

The original documents are located in Box 1, folder “9/11/74 - Tour of Mormon Temple” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Nancy

Time →

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

September 10, 1974

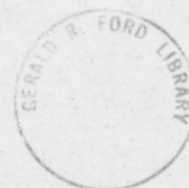
TOUR OF THE WASHINGTON TEMPLE OF THE
CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

KENSINGTON, MARYLAND

Wednesday, September 11, 1974

3:30 PM

FROM: Patti Matson
VIA: Helen Smith



BACKGROUND

Senator and Mrs. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott have invited you to tour the Washington Temple of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) in Kensington, Maryland. They will greet you at the entrance upon your arrival and escort you to President Spencer W. Kimball, President of the Church, and other Church officials.

Mrs. Frances Grant Bennett, the Senator's wife, is the daughter of a former President of the Church. Bill Marriott is the Chairman of the Marriott Corporation and was formerly President of the Washington Stake, the Church's regional organization, for nine years. His wife, Alice ("Allie") Marriott will join him.

A party of church officials will accompany you on the tour directed by President Kimball and President Edward E. Drury, President of the Washington, D.C., temple.

You were last with President Kimball and President Romney, his second counselor, when you listened to the Mormon Tabernacle Choir earlier this year in Salt Lake City.



PAGE TWO

SEQUENCE:

2:50 PM

DEPART the Residence via motorcade from the South Drive enroute to Kensington, Maryland. (Nancy Howe will accompany you in your car.)

(Driving Time: 40 minutes)

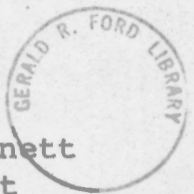
NOTE: Some of the press will accompany you in the motorcade, others will have gone on a tour at 2:00 PM and will be pre-positioned upon your arrival.

3:30 PM

ARRIVE at Washington Temple, Kensington, Maryland

You will be met by:

Senator and Mrs. Wallace F. Bennett
Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott



PRESS COVERAGE

3:35 PM

PROCEED through the entrance to the foyer of the Annex where Senator Bennett will introduce you to:

President Spencer W. Kimball and his wife, Camilla Eyring Kimball (President Kimball and Mrs. Kimball would be appropriate salutations.)

PRESS COVERAGE

PROCEED to the "bridge area" of the annex where you will be introduced to:

President Marion G. Romney, Second Counselor in The First Presidency of the Church (President Romney)

Elder Gordon B. Hinckley of the Council of the Twelve (Elder Hinckley)

PAGE THREE

Elder Boyd K. Packer of the Council
of the Twelve (Elder Packer)

You will also be introduced to other
key local Church leaders and their
wives listed at TAB A.

3:40 PM

President Kimball and his wife will
lead you on a tour of the Temple,
making such comments and explanatory
remarks as he feels appropriate.

Accompanying you on the tour will be:

President and Mrs. Spencer W. Kimball
President Marion G. Romney
Elder Gordon B. Hinckley
Elder Boyd K. Packer
Senator and Mrs. Wallace F. Bennett
Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott
President and Mrs. Julian C. Lowe
President and Mrs. Edward E. Drury, Jr.
Wendell Ashton
Wayne Scott
Bob Barker
President Byron Dixon

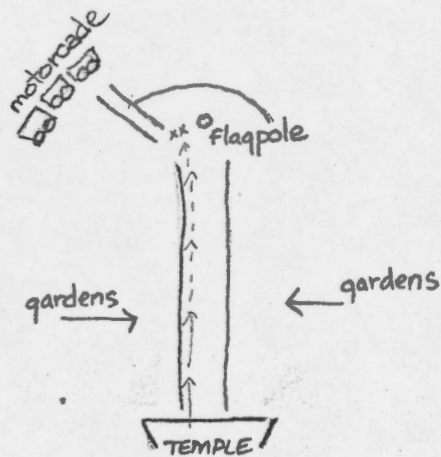
STAFF MEMBERS ACCOMPANYING

Nancy Howe
Ric Sardo
Helen Smith



4:10 PM

Tour ends and you return to the Annex.
President and Mrs. Kimball will then accompany
you down a walkway past a fountain to a
flagpole. A series of photographs will
be taken here.



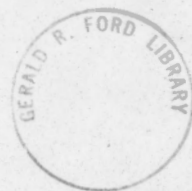
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4:20 PM

DEPART for Residence

5:00 PM

ARRIVE South Grounds of White House



THE WHITE HOUSE

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September 10, 1974

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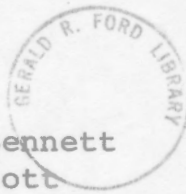
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President and Mrs. Edward E. Drury, Jr.
Wendell Ashton
Wayne Scott
Bob Barker
President Byron Dixon

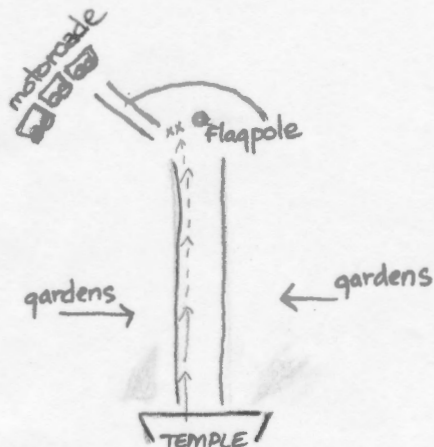


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Nancy Howe
Ric Sardo
Helen Smith

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5:00 PM

ARRIVE South Grounds of White House



BACKGROUND OF VISITING CHURCH LEADERS

President Spencer W. Kimball

President Kimball, prior to becoming an Apostle in 1943, was an Arizona business executive and Church leader. His wife has been a professional teacher and has taught "Spiritual Living" in the women's organization of her local Church and served in many key capacities. Her brother, Dr. Henry Eyring, is a world renowned physicist.

President Marion G. Romney

Prior to becoming a General Authority of the Church in 1941, President Romney was a prominent Salt Lake City lawyer and community leader.

Elder Gordon B. Hinckley

Prior to becoming a General Authority of the Church in 1958, Elder Hinckley was a prominent Salt Lake City businessman and Church leader. He is closely connected with the newspaper, radio and television activities of the Church and is Chairman of the Church Temple Committee.

Elder Boyd K. Packer

Prior to becoming a General Authority in the mid 1950's, Elder Packer was a professional educator and Seminary Administrator. His Ph. D. degree is in educational administration.

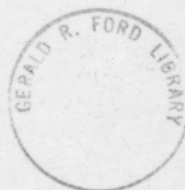
BACKGROUND OF LOCAL CHURCH LEADERS

Elder and Mrs. Robert W. Barker.

Elder Barker is a Washington, D. C. attorney. He is a Regional Representative of the Council of the Twelve and is in charge of special arrangements for visitors this week.

President and Mrs. Julian C. Lowe.

President Lowe is President on the Oakton, Virginia Stake (nearly Virginia) and is Chairman of the Washington Temple Committee. He has had responsibility for the arrangements for the construction of the Temple. He is a government executive.



President and Mrs. Edward E. Drury, Jr.

President Drury is the President of the Temple. His wife is the Matron of the Temple in charge of all women's activities.

President and Mrs. Wendell G. Eames.

President Eames retired two years ago as a Federal government executive, having held responsible positions with the Department of Transportation and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. He was also formerly President of the Washington, D. C. Stake.

President and Mrs. Byron F. Dixon.

President Dixon is an accountant and educator. Prior to his present assignment, he served in the Presidency of the Oakton, Virginia Stake.

Elder and Mrs. David M. Kennedy

Ambassador Kennedy was formerly Secretary of the Treasury, Ambassador to NATO and Ambassador at Large in the Nixon Administration. He is Special Advisor to the First Presidency of the Church and will be joined by his wife, Lenora.

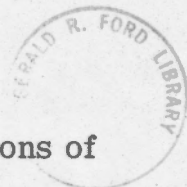
Elder Wendell J. Ashton

Elder Wendell J. Ashton is Director of Public Communications of the Church.

