe homes to live in, and the freedom to worship our awesome God in any way we choose. We have food to eat, ways to live out our lives purposefully, and even time to rest and relax. Our God is so

good to us! So, being thankful is easy. But, how do we communicate our gratitude for these blessings? That is the **give** part.

Giving thanks requires sacrifice on our part. We must be willing to cheerfully offer something to God, or other people in God's name, in order to demonstrate our feeling of gratitude. Now before you stop reading thinking this is another sermon on tithing, please give me a moment to explain. Although tithing is one way to give thanks to God, there are many other ways as well. Let's look below and see how the Holy Spirit might inspire you to **give** thanks this season...

Small ways to give

- Say something encouraging to a child or youth.
- Send a note to someone going through cancer treatment or other difficult struggles.
- Offer a God Sighting during Sunday morning worship.
- Cook a meal and surprise someone with supper. (Noah's House and Gracie's Place meals too!)

Medium ways to give

- Visit someone in the hospital or nursing home regularly.
- Collect items for Operation Christmas Child Shoeboxes.
- Sponsor a child through Compassion International or other Christian-based groups.
- Donate blood regularly at our American Red Cross bloodmobiles.

Big ways to give

- Offer hospitality to a foreign exchange student for a year.
- Remember Calvary in your estate planning.
- Adopt an animal from a shelter and give them a loving home.
- Pray, pray, pray daily for those in need, your pastor, and our, community/nation/world.

Happy Thanks-Giving!
Pastor Robin

Thanksgiving –
Nancy Spiegelberg

All things we receive from God work together for good.

We praise and thank him in trials and triumphs, scarcity and plenty,
knowing he sends exactly what we need.

November Worship

“Great Is Thy Faithfulness”



November 3*	“For All the Saints”	Revelations 21:1-6a
November 10	TBA	TBA
November 17	“Hannah’s Plea”	I Samuel 1:4-20
November 24	“Was, Is, Will Be”	Revelations 1:4b-8
++ November 24	Thanksgiving Service Hosted by Calvary UMC Psalms 126, Joel 2:21-27	

*All Saints Sunday and Holy Communion

++Conocoheague Mission Cooperative Thanksgiving Service at 3:00 PM



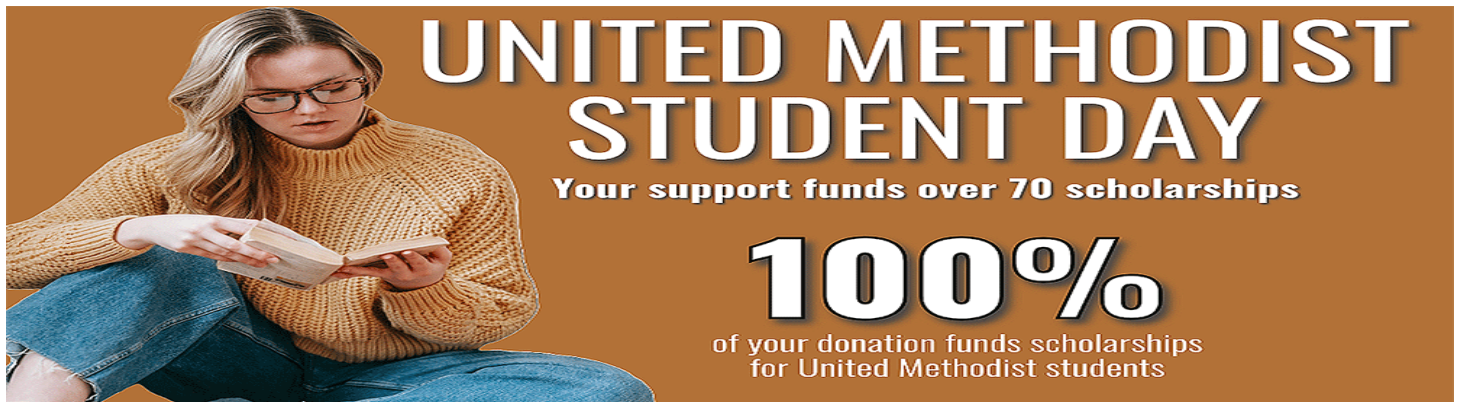
**Calvary United Methodist Church Homebound Mailing List
(October 23, 2024)**

<p>The Shook Home Lorne and Patie Bevis 55 S. 2nd Street Chambersburg, PA 17201</p>	<p>The Shook Home c/o Dottie Shannon 55 S. 2nd Street Chambersburg, PA 17201</p>
<p>Daisy Cruz 6127 Greenbriar Drive Fayetteville, PA 17222</p>	<p>Samuel and Frances Slaughter 512 Briar Lane Chambersburg, PA 17201</p>
<p>Joe Eckenrode 214 Joyce Drive Fayetteville, PA 17222</p>	<p>Gary and Cheryl Statler 913 Knob Hill Road Fayetteville, PA 17222</p>
<p>Paul and Pat Humpleby 225 Heritage Road Chambersburg, PA 17202</p>	<p>Spring Arbor Senior Living Center c/o Nancy Strosnider 6601 English Muffin Way Frederick, MD 21708</p>
<p>Jack Kane 222 Harvest Lane Chambersburg, PA 17201</p>	<p>Yeager House c/o Sara Taylor 702 N. Penn Hall Drive Chambersburg, PA 17201</p>
<p>Lenora Lininger 8969 Molly Pitcher Highway Greencastle, PA 17225</p>	<p>Helen Thompson 2165 Hafer Road Fayetteville, PA 17222</p>
<p>Ed Masters 7142 Fairway Drive, South Fayetteville, PA 17222</p>	<p>Providence Place c/o Monica Wise – Room 23 2085 Wayne Road Chambersburg, PA 17202</p>
<p>The Inn at Luther Ridge c/o Ginny Olinger 2735 Luther Ridge Chambersburg, PA 17202</p>	
<p>Brookview Health Care Center c/o Louanne Schellhase Martin House – Room 104 1000 Northfield Drive Chambersburg, PA 17201</p>	<p>“Don’t forget to do good and to share with those in need. These are the sacrifices that please God.” Hebrews 13:16</p>



September 2024 Income and Expenses (Recorded in Monthly Bank Statements)

Income	\$17,471.48
Expenses	\$15,973.70



The official date set to celebrate United Methodist Student Day is November 24, 2024.

