

who did not abide by the law of celestial marriage; however; they accepted Christ and lived good lives, but they did not accept all the gospel ordinances. This is the word of the Lord on that subject:

For these angels did not abide my law; therefore, they cannot be enlarged, but remain separately and singly, without exaltation, in their saved condition, to all eternity; and from henceforth are not gods, but are angels of God forever and ever. (*Ibid.*, 132:17.)

ETERNAL LIFE

My brethren and sisters, where do we go when we die? As Latter-day Saints we hope some day to go not only to the celestial degree of glory but also to receive exaltation in his kingdom, i.e., to receive eternal life. If we accept all the ordinances of the gospel of Jesus Christ and obey all of the teachings of the gospel; if we abide by the law of celestial marriage; if we pay our tithes and offerings to the Lord; if we are clean and pure in thought and habit, thereby keeping our bodies as temples of God, clean and pure as he wants us to do; if we live virtuously and in every way serve him, then at the great judgment day we will hear the voice of God say to us, words to this effect: "Well done, my beloved servants. You were faithful in the few, small things that I gave you to do in mortality, you may, therefore, now come into my presence." And to continue to paraphrase the Doctrine and Covenants, "Then shall they pass by the angels and gods who are stationed there to their exaltation, and they shall become priests and kings to the Most High God. They shall become as he is." In other words, they shall have eternal life. Then shall the oath and covenant of the priesthood be brought into effect which you and I have made, each of us who holds the Melchizedek Priesthood. All that God has will be ours. He will share with us.

May this be the lot of the Latter-day Saints, I humbly pray in the name of Jesus Christ. Amen.

President J. Reuben Clark, Jr.:

I think the time is far spent. We will change the order and will ask the choir now and the congregation to sing "O, Say What is Truth?" Elder J. Spencer Cornwall will conduct the singing.

Singing by the choir and congregation, "O, Say What is Truth?"

ELDER CLIFFORD E. YOUNG

Assistant to the Council of the Twelve

I cannot tell you how grateful I feel this morning for the privilege of being here and associating with you, my brethren and sisters, in this great conference.

For the past three months I have not participated actively in the work that is usually assigned to us and I come to you this morning expressing my gratitude to my Heavenly Father for the degree of health that I enjoy. There is something so uplifting in the association of the Latter-day Saints and when one misses it for a time he feels that great void that otherwise would not be there, and so I rejoice this morning with you in the privilege of being here.

I would like to direct my remarks this morning to something that has been on my mind for some time, prompted by some of the things that have happened in our nation, things that to me are serious and reflect rather a serious trend.

ATTITUDE OF HATE

Not long ago there came to our shores one of the greatest pianists of our time, perhaps the greatest since Paderewski. He was not permitted to remain here and was told to go back to the country from whence he came, the reason being given that he had performed under the Hitler regime in Germany. And then, too, we had a great singer come, one who had been here before but because she had joined her husband in Norway she, too, would have been barred except for the fact that she went to Canada where she was permitted to land and then she finally was admitted into our country. We were to have a great symphony leader come as a guest artist, just temporarily but we said "No." When the recent revolution in China took place and the great leader of the Chinese forces was deposed, the sentiment was immediately expressed that he should be brought to trial—they didn't say for what crime—they had in mind, no doubt, the war trials that we have been reading about. All of these things are disturbing because they reflect an attitude of hate.

This attitude of hate, this spirit of revenge is not in harmony with the teachings of the gospel of Christ. The gospel is a message of love and tolerance and does not foster the spirit of hate or intolerance.

Intolerance is an evil that has plagued the Latter-day Saints since the organization of the Church, founded in many instances on the fact that the motives of the leaders of the Church have been misunderstood.

ANTI-MORMON PUBLICATIONS

I recently read a statement by one of our statesmen in which he said, "Every man has a right to his opinion, but no man has a right to be wrong in his facts." Recently it was my privilege to visit the Chicago Historical Association with my daughter. There they have a number of documents pertaining to the Mormons, both favorable and unfavorable, many of them are anti-Mormon, and in looking them over, almost without exception, they are based on a book that

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was written by an apostate in the days of the Prophet Joseph, a book written and published by John C. Bennett. He had enjoyed the Prophet's confidence. He had enjoyed the confidence of the Saints and then had committed himself, had violated the laws of the Church and the laws of the gospel of Jesus Christ and was excommunicated. He then impugned the motives of the Prophet Joseph. He immediately began to fortify himself. He questioned the motives of the leaders of the Church and wrote a book that has been the basis of practically all anti-Mormon books that have been written since. He is quoted freely and these documents that we had the privilege of inspecting reflect this spirit of hate, the spirit of questioning motives. In early days, in the days of Nauvoo, it was a time when people did question motives.

James G. Randall in his life of Lincoln has given us a very vivid picture of the conditions that existed in Illinois during the period from 1840 to 1850. This covered the period when the Latter-day Saints resided in Nauvoo. I quote from Dr. Randall's book:

Incredible quantities of liquor were consumed. Everybody, women and preachers included, were drinking liquor. Men were quick to fight and combats were brutal. Profanity was general and emphatic.

