



Finley
FOCUS

March 2011

Our Ministers Message - Can you hear me now?

Greetings Everyone,

On February 22nd, the Session of Finley unanimously voted in favor of, presenting to the congregation, a two-phase, audio & visual upgrade of the sanctuary. In the weeks ahead, you will have many opportunities to both inform & inquire as to the depth of this technological upgrade.

But before everyone rushes into the details, cost, & installation, I would like to take a moment to share with you my experience of the process to get us to this moment. A process that started almost a year ago with a simple question posed to the 10-10-10 celebration committee: "If we present a documentary for the congregation, how are we going to show it to them?"

Short-term, it was decided that the 10-10-10 documentary be sourced from the church's portable projector and projected to a portable movie screen rented from a local rental company. In order to hear the documentary, the sound was adapted from a laptop computer to a floor microphone jack in the sanctuary. While the process worked (I use that term loosely) it was ultimately poor quality, cumbersome, and clumsy.

At that moment, the committee knew that for a long term solution, certain technological upgrades to the sanctuary would be required. After the October 10th celebration, the 10-10-10 committee was dissolved and the responsibility of the long-term visual media installation was delegated to the worship committee.

On Oct 27th, 2010, the worship committee had a meeting with both the buildings & grounds committee and the trustees, to discuss the possibility of bringing a visual media proposal to Session. After a lengthy discussion, it was decided that if the church does not address its increasingly archaic audio system, a visual upgrade would be of little value. In essence: what good is the visual if no one can hear it?

On Jan 25, 2011, after many months of evaluation, the worship committee proposed to the joint committee a two-phase technological upgrade. The first phase addresses the upgrades to the audio system; the second phase will install visual media equipment. The proposal was endorsed by the joint committee and proposed to the session on Feb 22nd. I already told you the result.

I thought it worthy to detail the process to show you how many people it took to get this project into the hands of the congregation. I am so proud of all the elders, committee chairpersons, committee members, and trustees that I practically burst at the seams writing these lines to you! Great work to all of you!

If by some reason this technological upgrade doesn't occur, I would still view the project as a success. The way in which, the people involved worked together, with respect for each other and the way in which they expressed tolerance of diverse opinions, indicates to me that we are an increasingly healthy and growing congregation. Upgrade or no upgrade, we are a better church because of this process!

As your pastor, I concern myself everyday with the task of how to keep Finley looking toward the future. However, the ultimate vision and direction of the church isn't mine, but corporate. Therefore, to be a good steward of the corporate vision of the church, it takes a great deal of communication and listening to determine that vision.

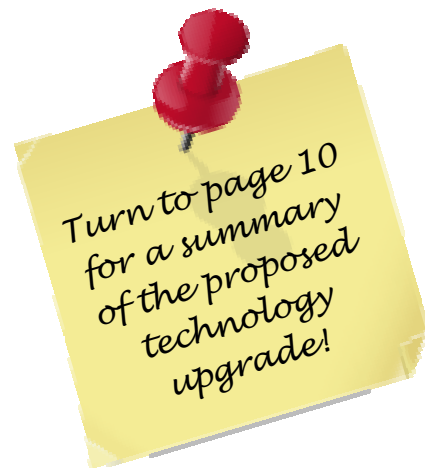
Ultimately, I believe the people of Finley desire to have a church future that is much longer than our already long and rich past. I also believe the people of Finley truly desire creating a space of worship that is both vibrant and relevant to the community we serve, while at the same time, remaining honorable to our Reformed heritage.

While the technological upgrades by themselves do not guarantee success of that vision, they nonetheless are tools that can be utilized to ensure a consistent, and relevant gospel message within our community! I pray that you inform yourself to what the session is proposing and support it with the same enthusiasm in which it is proposed. As always, I will be more than happy to sit with you one on one to discuss any issue or question you have.

How fun, how exciting and what a Blessing it is to be a member of Finley and part of its future!