This Special Sunday is a denomination-wide celebration focused on the value of education. We honor this day by giving generously to support scholarships like The Gift of Hope Scholarship. By supporting our students now, we contribute to community transformation and leadership empowerment, building future leaders.

Your gift is a practical expression of care, equipping students to shape a hopeful future. Supporting United Methodist students provides both financial and spiritual boosts, showing them the church's confidence in their potential. Contributions to the United Methodist Student Day offering send young leaders into the world with wisdom and understanding.

An offering is taken on this Special Sunday to support and advance the education of our children. Last year, your generosity raised \$215 thousand, funding over 70 scholarships for undergraduate, graduate, and doctoral programs for United Methodist students. Every dollar received supports and educates a new generation of leaders for the United Methodist Church.

One hundred percent of the funds collected on United Methodist Student Day are used to fund over 70 scholarships. The scholarship program awards members of the church who are pursuing higher education, from incoming college freshmen through doctoral level students. With the general online application, a student may be considered for any of the scholarship programs.

Together, we can achieve much more than we could alone. Your generosity shows the church's confidence in our students and their ability to share the love of Jesus Christ as the next generation of leaders.

<https://www.umc.org/en/content/united-methodist-student-day-sunday-ministry-article>



Every Sunday you are greeted with a friendly welcome, a beverage and a tasty treat. It all happens because we have a loving Hospitality Team. Thank you, Bob and Mary Jo Eland, Dave and Rose Flack, Sandy Haney, Roger Haufe, Judy Herrick, Dan and Loretta Hylton, Art and Mary Jane Jones, Nancy Lindenmeyer, Marlin Martin, Alice Roberts, Lynn and Eileen Trutt, and Sue Willsie. Thank you, all.

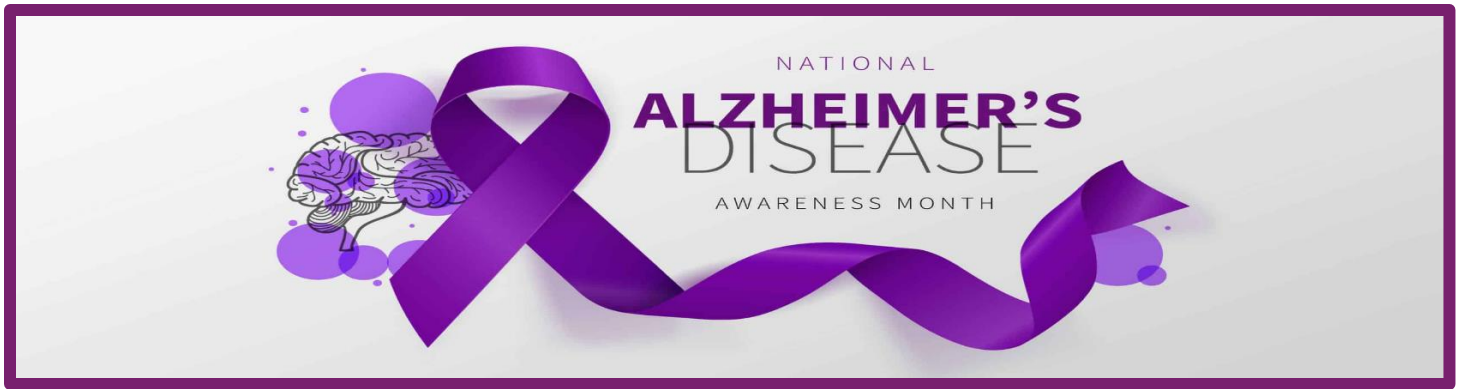
Harriet Schurman & Barb Park, Hospitality Co-Chairs



FYI from the Finance Committee

We present this information to you for your consideration in your future giving.

Checkbook Balance January 1, 2024	\$210,917.31
Cash Transferred to CD: July 22, 2024	- 40,000.00
Checkbook Balance	\$170,917.31
Checkbook Balance October 21, 2024	\$161,314.80
CD	+ <u>40,000.00</u>
Total Cash	\$201,314.80
Total Cash January 1, 2024	\$210,917.31
Total Cash October 21, 2024	- <u>201,314.80</u>
Decrease in available cash 2024	\$9,603.51



Alzheimer's Disease may be one of the cruelest diseases because a sufferer seemingly "disappears" until the person they were — no longer exists. National Alzheimer's Disease Month, each November, reminds us that over 5 million Americans suffer. Alzheimer's Disease (AD), a form of dementia, impacts memory, thinking, and behavior. AD ranks as the sixth leading cause of death in the U.S. and the most common form of dementia in 60-80% of all diagnosed cases. Learn the symptoms, treatments, and latest research, as well as how you can help.

1906 - Dr. Alzheimer revealed new neurological disease

Dr. Alois Alzheimer described a patient's memory loss, paranoia, and psychological changes — followed by the autopsy revealing diminished nerve cells in and around the brain.

1993 - The Food and Drug Administration (FDA) approved an AD Drug

Cognex, the first drug focusing on improving the memory loss and dementia symptoms of AD patients, was approved by the FDA

1994 - President Reagan announced AD diagnosis

He surprised the nation by announcing his own Alzheimer's Disease diagnosis.

2011 - President Obama joined in the fight

He signed the National Alzheimer's Project Act — providing a framework for supporting and funding AD research.

2013 - G8 Convened the first dementia summit

Global representatives assembled at the G8 International Alzheimer's Summit in the UK for collaboration on finding a cure by 2025.



Gratitude is the simplest way to change one's perspective of the world. It allows us to appreciate the positive, rather than focus on the negative aspects of our lives. Learning to be grateful helps us appreciate the little things in life that we tend to take for granted, which brings about a deep feeling of satisfaction that fulfills and nourishes us.