MOTIVES IMPUGNED

Men impugned other people's motives. As an example Professor Randall tells of Lincoln being employed one time as a storekeeper. In those days liquor was sold over the counter as were groceries and other necessities and because of this some of Lincoln's enemies charged that he was a liquor seller, carrying with it the imputation that he was a young man of questionable standards. As a matter of fact, Lincoln was known to be a young man of unquestioned integrity, and he advocated and stood for temperance, and it is said that when they came to notify him officially of his nomination to the presidency at his home in Springfield, he served water instead of liquor. That reflected his attitude, and yet his motives were questioned. I mentioned this because our people in the days of Nauvoo were the victims of hate, and motives were questioned and much of the persecution resulted from this unfortunate spirit of the times of which Doctor Randall speaks.

Now I would like to apply this thought on motives to our present day. We have just heard from Brother Moyle and yesterday we received from Brother Benson some sound counsel and from others, of course, in this conference, but I have in mind these two addresses. What are we going to do about it? Are we going to say, "Well, conditions are different. We are living under different circumstances. Our environment is different. We can't do these things." My brothers and sisters, the laws of God do not change. We can live just as righteously today as could the children of Israel

under the mandate that came from God our Father to the Prophet Moses. They haven't changed. The words and the counsels of Jesus Christ have not changed.

FOLLOWING DIVINE COUNSEL

The Word of Wisdom was given one hundred and sixteen years ago and yet we have reservations in our minds as to whether or not we should keep that divine law. As Brother Moyle pointed out to us this morning, when the issue came before our legislature there was a question in the minds of some of us as to what stand we should take. Should there be any question as to the stand that Latter-day Saints should take on these matters? If just the Latter-day Saints would observe that part of the Word of Wisdom that has to do with liquor, think of the heartaches, the broken homes, the delinquencies of both children and adults, that would be prevented, we would in very deed be as a light upon a hill.

Now, one other matter. Thirteen years ago we were advised what we should do with reference to meeting the economical problems of our people and the spiritual problems for that matter. The depression had left serious scars and wounds everywhere. The Lord pointed the way, one hundred years ago, his way, as to what we should do relative to taking care of our own. Economic conditions had changed, membership increased, so that it became necessary for this plan that the Lord had given a century ago, to be enlarged so that it could meet the increased membership and changing conditions, and so the Prophet of the Lord from this stand gave us directions. Subsequently there followed other instructions as to what we should do. Well, I remember when President Grant spoke in this tabernacle, I was president of a stake and sitting next to me was a man from my stake, a good man, and as we walked out after President Grant had spoken and had told us that we should stand on our own, he said, "Well, that was a good political talk." And so, it has gone—questioning motives—we have not learned, as I see it, to conform. It seems that it takes us a long time to learn. In some stakes of Zion where the welfare program has been taken hold of wholeheartedly it has not been difficult, and the men and women of those stakes bear testimony of the divinity of the thing that they have done and are doing, but in some stakes where we have half-heartedly undertaken to carry out the instructions and the counsel, whereby our people may stand independently upon their own we have met with difficulties.

WAY OF LIFE AND SALVATION

I would like to add this in conclusion. It is said that President Brigham Young, many years ago, made this statement:

When the Constitution of the United States hangs, as it were, upon a single thread, they will have to call for Mormon elders to save it from

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utter destruction: and they will step forth and do it. (Brigham Young, *Journal of Discourses*, 2:182, Feb. 18, 1855.)

This is recorded in the *Journal of Discourses* and I presume it is accurate, but however it may be, is it not a possibility, that this Church, in its great leadership and in the power that will come to it in advocating the things that are divine and are right and true as for example the great welfare program, is not possible that when we as a nation shall have exhausted our resources—and we can well do that if we do not turn about—when we have reached that point is it not possible that to us will those who are not of us look for guidance and we will be held up as a people who are pointing an economic way that will mean for the economic and spiritual salvation and blessing of our people.

I see in this great program, my brethren and sisters, as I see in all of the programs of this Church, the way of life and the way of salvation and these things are open to you and me and they are for our blessing and for our benefit and God has given them to us. They have not come from man. May we not question the source and when the counsel is given to us from time to time may we at least recognize not only the motives back of the counsel and advice but also the spirit and the revelation that prompt the advice and counsel. May God so bless us, I pray in the name of Jesus. Amen.

ELDER ANTOINE R. IVINS

Of the First Council of the Seventy

I will need your faith and prayers, my brethren and sisters, if I am able to say anything that will be helpful to any of us today. I realize, I believe, the responsibility under which I labor at present in taking your time as you have come here, so many of you, to give of your spirit and to receive of ours.

A DAILY PROGRAM

We all belong to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints I presume. We all hold dear the gospel of Jesus Christ. Some of us apply it rather narrowly in our lives but it is a broad, general plan for the development of mankind in the earth. The thing I like about it most is that I am able to, or should be able to apply its principles in every activity of my life. It is not a thing to be practiced once a week, but it is a daily program for the development and upbuilding of men. It is a positive thing in its actions and in its results. There are some prohibitions and some negations to it, it is true, but every prohibition has come about because men have not seen fit to follow its positive admonitions.

There has been reference made to the fact that there is good and evil in the world, and that is true. It is much like it is with this