



## Editorial

### One Of Greatest Advocates Of Truth

DAY before yesterday marked the birthday anniversary of one of our greatest advocates of truth—President Heber J. Grant. His birthday fell on Thanksgiving Day this year, and appropriately too, for the Latter-day Saints everywhere may well thank the Lord for the strength and courage of President Grant.

Probably the outstanding trait of his life was his love for truth. He lived truth each hour of the day, his whole career reflected it. No one ever had any doubt as to President Grant's position. He always made himself clear, in his fearless and forceful, yet loving way. Sham and pretense had no place with him. All of his acts were open and above board.

One of the books he loved the most was "The Power of Truth" by William George Jordan. He had many passages marked in his copy of this volume. Frequently he marked these same passages in copies of this book which he distributed to some of his friends.

Because they are so much like President Grant's life and character, because they so well reflect his own thinking on the subject, we reproduce below a few of the paragraphs from this book, paragraphs which were marked with care in his own book, and to which he directed the attention of his friends when he presented a copy of them:

"Truth is the rock foundation of a great character. It is loyalty to the right as we see it, it is courageous living of our lives in harmony with our ideals; it is always—power."

"Truth ever defies full definition. Like electricity it can only be explained by noting its manifestation. It is the compass of the soul, the guardian of conscience, the final touchstone of right. Truth is the revelation of the ideal, but it is also an inspiration to realize that ideal, a constant impulse to live it."

"A man cannot truly believe in God without believing in the final inevitable triumph of Truth. If you have Truth on your side you can pass through the dark valley of slander, misrepresentation and abuse, undaunted, as though you wore a magic suit of mail that no bullet could enter, no arrow could pierce. You can hold your head high, toss it fearlessly and defiantly, look every man calmly and unflinchingly in the eye, as though you rode, a victorious king, returning at the head of your legions with banners waving and lances glistening, and bugles filling the air with music. You can feel the great expansive wave of moral health surging through you as the quickened blood courses through the body of him who is gladly, gloriously proud of physical health."

"You will know that all will come right in the end, that it MUST come, that error must flee before the great white light of truth, as darkness slinks away into nothingness in the presence of the sunburst. Then with Truth as your guide, your companion, your ally, and inspiration, your tingle with the consciousness of your kinship with the Infinite and all the petty trials, sorrows and sufferings of life fade away like temporary, harmless visions seen in a dream."

At one time when he was discussing truth and honesty, President Grant said this:

"The fundamental thing for a Latter-day Saint is to be honest. The fundamental thing for a Latter-day Saint is to value his word as faithfully as his bond; to make up his mind that under no circumstances, no matter how hard it may be, by and with the help of the Lord he will dedicate his life and his best energies to making good his promise."

Let us continue to honor the sacred memory of President Grant, by, among other things, learning to love the truth as he did.

### New Officers Named For Primary Hospital

#### Mrs. Howells Chosen As President

THE Primary Children's Hospital at Salt Lake City has new officers as a result of appointments made this week with the approval of the First Presidency.

They are:

Mrs. Adele Cannon Howells, general Primary president as the new president of the board of trustees.

Mrs. Frances G. Bennett of the general board as the new vice-president and acting superintendent.

Mrs. Lavern W. Parmley and Mrs. Dessie G. Boyle, counselors in the general presidency and Mrs. Mildred C. McKay of the general board as the members of the board of trustees.

Mary R. Jack is reappointed secretary and treasurer.

The reorganization of the hospital board came as a result of the resignation several weeks ago of May Anderson, former general superintendent of the Primary Association and president of the hospital board. Released also from the board was Mrs. Isabelle S. Ross, a former assistant general superintendent.

Mrs. Bennett and Mrs. McKay are former members of the board of trustees. Mrs. Howells has been in charge of hospital affairs as the vice-president of the board since the resignation of Miss Anderson last August.

The new hospital president assumes full duties of directing the Children's Hospital which is sponsored and financed by the Primary Association of the Church. She has been a counselor in the general Primary presidency since January, 1940, and was made president of that organization in July, 1943.

Mrs. Bennett, the new hospital vice-president was recently reappointed to the general board. She had served on the board for five years beginning in 1936. She now advances to the position of vice-president and assumes further duties as acting superintendent of the hospital.

Mrs. Parmley and Mrs. Boyle are the new appointees to the hospital board of trustees. They are members of the general presidency of the Primary.

Mrs. McKay has been a member of the Primary general

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ADELE C. HOWELLS



FRANCES G. BENNETT



LAVERN W. PARMLEY



DESSIE G. BOYLE



MILDRED C. McKAY



MARY R. JACK

## Reports Tell of Saints in Europe

WITH improved communications letters coming from European countries to Church headquarters are more and more frequent and they tell a most interesting story of faith and devotion to the Church on the part of Latter-day Saints in these war-ravaged lands. They carry also a note of distress over the lack of food and clothing and tell of heroic efforts on the part of some to help others in dire need.