National Gratitude Month was an initiative started by Stacey Grewal, who believes gratitude to be an essential ingredient of a happy and fulfilling life. When one embraces gratitude, they immediately shift their focus from the negative to the positive things in their lives.

embraces gratitude, they immediately shift their focus from the negative to the positive things in their lives.

Being always grateful does not mean that one would deny the fact that negative things happen in life (that will be delusional); it means finding and focusing more on the good. It means finding something to be grateful for amid the preponderance of bitterness and hardship.

Gratitude has been proven to generate a positive impact on psychological, physical, and personal wellbeing. Practicing gratitude or reflecting on what you're grateful for is an effective way to deal with life's chaotic, stressful and tense moments. Grateful people tend to sleep better, have lower stress levels, exercise more often, and eat healthier.

Coincidentally, Thanksgiving falls in gratitude month. On Thanksgiving Day, we celebrate gratitude. So if you are the kind of person who needs a special occasion to be thankful, then Gratitude Month is the encouragement you've been looking for.



All Saints' Day, also known as All Hallows' Day, is a Christian holiday that is observed on November 1st in Western Christianity. All Saints' Day is a Christian memorial day celebrating the honor of all church saints, whether known or unknown. It is a day set aside to honor all the saints who have lived righteous and holy lives in accordance with Christian teachings. All Saints' Day is part of a broader tradition that includes All Hallows' Eve (Halloween) on October 31st and All Souls' Day on November 2nd.

The origin of All Saints' Day can be traced back to the early Christian Church when it was established as a day to remember and celebrate the martyrs and other saints who had died for their faith. Over time, the scope of the holiday expanded to include martyrs and all faithful Christians who had lived pious and virtuous lives. It is a day to recognize the saints' collective witness and express gratitude for their example.

In the early Christian Church, there was a strong emphasis on the veneration of martyrs who had suffered and died for their faith. These martyrs were seen as exemplary models of Christian virtue, and their graves or burial places became sites of pilgrimage and veneration. The anniversary of a martyr's death often became a day for commemorating their lives and the sacrifices they made for their faith.

Over time, the holiday's focus expanded beyond just martyrs to include all Christian saints—those who were recognized for their exceptional holiness and devotion to God. This shift recognized that not all saints were martyrs, so a broader commemoration was needed.

In the Western Christian Church, Pope Gregory III (731-741) is often credited with establishing November 1st as the date for All Saints' Day. This date was chosen to coincide with the dedication of a chapel in St. Peter's Basilica in Rome to "All the Saints." It was an attempt to unify the various local celebrations of saints' feast days and set a universal date for honoring all the saints.

The Christian festival of All Saints Day comes from a conviction that there is a spiritual connection between those in Heaven and on Earth. While traditions across the globe vary for All Saints Day, the common theme is a celebration with family and remembrance of those who have passed.

In Methodist tradition, All Saints Day relates to giving God earnest gratitude for the lives and deaths of his saints, remembering those who were well-known and those who were not. Additionally, individuals throughout Christian history are celebrated, such as Peter the Apostle and Charles Wesley, and people who have personally guided one to faith in Jesus, such as one's relative or friend.

So, how should we think of All Saints Day? The 1662 Book of Common Prayer says the holiday stands for "the unity of Christians of all ages, countries, and races in Christ, and the perfection of that unity in heaven." It dates the holiday back to about A.D. 610 when the Pantheon in Rome, turned into a Christian Church, was dedicated to all saints. Sounds like the prayer book has the right idea

The Bible doesn't tell us to pray to the saints (Matt. 6:6) or through the saints (1 Tim. 2:5). Instead, we think of our connectedness to past saints and find inspiration in their stories of God's faithfulness. Hebrews 11 gives many examples of the great cloud of witnesses whose lives tell of God's unflinching love and grace. These saints speak from the past and are whispering at this moment.

The image is a grid of seven holiday-themed panels, each with a date and a description:

- Top Left:** "November 2nd" with a graphic of various colored circles. Text: "LOOK FOR CIRCLES DAY".
- Top Right:** A clock showing approximately 10:10 with autumn leaves. Text: "Don't forget to FALL BACK November 3".
- Middle Left:** A background of colorful M&M's candies. Text: "National Candy Day November 4".
- Middle Right:** A takeout box of Chinese food. Text: "National Chinese Takeout Day November 5".
- Bottom Left:** A word cloud with "stress management" in the center, surrounded by terms like "empowerment", "gratitude", "relationships", "patience", "activity", "confidence", "purpose", "focus", "let go", "nurture", "network", "therapy", "accept", "change", "habits", "laughter", "resilience", "sleep", "future", "solutions", "friends", "socialize", "talk", "trauma", "fear", "anger", "fatigue", "pain", "negative", "despair", "worry", "aging", "grief", "sadness", "frustration", "hormones", "depression", "finance". Text: "National Stress Awareness Day November 6".
- Bottom Right:** A man in a kitchen wearing an apron and eating. Text: "MEN MAKE DINNER DAY November 7".

World Pianist Day - November 8

NATIONAL

November 9

SCRAPPLE DAY

World Immunization Day is celebrated on November 10 every year. It is celebrated to spread awareness about the benefits of getting vaccinated and how it can prevent a plethora of diseases in the long run. Failure to get immunized will only end up generating expensive medical bills due to a disease that could have been easily prevented with a low-tech and cost-effective vaccine shot. Vaccines also help to eradicate a pandemic like COVID-19 that has been infecting millions of people over the past two years. During World Immunization Day, it is critical to educate people about the importance of getting vaccinated.



The tradition of immunization dates back thousands of years. As early as the 11th century, Buddhist monks in China used to drink snake venom to attain immunity to snake bites and would also smear a tear in their skin with the cowpox virus to get immunity to smallpox.

Edward Jenner is deemed to be the founder of vaccinology. In 1796, he inoculated a 13-year-old boy with vaccinia virus (cowpox) and showed how to attain immunity to smallpox. The first smallpox vaccine was developed in 1796. Following this, the smallpox vaccination was widely used around the world throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, resulting in the universal elimination of smallpox in 1979.

