

Echoes

Mexico Church of the Brethren

Mailing Address: **P.O. Box 296 Mexico In 46958**

Physical Address: **4460 N Mexico Rd Mexico In 46958**

Church Phone & Fax: **765-985-2484**

Church Email: **ministry@mexicocob.org**

Church Website: **www.mexicocob.org**

Pastor Matty's email: **pastor@mexicocob.org**

Pastor Matty's phone: **765-985-2682**



9:30 am—Worship Service

10:45 am—Sunday School

PASTOR'S SCHEDULE

Mon: 9:00 am– 12:00 pm

Tues: 12– 3:00 pm

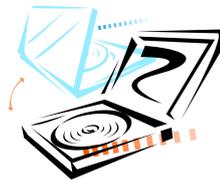
Or by appointment

RELIEVE EDITORIAL STRESS:
TURN IN YOUR ARTICLES EARLY!
 REMINDER:
DEADLINE FOR NEWSLETTER ARTICLES IS
15th of every Month

Office Hours:

Monday: 8:00 am– 12:00 pm
 Friday: 8:00 am– 12:00pm
 Closed Tuesday-Thursday

The Messages are on the webpage at www.mexicocob.org. However, we will make you a dvd upon request. See Dave Collins or Lorie Bowman.



Sunday Services: June

Worship Leader

Keith Zimmer

Greeters

- 3 Wildermuth Family
- 10 Bob & Coleen Kling
- 17 Glenn & Donita Conner
- 24 Starkey Family

Children's Story

- 3 Dare to Share
- 10
- 17 Lorie Bowman
- 24

Thank you for serving our church family in this way





- 1- Derick Howell
- 3 - Donna Correll
- 10 - Audrey Davis
- 11 - Kenn Hudson
- 12 - Robbie Pratt
- 14 - Kendel Hattery
- 16 - Cynthia Dawalt
- 18 - Coleen Kling
- 20 - Deidre Young
- 23 - Gerry Mooney, Dean Owens
- 27 - Janet Baker
- 29 - Shania Arthur, Glenn Conner
- 29 - Max Hattery



If we missed your special day let the office know. Simply drop us a note or an email.



22 - Evan & Angie Wildermuth

Wednesday Night Meal

June 6, 2018
 June 20, 2018
 & July 18, 2018



At 6:00 pm

We hope you will join us in this meal!

Prayer Concerns:

Pray for peace within the church, help for each one of us to show the love of Christ.

Please pray for our **Ministry Team** and the **Board** as these members are working diligently for the Lord's will at our church.



Let us pray



- Ministry Team:** Janet Baker (Adriene Clingaman), Ellen Fisher, Gina Hattery, Glenn Conner, Steve Hostetler & Pastor Matty Myers
- Board Members:** Brook Milburn, Dave Collins, Lorie Bowman, Dave Dawalt, Audrey Davis, Katelyn Hattery, & Pastor Matty Myers

Please remember these groups and individuals in your daily prayers.

Helping Hands!

Helping Hands is in need of specific items from our church! In helping them we help our church family and neighbors. Our church is asked to collect items on the **3rd Sunday of each month!** Here is the list of items they request from us!

Canned Fruit, Cereal, Flour, Sugar, Toothpaste, Tooth brushes, Sanitary Napkins

Please remember this important ministry!
Thank you!



Mexico Church of the Brethren and New Life UMC invite children ages 5-12 to Vacation School at New Life UMC.

June 13-15

6-8 pm

No Cost

Pre-Register at <http://mexiconewlife.org> and click on the VBS tab.



Items needed by Open Arms

Baby diapers and wipes, Onesies 6 mo.-18 mo. Socks, Kid's underwear and undershirts, socks, kid's Vitamins kid's allergy and cold medicine

Women's socks, undergarments. allergy and cold medicines

Kitchen Supplies-Bread, butter, cake mixes, icing, canned fruit, canned veggies, spices (lemon pepper, salt, garlic powder, pepper, baking powder), Kitchen towels, kitchen utensils (tongs, spatulas), large frying pans.

Cleaning Supplies-toilet bowl cleaner, Comet, window cleaner, Lysol, Laundry soap.

Our Daily Prayers



Our community children spend approximately 45 hours per week with our area teachers and other employees at the North Miami School System. For that reason we ask that you add the following people to your daily prayers.

Every month throughout the school year you will see one teacher/faculty from the elementary and one from the high school listed per week. Each day that week please lift the designated employee in prayer. Praying for the adults who influence our children will enable us to indirectly pray for the unnamed students as well.

During the week we also encourage you to pray for the school system as a whole.