For the purpose of bringing the most complete summary of

conditions in Europe now and during the war as relating to the Church and its members, we bring readers of the Church News Section a summary and excerpts from five different letters and reports. These are:

1. A letter from Max Zimmer, acting president of the Swiss Mission, addressed to Elder Thomas E. McKay, assistant to the Council of the Twelve.

2. A report from Richard Ranglack, acting president of the East German Mission.

3. A report from L. R. McKay of Salt Lake who recently returned from several months tour of parts of Germany on a special military assignment. Elder McKay is a son of President David O. McKay and a member of the University of Utah faculty.

4. A letter addressed to Wallace F. Toronto, former president of the Czechoslovak Mission from Josef Roubicek, acting mission president and coming from Prague under date of October 10.

5. A letter containing some pictures from Stuttgart, Germany, and sent by Willis Banks, a Latter-day Saint service man to President George Albert Smith at the request of local German leaders.

#### SWISS MISSION

Max Zimmer's letter was written in two parts, one dated September 23, and the second part dated October 26.

In the first part he tells of two fall conferences held on

preceding Sundays in Basel and Zurich. He writes:

"I am happy to report that they were very successful. . . . We had special programs on Saturday night with music, songs, recitations and two short speeches, and so also on Sunday with Priesthood and officers meetings and two public sessions. The attendance was over 700 in each place."

Continuing his report, he writes:

"After more than five years

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# Reports Tell of Saints in Europe

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of separation we are now again in contact with our members and friends in Mulhouse and Strasbourg, at least by correspondence. We exchange letters frequently and are now pretty well posted on conditions there. As yet we haven't been able to get permission to cross the border.

"From several letters received from Elder Paul Kayser, president of the Strasbourg branch and well acquainted with conditions in Mulhouse too, we have learned that the Saints in Alsace are well. They have suffered much in body and spirit, but nevertheless carried on in a most wonderful way. They even had a number of baptisms during the war. Meeting halls have been bombed and furniture destroyed or taken away by the Germans, but now these branches meet again in their Sunday Schools and Sacrament Services."

Then Brother Zimmer made a summary of activities during the past war years as follows:

"The mission board continued to hold its regular meetings as a rule twice a month. We were not always complete, because some of the brethren were at times in the military service or were engaged in air protection and other activities in connection with the war. The mission supervisor was himself a block-leader in the air protection service which took a considerable part of his time and his sleep. But in spite of these and other handicaps we carried on with our work trying to do our best to keep the branches going. I think I am justified in saying that the mission is in a good condition when one considers the many difficulties we had to overcome. Priesthood and auxiliaries are functioning fine. Tithes and fast offerings have increased. The 20 branches of the mission are all in fairly good shape, peace and harmony prevail and the Lord has blessed us beyond our worthiness.

"Although we have been spared from the actual hostilities, we too felt the bad, demoralizing influence of the war. We had to fight hard against it, especially to help our younger people to be true to the Church and live according to its teachings. Thanks to the blessings of our Heavenly Father we were able to solve most of our problems. The great majority of the Saints proved to be true to the faith."

In the second part of his letter, dated October 26, Brother Zimmer writes of other things, including visits of L. D. S. servicemen from Germany, the translation and preparation of additional Church books and pamphlets and of the sending back into Germany with these visiting servicemen of packages containing badly needed clothing and books. Food could not be sent because of the strict rationing in Switzerland. But of special interest is a paragraph from this second part of his letter which tells vividly some of the influences at work against the Church during these war years. He writes:

"I was called away from this letter before I could finish it, and not wanting to send it off unfinished I held it back, and now there is another month gone. In the meantime I got permission to visit our branches in Mulhouse and Strasbourg. I met Elders Paul and Andre Kayser and their families as also old Brother Wahrer in Mulhouse, and most of the other members in these two branches. They are all well and happy.

"Paul Kayser proved to be a real father to the Saints in Alsace. During the first two years after the occupation by the Germans he had a hard

time to preside over his branch, because some of the presiding brethren in the West German mission, under whom he was placed, were 100 per cent Nazis and tried to preach national Socialism instead of the Gospel of Jesus Christ when they visited his branch. The Saints were asked to pray for the "Fuehrer" in their meetings and in their homes and regard him as a divinely called man, who had to prepare the world for the United Order. A lot of foolish things must have been said by these brethren and the people did not always know where the Church stood in this matter. Many were under the impression that we as a Church were in favor of Nazism. Attempts were made to harmonize Hitlerism with the Church doctrines, even to prove that the Nazi party was organized after the pattern of our Church; the "Fuehrer" was like the president of the Church to whom we should owe blind obedience; the S. S. was compared to the Melchizedek and the S. A. to the Aaronic Priesthood, the Gauleiters to the stake presidents, the Kreis and Blockleiters to our branch teachers, etc. It was a good thing to have Brother Paul Kayser there, who could not be converted to Nazism, but, 'clinging to the rod of iron' he finally succeeded and the brethren let him alone and he ran his branch after the old order of things."