Washington Temple Committee

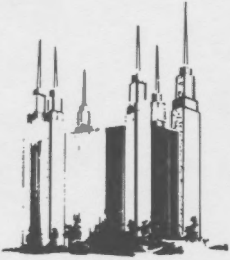
Assisting President Lowe on the Washington Temple Committee are:

President William Donald Ladd, Washington D. C. Stake
President J. Russell Smith, Silver Spring, Maryland Stake
President R. Paul Thompson, Annandale, Virginia Stake
President Clifford I. Cummings, Executive Secretary, Temple Committee
Elder Kenneth W. Whitt, Assistant Executive Secretary, Temple Committee



THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

Potomac Area Public Communications Council



INFORMATION FOR THE PRESS



If additional information is desired about

The Washington Temple

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon)

Contact any of the following:

L.D.S. Public Communications - Temple Information Office

Jerry P. Cahill - (301) 588-1662

Henry A. Smith - (301) 588-1662

L.D.S. Potomac Area Public Communications Council

Reed A. Phillips - (703) 536-9417 or (301) 588-1662

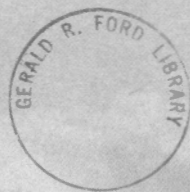
K. Wayne Scott - (301) 460-4154 or (301) 588-1662

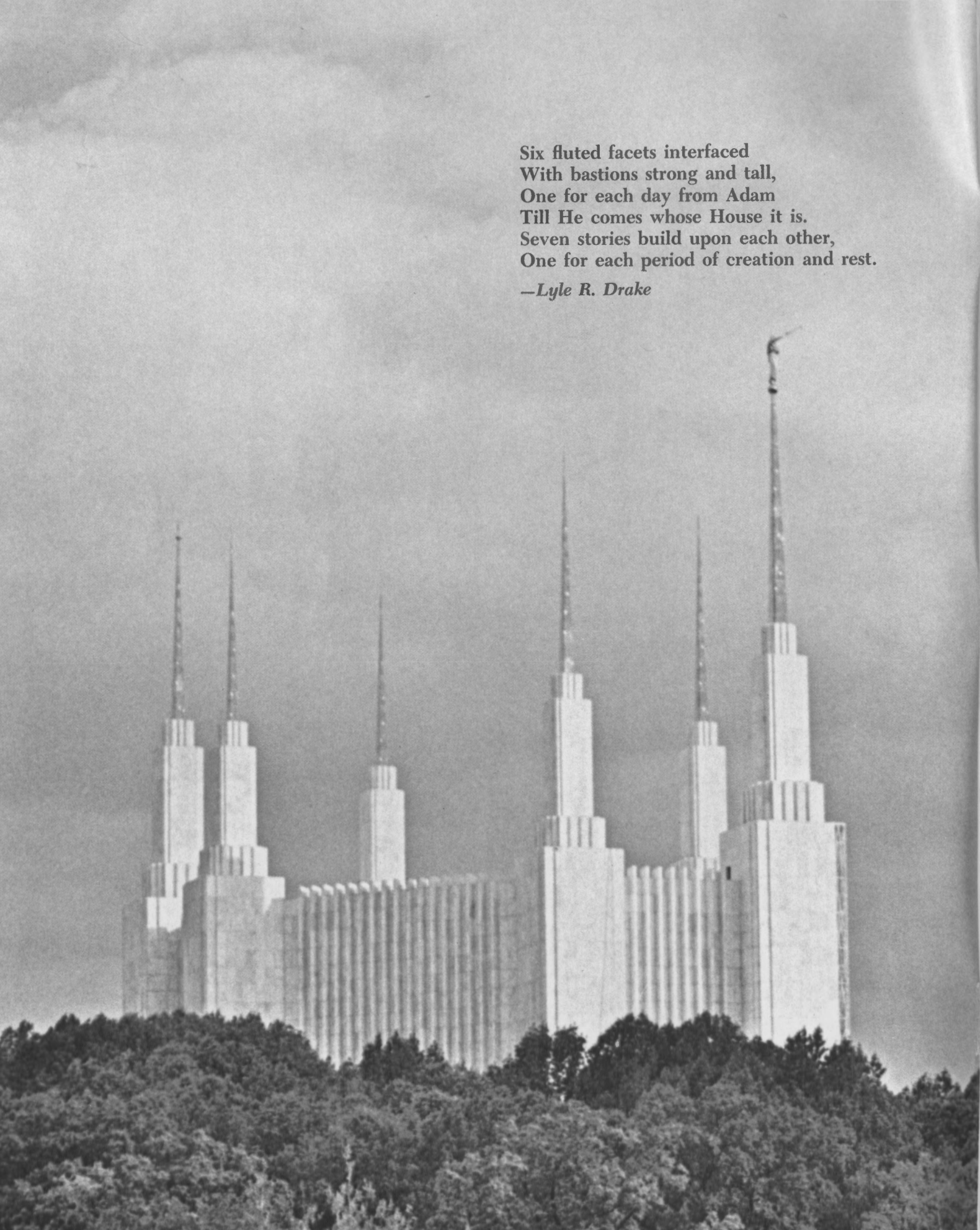
L.D.S. Washington, D. C. Mission Headquarters

President (or Mrs) Glenn E. Nielson - (301) 229-5566

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THE SPECIAL ISSUE
Ensign
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS





Six fluted facets interfaced
With bastions strong and tall,
One for each day from Adam
Till He comes whose House it is.
Seven stories build upon each other,
One for each period of creation and rest.
—Lyle R. Drake

THE FIRST PRESIDENCY.
Spencer W. Kimball
N. Eldon Tanner
Marion G. Romney
COUNCIL OF THE TWELVE

SECTION 1
WASHINGTON, D.C.—
THE TEMPLE
AND THE SAINTS

ON THE COVERS
Exterior views of the new
Washington Temple. Photography
for outside cover
by J Malan Heslop;
photography for inside
covers by Elmer S. Crowley.

DO YOU
LIKE
WHAT YOU
SEE?

This is a special issue of the ENSIGN magazine, but then we think that every one of our 12 issues a year is special.

This issue treats a special theme—temples and their meaning. Other subjects that will be covered in the coming year include the life of Christ, prayer, and complete reports of the general conferences of the Church.

In all issues you will be reading about the teachings of the Master and how they can be applied in our lives. You will read about families and how they and the Church work together to strengthen the home.

The ENSIGN is The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints' magazine for adults. The purpose of the Church is reflected in the magazine. We'd like to share that with you.

An order form is attached.

ordering a change, please include your address label from a recent issue of the magazine; address changes cannot be made unless the old address, as well as the new one, is included. Send all subscriptions and queries concerning subscriptions to Church Magazines, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150. The ENSIGN welcomes contributions but is not responsible for unsolicited manuscripts. Manuscripts must be accompanied by sufficient postage for delivery and return. The ENSIGN, 50 East North Temple Street, Salt Lake City, Utah 84150.

Edward E. Drury, Jr.
Julian C. Lowe
Harmon Killebrew
Edgar Brossard
Richard Bushman
Jack Anderson

nd
W. Kimball
ler Smith

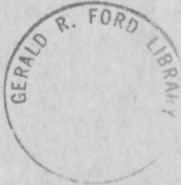
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Washington, D.C., Saints Mary L. Bradford
Government Service Larry Bush
Jenkins

B. Hinckley
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L. Mangelson
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Lynn Packham
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ting Wendell J. Ashton



Six fluted facets interfaced
With bastions strong and tall,

WHEN OTHERS ASK...

The Washington Temple is a monument to spirituality and to the growth of the Church in the eastern United States.

To highlight its completion, a historic event in the Church, the ENSIGN is publishing this special issue about temples. A special issue that you will want to share.

Every year millions of tourists look at temples and ask, "What happens there?" Many who ask have not had the opportunity to visit a temple and have its meaning explained to them.

This special ENSIGN will help answer their questions—it relates temples and temple work to the gospel of Jesus Christ.

In addition to articles on Washington, D.C., its Latter-day Saints, and the temple that is now part of that city's skyline, this issue tells why Latter-day Saints build temples, how genealogy work relates to temples, and what temples mean to members of the Church.

How many persons do *you* know who might like to receive a copy of this issue? To order additional copies, see the attached order form.