Week Of	Staff	Staff
June 3	Linda Cyphers -Bus 11	Pam Delaney—Bus 27
June 10	Lowell Fincher - Bus 5	Deb Garling—Bus 19
June 17	Dee Greer - Bus 7	Roger Heck—Bus 1
June 24	Millie Madden - Bus 25/vocational	Debbie Murphy—Bus 14



DISTRICT PRAYER CALENDAR FOR JUNE

- June 3 - Please pray with us for Lafayette COB and the Shenandoah District.
- June 10 - Please pray with us for Liberty Mills COB and the Southeastern District.
- June 17 - Please pray with us for Living Faith COB and the Southern Plains District.
- June 24 - Please pray with us for Locust Grove COB and the Virlina District.



Building the Gateway Arch in St. Louis took persistence, daring, and imagination, the very qualities it celebrates.

Headed across the Mississippi River at St. Louis in 1965, I sat stalled in the middle of a bridge, wondering what had stopped traffic. Looking south, I was astonished to realize I was witnessing history.

Workers and derricks atop the Gateway Arch were maneuvering its last piece into place, joining the two legs and thereby completing a project that in its making spanned five presidents, two wars, and three decades.

As the country's tallest monument, it stands 85 feet higher than the Washington Monument;

Mount Rushmore's faces (plus two more) would have to stack atop each other to reach its height. The stainless steel structure stands as a tribute to Thomas Jefferson's vision, to the pioneers who grasped that vision, and to the city of St. Louis. Four million visitors annually explore the park's 91 acres, known as the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial, or take an elevator up 630 feet to experience breathtaking views from the Arch.

But the Arch's creation was bumpier than the ride up to its top. Its site was opposed. Its design was ridiculed. Its construction was filled with challenges.

The initial idea came from Luther Ely Smith, a lawyer who had served on a memorial commission for Revolutionary War hero George Rogers Clark in Vincennes, Indiana. Returning from a meeting there in 1933, Smith realized that the Mississippi's west bank would be ideal for a park dedicated to honoring St. Louis's part in the country's westward expansion.

Mayor Bernard Dickmann liked the idea for its historic value-as well as the opportunity it presented to rehabilitate a city still reeling from the Great Depression. The project would bring about the renovation of a dismal area on the riverfront composed of slums, empty buildings, and old warehouses. So, in 1934, he took the idea to Washington. President Franklin Delano Roosevelt approved and signed a resolution creating the United States Territorial Expansion Memorial Commission.

Back in St. Louis, using riverfront property faced stiff opposition. Businessmen agreed that some of the area was blighted, but nearly 300 small businesses and more than 200 houses were still located there, and the area was also home to unique cast-iron structures that historians wanted to preserve. Undaunted, Smith and Dickmann went to the voters with a bond issue for local funding (with federal financing to follow). The bond

proposed clearing an area of 40 blocks, which would provide 5,000 jobs and celebrate St. Louis's part in the nation's history. The measure passed by an incredible 71 percent of the vote.

But the Post-Dispatch, investigating charges of voter fraud, uncovered 42,000 false registrations. Additionally, a few property owners went to court, claiming that the project aimed only to improve real estate values. A federal appeals court ruled otherwise, and the project proceeded. Acquiring all the building took three years, and clearing the area would last until 1942.

World War II interceded. With its end, it seemed time to find a design for the park. In 1947, 172 architects entered the Jefferson National Expansion Memorial competition, vying for its \$125,000 prize money. Among them was a Finnish-American architect named Eero Saarinen. He favored an open, geometric design and first experimented with a three-sided “pierced dome” but soon decided on an arch, like the ancient Roman structures. He discarded a concrete exterior (too heavy and susceptible to cracking and staining) in favor of stainless steel, which would serve as a shining “light-weight” outer skin.

The judges chose Saarinen as one of five finalists but mistakenly notified his father, Eliel, also a noted architect, who had also entered the competition. The family celebrated with Champagne until the committee corrected the error. Then it celebrated again.

The younger Saarinen revised his final entry, discarding the “rainbow” and parabola shape for an inverted catenary arch (the shape that results from hanging a chain between two fixed points). He relocated it to frame the Old Courthouse in downtown St. Louis. He eliminated the sculpture garden in the original design and a helicopter pad, and changed the legs to make them three-sided. His entry, #144, was unanimously named the winner on February 18, 1948.

Controversy swirled around the plans from the beginning. Saarinen was accused of plagiarizing an Italian architect’s design. It was similar (nearly 600 feet and wrapped in shiny material), but Saarinen had never seen the other design, and a threatened lawsuit eventually blew itself out. It was a rocky start for the architect’s vision.

City leaders and the architectural community were impressed by his concept, but the general public’s reaction was sometimes cruel, calling it a “grotesque monstrosity” and a “stupendous hairpin.” One person wrote, “I’m against anything that will take badly needed acreage out of circulation just to make a place to grow grass on and build a barrel hoop in.” Some believed constructing such a massive arch impossible. Others thought the expense too great. Still others wanted the land reclaimed for housing or a recreational center or a sports stadium.