## EAST GERMAN MISSION

The report from President Ranglack of the East German Mission states that there are at present in the mission: 12 districts, 65 branches, 221 Elders, 410 members of the Aaronic Priesthood, and 7,610 members including the priesthood. During the war years there was an average of 60 baptisms per year and 50 blessings of children per year. He reports four missionaries at present working in the mission.

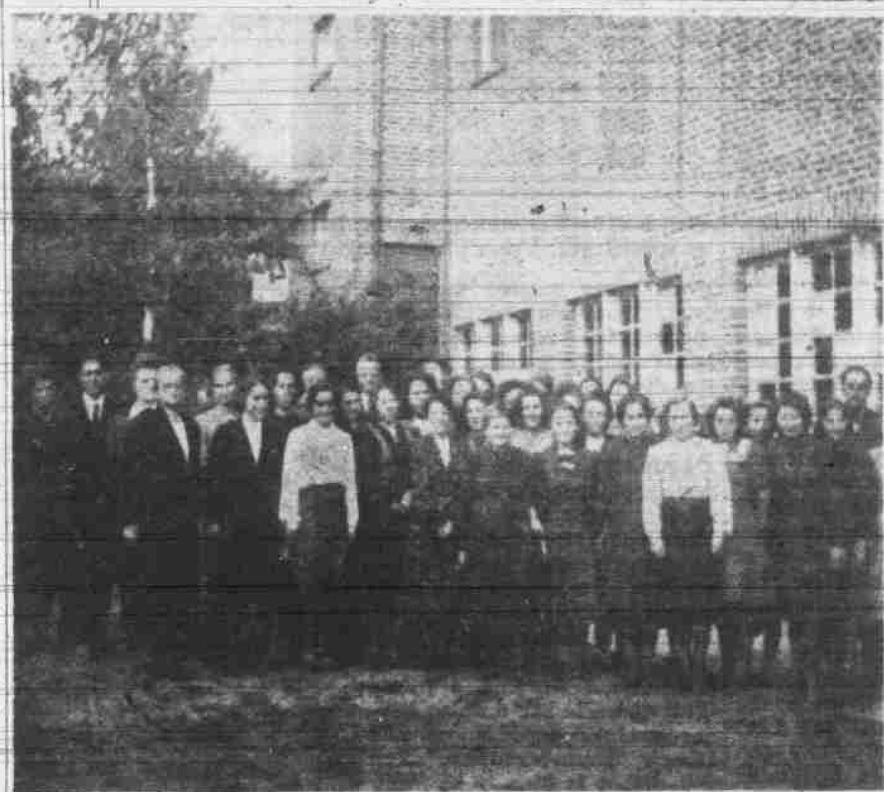
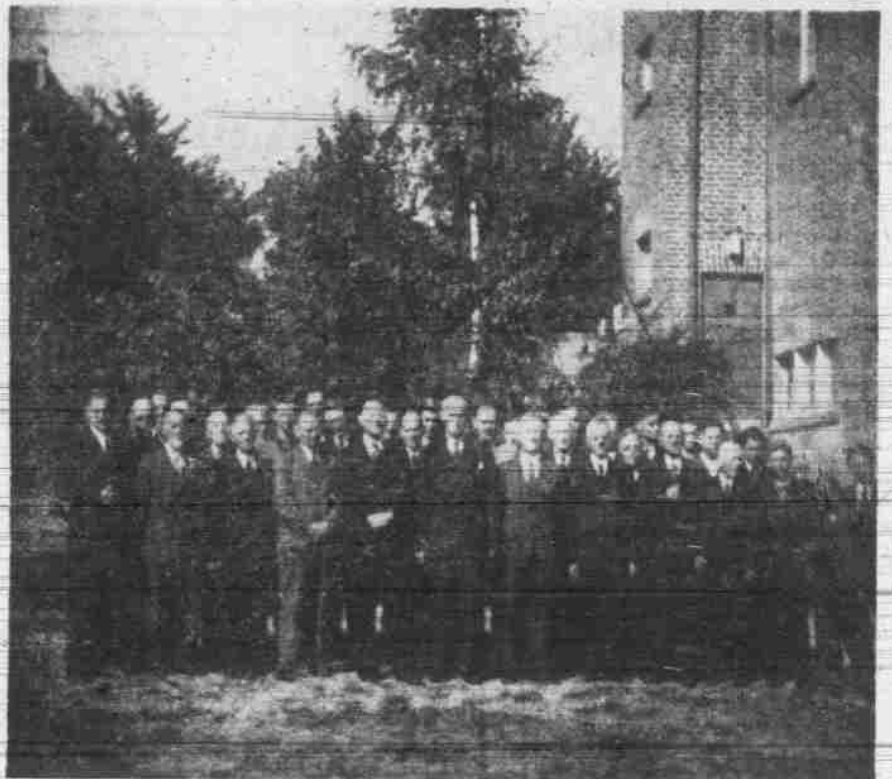
Further his report states:

"The old mission office at Haendelalle 6 was completely destroyed during an air raid on November 22. Nothing was saved from the building. It is a pile of rubble. A new mission office has been set up in a room of a building at Rathenowerstr. 52, about four or five blocks from the old office. Arrangements are being made to obtain the home of one of the Nazi 'Big Wigs' as a new mission office and home. One is lined up, but a better one is in prospect.