CHURCH MAGAZINES
50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150

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Marion G. Romney

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AUGUST 1974

Ensign
OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

VOLUME 4 NUMBER 8

ON THE COVERS

Exterior views of the new Washington Temple. Photography for outside cover by J. Malan Heslop; photography for inside covers by Elmer S. Crowley.

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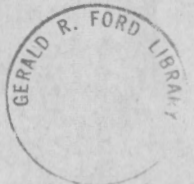
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After public viewings, each temple of the Church is formally dedicated as a "House of the Lord" and thereafter is used exclusively for its intended purposes.

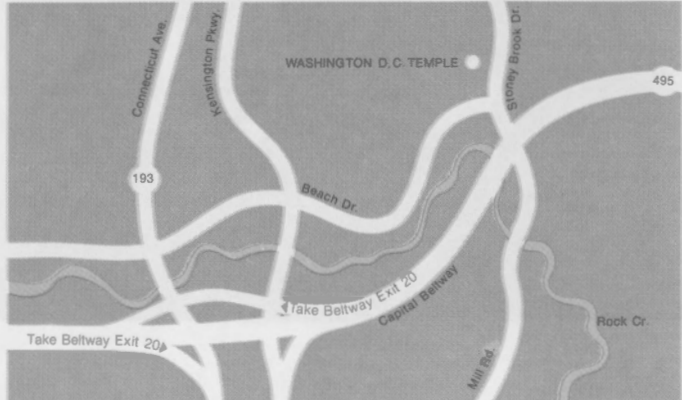
Soon after the Washington Temple is closed to the

public, a visitors center will be erected nearby. The center will contain modern audio-visual exhibits designed to provide information about the Church and to explain its programs for the family. Free tours of the center and the grounds will be conducted.

For more information write:

- Alabama-Florida Mission
1106 Thomasville Road
Tallahassee, Florida 32302
- Canada-Maritimes Mission
73 Tacoma Drive, Suite 805
Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, Canada
B2W 3Y6
- Cumorah Mission
1840 Monroe
Rochester, New York 14618
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Atlanta, Georgia 30307
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Mount Prospect, Illinois 60056
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The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

Washington Temple



Striking Building in an Impressive Setting

Towering high over the lush, green landscape on the Maryland side of the District of Columbia is the newest of sixteen temples now in use throughout the world by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. (The other

temples are in Europe, England, Canada, the western United States, Hawaii, and New Zealand.) The Washington Temple, as it is formally known, was paid for by donations and tithes from Church members and was constructed between 1971 and 1974 on a solid-rock hilltop in a wooded, thirty-seven-acre location just outside the Capital, near Kensington, Maryland. Some 300 feet above the ground, atop the highest of the

temple's six gold-plated spires, stands a two-and-one half ton, eighteen-foot tall statue. The figure is of an angel blowing a trumpet and carrying a book of scriptures, and represents Moroni, a prophet of ancient America who, as a resurrected being, helped to reestablish the Lord's church on earth in the early nineteenth century. The building's exterior is sheathed with 173,000 square feet of Alabama white marble—enough to cover three and

one-half football fields. It even has narrow marble windows five-eighths of an inch thick, through which the sun bathes the interior with a soft, amber light. The interior features a network of hand-somely appointed rooms and a panoramic mural depicting the anticipated second coming of the Savior. Motorists who see the temple while driving along the Capital Beltway will remember it as a truly striking landmark.

But the Temple is More Than Just a Beautiful Building

Temples of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are unique. They are not built to serve as chapels for weekly worship services. In fact, they are generally closed on Sunday—the Christian Sabbath. Mormons do congregate for Sunday worship, but not in temples. Thousands of beautiful neighborhood meetinghouses have been constructed throughout the world for regular church services, but in the temples, faithful members meet on weekdays, as often as they are able, to participate in special, sacred ceremonies based upon the sanctity of the family unit.

FAMILY IS THE KEY
Members of the Church are taught that the family is the key unit in any society, and that the moral fiber of a community, or a nation, or of the entire world can be accurately measured by the standard of strength or weakness that prevails in individual family units.

FAMILY HOME EVENING
All programs of the Church exist for the uplifting of the individual and the family. Under one of these, the family home evening program, at least one evening each week is set aside for the entire family to be together without outside distractions. Successful family home evenings instill in families love, understanding, and a closeness that is becoming all too rare in the world today. Such unity and stability can lead to increased joy and happiness, not only in this earthly existence, but even beyond, for the Savior has taught that family relationships are meant to be eternal.

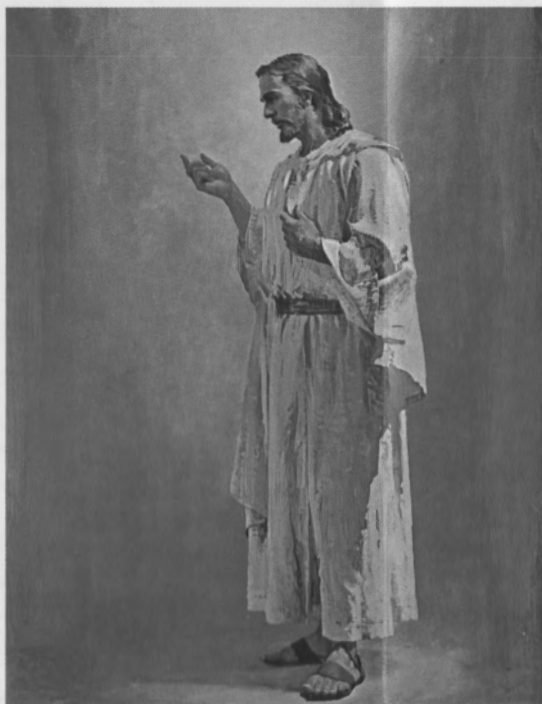


MARRIAGE FOR ETERNITY
In the temples, faithful members of the Church may be united in marriage, not merely until parted by death, but for eternity. This is accomplished by the authority of the priesthood, the power given by Christ to "bind on earth" that which is to be "bound in heaven." (See Matthew 16:19.) Couples previously wed outside the temples may repeat their marriage vows in a temple wedding ceremony. Children born prior to these eternal vows are then "sealed" to their parents. Children subsequently born are also sealed, and the family unit has the potential to continue eternally.

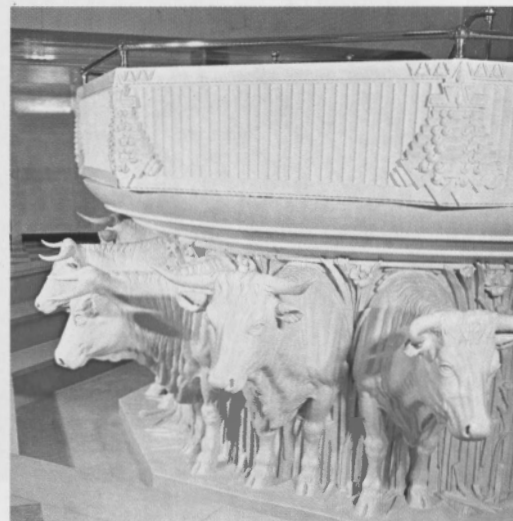
THE ENDOWMENT
Another sacred rite performed in the temples of the Church is the "endowment," a course of instruction during which covenants of devotion to the teachings and commandments of Jesus Christ are made. Those making these covenants are then expected to live exemplary lives and to teach the same sacred principles to their families.



ANCESTORS ARE IMPORTANT
Baptisms are performed in the temples (a temple baptismal font is shown below), but they are different from baptisms wherein persons are immersed in water as a prerequisite for their own membership in the Church; such baptisms are performed in other Church buildings. In the temples, Church members are baptized in behalf of deceased ancestors who did not have the opportunity of personally taking this vital step while living.
Marriages and endowments are also performed in behalf of people who lived in other periods of time, perhaps hundreds of years ago. The continuation of this unique, vicarious work necessitates extensive genealogical research, which explains why the Church continues to expand its genealogical library, already acknowledged as the largest in the world.