Blessings,

Rev. Don LaRue



Recent Bible Reading & Study Suggestions

The weekly bulletin features a daily, different passage of Scripture given to reinforce themes highlighted from our last worship. On Thursday, the passages shift to reflect the anticipated sermon. Including this simple outline as part of your daily devotions, it is my hope that you will further enhance your spiritual nourishment by immersing yourself in Scripture. May it continue to be a 'lamp to your feet', illuminating your journey with our Lord, Jesus Christ.

Herodians & Pharisees: Part 1	Mark 3:1-6	Don't Hold Back!	Jeremiah 26:1-6
Plots against Prophets	Jeremiah 18:18-23	Natural Stones!	Deuteronomy 27:1-10
God's Inscription	2 Timothy 2:14-19	Same Rules for Aliens	Numbers 15:11-16
Sermon Passage:	Mark 12:18-27	Sermon Passage:	Mark 12:28-34
Importance of Resurrection	1 Corinthians 15:13-19	Greatest Commandment	Deuteronomy 6:4-9
God of the Living	Isaiah 25:6-10	The "Aim" of Instruction	1 Timothy 1:3-11
Israeli Custom for Widows	Deuteronomy 25:5-10	Love Fulfills Law	Romans 13:8-10
Practical Application of Law	Ruth 1:6-18	Works w/o Love is Worthless	1 Corinthians 13:1-3
What Do We Look Like?	1 John 3:1-3	'Sacrifice of Thanksgiving'	Psalms 50:8-15
Sermon Passage:	Joshua 8:30-35	Sermon Passage:	Mark 12:35-40
People Commit w Leaders	Ezra 10:1-5	'Devouring' the Poor	James 2:1-9
Call the Assembly	Joel 2:12-16	Lord Says to My Lord	Psalms 110

Treasurer's Notes - From Jack Blacka

January 2011 financials

January 2011 Bank Balance	
Beginning balance	\$3,140.87
Total receipts	\$13,838.62
Transfers	\$0.00
Sub total income	\$16,979.49
Less total expenses	(\$12,157.28)
Ending Bank Balance	\$4,822.21

January 2011 Monthly Figures	
Tithing Income	\$13,197.48
Other Income	\$645.42
Total Income	\$13,842.90
January Budget Expenses	\$12,309.17
Actual total expenses	(\$12,157.28)
Actual Income less Expenses	\$1,685.62

I want to congratulate you again for your excellent stewardship in 2010. We finished out the year in very good shape. Before I closed out the year I went into each month to make sure everything was correct and to print out clean copies of each month.

During this process I found a couple of minor errors, These changes are reflected in the beginning bank balance for January. February's figures will be reported in the next focus.

Keep up the good work!! - Jack

“Our Father” – an adult Sunday School class study of the Lord's Prayer

Part II “Hallowed Be Thy Name”

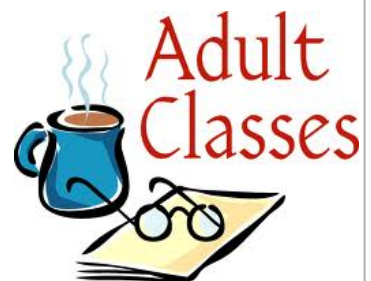
“Thy Kingdom Come”

This part of the Lord's Prayer is part of the introduction, the part of the prayer that is about God, not us. It is a way of giving our praise to God and being reminded of God's great and awesome power. Martin Luther believed that the phrase “hallowed be Thy name” puts us in our places because it reminds us how often we fall short by not hallowing God's name.* Each time we say this phrase in the Lord's Prayer, it should serve as a reminder of how often we fail to hallow God's name in our daily life. This phrase also harkens back to the 10 Commandments: you shall have no other gods before me and you shall not take the name of the Lord your God in vain. When we say these words we should remember all that God has done through the ages to bring His people back to Himself through Abraham, Moses, and Jesus. We also know that only through the work of the Holy Spirit in us can we ever truly hallow God's name. When we say “hallowed be Thy name”, we are asking God to fill us with divine presence and power.** The question for each of us is – When someone observes us, do they see the name of God hallowed in our speech, our actions, and our interactions with others? Do others see through us the holiness of God's name?