In 1897, another doctor, Louis Pasteur, worked with the cholera virus and was able to inoculate humans with the inactivated anthrax vaccine. As a result, cholera vaccination was developed.

The 20th century saw a great increase in the field of vaccine research and development. Numerous people were gaining immunity to diseases that were once life-threatening. Methods for growing viruses in the laboratory led to rapid discoveries and innovations, like the development of the polio vaccine. Researchers also developed vaccines for other diseases that affect children such as measles, mumps, and rubella.

Even though immunization programs have been shown to have considerable health benefits, a wave of legal proceedings surrounding vaccines began, resulting in a decrease in profits for vaccine manufacturers, ultimately leading to a decline in the number of companies producing vaccines. This anti-vaccine sentiment and decline in vaccine manufacturing was stopped partially due to the implementation of the National Vaccine Injury Compensation Program in the U.S. in 1986. However, it was not able to completely eradicate people's mentality because anti-vaccination individuals still linger in vast numbers around the world.



Veterans Day is a U.S. legal holiday dedicated to American veterans of all wars, and Veterans Day 2024 will occur on Monday, November 11. In 1918, on the 11th hour of the 11th day of the 11th month, an armistice, or temporary cessation of hostilities, was declared between the Allied nations and Germany in World War I, then known as “the Great War.”

Commemorated in many countries as Armistice Day the following year, November 11th became a federal holiday in the United States in 1938. In the aftermath of World War II and the Korean War, Armistice Day became known as Veterans Day.

The Treaty of Versailles was signed on June 28, 1919, marking the official end of World War I. Nonetheless, the armistice date of November 11, 1918, remained in the public imagination as the date that marked the end of the conflict.

One year later, in November 1919, U.S. President Woodrow Wilson proclaimed November 11 as the first commemoration of Armistice Day. The day's observation included parades and public gatherings, as well as a brief pause in business and school activities at 11 a.m.

On November 11, 1921, an unidentified American soldier killed in the war was buried at Arlington National Cemetery near Washington, D.C. On the same day the previous year, unidentified soldiers were laid to rest at Westminster Abbey in London and at the Arc de Triomphe in Paris.

On June 4, 1926, Congress passed a resolution that the “recurring anniversary of [November 11, 1918] should be commemorated with thanksgiving and prayer and exercises designed to perpetuate peace through good will and mutual understanding between nations,” and that the president should issue an annual proclamation calling for the observance of Armistice Day.

By that time, 27 state legislatures had made November 11 a legal holiday. An act approved May 13, 1938 made November 11 a legal Federal holiday, “dedicated to the cause of world peace and to be hereafter celebrated and known as ‘Armistice Day.’”

There are no U.S. national holidays because the states retain the right to designate their own, and the government can only designate holidays for federal employees and for the District of Columbia. In practice, however, states almost always follow the federal lead.

American effort during World War II saw the greatest mobilization of the U.S. Army, Navy, Marines and Air Force in the nation's history (more than 16 million people); some 5.7 million more served in the Korean War.

In 1954, after lobbying efforts by veterans' service organizations, the 83rd U.S. Congress amended the 1938 act that had made Armistice Day a holiday, striking the word "Armistice" in favor of "Veterans." President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the legislation on June 1, 1954. From then on, November 11 became a day to honor American veterans of all wars.

The next development in the story of Veterans Day unfolded in 1968, when Congress passed the Uniform Monday Holiday Act, which sought to ensure three-day weekends for federal employees—and encourage tourism and travel—by celebrating four national holidays (Washington's Birthday, Memorial Day, Veterans Day and Columbus Day) on Mondays.

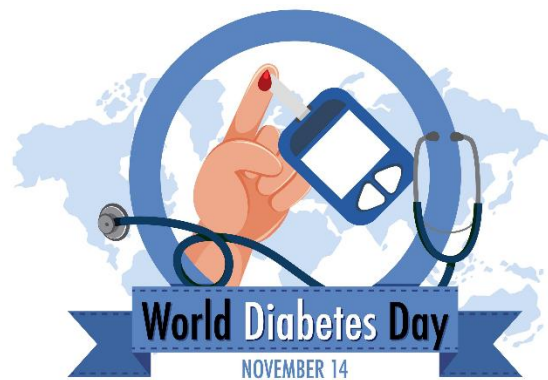
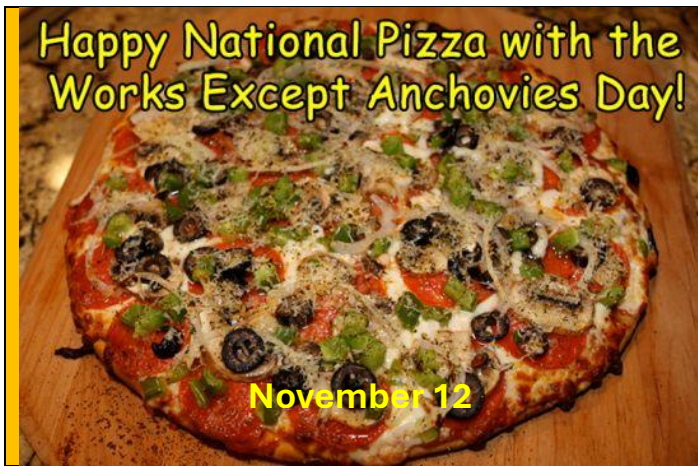
The observation of Veterans Day was set as the fourth Monday in October. The first Veterans Day under the new law was Monday, October 25, 1971; confusion ensued, as many states disapproved of this change, and continued to observe the holiday on its original date.

In 1975, after it became evident that the actual date of Veterans Day carried historical and patriotic significance to many Americans, President Gerald Ford signed a new law returning the observation of Veterans Day to November 11th beginning in 1978. If November 11 falls on a Saturday or Sunday, the federal government observes the holiday on the previous Friday or following Monday, respectively. Government offices are closed on Veterans Day.

Great Britain, France, Australia and Canada also commemorate the veterans of World War I and II on or near November 11th: Canada has Remembrance Day, while Britain has Remembrance Sunday (the second Sunday of November). In Europe, Great Britain and the Commonwealth countries it is common to observe two minutes of silence at 11 a.m. every November 11.