PROXY RITES NOT NEW
Intriguing as it may seem, the performing of proxy baptisms for ancestors is not new in the Christian world. Nearly two thousand years ago, the apostle Paul said, "What shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? why are they then baptized for the dead?" (1 Corinthians 15:29.) Paul's words indicate that vicarious baptism for deceased persons was an accepted practice in the Savior's church centuries ago.
Through the efforts of the living, those who have passed on to a post-mortal "spirit world" and who are awaiting resurrection may elect to receive the benefits of baptism, the temple endowment, eternal marriage, and the sealing or binding together of their families in an everlasting relationship.



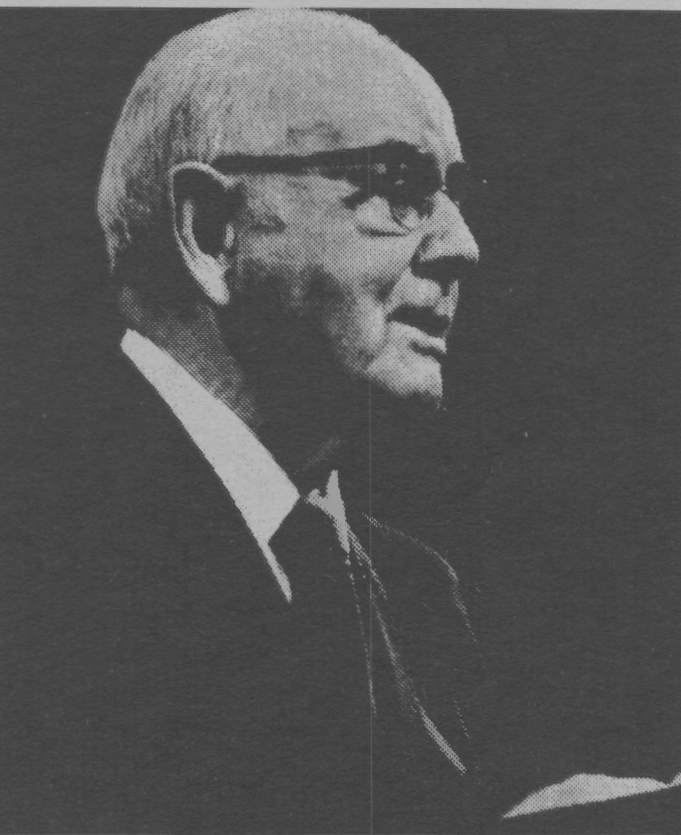
CHURCH GROWING RAPIDLY
Largely because of this understanding of the family's essential role in the eternal scheme of things, and because of successful programs to strengthen the family, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is enjoying stability and phenomenal growth, even in this era when interest in organized religion is reported to be declining.
The rapidly increasing membership of the Church has created an urgent need for a temple convenient to the great population centers of the eastern United States. The location of the Washington Temple is inspired, not only because of its practicality, but also because of its symbolic importance.



IN THE CRADLE OF LIBERTY
It is fitting that the Church should build a sacred temple in an area that has been called "the cradle of liberty." The freedom of the individual to choose the course of his life is fundamental to the gospel of Jesus Christ, and the Church teaches that the Founding Fathers were divinely inspired as they framed the freedom-giving Constitution of the United States.
Joseph Smith, first president of the Church, said, "The Constitution of the United States is a glorious standard; it is founded in the wisdom of God. It is a heavenly banner; it is to all those who are privileged with the sweets of its liberty, like the cooling shades and refreshing waters of a great rock in a thirsty and weary land."

President Spencer W. Kimball

World Leader of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



Welcome to our temple.

To people everywhere we extend an invitation to visit the new temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in the Washington, D.C. area. After its completion, the temple will be open to the public for several weeks. Following the temple's dedication in November, it will then be open only to faithful members of the Church for performing sacred ordinances.

May I tell you now why this temple has been built?

One of the purposes of this temple, and all temples of the Church, is to bring families closer together, to strengthen the home, and to help the individual realize his or her importance and potential in the divine plan. Through ordinances performed in the temple, ties between parents and children are established so that they may endure in love not only in this earth life but beyond into eternity. We believe that no institution in society is more important than the family. The strength of a community and of a nation begins in the home. That is where integrity begins and is nurtured. In the home come the first lessons in unselfishness and caring about others. Learning begins with the family, too, and so does self esteem. The home is where a child should first discover his divine relationship to his Heavenly Father, that he is truly a child of God as well as of his earthly parents.

The Washington Temple becomes the sixteenth in use today by Latter-day Saints, or Mormons, as some call us. Other temples are situated in various parts of the United States, in Canada, Great Britain, Switzerland and New Zealand.

But temples are not new. The Bible records how sacred ordinances were performed by ancient Israel while they traveled in the wilderness. They had a portable tabernacle, which sheltered the Ark of the Covenant. Later, Solomon replaced the tabernacle with a beautiful temple. Other temples followed.

Through the Prophet Joseph Smith, the fullness of the gospel of Jesus Christ was restored to earth in the nineteenth century. Under the Prophet Joseph Smith's inspired leadership, two temples were erected. Others since then have been constructed and put into use.

Temples are not public houses of worship. Our regular meetings are not held within their walls. As we have said, temples are for sacred ordinances. One of them is that of the marriage ceremony. But our temple marriages are different. Here the couple is not joined "until death do you part." In the temple man and woman are joined in a marriage covenant which extends beyond the grave into eternity. If man and woman continue after death, as indeed they do, why should death separate them?

Why should death end their companionship, their love? In this temple ceremony, a union is formed, too, between the couple and the children which will come to them as parents. That union with their children also continues after death.

Can you see how the family is strengthened through a temple marriage ceremony?

Other ordinances performed in our temples are baptisms on behalf of ancestors and others who have left this life.

We believe, as all Christians should believe, in the words of Jesus in reply to Nicodemus:

"Except a man be born of the water and of the Spirit, he cannot enter into the kingdom of God." (John 3:2-5)

Every person must indeed be baptized to enter into the kingdom of God. "But," you may ask, "what about those who have lived without having the opportunity to accept the gospel of Jesus Christ or to be baptized?"

In our Washington Temple, as well as in our other temples, provision is made for baptisms to be performed in behalf of the deceased. Thus, Latter-day Saints are encouraged to seek out the records of their ancestors, so that temple ordinances can be performed for them.

The Apostle Paul anciently spoke of this practice of performing baptisms for the deceased when he said:

"Else what shall they do which are baptized for the dead, if the dead rise not at all? why are they then baptized for the dead?" (1 Corinthians 15:29)

Can you see how our temples bring us closer together, not only as families here today, but as members of families extending back through generations?

We might explain, also, that temple marriage ceremonies may also be performed on behalf of others who have not had this privilege during this earth life. Temple marriages may also be performed with couples who have previously had their marriage ceremony performed outside the temple, provided, of course, that they subsequently meet the requirements for this sacred temple ordinance.

Another temple ordinance is that of the sacred endowment, which has been described as “pertaining to man’s eternal journey and limitless possibilities and progress which a just and loving (Heavenly) Father has provided for the children whom he made in his own image—for the whole human family.”¹

The Washington Temple therefore should hold genuine interest for every person concerned about the family and keeping it strong.

An ancient prophet declared: “Men are that they might have joy ” (2 Nephi 2:25)

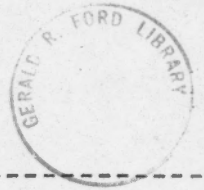
What greater joy can come to a man or woman than to feel the strength of strong family ties?

We invite you to not only visit our new Washington Temple but to learn more about its joy-giving purpose. There will be guides and hosts at the temple to welcome you and answer your questions.

1. David O. McKay, *The Purpose of the Temple*

For immediate release
Tuesday, Sept. 10, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford



Mrs. Ford will tour the Washington Temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) at 3:30 p.m. Wednesday, Sept. 11. The Temple has just been completed and is located in Kensington, Md.

Mrs. Ford will be greeted on her tour by Sen. and Mrs. Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) and Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, members of the Church. Mrs. Bennett is the daughter of a former President of the Church. Mr. Marriott is a former President of the Washington Stake, the church's regional organization.

