## Saints and sinners: The end time in Christian tradition

The best-selling novel "Left Behind" (Tyn- and more-devastating and more-frequent edale House, 1996), which is about the world coming to an end, has people thinking again about what the Bible calls the End Time.

In 1950, Billy Graham told an audience, "We may have another year, maybe two years, then I believe it's going to be all over.'

The evangelist no longer predicts when the world will end. Now he says, "I do not know the day, the month or the year. God alone knows."

But, Graham goes on to say, "What we see happening today may well be a preparation for God's intervention in human affairs, when Jesus Christ will come and set up a new social order." Not exactly the end of the world, but certainly the end of the world as we know it.

Among the biblical signs pointing to the last

wars."

Most people are probably inclined to agree with the scientists who recently predicted that the world can look forward to about 5 million more years. Then it's going to be all over, they

Like Graham, today's believers in the Second Coming refuse to be pinned down to any specific date for Christ's reappearance. Those (mostly evangelicals) who believe that history is nearing its final curtain use words like "soon," "near," and "imminent." At one conference in Jerusalem on biblical prophecy, the chairman told the gathering that it might be their last opportunity to get together.

There hasn't been so much interest in the end days, Graham mentions the "perplexity and of the world since that morning in the autumn distress in the world, the breakdown in morals, of 1844 when William Miller's followers disappointed disciples concluded that they had the Lord said "I count one day for every year."



climbed the hills and housetops around Hampton, N.Y., and cocked their ears for the sound of the last trumpet.

It never came.

Many of the people were dressed in homemade "ascension robes," confident that on that morning — Oct. 22, 1844 — the Lord would return to earth in fulfillment of Bible prophecies. When the Lord didn't appear, Miller and his

made a mistake in their arithmetic. The continued to maintain that the end was near, but they set no new date.

Miller, an Upstate New York farmer who became a Bible student, made his calculation that the world would end in 1844 mainly on the basis of a passage in the book of Daniel.

In a vision, Daniel hears the question "How long will the Holy Place be given over to be trodden down?" The answer comes back "For 2,300 evenings and mornings." Daniel was trying to figure out what that could mean when the angel Gabriel told him that the vision points to the end of time.

Miller figured out that 2,300 days was only a little more than six years. Obviously, the world hadn't come to an end six years after Daniel's vision. Then he remembered a passage in which

By determining the year in which Daniel saw his vision, then adding 2,300 years, Miller arrived at 1844.

Miller's movement became the Seventh-day Adventist Church.

While most Christian churches believe in the Second Coming of Christ, many give it a symbolic or spiritual meaning. They don't look for the literal return of Christ to this planet, as Graham and other evangelicals do.

Christ's return, says a Lutheran pastor, "will be genuine and real, but not necessarily in the flesh." But a Seventh-day Adventist pastor says. "His coming will be accompanied by convulsions of nature. Christ will literally come in the skies." According to this view, the dead will be resurrected at that moment and the 1,000-year reign of Christ on earth will begin, to be followed by the final judgment.

## Episcopal deacon gives up assignment after deciding to switch genders

## By Jennifer L. Brown

Associated Press Writer OKLAHOMA CITY — In the last few months, Paula Schonauer has left the parish where she was an Episcopal deacon. A few friends have abandoned her, and some that remain have trouble using her first name.

That's because Paula Schonauer was once known as Paul, a 6-foot-3, 200pound Gulf War veteran who is an Oklahoma City police officer.

Under pressure from the congregation at St. James Episcopal Church, Schonauer quit the parish after deciding to wear a brown shoulder-length wig, makeup and dresses — and live life as a woman.

But while the 35-year-old Schonauer has left from St. James, she has not renounced her faith or given up her title. And she has not ruled out taking anEpiscopal deacon in the United States before the bishop acted formally. to change gender and remain with the church, said James Solheim, spokes- explain my situation, although it probman for the church's national headquarters in New York.

Bishop Robert Moody and a therapist Schonauer decided in September, after a long internal struggle, to live as a woman. "It's not strength," Schonauer says, after walking into a coffee shop with a purse over her shoulder. "It's surrender." Since age 4, Schonauer felt that she

was a woman trapped in a man's body. "I got caught playing with my mom's cosmetics and scarves," she says. "I remember staring in the mirror while I

was doing this and asking myself, 'Why am I me?''

When parishioners learned of Scho-

other assignment as a deacon someday. nauer's decision, they asked Moody to she said. "It takes some fortitude to stay

"It still hurts because I wasn't able to ably wouldn't have made any difference," said Schonauer, who served for Indeed, it was after counseling from two years as a deacon, an ordained minister who participates in some sacraments. Unlike many deacons, Schonauer was not on track to become a priest, intending rather to stay in her role.

Officials from St. James did not return calls from The Associated Press. Schonauer, who recently divorced a wife of 13 years, continues to live in Oklahoma City because of their children — an 11-year-old boy and 3-yearold girl. They have a joint custody ar-

rangement "I think if I went away that would be more unforgivable than my transition,"

Schonauer is thought to be the first remove her. But Schonauer left her post here. But I don't want to deny my past anymore than I want to deny who I am."

Schonauer's ex-wife has long known about his gender conflict and they have remained friends. She was one of 32 people, including church friends and members of a transgender support group, who attended a church ceremony for Schonauer in September. The service, which was informal and did not include a blessing from the bishop, marked the start of Schonauer's transgender journey.

"It was an offer by my friends to prayerfully begin my journey, nothing more," Schonauer said.

Hormone injections have made Schonauer's skin softer and smoother, and her waist has taken on a womanly shape. She says the injections also caused her to grow breasts and have

calmed her emotions. Schonauer bought a new wardrobe and invested in electrolysis to remove unwanted hair. She's trying to save at

least \$10,000 for a sex-change operation, but said that likely will take years. Schonauer said she tried to fight her

inner feelings for years by acting masculine. As a man, Schonauer earned a black belt in karate, joined the Army, served in Saudi Arabia during Desert Storm and became a police officer.

"Itried to keep it repressed," she said. Schonauer said faith in God and service to the church kept her from turning to drugs or alcohol to deal with depression from her conflict. But she struggled until recently about whether

being transgender was sinful or shame-

ful in the eyes of God. "The Bible teaches all of us fall short of the glory of God," she said. "My

challenge is to realize what I am and find a way to live into it and make peace with myself.'

Schonauer now attends St. Paul's Episcopal Cathedral, the bishop's congregation, where most members do not recognize her, she said.

Moody has been supportive.

"This is a man who for a long time has felt uncomfortable in his body," the bishop said. "He was a man trapped in a woman's body. This is not something that just happened."

Moody says he hopes the church will be "as compassionate as the Oklahoma City Police Department has been."

"We wouldn't treat this particular situation any different than we would treat an officer going through a divorce or another particular emotionally stressful time," said police spokeswoman Capt. Jessica Cummins



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