Sunday morning may not be the best time for church

Sunday would seem to be an ideal time to go spend a restful afternoon and evening, the good o church. Because you don't have to get up to go to work, you can sleep late, have a leisurely breakfast, read the Sunday paper, and still get your family to church on time.

Except that surveys show that between 60 and 75 percent of Americans don't attend church on a regular basis. Presumably, they have something better to do on Sunday. But don't blame Sunday for this state of affairs. Blame Sunday norning.

Psychologically, a morning worship service s all wrong.

This is especially true for our culture, because the mood of peace and quiet created by one hour of church on Sunday morning is soon broken by noisy crowds at the mall, impatient drivers on the highway, and excited football fans.

As long as people went home after church to

effects of the morning lingered. It is not so with the modern Sabbath.

Much of the mood built up in the church in the morning is canceled by the way we spend the rest of Sunday.

But there is another reason why we should go back to evening services for our soul's health, joining the few churches that have such services

Public speakers have noted that when they speak in the morning or afternoon, their remarks don't make as great an impression on audiences as the same speech given in the evening.

Psychologists explain this by saying that earlier in the day our mental faculties are keenest. We are more alert and not as likely to accept uncritically what a person speaking to us has to



But when we are tired and the darkness has its relaxing effect on us, our minds are more receptive to what is presented to us. The artificial darkness and the flickering candlelight in some churches can produce the same hypnotic effect

Spiritual truths planted in our minds in such a setting will grow more easily. If we go to bed with these truths still fresh in our minds, they will reach deep into our subconscious while we

sleep and find their way, as one writer puts it, "To the hidden hallways of the mind where powerful and silent and unseen forces gather. With the morning they will advance into the wakened mind, bringing pleasant moods, healthy thoughts and creative ideas."

Most clergymen say there is no theological objection to choosing a day other than Sunday for worship, and an hour other than 10:30 or 11 a.m. Sunday is traditional because it is the day on which Christ rose.

The success of Saturday masses in the Catholic Church 40 years ago caused Protestant ministers to give serious thought to the idea of holding midweek services for those who preferred to keep Sunday free as a day of rest and relaxation.

But the idea never really caught on. An abbreviated Monday evening service (40 minutes)

was found to be successful in only a few churches.

The early Christians, like the Jews, met for worship in the evening. It was sometime later that Christian churches began worshipping on Sunday morning.

The earliest Scriptural reference to Sunday as a day of worship for Christians occurs in the Book of Acts. Speaking of Paul's visit to Troas in Greece, the King James version says, "And upon the first day of the week, when the disciples came together to break bread, Paul preached to them."

Most modern translations, however, substitute "on Saturday night" for "the first day of the week." This could mean that the early Christians held their worship services on Saturday night.

Would we be wise to copy their lead? © 2001, Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Buddhist shrine brings eastern culture to ultimate Western setting

By Colleen Slevin

Associated Press Writer RED FEATHER LAKES, Colo. (AP) — Belinda Griswold stood in a pine-covered Rocky Mountain valley, dressed in a T-shirt, clogs and a cowboy hat. She looked toward the terraced, Buddhist shrine of white and gold and bowed.

The edifice, called the Great Stupa of Dharmakaya, brings Eastern culture to a very Western setting.

Situated about 100 miles northwest of Denver, the shrine was dedicated last month before about 2,000 people. It honors the late Chogyham Trungpa, who is credited with spreading Buddhism in North America in the 1970s.

Jeff Waltcher, executive director of Rocky Mountain Shambhala Center, said the structure is "an obvious ex-

ample of how Buddhism is taking root name. in this country."

who fled his homeland after the Chinese invaded in 1959. He later abandoned his monastic vows and married an Englishwoman.

Trungpa, who died in 1987, was best known for his ability to present Buddhist teachings in a way easily understood by Westerners. He traveled extensively throughout North America, establishing more than 100 meditation founded in 1971. centers and what would become Boulder's Naropa University, giving countless lectures and publishing 14 books

He was addressed as rinpoche, a religious title that means "precious one," mountains. It is flanked by gateways

Trungpa first visited this area after Born in Tibet and educated at Ox- being invited to teach at the University ford, Trungpa was a Buddhist monk of Colorado in Boulder in the early 1970s

> The mountains reminded him of Tibet and he settled in Colorado, driving himself from place to place in a Volkswagen Beetle.

He also taught meditation to people who were not necessarily interested in Buddhism, a practice continued at the Rocky Mountain Shambhala Center he

The shrine is the centerpiece of the center. Rising 108 feet from the valley floor, the multitiered structure's whiteness stands out among the muted green and brown colors of the surrounding which Buddhists use after the last decorated in gold leaf and brilliant col-

ors. Inside sits an 18-foot golden statue a sign of their devotion to Trungpa. of Buddha.

Meditating at the site is "really a way

some preserved in the Himalayas for hundreds of years, are deposited in the stupa's base and walls.

The stupa was built to last 1,000 years using the same type of concrete found in nuclear power plants. More borers and artisans on its construction, groups from the community.

Building stupas, Sanskrit for "to heap" or "pile up" after their original

mound-like shape, started as a practice for Asian royalty. Before his death, the Buddha asked his followers to bury his remains in a stupa. They complied and the building Dharmites." of stupas spread with Buddhism across Asia.

The \$2.7-million shrine overlooks a collection of buildings, tents and trailers used for conferences, meditation, yoga classes and other events, both spiritual and secular.

Waltcher envisions another 10 years worth of construction to turn the site, surrounded by a Boy Scout camp and than 500 volunteers from over a dozen national forest land, into a year-round countries worked alongside skilled la- center used by Buddhists and other

Some visitors are Buddhists on people who have been touched by Trungpa's teachings. Others are drawn by the stupa's artwork and architecture. or are just curious to see what has been created so painstakingly by people the locals used to jokingly call "the

Zack Rhodes, a retired defense lawyer from St. Johnsbury, Vt., visited the stupa as his family prepared for the wedding of his son in one of the tents at the center, where his son met his wifeto-be.

"It's overwhelmingly majestic," he said in between taking photographs of the building. "It's breathtaking."

On the Net:

Rocky Mountain Shambhala Center: http://www.rmsc.shambhala.org/



for people to come back to their own minds," said Griswold, of San Francisco, the Buddhist in the cowboy hat. On the main floor is the statue, which encases some of Trungpa's remains in

its chest. Relics of other great teachers dating back to the Buddha are sealed on an upper level and other sacred objects,

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