Mr. and Mrs. Marriott and Sen. and Mrs. Bennett will introduce Mrs. Ford to President and Mrs. Spencer W. Kimball of Salt Lake City, Utah. He is President of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (world-wide) and will lead Mrs. Ford on her tour.

Among Church officials accompanying Mrs. Ford on her tour will be: President Marion G. Romney, Second Counselor in the First Presidency of the Church; and Elders Gordon B. Hinckley and Boyd K. Packer, both of the Council of the Twelve. All three officials live in Salt Lake City, Utah.

The President of the Washington Temple, President Edward E. Drury, Jr., will help conduct the tour.

Mrs. Ford's tour is part of a preview period this week, following the Temple's completion ceremonies Monday, Sept. 9. The Temple will be dedicated Nov. 19 and 20, after which the building will be open to church members only.

The Washington Temple is distinguished by six gold-leaf spires which rise above a wooded 57-acre site. The church is 173,000 square feet and is done in Alabama white marble.

Washington Temple NEWS

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Public Communications Department
9900 Stoney Brook Drive
Kensington, Maryland 20795
301-588-1662



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

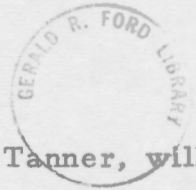
The world leader of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints was in Washington, D. C., today for the "completion ceremony" at the Church's majestic new temple just outside the District of Columbia in Kensington, Maryland.

President Spencer W. Kimball, who has been at the helm of the country's fastest growing major religion since last December, presided at the ceremony and then met with news media representatives.

With President Kimball was his second counselor in the First Presidency of the Church, President Marion G. Romney. After the completion ceremony and news conference, the two Church leaders acted as hosts for a news media inspection of the new temple, which is scheduled for several week of public viewing.

President Kimball and President Romney will also be on hand Tuesday, September 10, when members of Congress will tour the temple, and Wednesday, September 11, when Supreme Court justices, members of the Cabinet and the international diplomatic corps visit the new building, which, in it spectacular setting, has caught the eyes of many millions of motorists traveling along the Capital Beltway.

Public tours of the temple -- for which tickets are required -- begin Tuesday, September 17, and run through Saturday, October 26, except Sundays and Mondays. Dedication rites are scheduled for Tuesday and Wednesday, November 19 and 20, at 9 a.m., 1 p.m. and 4:30 p.m. and Thursday and Friday,



November 21 and 22, at 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m.

President Kimball's first counselor, President N. Eldon Tanner, will be in Washington for a Friday, September 13, breakfast meeting with church, business and civic leaders in the Washington area and also will host invited guests at the Sunday morning network radio broadcast of the famous Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir

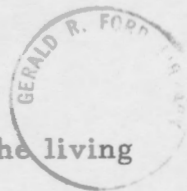
The 375-voice Tabernacle Choir will broadcast its show, "Music and the Spoken Word," Sunday morning, September 15, at 11:30 a.m. (EDT) from the John F. Kennedy Memorial Center for the Performing Arts. The renowned ensemble will perform in concert the evening of Saturday, September 14, also in the Kennedy Center.

The six-spired Washington Temple, sheathed in 173,000 square feet of Alabama white marble, rises above a wooded site of 57 acres at Kensington, Maryland, near Exit 20 of the Capital Beltway (I-495), only 30 minutes' drive from downtown Washington, D. C.

After its dedication, the temple will be open only to Church members who, on recommendation from their local Church officers, participate in sacred ceremonies which emphasize the importance, sanctity, and eternal nature of the individual and the family.

Temples are not designed for purposes of general assembly or public congregational worship, as are regular Mormon meetinghouse, of which there are thousands in use throughout the world.

The sacred work done in the Washington, D. C., Temple and 15 other Mormon temples around the world is an unselfish labor of love designed to extend the saving principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ to all men, both living and dead.



One phase of temple work is baptism by immersion whereby the living are baptized as proxies in behalf of the deceased who did not have the personal opportunity to be baptized properly during their lifetime.

Another temple ceremony is the "endowment," a course of instruction about man's eternal journey before birth, through mortality, and after death.

Mormons declare that only in temples and by priesthood authority, may marriage be performed which will endure beyond death and throughout eternity. Children subsequently born to such unions retain their relationship to their parents after death.

Couples previously wed outside the temples may have their marriages solemnized in temples with the same attendant blessings.

After receiving the temple blessings on their own behalf, Church members return frequently to the temple. They serve as proxies in the endowment and marriage ceremonies on behalf of deceased persons who died before participating in temple ordinances themselves.

On public tours visitors will see, among other facilities:

- The baptismal font where proxy baptisms are performed.
- The Instructional rooms used in the endowment ceremony.
- Rooms where marriage ceremonies are performed.
- Solemn Assembly Room which has seating for approximately 1,600 for special meetings or services, such as the dedicatory services.
- A mural, in the temple foyer, depicting the Second Coming of Jesus Christ, whom members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints revere as the Son of God and the Redeemer of all mankind.



Washington Temple

Answers to questions frequently asked



When can we visit the temple?

—Free public tours of the new Washington, D.C. Temple will begin on Tuesday, September 17 and continue daily except Sundays and Mondays through Saturday, October 26. Tickets are required and may be obtained through ward or mission leaders or by calling the Mormon Temple Information office, (703) 527-8301, Arlington, Virginia.

—Tour hours are from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. and from 5 p.m. to 9 p.m. on weekdays (except Mondays) and from 9 a.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturdays.

—The silent tours will take approximately one hour.

What will we see in the temple?

—A masterful mural depicting the Second Coming of Jesus Christ, whom members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints revere as the Son of God and the Redeemer of all mankind.

—The baptismal font wherein the living are baptized by immersion as proxies in behalf of the deceased who did not have the opportunity of being baptized properly in their lifetime.

—Instructional rooms used in the endowment ceremony, a course of instruction about man's eternal journey before birth, through mortality, and after death.

—Rooms where, by priesthood authority, marriages are performed which will endure beyond death and throughout eternity.

—Waiting rooms and dressing rooms.

—Laundry, kitchen and dining facilities.

—Administrative offices.

—The temple annex, a 4,200 square foot structure which is the reception area for those entering the temple. Entrance to the temple is through the annex and connecting walkway.

How big is the temple?

—The temple itself is 248 feet long, 136 feet wide and has a total area of 160,000 square feet.

—It is equivalent in height to a commercial building of 16 stories.

—The top of the statue on the eastern spire is 288 feet above ground.

—The temple is sheathed in 173,000 square feet of Alabama white marble, enough to cover 3½ football fields.

—When completed the temple grounds will include a landscaped area of about 108,000 square feet, with walks, fountain and reflecting pool.

What is the statue?

—The statue atop the foremost spire of the Washington, D.C. Temple is the Angel Moroni, the last of a long line of ancient prophets in the Americas whose translated writings constitute the Book of Mormon, which 3.3 million members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints accept as holy scripture.

—The statue is the work of Dr. Avarad Fairbanks of Salt Lake City, Utah.

—It was cast in bronze in Italy and weighs approximately two tons.

—The statue itself is 18 feet high and is finished in gold leaf for color and protection. It rises 288 feet above ground level.

—The six spires of the temple are gold plated porcelain enameled steel.