“Thy kingdom come” is the first actual petition in the Lord's Prayer. We ask for God's kingdom to come to earth. This petition has its origins in early Jewish worship when the rabbi says “May God establish his kingdom in your lifetime and in your days and in all the ages of the whole house of Israel soon and in the near future.”*** By saying it, we understand that we are asking not for *our* kingdom to be realized, but God's. Not our vision of the world, not our vision for our community, family, and ourselves, but God's vision for all of time and for each one of us, individually. Our egos are out of the picture as we realize we are not to be building our own little kingdoms. Throughout our lives, we often see glimpses of heaven right here on earth. But as Paul writes in Corinthians 13 “for now we see in a mirror dimly, but then face to face”, these glimpses give us the hope that we will see the entire clear picture for ourselves one day in eternity. The question for each of us is – can those we come in contact with each day see glimpses of heaven in our speech, our actions, and our interactions? Can glimpses of the kingdom be seen in our lives?

Quotes from The Lord's Prayer for Today by William J. Carl III

* pg.20, ** pg.21, *** pg.24



Crock-Pot Cook-Off Finley's 4th annual crock-pot cook-off was a great success, with even more surprises and tasty dishes than last year.

Results & Recipes. This year's winners were Allison & Randy Fink. Their Beef Burgundy recipe earned Allison & Randy the coveted 'Golden Crock-Pot Trophy'.

Rev. Don was one of the judges, and when asked for comment he said "this years competition was at a very high standard and there were 3 or 4 recipes that could have taken 1st place. But in the end, it was Allison & Randy's dish that got the most votes." He went on to say that new competitors should start planning and practicing their recipes in readiness for next years competition.

2011 Winning Recipe - Beef Burgundy - by Allison & Randy Fink

8oz bacon, cut into 1/4" pieces	4lbs Chuck Beef, cut into 1 1/2" cubes
1 large onion, chopped	2 carrots peeled & minced
8 cloves garlic, minced	2 tsp chopped fresh thyme
4 tbsp tomato paste	2 1/2 cups Pinot Noir
1 1/2 cups chicken broth	1/3 cup soy sauce
3 bay leaves	3 tbsp minute tapioca
3 tbsp chopped fresh parsley	



Garnish:

8oz pearl onions	1/2 cup water
5 tbsp unsalted butter	1 tbsp sugar
10oz white mushrooms quartered	

Cook bacon in skillet until crisp, then drain on a paper towel. Reserve half the bacon fat in a bowl, then set the skillet with remaining fat to one side. Season the beef with salt and pepper and place half in the slow cooker. Heat the skillet with bacon fat until smoking and brown other half of the beef on all sides. Transfer the browned beef to the slow cooker. Add the remaining bacon fat back to the skillet and use to sauté the onions, carrots and 1/4 tsp salt until the vegetables begin to brown. Add the garlic and thyme and cook for about 30 seconds. Stir in the tomato paste then transfer the mixture to the slow cooker.

Return the skillet to the heat and add the chicken broth, soy sauce and half the wine. Bring to a simmer scraping all the residue from the bottom of the skillet. Pour over the contents of the slow cooker. Stir the bay leaves and tapioca into the slow cooker contents. Cover and set on LOW and cook for about 9 hours until the meat is fork tender.

For the garnish: Bring the pearl onions, water, butter and sugar to a boil in a 12" skillet over high heat. Cover and simmer over medium heat for 5 minutes. Uncover and increase the heat to high and cook until the liquid evaporates. Add the mushrooms and 1/4 tsp salt and cook until the vegetables are browned and glazed.

When ready to serve, discard the bay leaves and stir in the onion and mushroom garnish and the bacon pieces. Bring the remaining cup of wine to a boil and simmer until reduced by half. Stir the reduced wine and parsley into the stew and season with salt and pepper to taste. Serve with mashed potatoes or butter noodles.



The only time to
eat diet food is while
you're waiting for the
steak to cook.

—Julia Child

Allison & Randy Fink
this year's
Crock Pot
Cook Off
Champions!