"During the years of the war the policies of the church and its teachings have been carried on. The members remember particularly President Thomas E. McKay and President Alfred C. Rees and their work here as is evidenced by the questions they ask of their whereabouts and well-being. All were saddened at the news that President Rees had passed away. The news of the passing of President Grant has not been received throughout the mission. It was first brought to the branches in Berlin with our arrival. Everyone has fond memories of President Grant's visit to the mission just prior to the war.

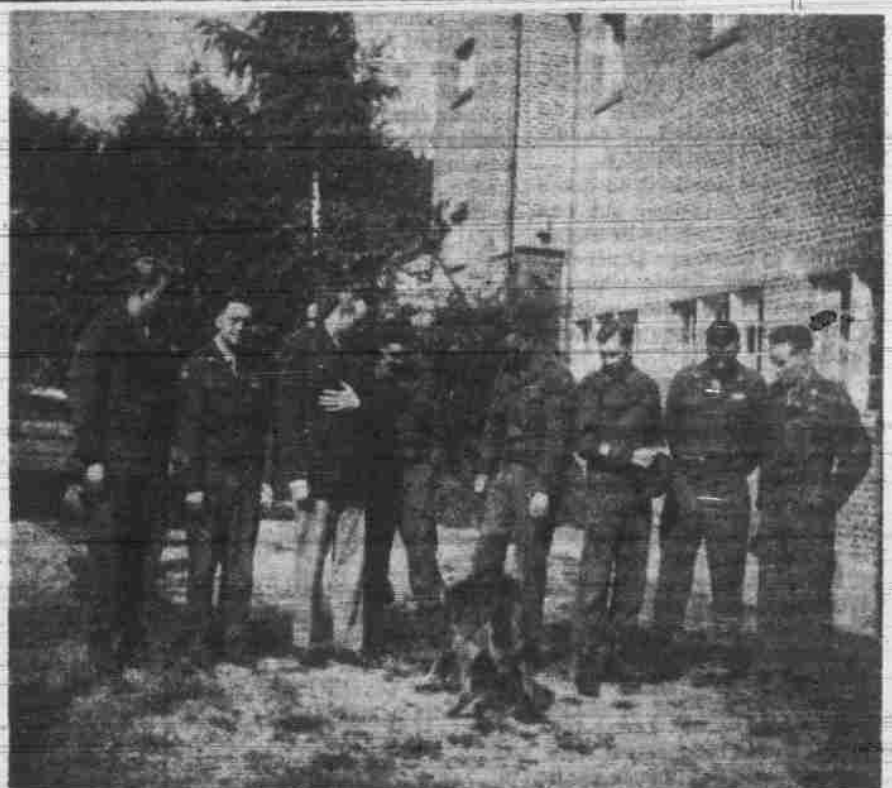
"It has been possible to carry on established Sunday School and Sacrament meetings and the evening hours in the homes. Despite the unsettled times, the progress of the mission was unhindered. Semi-annual conferences were held in all parts of the mission. Attendance and the carrying out of the conferences was successful and provided spiritual food for the Saints each time. There were no difficulties with the civilian authorities.

A recent photo of the priesthood members of the Stuttgart, Germany, branch.



This is the choir of the Stuttgart Branch "Which," writes a serviceman, "is on a par with any ward choir in Zion."

Servicemen meeting with the Stuttgart Branch are at right. Only their last names are reported, as follows, left to right: Philips, Carver, Taylor, Hadley, Hunt, Tucker, Browning and Banks.



"A large number of the Saints have met their death due to the war. About 400 of the brethren found a hero's death on the battlefields in Africa, in the East and in the West. In practically every town the members' homes were damaged by air raids. About 40 members were killed as a result. Figures are not accurate at present as many fled to the farms and have not been contacted since. The homes of about 250 of the Saints were completely destroyed. Of the remainder, about 95 per cent were damaged.

"During the years of the war food supplies were very limited. However, there was no extreme need experienced by the members. Great cooperation

within the membership of the Church helped a lot in this respect. The shortage of food still exists and was much worse at the close of hostilities. This is due to the complete breakdown in the supply and transportation system. Food available is insufficient. Clothing, beyond what is in one's possession is unobtainable. The principal foods are potatoes and bread. Even these are insufficient. Stocks of canned and bottled foods put up by the members are exhausted. Some have gardens which are yielding enough to help out. Often a meal consists of boiled potato peelings and salt.

"In spite of their need, the

members are not disheartened, but are looking forward to further growth of the church and an increase in church activities. They are not afraid of the future. The spirit is perhaps better than ever before, particularly the spirit of cooperation.