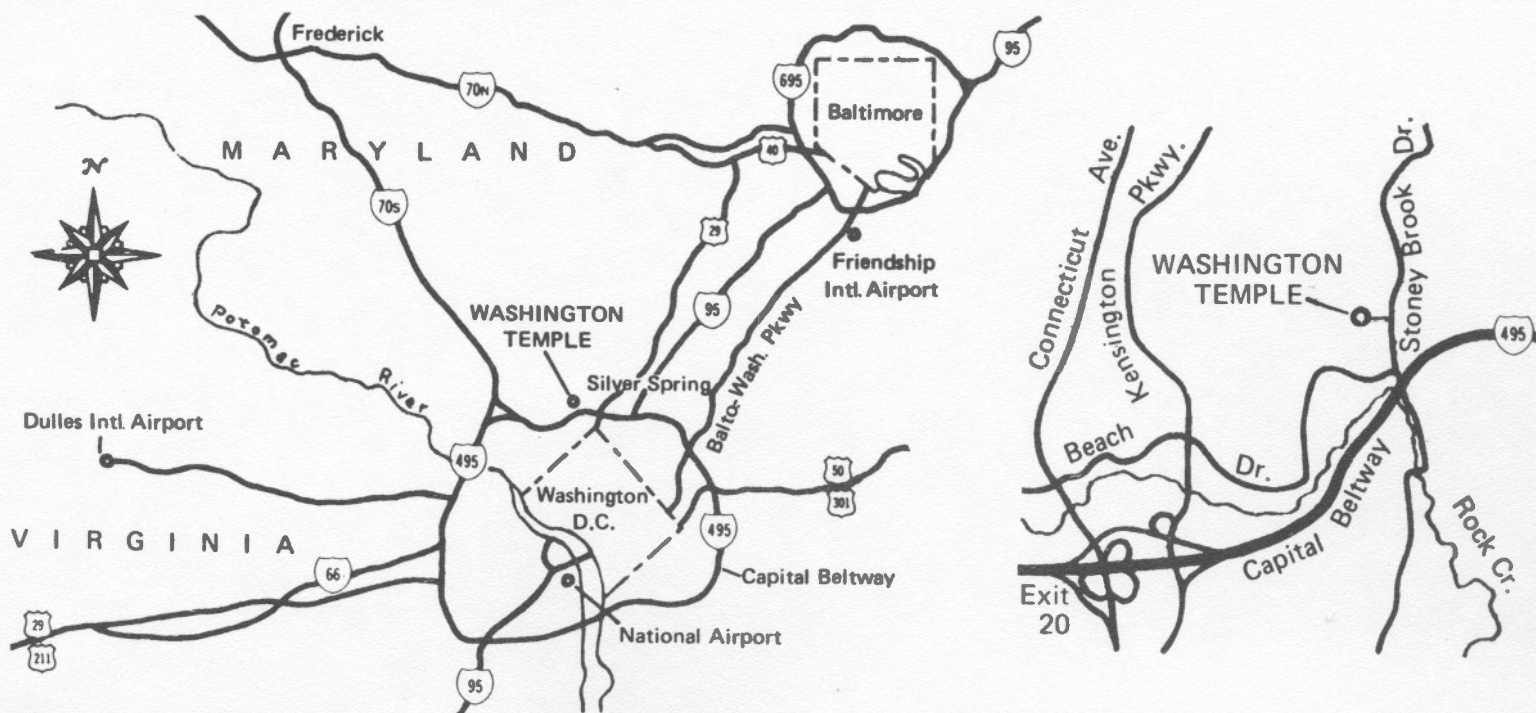
When will the temple be dedicated?

—Ten dedicatory services are scheduled, beginning at 9:30 a.m., 1 p.m., and 4:30 p.m. on Tuesday and Wednesday, November 19 and 20; and at 9:30 a.m. and 1 p.m. on Thursday and Friday, November 21 and 22.

—Members of the church residing in the Washington Temple district will be admitted to the dedicatory services upon presentation of a ticket obtained from their local church leaders.

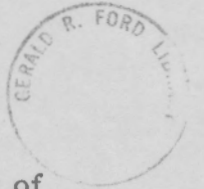
How much did the temple cost?

—Approximately \$15,000,000, including the furnishings. The temple will be completely paid for before dedication. Two-thirds of the cost came from the tithing contributions of church members throughout the world; the remainder was contributed by church members living in the United States east of the Mississippi River and in eastern Canada.



PRESIDENT SPENCER WOOLLEY KIMBALL

Biographical Sketch



Spencer W. Kimball, 12th President of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, was born March 28, 1895, in Salt Lake City with a strong Church heritage. His grandfather, Heber C. Kimball, was a member of the first Council of the Twelve Apostles, called by Joseph Smith in 1835, and served in the First Presidency for many years with the Prophet Brigham Young.

Spencer W. Kimball was raised on a small farm in the Gila Valley of eastern Arizona where he learned to work with 10 brothers and sisters. After graduation with honors from the Gila Academy in 1914, he served for three years in the Central States Mission, following which he returned to Arizona and graduated from the University of Arizona.

While his initial business activity was in banking, he soon developed his own real estate and insurance firm in Safford, Arizona.

In 1917, he met Camilla Eyring who was shortly to become his wife and lifelong companion. Spencer W. Kimball was called to the position of 2nd counselor in the St. Joseph Stake at age 29, became president of the Mt. Graham Stake in 1938, and was ordained an apostle in 1943.

Doctrinally, he is best known for his concern and teachings on repentance and forgiveness. He is known throughout the Church for his deep interest in the American Indians and his leadership in the missionary program. Spencer W. Kimball was ordained the 12th President of the Church on December 30, 1973.

He has a family total of 50 and his family is central in his life. Their daughter, Mrs. Grant M. Mack (Olive Beth) is a member of the Tabernacle Choir. Spencer L. Kimball, Dean of the University of Wisconsin Law School, a Rhodes scholar, former Dean of the University of Utah Law School, author of textbooks on insurance law; Andrew Kimball of New York City, prominent with General Electric; Edward, a professor of law at the Brigham Young University law school are their sons.

He is the author of many pamphlets and two widely read books, The Miracle of Forgiveness and Faith Precedes the Miracle.

9/5/74

N. ELDON TANNER

Biographical Sketch

President N. Eldon Tanner, a former industrial and political leader in western Canada, continued as first counselor in the First Presidency of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints when the First Presidency was reorganized and President Spencer W. Kimball became church president on December 30, 1973. President Tanner had also served as first counselor to President Harold B. Lee from July 7, 1972, until President Lee's death on December 26, 1973.

Previously President Tanner had served as second counselor to two former church presidents, David O. McKay and Joseph Fielding Smith.

Before being called to the First Presidency in 1963, President Tanner had served two years as an Assistant to the Twelve and one year as a member of the Council of Twelve Apostles.

President Tanner's career in Canada began in the public schools of Alberta. He was principal in Cardston from 1928-1932 during which time he also served one term on the town council. Next, he was elected to the Alberta Legislature, becoming Speaker of that body. Later, he was appointed Minister of Lands and Mines in the provincial cabinet. He served also as chairman of the Alberta Research Council in 1942 and provincial commissioner of the Boy Scouts Association in 1946.

From 1952 to 1958, he was a leader in Canadian industry, serving first as president of Merrill Petroleums, Ltd., and director of the Toronto Dominion Bank of Canada. He later became president of the Trans-Canada Pipe Line, from which position he retired in 1958. More recently, he was named president of the Canadian Gas Association and a member of the Board of Governors of the University of Alberta.

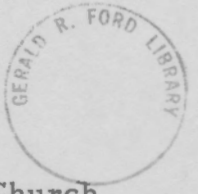
As a Church worker, President Tanner was bishop of the Cardston First Ward and president of the Edmonton Branch. He presided over the Calgary Stake from 1953 until his ordination as a general authority of the Church in 1960. On April 9, 1961, he was appointed president of the West European Mission, from which he was released in January 1963. Returning to Salt Lake City, he was appointed president of the Genealogical Society of the Church.

Though his family moved to Alberta, Canada, in 1897, President Tanner was born in Salt Lake City May 9, 1898, and was taken to Canada when three weeks old.

He married Sara Isabelle Merrill of Hill Springs, Alberta, December 20, 1919. They have five daughters. He became a citizen of the United States on May 2, 1966.

MARION G. ROMNEY

Biographical Sketch



Marion G. Romney, a member of the Council of the Twelve of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints since October 6, 1951, was named second counselor in the First Presidency on July 7, 1972. He served as second counselor to President Harold B. Lee and continued in that assignment when President Spencer W. Kimball became Church president on December 30, 1973.

A guiding personality behind the Church's widely known Welfare Plan almost since its inception, President Romney was named assistant managing director in June 1941.