Meatballs Jezebel- by Roy & Anne - 2nd Place Winning Recipe

Frozen Meatballs - enough to almost fill crock pot
6oz apple jelly
6oz apricot preserves
1 large onion chopped and sautéed in butter
1 can stewed tomatoes
1/4 cup dry mustard
2 tbsp dried basil
4 tbsp horseradish
Water to cover almost to top of crock pot.

1 cup water
6oz pineapple preserves
2-3oz jalapeno slices (or to suit taste)
1 med can tomato paste
1 cup V8 juice (optional)
1 tablespoon black pepper
3 tbsp garlic powder
1/2 bottle BBQ sauce (Jack Daniels works best)

Put meatballs in crock pot and add 1 cup water. Mix together all other ingredients (except BBQ sauce and water to cover) and heat. Pour mixture over the meatballs and then cover with water. Cook on high for 1-2 hours until sauce is bubbling and meatballs are thoroughly cooked. Stir in the BBQ sauce and serve.

Taco Soup - by Anonymous

- 1lbs ground beef, browned & drained
- 1 package taco seasoning mix
- 1 46oz V8 Juice
- 1 can regular corn
- 2 cans red kidney beans
- 4oz can jalapeno peppers

Mix all ingredients in the crock pot, cover and cook on high for 4 hours. Serve with grated cheese, sour cream and tortilla chips.

Mac & Cheese - by Yvonne Simmons

- 14oz Macaroni
- 2 eggs
- 2 cups whole milk
- 3 cups sharp cheese
- 1 lg can evaporated milk
- 1 stick butter melted

Cook macaroni and drain. Add the cheese and pour into a crock pot sprayed with PAM. Add butter. Beat eggs and mix with both milks. Add to macaroni mixture. Mix well and cook on low for 3-4 hours.

Cheesy Italian Tortellini - By Anonymous

- 1/2lb ground beef
- 15oz marinara sauce
- 1 can diced tomatoes with Italian herbs
- 1 cup shredded mozzarella cheese
- 1/2lb Italian sausage meat
- 1 cup sliced fresh mushrooms
- 1 package 9oz refrigerated cheese tortellini

Cook beef and sausage meat in a skillet over medium heat until brown. Drain. Mix meat mixture with marinara sauce, mushrooms and tomatoes in slow cooker. Cover and cook on low for 7-8 hours. Stir in tortellini and sprinkle with cheese. Cover and cook for a further 15 minutes or until tortellini is tender.

It's A Small World Chili - By Karen Brown

- 2lbs ground beef, browned
- 2 cups water
- 5 cloves garlic minced
- 1 can tomato sauce
- 2 tbsp chili powder
- 1 tsp salt
- 3 bay leaves
- 1 can black beans
- 1 can pinto beans
- 1 large chopped onion, browned
- 1 stalk celery chopped
- 1 can tomatoes mashed
- 2 tbsp brown sugar
- 2 tsp ground cumin
- 1 tsp dried oregano
- 1 tsp Worcestershire sauce
- 1 can great northern beans
- 1 can dark kidney beans

Put all ingredients except beans in crock pot and cook for 3-4 hours on high. Drain the beans and add to the meat and cook for a further 1 hour. Serve with tortilla chips or Spanish Rice.



Ann & Paul Willey's Crock-Pot Cake

Slow Cooked Bean Medley - By Anonymous

- 1 1/2 cups ketchup
- 1 medium onion, chopped
- 1 medium red pepper, chopped
- 1/2 cup water
- 2 bay leaves
- 1 tsp ground mustard
- 1 can kidney beans, rinsed and drained
- 1 can great northern beans, rinsed and drained
- 1 can lima beans, rinsed and drained
- 2 celery ribs, chopped
- 1 medium green pepper, chopped
- 1/2 cup packed brown sugar
- 1/2 cup Italian salad dressing
- 1 tbsp cider vinegar
- 1/8 tsp pepper
- 1 can black eye peas, rinsed and drained
- 2 can whole kernel corn, drained
- 1 can black beans, rinsed and drained

Combine all ingredients in a 5qt crock pot. Cover and cook on low for 5-7 hours. Discard bay leaves before serving.

To DST or not to DST - that is the question.