Financial help for Saarinen’s plan was slow. In 1950, President Truman dedicated it, but the three-year Korean War became the federal government’s priority. In May 1954, President Eisenhower authorized construction of the memorial, but seven years would pass before Congress approved \$9.5 million to build it. Omitting mention of Saarinen’s arch in the appropriations raised fears it would not materialize at all. But on August 16, 1961, more than a quarter century after Smith’s initial idea, the first dynamite blast signaled building had begun.

Saarinen would never see the memorial completed. Five days after work began, he underwent emergency surgery for a stage IV brain tumor. He died September 1, 1961. Completing his arch fell to his associates, Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo.

In January 1962, finances would again threaten Saarinen’s vision. Now in charge of the memorial, the National Park Services (NPS) was shocked that the lowest bid was over \$11 million, compared to the \$8 million projected bid. To cut costs, the NPS considered lowering the height of the arch, substituting less expensive materials, or eliminating one elevator to the top. Assured additional federal funds were forthcoming; the project got the green light.

Another setback came about when engineers at the steel company providing the arch’s 900 million tons of stainless steel told Interior Secretary Stuart Udall that the arch was doomed to fall. The project was halted for a feasibility study. Once a skyscraper firm pronounced the plans sound, it began again. On June 26, 1962,

concrete was poured into a hole for the south leg.

But that was hardly the end of the complications. The Arch would rise 630 feet on two equilateral triangle legs, each 54 feet long per side at the base and tapering at the top. Eight-to-10-foot sections were actually a triangle within a triangle, with varying space between their sides.

Crawler cranes on the ground could only raise the sections up 72 feet. So tracks for “creeper derricks,” used vertically for the first time, were bolted to the legs, and two 82-ton machines (each with a platform for a tool shed, heated room, restroom, and communications equipment) crawled upward, each installing four sections of the leg before more tracks were laid.

Workers battled winds outside and stifling conditions inside, sometimes dangling upside down in places where the legs narrowed. Every night, work was measured for accuracy; to be sure the sun’s heat did not expand the steel.

The observation area at the top posed its own problems. Standard elevators could not ascend the curved legs. An engineer created a unique transport system, combining principles used in both elevators and the Ferris Wheel to keep occupants vertical in egg-shaped capsules. Because panoramic windows at the top would have weakened the self-supporting legs, 7-by-27-inch windows with $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plate glass were finally used.

The day I saw the last 8-foot, 10-ton section installed was fraught with drama. First, workers and politicians disagreed on the date. Concerned about the 160 tons of machinery weighing down the top and remembering that a minor earthquake had shaken the ground the week before, workers wanted to finish on Thursday, October 28, 1965. When politicians proposed a two-day delay, workers walked off the job. The ceremony returned to Thursday.

Second, the legs had to meet within $\frac{1}{64}$ -inch accuracy. The day of the ceremony, the south leg began expanding in the morning sun. Fire hoses sprayed water on it to return it to its original size, and the ceremony was moved up a half-hour. Throughout the day, workers hoisted the last section upward, and then used hydraulic jacks to widen the 2-foot space between the legs to position and secure the last section. By evening, with the jacks released, the Gateway Arch stood. It would not open to the public for two more years, and the official dedication would wait until May 25, 1968. But in the end, the Gateway Arch quelled its critics and acquired legions of admirers. The difficulties in its creation have largely been forgotten, and today it stands as a monument to vision: of a president, pioneers, a lawyer, an architect, and any who would dare follow.

-Glenn Conner

Historian



KIDZ ZONE

DADS are a BLESSING

Surprise your dad or another special man with this Father's Day gift.



What you need:

- Photos of you and your loved one (together, if possible)
- Scissors
- 8.5" x 11" paper
- Glue stick
- Marker
- 8.5" x 11" photo frame



What you do:

1. Cut photos into shapes (hearts, circles, etc.).
2. Arrange photos on the paper, leaving room for a message, and glue them down.
3. Write: "I'm blessed as can be. My heavenly Father has given me the best _____ [dad, uncle, friend] in the world, and he belongs to me!"
4. Place your picture message in the frame.
5. Give your gift to show love and appreciation.



Beloved children

God our heavenly Father loves us so much that he calls us his.

Directions: Follow the instructions below. Then read the remaining words, going across the rows from left to right, to complete 2 Corinthians 6:18, NIV.

- Cross out the opposite of blessings.
- Cross out the opposite of found.
- Cross out the disciple who betrayed Jesus.
- Cross out a word for disobeying God.
- Cross out the opposite of love.
- Cross out an animal.
- Cross out a word for jail.
- Cross out a place.
- Cross out what happened to Jesus.
- Cross out the opposite of friends.
- Cross out a book of the Bible.

I	enemies	will	be	Judas
hate	a	Father	to	serpent
you	and	you	will	crucified
cursings	be	my	sons	and
sin	Golgotha	daughters	says	the
Lamentations	prison	Lord	Almighty	lost

Answer: "I will be a Father to you, and you will be my sons and daughters, says the Lord Almighty." 2 Corinthians 6:18, NIV