"During the last months of the war, the members started collecting excess clothing and necessities into safe places. Now camps or colonies are being formed on a cooperative basis. Displaced members are gathering at places such as Cottbus,

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# Reports Tell of Saints in Europe

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Chemnitz and other places and there they are finding help from other members. Buildings have been obtained. The stock of stored clothing and food is being used to take care of those who have nothing. In one house you may find a dozen families living cooperatively. In many ways it is a carry back to the early days of the church when the saints suffered so much and were driven closer together by the suffering."

## WEST GERMAN MISSION

THE report brought back by Elder McKay contained the following in the words of Anton Huck, acting president of the West German Missions summarizing the Church activities as follows:

"The most terrible of all wars is now over and the German people are adapting themselves to the new conditions. The dreadful sufferings that our people had to bear during the war are indescribable. The most horrible part of all was the bombing. The food situation at the present time, especially in the large cities, is catastrophic. According to confirmed medical statistics, 95 per cent of all causes of death are the result of undernourishment.

"The condition of the Mission, spiritually as well as financially, can be characterized as being very good. Although many members were evacuated from their branches, they have held fast to the law of tithing and have been active in spreading the true gospel in their new places of residence.

"The semi-yearly district conferences have been carried out with enthusiasm and with excellent success. Besides, the district presidents met from time to time for deliberations in solving important questions and problems. As a result, there has been a wonderful spirit of cooperation in all matters. Also a meeting of the district leaders of the Relief Society, the first of its kind ever held here, was carried through with marked success, and it will remain a pleasant memory in the minds of the sisters.

"Nearly all branch meeting-houses have been destroyed by bombings, and usually with all inventories. Meetings are being held in the homes of the brothers and sisters; in some places also in newly rented rooms. In Munich even the Methodist Church is being utilized. In Frankfurt, church is held in the rooms previously used as the missionary dining room. The reception room, separated by a sliding door, is also used so that 100 people can be accommodated. Often we have the pleasure of visits by former missionaries. The magnificent house in which our local meeting hall was located has been completely destroyed and with it all of our inventory including the paintings, 'The Confirming of the Priesthood upon Joseph Smith' and 'Oliver Cowdery by John the Baptist,' painted by Johannes Hell of Frankfurt.

"The large house in which the Mission Home is situated, still stands. Although all windows and doors were damaged, we are thankful to God that he heard the supplications of the Saints who prayed for its safety. Neither my wife nor I ever went into the air raid shelter without first going on our knees in earnest prayer, not only to ask for our own preservation, but also for that of the Mission Home from which His commands should be sent. A lady once said to my wife, 'If this house remains standing, it will be a great boon to your Church.'

At present, four families are sheltered in the Mission Home. Three of them have lost all of their possessions. On October 4, 1943, the first heavy air attack on Frankfurt took place and the greater part of the city was destroyed.

"At this time, I was attending a conference in Vienna and when I returned on October 6, I found the house in which I lived, a heap of rubble. On the ruins was a sign which read, 'All occupants saved.' I went immediately to the Mission Home and found my wife there who described through her tears her miraculous escape. We thanked and praised God on our knees, and even though we had lost everything that we could call our own—and possess nothing now—we are grateful to our Father in Heaven for the wonderful deliverance.

"One day later, on October 7, a committee of three men appeared and asked how many homeless we could accommodate in the Mission Home. Sister Forster, (mission secretary) said, 'Mr. Huck, the director of the mission, has lost everything and has taken shelter here. We cannot take care of anyone else.' The loss of my home and other possessions was thus the lesser evil, because if strangers had come into the Mission Home we would no longer have been our own masters and would always have had spies. Later we took in Brother and Sister Ciesielski and also Brother and Sister Strack in the upper rooms so that we now take care of 11 members of the Church in the home.

## CZECHOSLOVAK MISSION

THE letter to President Toronto from Joseph Roubicek said in part:

"I am fully convinced that you recognize our needs, and that you will help us in every respect, for at this time we have a most unusual opportunity to preach the Gospel. However, the general attitude here is very critical; the economic situation is very acute as you will be able to judge from the concrete information which I will give

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PRESIDENT WILLIAM L. WARNER, on his return from presiding over the Texas-Louisiana Mission is met in Salt Lake City by his wife and daughter, Martha Mae, who preceded him from the mission field and will now accompany him to their home in Richfield, Utah.

## Pres. Warner Returns From Texas-Louisiana Mission

"SOME of the most enjoyable work of our whole mission was our work with L. D. S. servicemen, stationed in our mission," declared President William L. Warner as he made his final report at Church headquarters in Salt Lake City this week following his release and return from the Texas-Louisiana Mission.

After more than four years as president of that mission President Warner relinquishes his guidance of the affairs there with the prayers and best wishes of the Saints and the many friends which he acquired during the period of his missionary labors.

During the past four years, hundreds of Mormon soldiers were entertained by President and Sister Warner at the mission home, which became home to them whenever they might be released from their duties at camp.