In the United States, an official wreath-laying ceremony is held each Veterans Day at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Arlington National Cemetery, while parades and other celebrations are held in states around the country.

Veterans Day is not to be confused with Memorial Day—a common misunderstanding, according to the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs. Memorial Day (the fourth Monday in May) honors American service members who died in service to their country or injuries incurred during battle, while Veterans Day pays tribute to all American veterans—living or dead—but especially gives thanks to living veterans who served their country honorably during war or peacetime.



Diabetes is considered to have been around 1550 BC. The successful extraction and injection of insulin into humans was discovered in 1922. So, comparatively, our understanding of diabetes is quite new compared to its long, arduous march through history.

The difference between type two and type one started around 1850, where medical professionals at the time believed that they knew enough of the difference

between the two to warrant two categories.

Since then, type II diabetes has ballooned to 90% of the those affected, with an estimated \$425 million individuals affected worldwide. This alarming rise is one of the reasons the WHO and IDF wanted to create World Diabetes Day — to help spread awareness.

Having to manage daily blood sugar levels is a time-consuming and costly endeavor, as the economic cost of diabetes globally is around \$727 billion (USD) and in the US alone it costs almost a third of that, at \$245 billion.

The costliness and its prevention create even more reason for us to spread awareness of the disease, and also celebrate the birth of the man who helped bring insulin into the modern world as an effective treatment against it.

Recycling is a much older concept than we give it credit for. Archaeological studies have found that during periods when natural resources were sparse, waste dumps show less household waste, giving many reason to believe that they were recycling and reusing products in the absence of virgin materials.

In fact, finding recycled or reusable resources has always held a premium in human history. Whether it's the "dustmen" of Victorian era England, who went around and collected coal fires to help with brick making, or the development of shoddy and mungo rags combining used materials with sparse amounts of virgin wool, recycling has played a key part in our relationship with natural resources.

Additionally, in modern history, wartime has always been a period of buckling down and recycling. Most resources in wartime go to, well, the war. So citizens typically need to find innovative ways of reusing what materials they have for what they need. Additionally, scrap metal and secondhand materials is increasingly important to help create a bank of resources for armies to turn into utilities. Examples of this are from World War II with the National Salvage Campaign in Britain and the Salvage for Victory Campaign stateside.

In our modern times, nationalism has been replaced with environmentalism and the urge to help preserve our sparse resources by reusing goods and reducing waste. So, if pre-historic humans can figure out how to recycle, your annoying roommate can figure it out as well.



Housing Day is a holiday that began in Canada but is now also being observed in parts of the U.S. This day falls on November 18th and serves as a reminder of the plight of hundreds of thousands of homeless people.

In 2021, there were approximately 235,000 homeless people in Canada and nearly 553,000 homeless in the U.S. In every country in the world, housing is a major concern and one that needs to be properly addressed.



Around the world, over 150 million people don't have housing, so this is an important issue that we all need to be concerned about. It's for this reason that everyone should mark this day on their calendar and consider observing it.

- It's a myth that people choose to be homeless.
- Homelessness causes trauma to those who are homeless.
- Many homeless people have not only one job but also work multiple jobs. It's estimated that up to 60% of homeless people have at least one job.
- Wage inequality is a major reason why many people can't afford a place to live.
- It can be hard for people to have a job when they don't have a phone, can't do laundry, have no place to regularly bathe, and can't receive mail.
- Communities can solve the problem of homelessness, but it requires everyone to get involved.

The first thing that we think everyone should do on this day is to be grateful for having a roof over their head — something that millions of people all over the world don't have. Once a person realizes how fortunate they actually are to have a home, then they can make the effort to help the homeless.

This may entail volunteering or giving money to organizations that help house the homeless. Another way to help is to spread the word about this day to get other people involved. This can be done by organizing special fundraising events and by using the hashtag #HousingDay on social media.



National Play Monopoly Day – November 19



Children's Day began on the second Sunday of June in 1857 by Reverend Dr. Charles Leonard, pastor of the Universalist Church of the Redeemer in Chelsea, Massachusetts. Leonard held a special service dedicated to, and for the children. Leonard named the day Rose Day, though it was later named Flower Sunday, and then named Children's Day.

Children's Day was first officially declared a national holiday by the Republic of Turkey in 1920 with the set date of April 23. Children's Day has been celebrated nationally since 1920 with the Turkish government and the newspapers of the time declaring it a day for the children. However, it was decided that an official confirmation was needed to clarify and justify this celebration and the official declaration

was made nationally in 1929 by the founder and the President of the Republic of Turkey, Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.

Though Universal Children's Day was established by the United Nations in 1954, it wasn't until November 20, 1959 that the UN General Assembly adopted an extended form of the Declaration of the Rights of the Child. Originally acquired in 1924 by the League of Nations, the UN adopted this document as its own statement of children's rights.

The original text reads as follows:

The child must be given the means requisite for its normal development, both materially and spiritually

The child that is hungry must be fed, the child that is sick must be nursed, the child that is backward must be helped, the delinquent child must be reclaimed, and the orphan and the waif must be sheltered and succored.

The child must be the first to receive relief in times of distress.

The child must be put in a position to earn a livelihood and must be protected against every form of exploitation.

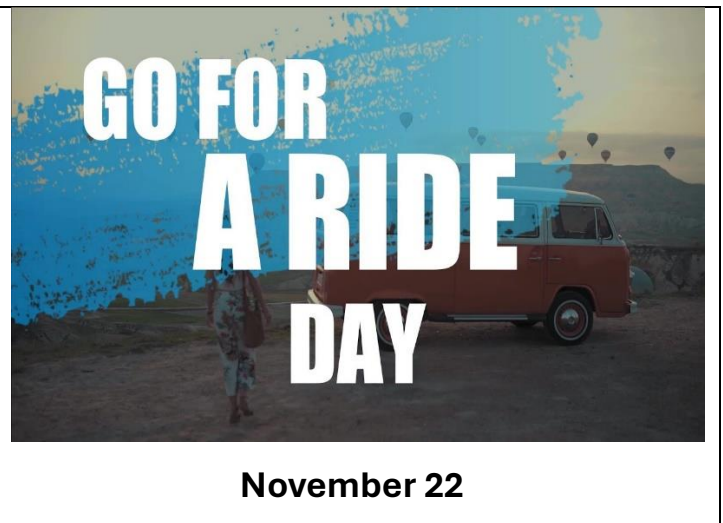
The child must be brought up in the consciousness that its talents must be devoted to the service of its fellow men.