This month sees the beginning of daylight saving time or British summer time. On March 13th at 2am we will (if we are still awake) advance our clocks by one hour. Daylight Saving Time gives us the opportunity to enjoy sunny summer evenings by moving our clocks an hour forward in the spring. Yet, the implementation of Daylight Saving Time has been fraught with controversy since Benjamin Franklin conceived of the idea. Even today, regions and countries routinely change their approaches to Daylight Saving Time.



The main purpose of Daylight Saving Time (called "Summer Time" in many places in the world) is to make better use of daylight. We change our clocks during the summer months to move an hour of daylight from the morning to the evening. If you live near the equator, day and night are nearly the same length (12 hours). But elsewhere on Earth, there is much more daylight in the summer than in the winter. The closer you live to the North or South Pole, the longer the period of daylight in the summer. Thus, Daylight Saving Time (Summer Time) is usually not helpful in the tropics, and countries near the equator generally do not change their clocks.

The idea of daylight saving was first conceived by Benjamin Franklin in 1784. The idea was first advocated seriously by London builder William Willett (1857-1915) in the pamphlet, "Waste of Daylight" (1907), that proposed advancing clocks 20 minutes on each of four Sundays in April, and retarding them by the same amount on four Sundays in September. As he was taking an early morning ride through Petts Wood, near Croydon, Willett was struck by the fact that the blinds of nearby houses were closed, even though the sun was fully risen. When questioned as to why he didn't simply get up an hour earlier, Willett replied with typical British humor, "What?" In his pamphlet "The Waste of Daylight" he wrote: "Everyone appreciates the long, light evenings. Everyone laments their shortage as Autumn approaches; and everyone has given utterance to regret that the clear, bright light of an early morning during Spring and Summer months is so seldom seen or used."

About one year after Willett began to advocate daylight saving (he spent a fortune lobbying), he attracted the attention of the authorities. Robert Pearce introduced a bill in the House of Commons to make it compulsory to adjust the clocks. The bill was drafted in 1909 and introduced in Parliament several times, but it met with ridicule and opposition, especially from farmers. Britain passed an act on May 17, 1916, a year after Willett's death, and Willett's scheme of adding 80 minutes, in four separate movements was put in operation on the following Sunday, May 21, 1916.

There was a storm of opposition, confusion, and prejudice. The Royal Meteorological Society insisted that Greenwich time would still be used to measure tides. The parks belonging to the Office of Works and the London County Council decided to close at dusk, which meant that they would be open an extra hour in the evening. Kew Gardens, on the other hand, ignored the daylight saving scheme and decided to close by the clock.

There was a fair bit of opposition from the general public and from the farming community, who wanted daylight in the morning, but Lord Balfour came forward with a unique concern: "Supposing some unfortunate lady was confined with twins and one child was born 10 minutes before 1 o'clock and the second 30 minutes later, the time of birth of the two children would be reversed. Such an alteration might conceivably affect the property and titles in that House". Meaning, the youngest child would, on paper, become the oldest and therefore affect future inheritances by age.

After World War I, Parliament passed several acts relating to Summer Time. In 1925, a law was enacted that Summer Time should begin on the day following the third Saturday in April (or one week earlier if that day was Easter Day). The date for closing of Summer Time was fixed for the day after the first Saturday in October. The energy saving benefits of Summer Time were recognized during World War II, when clocks in Britain were put two hours ahead of GMT during the summer. This became known as Double Summer Time. During the war, clocks remained one hour ahead of GMT throughout the winter.

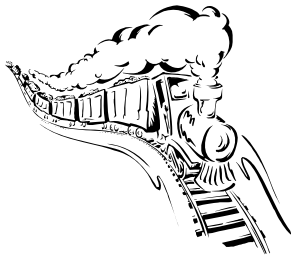
Many people intensely dislike Daylight Saving Time. Frequent complaints are the inconvenience of changing many clocks and adjusting to a new sleep schedule. For most people, this is a mere nuisance, but some people with sleep disorders find this transition very difficult. Indeed, there is evidence that the severity of auto accidents increases and work productivity decreases as people adjust to the time change. Some argue that the energy savings touted by DST is offset by the energy used by those living in warm climates to cool their homes during summer afternoons and evenings. Similarly, the argument can be made that more evening hours of light encourage people to run errands and visit friends, thus consuming more gasoline.