President Warner expressed appreciation for the work of the servicemen in the mission where they assisted as teachers and branch presidents, and their wives rendered much service in the Relief Societies. One branch is entirely manned by servicemen, the president said.

He told of the need for more and better meeting places and chapels. Campaigns have been conducted to raise funds for chapels with the result that funds have been secured and sites purchased toward the erection of thirteen chapels.

Fairly good progress has been made in the activities of the mission, the president declared, in spite of the restrictions of a nation at war. Local members proved to be a real strength when the missionaries left, he said, and the work of the Lord continued as before although in some areas lack of members of the Priesthood curtailed and hindered some activities.

President Glen H. Smith succeeds President Warner in the Texas-Louisiana Mission, and was introduced to his new labors and the Saints in the various districts by the retiring leader just prior to his departure. Both leaders were accompanied in their tour of the mission by Elder Charles A. Callis, of the Council of the Twelve, who recently returned from a three-weeks visit to the mission.

## Moon Lake Stake Appoints New Officers

AT the Moon Lake Stake correlation held at the Mount Emmons Ward, Sunday, November 18, the following stake officers were set apart:

As secretary of the stake Relief Society, Ardith Johanson; class leaders, Birdie R. Swasey, literature, and Alice Oman, social science.

As committeemen of the Aaronic Priesthood, Ola J. Jensen in charge of the priests, and Willis A. Potter in charge of the deacons.

As assistant to the stake superintendent of the Sunday School, Evan O. Bennion, Volney B. Boswell with Deane Case as secretary.

As stake chorister, Rita S. Hansen.

As stake correspondent to the Church News, Deane Case.



APPOINTED—Elder James L. Barker to preside over French Mission.

## Jas. L. Barker To Go To French Mission

THE appointment of Elder James L. Barker to become president of the French Mission and reopen missionary work in that nation, is announced this week by the First Presidency.

President Barker who is a member of the University of Utah Faculty, has been granted a leave of absence from that institution effective at the close of the winter quarter which will be about March 1. He expects to leave soon after that with Mrs. Barker to preside over the French Mission.

The couple returned in September, 1944, from nearly four years of presiding over the Argentina Mission in South America.

President Barker was recently reappointed a member of the Sunday School General Board which position he held prior to going to South America.

The new French mission president has spent a number of years in Europe as a missionary and student. He was sent as a missionary to Switzerland in 1901 staying until 1904. From that year until 1913 he spent a part of each year in Europe as a student and the last three years 1911 to 1913 he spent full time in Paris studying.

He speaks the French language fluently and is at present head of the modern language department of the University of Utah.



AN OLD COPY OF THE BIBLE bearing the date of 1592, was recently presented to the Deseret Museum by WILLIAM B. CODLING. Inscription indicate that it was printed in London by John Windert, "for the assignees of Richard Daye."



# God And Human Troubles

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not? Answer—it is too difficult. Then to meet this requirement must we not practice self-discipline, exert ourselves in doing good to our neighbors, and fellowmen? Must we not be charitable, forgiving to them and strive to overcome our tendencies to selfishness and greed? Yes, to grow strong in those elements and qualities that make us more and more like our Father in Heaven, as he would like all his children to be (all worthy fathers delight in the nobility of character of their children), we must have experience in overcoming obstacles, in solving problems, in resisting temptations of various types—in short, we must have those experiences incident to mortal life. Is a mortal father kind to a son who is kept free from all efforts and experiences that develop strength, wisdom and character? Logical and consistent thinking about these matters will assuredly lead the truth-seeker, don't you think? to the conclusion that giving free agency to his children is proof that our Heavenly Father is loving, kind and wise.

## FREE AGENCY MISUSED

But is it not all too bad for us that we often misuse our God-given free agency? Is not the central thought in the Declaration of Independence from Great Britain in 1775 by her American Colonies expressed by the statement that God has given to man the inalienable right to "life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness?" Is not such a right a

necessary consequence of free agency? Our country boasts that it is a land of the free and the home of the brave. Well, to the extent that we have practices that deny honest, loyal citizens, the right "to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," does not America cease to be a "sweet land of liberty" and "land of the noble free?" And to that extent, at least, are not our practices offensive to the God of the land, Jesus Christ? Such is my interpretation of a Mormon doctrine. From this statement it is plain that I think there are extant some such practices; and if there are such do you agree with me that they do violence to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and that of the Constitution of the United States? And so long as this is the case there will undoubtedly be trouble in our beloved America. This is not a prophecy; it is the statement of a condition that is clearly evident to me. Is it not also evident to you?

Now, what have we seen and what do we still see here and there all over our land? The answer is, force, used to rob honest, upright people of their free agency—of their right to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." Also we see the use of force—the weapon of Hitler and the devil—to gain selfish ends, the obtaining of which would work harm and injustice upon myriads of people. There are many ways of course to apply force besides man-handling the objector or using a gun, an observable fact that we may see

every day. But we should not be hasty or harsh in judgment relative to these matters, for there is so much propaganda and misrepresentation extant that the picture we see may be partly or wholly a distortion of the truth.