For the expanded version, the UN adopted 10 additional principles with an accompanying resolution, proposed by the delegation of Afghanistan, calling for governments to recognize these rights, strive for their acceptance, and publicize the document as widely as possible.

On November 20, 1989, The UN General Assembly adopted the Convention of the Rights of the Child. The CRC is a human rights treaty setting out the civil, political, economic, social, health, and cultural rights of children. The document deals with child-specific needs and rights, requiring all nations that ratify it are bound to it by international law and must act within the best interests of the child.

In September 2012, the Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon of the United Nations led the initiative for the education of children. He firstly wanted every child to be able to attend school, a goal by 2015. Secondly, to improve the skill set acquired in these schools. Finally, implementing policies regarding education to promote peace, respect, and environmental concern.

Universal Children's Day is not just a day to celebrate children for who they are, but to bring awareness to children around the globe that have experienced violence in forms of abuse, exploitation, and discrimination. Children are used as laborers in some countries, immersed in armed conflict, living on the streets, suffering by differences be it religion, minority issues, or disabilities. Currently, there are about 153 million children between the ages of 5 and 14 who are forced into child labor.



Family Volunteer Day is celebrated annually on the Saturday before Thanksgiving or two days after the third Thursday in November, on November 20 this year. Volunteering allows people to serve others and give back to society. Families can come together and help other families build a holistic community or neighborhood that thrives on an atmosphere of collaborative compassion and empathy.

People have been volunteering for many years. During the American Civil War in the 1800s, women volunteered their time to sew supplies for the soldiers fighting in the war. Most of the time, volunteers are trained for their work in medicine, education, and rescue operations. Sometimes, volunteering work takes place in emergencies during a natural disaster. There is even a new type of volunteering that has branched out in recent years, known as volunteer tourism.



Family volunteering is when families work together to support their communities or neighborhoods, which strengthens the community and the family. To appreciate this humble and kind effort, Points of Light created Family Volunteer Day in 1990. The day is sponsored by Disney’s Friends for Change and managed by generationOn, the youth and family service division of Points of Light. They inspire, equip, and mobilize the youth to make an impact through service, service-learning, and leadership development. They also focus on strengthening existing networks, creating pervasive calls to action, and advocating for infrastructure.

When they created this day, they also endeavored to provide an opportunity to use this occasion as a tool to help parents raise kind and compassionate kids. Family volunteering can be extremely fun, regardless of the number of family members involved, and it can encourage a family to spend quality time together.



STOP VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN



International Day
for the Elimination
of Violence Against Women

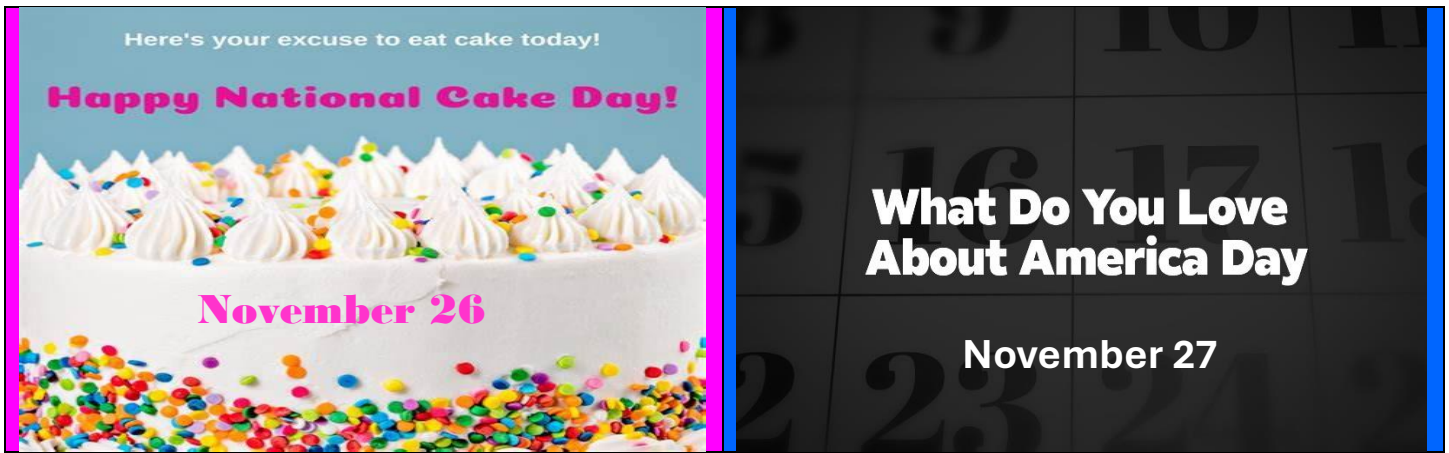
November 25

On November 25, 1960, the Mirabal sisters of the Dominican Republic were assassinated by henchmen of dictator Rafael Trujillo. The sisters, who had been active in movements against the Trujillo regime, were beaten and strangled to death, then placed in a Jeep that was driven off a mountainous road in order to make their deaths appear accidental. In December 1999, the United Nations General Assembly designated November 25 as the International Day for the Elimination of Violence Against Women. The date marks the beginning of 16 days of remembrance and activism, culminating in International Human Rights Day.

According to a report by the United Nations, 19 percent of women between the ages of 15 and 49 years of age have experienced physical and/or sexual violence “by an intimate partner.” In some cases, this violence ends in the women’s death.