President Romney was born September 19, 1897, in Colonia Juarez, Mexico, of American parents, George S. and Artemesia Redd Romney. He attended schools at Colonia Juarez until 1912 when a revolution forced his parents and many other United States citizens to flee, leaving their property behind. A few years later, his father was made president of Ricks Junior College at Rexburg, Idaho, and President Romney graduated from that school in 1920. Continuing his education after his mission at the University of Utah, he was graduated with a B.S. degree in 1926 and his LL.B. degree in 1932 and was later awarded a J.D. degree.

He was admitted to the bar and practiced law in Salt Lake City 11 years, during which time he served respectively as assistant county attorney, assistant district attorney and assistant city attorney. He also served a term in the State Legislature from 1935 to 1936.

President Romney served in the U.S. Army in 1918.

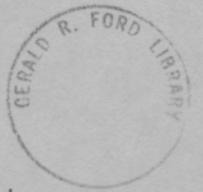
He filled a proselyting mission for his church in Australia from 1920 to 1923, and was conference president and mission secretary most of the last two of those years. He became bishop of the Salt Lake 33rd Ward in 1935, and from that position was chosen president of the Bonneville Stake in 1938.

On April 6, 1941, he was chosen as one of the first five Assistants to the Council of Twelve. Ten years later, in October 1951, President Romney was named to the Council of the Twelve.

He married Ida Jensen in the Salt Lake Temple on September 12, 1924. They have two sons, Richard J. and George J. Romney.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES

Temple Presidency and Matron



President: Edward E. Drury, Jr.
Matron: Mrs. Edward E. Drury, Jr., former Louise Farrington
First Counselor: Wendell Geddes Eames
Second Counselor: Bryon Fife Dixon

Edward E. Drury, Jr., of Salt Lake City and Denver, is president of the new Washington, D. C., Temple of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, by appointment of the First Presidency of the church.

President Drury and his wife were released in July, 1973, after three years' service in the church's Delaware-Maryland Mission where he was mission president.

Mrs. Drury will serve as matron of the Washington Temple, overseeing matters relating to the women and children who come to the temple.

President Drury was manager for 23 years of Friden Division of Singer Company in Denver and Salt Lake City before retiring.

He was bishop of Denver First Ward, 1940-42, and president of Denver Stake for 21 years. He also served on the Priesthood Home Teaching Committee of the church and as a Regional Representative of the Twelve. As a young man he served in the British Mission.

Mrs. Drury, the former Louis Farrington, was born in Salt Lake City, but graduated from South High in Denver and attended Denver University.

She has served as Sunday School teacher, counselor in ward and stake YWMA presidencies, ward and stake Gleaner leader, Relief Society counselor, and teacher and ward Primary presidency, counselor and teacher, and ward and stake Primary in-service leader.

The Drurys were wed August 20, 1935, in the Salt Lake Temple. They have two daughters and a son.

* * * * *

Wendell Geddes Eames of Silver Spring, Maryland, will serve as first counselor in the Temple presidency and President Byron Fife Dixon of Arlington, Virginia, will be the second counselor.

President Eames, former president of the Washington, D. C., Stake is a native of Preston, Idaho, where he was born May 30, 1917. He was active in his early years as a Boy Scout, becoming a four-palm Eagle Scout, and through activity in 4-H Clubs he received a scholarship to the University of Idaho where

he received a degree in political science. He later attended New York University and Northeastern University.

He was employed in private industry until he joined the Federal Bureau of Investigation in 1940. He served the FBI as special agent in Mississippi, Pennsylvania, and Washington, D. C., and later became the Bureau's Records Management Officer. After two years with the FBI, he was appointed director of the National Driver Registration Service which he organized and administered in the U. S. Department of Commerce. In 1965, he received the department's Silver Medal for his work in this area.

In the Washington Ward, he served as a counselor and then as bishop for nine years before being appointed to the stake presidency. He is married to the former Nedra Cole of Fairview, Idaho, and they have one son.

President Dixon is also a native of Idaho. He was born in Downey, July 9, 1908, a son of Riley L. Dixon and Finis Fife Dixon. He was married in the Logan Temple to Mabel Patra Hackney, and they have two children.

President Dixon graduated in 1938 from the University of Idaho, and also attended the Benjamin Franklin University in the field of accounting, receiving his B. C. A., M. C. S. and C. P. A. degrees. He has been a practicing C. P. A. in Washington from 1940 to 1970 and has been professor of accounting and also Associate Director of Benjamin Franklin University.

Before becoming a counselor in the Potomac Stake Presidency, he served in the bishopric and as bishop of the Arlington Ward and from 1950 to 1963 was on the Washington Stake High Council.

9/75

Washington Temple NEWS

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Public Communications Department
9900 Stoney Brook Drive
Kensington, Maryland 20795
301-588-1662



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

The Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir will travel to the nation's capital for a concert on Saturday, September 14, in the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing arts.

Arrangements for the Choir's appearance are being coordinated by J. Willard Marriott, Sr., prominent international businessman and former president of the Church's Washington, D. C., Stake (diocese).

The Kennedy Center appearance will be the Choir's first major concert under the direction of Jay E. Welch, who was recently named conductor at the retirement of Richard P. Condie, who had been at the helm of the ensemble for the past 17 years.

Isaac M. Stewart, president of the Choir, also announced that the Choir's CBS Radio network broadcast Sunday, September 15, the day following the concert, will originate in the Kennedy Center. Attendance at the 11:30 a.m. (EDT) broadcast will be by invitation only.

The Choir, whose singers serve without pay, last July 14 observed their 45th anniversary of continuous weekly network radio broadcasts. Their program, "Music and the Spoken Word," is heard on CBS affiliate stations throughout the country and is also seen on television in several areas.

##

THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

General Statistical Information -- As of January 1, 1974

Church membership worldwide	3,321,556
Number of congregations	7,554
Number of stakes	630 (541 in United States; 89 in other countries)
Number of missions	108 (34 in United States; 74 in other countries)
Number of full-time missionaries	More than 17,500
Number of part-time missionaries	Approximately 6,500

Enrollments:

Church schools, including institutes and seminaries	307,086
Relief Society (membership)	785,000
Sunday School (enrollment)	2,564,134
Melchizedek Priesthood MLA	625,000
Aaronic Priesthood	171,377
Young Women	212,040
Primary (children enrolled)	471,538
Boy Scout Program:	
Number of Mormon boys involved in Boy Scouts of America Program	223,333
Adult Leaders	Approximately 74,000
Units	12,638 (operated in cooperation with the Aaronic Priesthood and Primary Association of the Church.)



PRESIDENTS OF THE CHURCH

Joseph Smith - 1830 to 1844
Brigham Young - 1847 to 1877
John Taylor - 1880 to 1887
Wilford Woodruff - 1889 to 1898
Lorenzo Snow - 1898 to 1901
Joseph F. Smith - 1901 to 1918
Heber G. Grant - 1918 to 1945
George Albert Smith - 1945 to 1951
David O. McKay - 1951 to 1970
Joseph Field Smith - 1970 to 1972
Harold B. Lee - 1972 to 1973
Spencer W. Kimball - 1973 to



(Note: During the years noted above when there appears to be a vacancy in the office of President of the Church, it should be explained that the leaders, such as Brigham Young, John Taylor, and Wilford Woodruff led the Church as presidents of the Council of Twelve Apostles. In the event of the death of a president of the Church, the Council of the Twelve Apostles presides until a new church president is selected and ordained by the unanimous vote of the Twelve Apostles.)