Protests are also put forth by people who wake at dawn, or whose schedules are otherwise tied to sunrise, such as farmers. Many parents express concern that Daylight Saving Time results in early morning dangers, as children are less visible as they cross roads and wait for school buses in the darkness.

Britain was the first country to set the time throughout a region to one standard time. The railways cared most about the inconsistencies of local mean time, and they forced a uniform time on the country. The original idea was credited to Dr. William Hyde Wollaston. The Great Western Railway was the first to adopt London time, in November 1840. Other railways followed suit, and by 1847 most railways used London time. On September 22, 1847, the Railway Clearing House, an industry standards body, recommended that GMT be adopted at all stations as soon as the General Post Office permitted it. By 1855, the vast majority of public clocks in Britain were set to GMT (though some, like the great clock on Tom Tower at Christ Church, Oxford, were fitted with two minute hands, one for local time and one for GMT). The last major holdout was the legal system, which stubbornly stuck to local time for many years, leading to oddities like polls opening at 08:13 and closing at 16:13. The legal system finally switched to GMT when the Statutes (Definition of Time) Act took effect on August 2, 1880.



Standard time in time zones was instituted in the U.S. and Canada by the railroads on November 18, 1883. Prior to that, time of day was a local matter, and most cities and towns used some form of local solar time, maintained by a well-known clock (on a church steeple, for example, or in a jeweler's window). The new standard time system was not immediately embraced by all, however. The first man in the United States to sense the growing need for time standardization was an amateur astronomer, William Lambert, who as early as 1809 presented to Congress a recommendation for the establishment of time meridians. This was not adopted, nor was the initial suggestion of Charles Dowd in 1870. Dowd revised his proposal in 1872, and it was adopted virtually unchanged by U.S. and Canadian railways eleven years later.



It remained for a Canadian civil and railway engineer, Sandford Fleming, to instigate the initial effort that led to the adoption of the present time meridians in both Canada and the U.S. Time zones were first used by the railroads in 1883 to standardize their schedules. Trains had made the old system - where major cities and regions set clocks according to local astronomical conditions - obsolete. Fleming advocated the adoption of a standard or mean time and hourly variations from that according to established time zones. He was instrumental in convening the 1884 International Prime Meridian Conference in Washington, at which the system of international standard time - still in use today - was adopted.

Daylight Saving Time has been used in the U.S. and in many European countries since World War I. At that time, in an effort to conserve fuel needed to produce electric power, Germany and Austria began saving daylight at 11:00 p.m. on April 30, 1916, by advancing the hands of the clock one hour until the following October. Other countries immediately adopted this 1916 action: Belgium, Denmark, France, Italy, Luxembourg, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Turkey, and Tasmania. Nova Scotia and Manitoba adopted it as well, with Britain following suit three weeks later, on May 21, 1916. In 1917, Australia and Newfoundland began saving daylight. The plan was not formally adopted in the U.S. until 1918. 'An Act to preserve daylight and provide standard time for the United States' was enacted on March 19, 1918.

During World War II, President Franklin Roosevelt instituted year-round Daylight Saving Time, called "War Time," from February 9, 1942 to September 30, 1945. From 1945 to 1966, there was no federal law regarding Daylight Saving Time, so states and localities were free to choose whether or not to observe Daylight Saving Time and could choose when it began and ended. This understandably caused confusion, especially for the broadcasting industry, as well as for railways, airlines, and bus companies. Because of the different local customs and laws, radio and TV stations and the transportation companies had to publish new schedules every time a state or town began or ended Daylight Saving Time.