FIVE FACTS ABOUT VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

- 1 It is an epidemic.
An estimated 35 percent of women worldwide have been physically and/or sexually assaulted by a nonpartner.
- 2 It is up close and personal.
Some studies show that up to 70 percent of women have experienced violence from an intimate partner.
- 3 It is spreading.
Women and girls account for 71 percent of all human trafficking victims.
- 4 The numbers are staggering.
More than 1 in 10 females have experienced forced sexual acts in their lives.
- 5 Times are changing.
At least 140 countries have laws against domestic violence and sexual harassment.



In September 1620, a small ship called the Mayflower left Plymouth, England, carrying 102 passengers—an assortment of religious separatists seeking a new home where they could freely practice their faith and other individuals lured by the promise of prosperity and land ownership in the "New World." After a treacherous and uncomfortable crossing that lasted 66 days, they dropped anchor near the tip of Cape Cod, far north of their intended destination at the mouth of the Hudson River. One month later, the Mayflower crossed Massachusetts Bay, where the Pilgrims, as they are now commonly known, began the work of establishing a village at Plymouth.

Throughout that first brutal winter, most of the colonists remained on board the ship, where they suffered from exposure, scurvy and outbreaks of contagious disease. Only half of the Mayflower's original passengers and crew lived to see their first New England spring. In March, the remaining settlers moved ashore, where they received an astonishing visit from a member of the Abenaki tribe who greeted them in English.

Several days later, he returned with another Native American, Squanto, a member of the Pawtuxet tribe who had been kidnapped by an English sea captain and sold into slavery before escaping to London and returning to his homeland on an exploratory expedition. Squanto taught the Pilgrims, weakened by malnutrition and illness, how to cultivate corn, extract sap from maple trees, catch fish in the rivers and avoid poisonous plants. He also helped the settlers forge an alliance with the Wampanoag, a local tribe,

which endured for more than 50 years and remains one of the few examples of harmony between European colonists and Native Americans.

In November 1621, after the Pilgrims' first corn harvest proved successful, Governor William Bradford organized a celebratory feast and invited a group of the fledgling colony's Native American allies, including the Wampanoag chief Massasoit. Now remembered as America's "first Thanksgiving"—although the Pilgrims themselves may not have used the term at the time—the festival lasted for three days.

Pilgrims held their second Thanksgiving celebration in 1623 to mark the end of a long drought that had threatened the year's harvest and prompted Governor Bradford to call for a religious fast. Days of fasting and thanksgiving on an annual or occasional basis became common practice in other New England settlements as well.

During the American Revolution, the Continental Congress designated one or more days of thanksgiving a year, and in 1789 George Washington issued the first Thanksgiving proclamation by the national government of the United States; in it, he called upon Americans to express their gratitude for the happy conclusion to the country's war of independence and the successful ratification of the U.S. Constitution. His successors John Adams and James Madison also designated days of thanks during their presidencies.

In 1817, New York became the first of several states to officially adopt an annual Thanksgiving holiday; each celebrated it on a different day, however, and the American South remained largely unfamiliar with the tradition.

In 1827, the noted magazine editor and prolific writer Sarah Josepha Hale—author, among countless other things, of the nursery rhyme "Mary Had a Little Lamb"—launched a campaign to establish Thanksgiving as a national holiday. For 36 years, she published numerous editorials and sent scores of letters to governors, senators, presidents and other politicians, earning her the nickname the "Mother of Thanksgiving."

Abraham Lincoln finally heeded her request in 1863, at the height of the Civil War, in a proclamation entreating all Americans to ask God to "commend to his tender care all those who have become widows, orphans, mourners or sufferers in the lamentable civil strife" and to "heal the wounds of the nation."

He scheduled Thanksgiving for the final Thursday in November, and it was celebrated on that day every year until 1939 when Franklin D. Roosevelt moved the holiday up a week to spur retail sales during the Great Depression. Roosevelt's plan, known derisively as Franksgiving, was met with passionate opposition, and in 1941 the president reluctantly signed a bill making Thanksgiving the fourth Thursday in November.

Although the American concept of Thanksgiving developed in the colonies of New England, its roots can be traced both to Native Americans, as well as back to the other side of the Atlantic.

Both the Separatists who came over on the Mayflower and the Puritans who arrived soon after brought with them a tradition of providential holidays—days of fasting during difficult or pivotal moments and days of feasting and celebration to thank God in times of plenty.

As an annual celebration of the harvest and its bounty, moreover, Thanksgiving falls under a category of festivals that spans cultures, continents and millennia. In ancient times, the Egyptians, Greeks and

Romans feasted and paid tribute to their gods after the fall harvest. Thanksgiving also bears a resemblance to the ancient Jewish harvest festival of Sukkot.

Finally, historians have noted that Native Americans had a rich tradition of commemorating the fall harvest with feasting and merrymaking long before Europeans set foot on America's shores.



Count Your Blessings

Count your blessings instead of your crosses
Count your gains instead of your losses
Count your joys instead of your woes
Count your friends instead of your foes
Count your smiles instead of your tears
Count your courage instead of your fears
Count your full years instead of your lean
Count your kind deeds instead of your mean
Count your health instead of your wealth
Count on God instead of yourself.

“There is always something to be thankful for.”

“The thankful receiver bears a plentiful harvest.”
William Blake

“When I started counting my blessings, my whole life turned around.”
Willie Nelson

“Give thanks for a little and you will find a lot.”
Hausa Proverb

“It is not happy people who are thankful;
it is thankful people who are happy.”

Thanksgiving Facts

- Americans consume more than 45,000,000 turkeys on Thanksgiving Day.
- It takes 9.6 hours to prepare and cook the Thanksgiving meal and 16 minutes to eat the meal.
- 250,000,000 pounds of potatoes are used on Thanksgiving Day for mashed potatoes, etc.
- A turkey contains 70% white meat and 30% dark meat.
- 50,000,000 pumpkins are eaten as dessert on Thanksgiving Day.
- The first Macy’s Thanksgiving Parade include live animals borrowed from the Central Park Zoo.
- On average the typical American eats one pound of turkey on this November holiday.
- The state of Minnesota raises the most turkeys annually.
- More people travel to Orlando, Florida than any other destination for Thanksgiving.