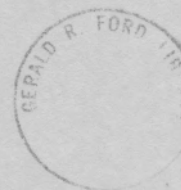
THE GENERAL AUTHORITIES OF
THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS

The First Presidency:

Spencer W. Kimball, President
N. Eldon Tanner, 1st Counselor
Marion G. Romney, 2nd Counselor

Council of the Twelve Apostles:

Ezra Taft Benson
Mark E. Petersen
Delbert L. Stapley
LeGrand Richards
Hugh B. Brown
Howard W. Hunter
Gordon B. Hinckley
Thomas S. Monson
Boyd K. Packer
Marvin J. Ashton
Bruce R. McConkie
L. Tom Perry



Patriarch to the Church:

Eldred G. Smith

Assistants to the Council of
the Twelve Apostles:

Alma Sonne
ElRay L. Christiansen
Sterling W. Sill
Henry D. Taylor
Alvin R. Dyer
Franklin D. Richards
Theodore M. Burton
Bernard P. Brockbank
James A. Cullimore
Marion D. Hanks
Joseph Anderson
David B. Haight
William H. Bennett
John H. Vandenberg
Robert L. Simpson
O. Leslie Stone
James E. Faust
J. Thomas Fyans
Neal A. Maxwell

First Council of Seventy:

S. Dilworth Young
Milton R. Hunter
A. Theodore Tuttle
Paul H. Dunn
Hartman Rector, Jr.

General Authorities, continued

Loren C. Dunn
Rex D. Pinegar

The Presiding Bishopric:

Victor L. Brown, Presiding Bishop
H. Burke Peterson, 1st Counselor
Vaughn J. Featherstone, 2nd Counselor

Washington Temple NEWS

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Public Communications Department
9900 Stoney Brook Drive
Kensington, Maryland 20795
301-588-1662



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TIME CAPSULE FOR TEMPLE CORNERSTONE

A time capsule placed in the cornerstone of the Washington Temple here today preserved a copy of Brigham Young's presidential appointment as first governor of Utah, along with some 30 other documents.

The appointment, dated September 8, 1850, was signed by President Millard Fillmore and his Secretary of State, Daniel Webster. Brigham Young, the famed American colonizer, was the second president and spiritual leader of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. In 1850 church membership totaled 60,000.



President Spencer W. Kimball, world leader of 3.5 million Mormons today, officiated at the temple completion ceremony with dignitaries and newsmen looking on.

Other items included in the time capsule were an American flag, copies of the U.S. Constitution, current Washington newspapers; a copy of the Deseret News of September 7, the church-owned daily in Salt Lake City; and photos of General Authorities and local church officials.

Also in the time capsule were copies of Holy Scripture--the Bible, Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants and Pearl of Great Price; church magazines and books; a replica of a statue of Brigham Young which stands in the U. S. Capitol rotunda; and a sample selection of tickets used for the temple preview and dedication. and photos detailing progress of temple construction.

One document copy from National Archives which is in the time capsule concerns a congressional plan to build a series of defensive stockades along migratory trails to the West. Brigham Young's letter of December 17, 1845, tells the Secretary of War that his church members in Nauvoo, Illinois, could build the forts the cheapest and the best. Nothing was found in the National Archives to indicate whether the church won the early defense contract.

Washington Temple NEWS

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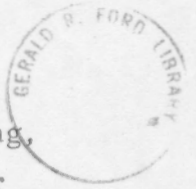


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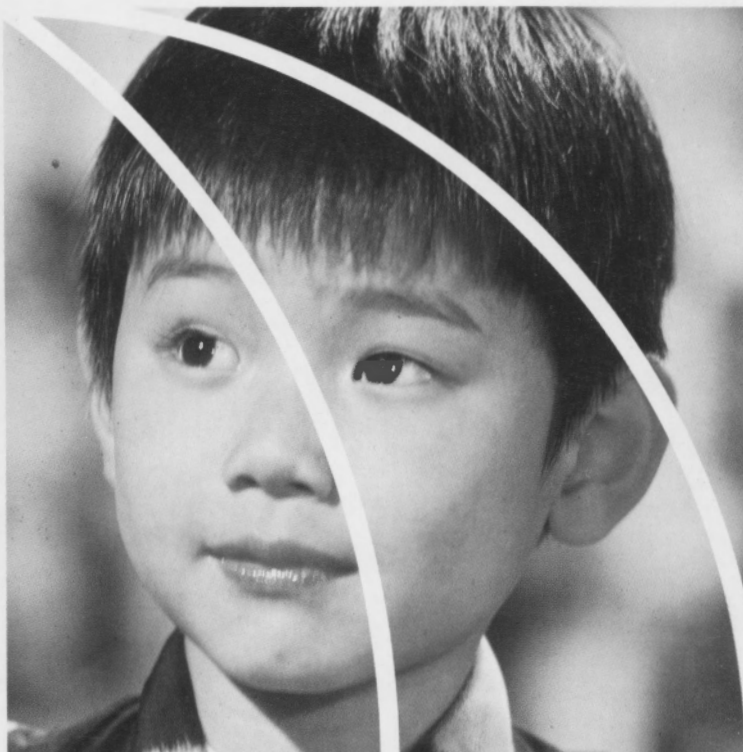
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A Church for All the World



The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints
Public Communications, 50 East North Temple Street
Salt Lake City, Utah 84150



Mormons

The Church of Jesus Christ
of Latter-day Saints

Mormon Growth Circles the Globe



Churches, schools, and temples of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints are rising around the globe as dramatic evidence of its thriving membership, activity, and spiritual influence.

Soon after establishment of the Church in New York in 1830, Mormons pioneered the westward expansion of a young America and planted colonies from Canada to Mexico.

And since 1837, missionaries have spread the message beyond the United States, across oceans to the corners of the earth, where flourishing congregations now build to accommodate their rapidly increasing numbers.

All are welcome to visit any Mormon chapel, or to attend any service therein.

Mormon Conference in the Tabernacle



Twice-yearly general conferences attract Mormon throngs representing many nations and tongues to the world-famed Tabernacle in Salt Lake City, Utah. (An area conference also is held annually in some part of the world.)

The Tabernacle also is the home of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, whose Sunday morning broadcast is the longest continuing program in the history of radio. More than 300 television stations also carry the weekly inspirational program.

Temples

The sixteen temples of the Church are open to all members in good standing. They are used primarily for marriages "for time and eternity" as well as for vicarious work for ancestors.



Ogden, Utah



St. George, Utah



Manti, Utah



Bern, Switzerland



Los Angeles, California



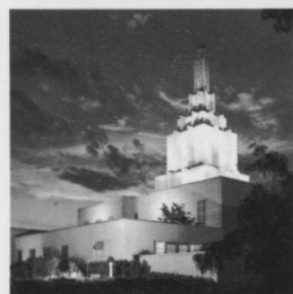
Laie, Oahu, Hawaii



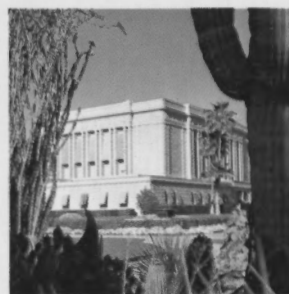
Cardston, Alberta, Canada



Auckland, New Zealand



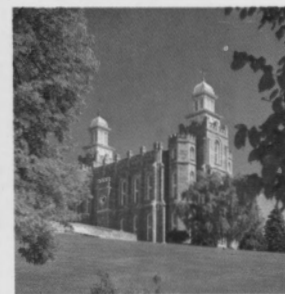
Idaho Falls, Idaho



Mesa, Arizona



Oakland, California



Logan, Utah



Washington, D.C.



Provo, Utah



London, England



Salt Lake City, Utah

Articles of Faith

Of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints

1. We believe in God, the Eternal Father, and in His Son, Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.
2. We believe that men will be punished for their own sins, and not for Adam's transgression.
3. We believe that through the Atonement of Christ, all mankind may be saved, by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.
4. We believe that the first principles and ordinances of the Gospel are: first, Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; second, Repentance; third, Baptism by immersion for the remission of sins; fourth, Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.
5. We believe that a man must be called of God, by prophecy, and by the laying on of hands, by those who are in authority to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.
6. We believe in the same organization that existed in the Primitive Church, viz., apostles, prophets, pastors, teachers, evangelists, etc.
7. We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, etc.
8. We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.

9. We believe all that God has revealed, all that He does now reveal, and we believe that He will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the Kingdom of God.
10. We believe in the literal gathering of Israel and in the restoration of the Ten Tribes; that Zion will be built upon this [the American] continent; that Christ will reign personally upon the earth; and, that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.
11. We claim the privilege of worshiping Almighty God according to the dictates of our own conscience, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, where, or what they may.
12. We believe in being subject to kings, presidents, rulers, and magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the law.
13. We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed, we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul—We believe all things, we hope all things, we have endured many things, and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report or praiseworthy, we seek after these things.

Joseph Smith