In the early 1960s, observance of Daylight Saving Time was quite inconsistent, with a hodgepodge of time observances, and no agreement about when to change clocks. The Interstate Commerce Commission, the nation's timekeeper, was immobilized, and the matter remained deadlocked. Many business interests were supportive of standardization, although it became a bitter fight between the indoor and outdoor theater industries. The farmers, however, were opposed to such uniformity. State and local governments could not decide either. Efforts at standardization were encouraged by a transportation industry organization, the Committee for Time Uniformity. They surveyed the entire nation, through questioning telephone operators as to local time observances, and found the situation was quite confusing. Next, the Committee's goal was a strong supportive story on the front page of the New York Times. Having rallied the general public's support, the Time Uniformity Committee's goal was accomplished, but only after discovering and disclosing that on the 35-mile stretch of highway (Route 2) between Moundsville, W.V., and Steubenville, Ohio, every bus driver and his passengers had to endure seven time changes!

On January 4, 1974, President Nixon signed into law the Emergency Daylight Saving Time Energy Conservation Act of 1973. Then, beginning on January 6, 1974, implementing the Daylight Saving Time Energy Act, clocks were set ahead. On October 5, 1974, Congress amended the Act, and Standard Time returned on October 27, 1974. Daylight Saving Time resumed on February 23, 1975 and ended on October 26, 1975.

Today, approximately 70 countries utilize Daylight Saving Time in at least a portion of the country. Japan, India, and China are the only major industrialized countries that do not observe some form of daylight saving.

The Energy Policy Act of 2005 extended Daylight Saving Time in the U.S. beginning in 2007, though Congress retained the right to revert to the 1986 law should the change prove unpopular or if energy savings are not significant. Going from 2007 forward, Daylight Saving Time in the U.S.

begins at 2:00 a.m. on the second Sunday of March and
ends at 2:00 a.m. on the first Sunday of November

For the U.S. and its territories, Daylight Saving Time is NOT observed in Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Commonwealth of Northern Mariana Islands, and Arizona. The Navajo Nation participates in the Daylight Saving Time policy, even in Arizona, due to its large size and location in three states.

Most of us welcome the lighter evenings that the change brings. It also signals the end of winter (even if the weather does not cooperate). It is also a good idea to use the time change as a reminder to replace your smoke detector batteries!





Finley Sanctuary Technological Upgrade: “What the Technological Upgrade will do that we cannot do now?”



Theoretically, how Finley chooses to incorporate these technological upgrades during worship are almost limitless and bound by our own imagination & creativity. Realistically, the Session is sensitive to the traditional vibrancy of our congregation and has no intention of using the technological upgrade in a way that does not enhance our current worship.

Ultimately, the appropriateness of technology during worship will be determined by the Worship Committee under guidance of the Session. Whenever the visual enhancements are not in use, the equipment will be not visible to the congregation.

Below is a list of possible enhancements that the technological upgrade can provide to Finley during worship and/or other congregational events:

Traditional Worship:

- Accommodate the Hearing Impaired thru inductive loop
- Visual Aids during Sermons (improves retention)
- Visual Scrolling of Announcements Prior to Service
- Video/PowerPoint Presentations for Visitors/Committees (Minute for Missions)
- Digital Audio recording of Service for sick/shut-in members
- Video Feed to Nursery
- Scripture/ Hymns projection (as determined by Worship Committee)
- Calibrated “echo delay” audio (cleaner sound no matter where sitting)
- Ability to hear children during children’s sermon with strategic placement of Omni-directional microphone

Contemporary Worship Options:

- All of Traditional Worship options plus:
- Ability to use all stage inputs at once (current mixer does not have enough inputs)
- Ability to place stage monitors near all instruments
- Ability to stream video clips from internet directly to projection
- Music projection during P/W
- Seamless transition from one media source to another (computer to blu-ray) without awkward delay

Misc (VBS, Youth Group, Special Concerts, Funerals, Weddings)

- All of the Traditional & Contemporary Options
- Note: Funerals and Weddings are increasingly using video presentations/digital photo collages during the service; it is a trend that will be standard in a very short time.

In the upcoming weeks, we will have an informational brochure available for you with full project details. Also, check out the display board in the Narthex.