## PEOPLE DENIED FREEDOM

Further, it frequently happens that many people on the side of the aggressor are not there from choice, but because there is no other safe alternative. They may be members of the group over which the aggressor has control. A refusal to participate in his projects would subject them to losses and bodily harm. Undoubtedly multitudes of Germans and Italians were out of sympathy with Hitler and Mussolini in their wicked war projects. But what could they safely do other than be obedient?

Again, there has been a great deal of trouble in the U. S. (and there still is) arising out of disputes between management and labor. To a great extent labor is organized. According to what we read and hear some unions seem to some extent, to be officered by unrighteous men who do not hesitate to use various forms of force to secure their objectives, even though these objectives are harmful, unfair and oppressive to the public generally. Yet the efforts to obtain them are supported, it seems, by many union members who individually are good, honest, upright men and women. Then why do they belong to unions? Because, for most of them, there appears "no other way

out," as you undoubtedly know. The whole situation is bad and precarious and is likely to get worse, we are sorry to say, unless there is repentance—a recognition of individual free agency, coupled with an obligation on the part of all concerned to live the Golden Rule, an obligation resting upon individuals, organizations, states and nations. Do you agree?

## HOW TO SETTLE DIFFERENCES?

Now good, honest people often differ in judgment because they view things from different points of view, and yet circumstances or conditions make it necessary for an agreement to be reached. How can this be attained? Satan's way is to fight, use force. The Lord's way is for all parties concerned to approach the problem in the spirit of the Golden Rule—in the spirit of fairness, right and justice and find a satisfactory solution. Wherever this is done and an agreement reached, peace will prevail and confidence will be established. But our America cannot be a prosperous, happy country if turmoil and trouble are rampant.

But if conditions do not permit of a settlement of this the finest of all ways, then what? Go where law-abiding citizens are expected to go—yes, and will go, unless they want to fight—arbitration, i. e., to a committee or board of arbitration or to a law court. These are peace means of settling disputes and supposedly rest upon a basis of right, fairness and justice. Could any honest man or group of men want any other basis of settlement? Let us hope that the men and women of America will show by their acts that their answer is "No."

## Saints To Move West To Escape Mobs

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the 24th ult., to the Quincy Committee, etc., a copy of which is herewith enclosed.

"In addition to this, we would say that we had commenced making arrangements to remove from the county, previous to recent disturbances, that we have four companies organized, of one hundred families each, and six more companies now organizing, of the same number each, preparatory to a removal.

"That one thousand families, including the Twelve, the High Council, the Trustees and General Authorities of the Church, are fully determined to remove in the spring, independent of the contingency of selling our property; and that this company will comprise from five to six thousand souls.

"That the Church, as a body, desire to remove with us, and will, if sales can be affected so as to raise the necessary means.

"That the organization of the Church we represent is such that there never can exist but one head, or presidency, at any one time, and all good members wish to be with the organization; and all are determined to remove to some distant point, where we shall neither infringe or be infringed upon, so soon as time and means will permit.

"That we have some hundreds of farms and two thousand or more houses for sale in this city and county, and we request all good citizens to assist in the disposal of our property.

"That we do not expect to find purchasers for our Temple and other public buildings, but we are willing to rent them to a respectable community who may inhabit the city.

"That we wish it distinctly understood that, although we may not find purchasers for our property, we will not sacrifice it or give it away, or suffer it illegally to be wrested from us.

"That we do not intend to sow any wheat this fall, and should we sell, we shall not put in any more crops of any description.

"That as soon as practicable, we will appoint committees for this city, La Harpe, Macedonia,

Bear Creek and all necessary places in the county, to give information to purchasers.

"That if all these testimonies are not sufficient to satisfy any people that we are in earnest, we will give them a sign that cannot be mistaken—WE WILL LEAVE THEM.

"In behalf of the Council, Respectfully yours, "Brigham Young, President. "Willard Richards, Clerk."

The above letter, almost in the form of an ultimatum, meant exactly what it said. If the people of Hancock county wanted any further proof of the intentions of the Saints, they were to have it—"We will leave them." That last phrase sounds exactly as though it were dictated by President Brigham Young. He was not a man to be trifled with; when he made up his mind, he was adamant.

Apparently the non-Mormons of Hancock and the surrounding counties were also firm in their determination that the Saints should remove westward in the spring. Under date of October 2, 1845, General Hardin wrote to President Brigham Young and informed him that the "anti-Mormons" had accepted the proposal of the Saints to move from the county. Then he added the following information and advice.

"Since we have made public the statement made by you to us, there seems to be a general acquiescence in it by the citizens of other counties, and of this, so far as to agree to restrain and withhold all further violence, and that you be permitted to depart in peace next spring. We are convinced that affairs have reached such a crisis that it has become impossible for your church to remain in this country.