November

1 – Marc Osman
2 – Stephen Cook
2 – Toyong Lehtimaki
4 – Daniel Bowman
5 – Frank Salvato
9 – James Straub
11 – Joan Bennett
11 – Lawrence Kaiser, Jr.
12 – Ed Schroyer
12 – Sara Taylor

13 – Gary Benedick
14 – Leonard Snyder
15 – Terry Mollett
17 – Terry Dailey
17 – Martha Fisher
18 – Allison Krayo
18 – Bradley Seltzer
19 – Catherine McKenzie
22 – Patie Bevis
24 – Mary Jo Eland



December

1 – Jack Moore
3 – Lynn Trutt
4 – Sheri Straub
5 – Kieran Moore
7 – Colby Bender
9 – Brittany Bender
10 – Travis Bumbaugh
12 – Amy Jo Ruscetti
16 – Terry Cox

17 – Lenora Lininger
18 – Missy Burns
19 – Mark Lehtimaki
20 – James Moore, Jr.
29 – Taylor Watson
30 – Louanne Schellhase
31 – Robin Baer
31 – Thomas Gaasche
31 – Linda Richters

November

P S I R C A C F H J L E H O L I D A Y V
 V O T T S S E V R R A H K E L O R G I S T A T R V E
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 E E K E P U A P T E H G I O D W O N Q R
 N C A N Y O U F I N D T H E M A L L S N

WORDS TO FIND

TRADITIONS	APPLES	SQUASH	VETERANS	INDIANS
PUMPKINS	CRISP	ACORNS	THANKSGIVING	MAYFLOWER
NEW WORLD	PLYMOUTH	HAY	FALL	TURKEY
HARVEST	WINDY	HOLIDAY	THANKS	NATIVE AMERICANS
LEAVES	RAKE	AUTUMN	PILGRIM	NOVEMBER
SCARECROW				FEAST

Taking a Walk

Taking a walk is so much fun;

We don't hurry; we don't run.

We watch for birds; we watch for bees.

We look for all the falling leaves.

November 2024

SUNDAY	MONDAY	TUESDAY	WEDNESDAY	THURSDAY	FRIDAY	SATURDAY
<p>The Conococheague Mission Cooperative Will Be Hosting a Thanksgiving Service on Sunday, November 24 Beginning at 3:00 PM at Calvary United Methodist Church. All Are Welcome!</p>					<p>1</p> 	<p>2</p> 
<p>3</p> <p>ALL SAINTS DAY</p> <p>8:00 AM Contemporary Worship</p> <p>8:45 AM Disciples in Training SS Class</p> <p>9:00 AM Seekers SS Class</p> <p>10:00 AM Traditional Worship</p>	<p>4</p> <p>"The Lord detests lying lips, but he delights in those who tell the truth." Proverbs 12:22</p>	<p>5</p> <p>10:00 AM Knitting Group</p> <p>Bake Sale at the Church Beginning at 7:00 AM (Choir Room)</p>	<p>6</p> <p>7:00 PM Choir Rehearsal</p>	<p>7</p> <p>8:30 AM Bible Adventures</p> <p>6:30 PM-8:00 PM GriefShare</p>	<p>8</p> <p>"Show yourself in all respects to be a model of good works, and in your teaching show integrity and dignity." Titus 2:7</p>	<p>9</p> <p>"God is love, and he who abides in love, abides in God and God in him." 1 John 4:16</p>
<p>10</p> <p>8:00 AM Contemporary Worship</p> <p>8:45 AM Disciples in Training SS Class</p> <p>9:00 AM Seekers SS Class</p> <p>10:00 AM Traditional Worship</p> <p>4:30 PM Church Conference</p>	<p>11</p> 	<p>12</p> <p>"All things work together for good for those who love God." Romans 8:28</p>	<p>13</p> <p>1:00 PM United Women in Faith (UWF) Meeting World Thank Offering</p> <p>7:00 PM Choir Rehearsal</p>	<p>14</p> <p>8:30 AM Bible Adventures</p> <p>6:30 PM-8:00 PM GriefShare</p>	<p>15</p> <p>"For great is your love, reaching to the heavens; your faithfulness reaches to the skies." Psalm 57:10</p>	<p>16</p> <p>"Whatever you do, do it all for the glory of God." 1 Corinthians 10:31</p>
<p>17</p> <p>8:00 AM Contemporary Worship</p> <p>8:45 AM Disciples in Training SS Class</p> <p>9:00 AM Seekers SS Class</p> <p>10:00 AM Traditional Worship</p>	<p>18</p> <p>1:00 PM Eating Out Together @ Red Lobster</p> <p>7:00 PM Board of Trustees Meeting</p>	<p>19</p> <p>"The Lord is with me. I will not be afraid." Psalm 118:6</p>	<p>20</p> <p>7:00 PM Choir Rehearsal</p>	<p>21</p> <p>8:30 AM Bible Adventures</p> <p>6:30 PM-8:00 PM GriefShare</p>	<p>22</p> <p>"Faith does not make things easy; it makes them possible." Luke 1:37</p>	<p>23</p> <p>"From the rising of the sun, to the place where it sets, the name of the Lord is to be praised." Psalm 113:3</p>
<p>24</p> <p>PENNIES FOR MISSION</p> <p>8:00 AM Contemporary Worship</p> <p>8:45 AM Disciples in Training SS Class</p> <p>9:00 AM Seekers SS Class</p> <p>10:00 AM Traditional Worship</p>	<p>25</p> <p>"Be strong and courageous. Do not be afraid. Do not be discouraged. For the Lord your God will be with you wherever you go." Joshua 1:9</p>	<p>26</p> <p>6:00 PM Committee on Finance Meeting</p> <p>7:00 PM Administrative Council Meeting</p>	<p>27</p> <p>7:00 PM Choir Rehearsal</p>	<p>28</p> 	<p>29</p> <p>"God is my strength and power; and he makes my way perfect." 2 Samuel 22:33</p>	<p>30</p> <p>Goodbye November!</p>