Who's Who At Staff & Key Folk

<u>Session Members</u>	
Clerk of Session	Allison Fink
Buildings & Grounds	Buck Earhart 2011 Gary Brubaker 2013
Christian Education	David Seaman 2012 Linda Peery 2013
Congregational Care	Debbie McCormick 2011 Sheri Nelson 2013
Fellowship & Stewardship	Keith Boswell 2011 Beth Gibson 2012
Finance & Personnel	Debbie McCormick 2011
Mission & Outreach	Yvonne Simmons 2011
Worship & Music	Jenny Coyner 2012 Tony Forbes
Presbyterian Women	Karen Brown, <i>Moderator</i> June Craft, <i>Co-Moderator</i> Esther Winton, <i>Treasurer</i> Joan Batten, <i>Secretary</i>
Treasurers	Jack R. Blacka, <i>Disbursing</i> Ann E. Willey, <i>Receiving</i>
Trustees	David Brubaker Dan Hatter Donald Splaun

Minister	Reverend Donald H. LaRue
Music Director	Kelly Ward Hughes
Choir Director	Elise Blacka
Bell Choir Director	Jenn LaRue
Church School Supt.	David Seaman
Administrator	Laura Latimer-Nolan
We're Here	
Sunday School	9:30am
Sunday Morning Worship	11:00am
Church Office	Tue - Fri - 9am - 2pm
Choir Practice	Sunday 10:15am - 10:50am 1st & 3rd Wednesday 7:30pm
Handbell Practice	Wednesday 6:30 - 7:30pm
Session	2nd Monday 7:00pm
Men's Fellowship & Devotions	1st Sunday 8:30am
Women's Bible Study	1st Tuesday 7:00pm

Contact Us














Mailing Address
P.O. Box 256,
Stuarts Draft, Virginia 24477

Actual Address
24 Finley Drive
Stuarts Draft, Virginia 24477

Church Office Telephone:
(540) 337-3561

E-mail addresses:
Office: finleypc1@verizon.net
Pastor: fmpcpastor2@verizon.net

Web address: www.finleypres.org

- Please call or email the church when.....**
-  A member of your family is admitted to the hospital.
 -  There is a death in your family.
 -  Your class or group would like to use the church facilities.
 -  Your address, phone number or email address changes.
 -  You or your children get engaged or are getting married.
 -  There is a birth in your family.
 -  A member of your family leaves for college or the military.
 -  You change your name.
 -  You have news / information piece for the Finley Focus.
 -  You have an announcement for the weekly bulletin.
 -  You have news about our community or a community event.
 -  You have ideas for growing our Church Family.
 -  You need assistance from Rev. LaRue or any church staff.

The *Finley* Calendar

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SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
Feb 27	28	March 01	02	03	04	05
06	07	08	09	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31	April 01	02
03	04	05	06	07	08	09

March Notable Dates

Feb 27	Finley Burger Night 6pm	Mar 16	Hand Bell Practice 6:30pm Choir Practice 7:30pm
Feb 28	Donna Swink Birthday	Mar 17	St. Patrick's Day
Mar 01	Presbyterian Women 7pm	Mar 18	Jack Blacka Birthday
Mar 02	Hand Bell Practice 6:30pm Choir Practice 7:30pm	Mar 23	Julia Crist Birthday Buildings & Grounds 7pm Hand Bell Practice 6:30pm
Mar 03	Garrett Hatter Birthday	Mar 30	Dalton Christian Birthday Hand Bell Practice 6:30pm
Mar 06	Men's Breakfast 8:30pm	Mar 31	Mark Nelson Birthday
Mar 07	Fellowship Meeting 6:30pm	Apr 01	Yvonne Simmons Birthday
Mar 08	Session 7pm	Apr 03	Men's Breakfast 8:30am
Mar 09	Ash Wednesday Nathaniel Cheek Birthday Hand Bell Practice 6:30pm	Apr 04	Fellowship Meeting 6:30pm
Mar 13	Carl Brubaker Birthday Daylight Savings Time begins 2am	Apr 05	Presbyterian Women 7pm
Mar 14	Lindsay Campbell Birthday	Apr 06	Hand Bell Practice 6:30pm Choir Practice 7:30pm
Mar 15	Maddie Flickinger Birthday Congregational Care Meeting 6:30pm	Apr 08	Paul Willey Birthday