"After what has been said and written by yourselves, it will be confidently expected by us and the whole community, that you will remove from the state with your whole church in the manner you have agreed in your statement to us. Should you not do so, we are satisfied, however much we may deprecate violence and bloodshed, that violent measures will be resorted to, to compel your removal, which will result in most disastrous consequences to your-

## LDS Leaders Selected At Camp Roberts

(Continued from Page Four)

Camp Roberts remarked: "I'd give anything if the men in my faith had the spirit and enthusiasm of you L. D. S. men."

Service in the armed forces has given us unusual missionary opportunities. Our code of living by the Word of Wisdom, attracts the attention, and in almost every case, the respect, of the other men of other faiths in the service.

For example, one Mormon soldier who had been accepted as a candidate for officers' training school replied when asked by the reviewing board for a definition of leadership, that he felt the former head of his Church, President Grant, had best defined it when he said: "I will never ask any man to do more than I would be willing to do myself." The examining board was impressed with the definition and with the man who believed in its message for he was certified through to the officers' school.

Faith-promoting incidents related by veteran soldiers have constantly given soldiers-in-training strength and encouragement that in their faith and in the living of its teachings they were better equipped to meet any trials that might come their way.

Such was illustrated by the L. D. S. soldier home from months in a German prisoner of war camp. His story was simple, yet powerful—his life had been saved, he felt, by the fact that his Church training had taught him not to use cigarettes, many of the men who had been prisoners with him had sacrificed their meager food ration in exchange for cigarettes and had died of starvation while he had lived. This and many other such testimonies have given L. D. S. men at Roberts renewed gratitude for their faith and its teachings.

selves and your opponents, and that the end will be your expulsion from the state. We think that steps should be taken by you to make it apparent that you are actually preparing to remove in the spring."

(To Be Continued)

## Reports Describe Activities In Europe

(Continued from Page Nine)

you. It is understandable, in view of the uncertain economic conditions, the lower standard of living, and the lean and cold winter which faces us that few people have interested themselves in such an important thing as the Gospel of Christ, even though that is the thing which they need most.

"The Nazi regime, under which we have lived, attempted in every possible way to destroy everything which was Czech. Their attempt was most deliberate. According to their schedule they forbid anything which partook of Czech culture and spirit and substituted for our cultural values a Nazi culture of their own. During the time of this oppression, when a person would not dare pick up the writings of President Masaryk to freely read them, the Czech people were battered back and forth and left in this condition for six long years. One dared not think or speak of liberty or freedom of expression.

"Hand in hand with these cultural sanctions came also economic sanctions, and our nation has struggled bravely under these conditions. Tens upon thousands of people died from under-nourishment, not to speak of those who were imprisoned in concentration camps where they were found beaten to death and horribly tortured. Thus from these things, the Czech people, people from the health standpoint, are in a very poor condition, and if they can not be assisted adequately and quickly countless fine people will die.

"I must admit that the cultural life of our people has returned almost to normal. However, economic conditions are still miserable and almost unbearable. Our economic situation is the great question of the future.

"Today we receive the following allotment of food. This is calculated for one person per month: Bread, 12 pounds; flour, 3 pounds; beans, half pound; fats (margarine, half pound; butter, one-fourth pound; lard, one-tenth pound; meat, 1½ pounds; sugar, 2½ pounds; salt, two-tenths pound (not yet avail-

able); eggs 2 (not yet available); fruit (for children only two-tenths pound); cheese three tenths pound; milk for adults, one-sixteenth quart daily; milk for children, half quart daily; potatoes, 20 pounds.

"It is evident that a person cannot adequately live on the above rationed foodstuff; therefore, as you can well imagine a great black market has blossomed. Today it is not as widespread as in the days of the occupation, although it is still thriving. On this black market it is possible to buy many items. However, only the person who has enough money can patronize it. The following black market prices will interest you: 1 egg, \$1.00 to \$1.50; 2 pounds flour, \$10 to \$12; 2 pounds lard, \$65 to \$75; 2 pounds butter, \$50 to \$60; 1 pair shoes, \$130 to \$160; 1 yard dress material, \$100.

"In the above paragraphs, I have described to you our local conditions; conditions under which we must live and which are most difficult to bear, but it has always been the Gospel which has given us strength, even in the most critical periods, and which has offered us a great hope for a better future."

## STUTTGART

THE letter from Sgt. Banks said:

"I first became acquainted with a Mormon family here in Stuttgart and have since been able to meet with the members in their regular worship every Sunday. They are very sincere and earnest in their Church work and are carrying on in a very commendable manner. The Stuttgart Branch has a choir which is as good as any ward choir I have had the honor of listening to.

"The average attendance for Sunday services is about 100 members and large numbers of visitors who are very much interested in the teachings of the Church.

"We, the Mormon fellows stationed here in Stuttgart, are doing as much as possible to help them out, but are held down because we do not know where we will be from one week to the next. They ask many things but from my observation they are not suffering in any way. Winter months may prove different because of the limited supply of coal and wood and also food."