

The original documents are located in Box C3, folder “Presidential Handwriting, 9/14/1974” of the Presidential Handwriting File at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

THE PRESIDENT HAS SEEN. *dy*

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

THE MORMON TABERNACLE CHOIR PERFORMANCE

CONCERT HALL - KENNEDY CENTER

Saturday - September 14, 1974

8:25 P.M. Departure

From: Terry O'Donnell *TO*

Dress: Business Suit

BACKGROUND:

You and Mrs. Ford will attend the 8:30 performance of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in the Concert Hall of the Kennedy Center this evening.

A list of the Presidential box guests is attached at TAB A.

Background information on the Mormon Tabernacle Choir is attached at TAB B.

SEQUENCE:

8:25 p.m. Board motorcade and depart South Lawn en route Kennedy Center.

8:30 p.m. Arrive Kennedy Center and proceed directly to the Presidential box at the Concert Hall where you and Mrs. Ford will be announced.

NOTE: Your guests will be in the box upon your arrival.

The performance will begin immediately after your arrival.

*I should write
Pres. Kimball of thank
etc.*

2. Mormon Tabernacle Choir
Saturday - September 14, 1974

9:10 p.m. Intermission.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott will host a brief reception in the Israeli Lounge of the Concert Hall with approximately 30-40 guests who are in attendance at the concert. You and Mrs. Ford may wish to drop by this reception.

9:30 p.m. Performance continues.

10:10 p.m. Performance concludes. You bid farewell to your guests in the box and depart Kennedy Center en route the White House.

NOTE: You may wish to go backstage to meet some of the Choir members with the box guests.

10:15 p.m. Arrive South Lawn.

#

PRESIDENTIAL BOX

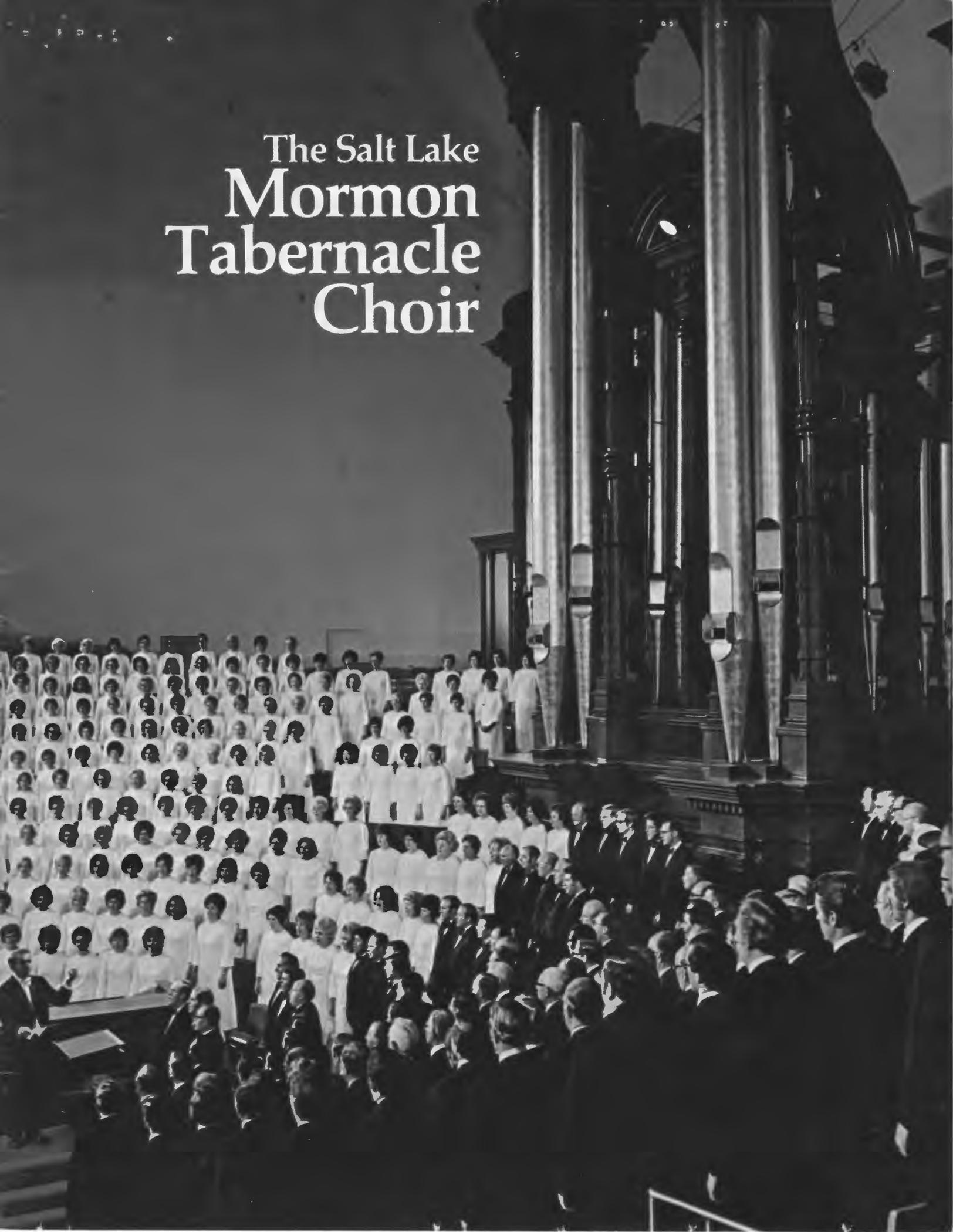
CONCERT HALL-KENNEDY CENTER

Saturday - September 14, 1974

S T A G E

Mrs. Ford	The President	President Kimball		Mrs. Kimball (Camilla)	Senator Bennett	Mrs. Bennett (Frances)
Mrs. Marriott (Alice or Allie)	Mr. Marriott	President Drury		Mrs. Drury (Louise)	President Nielson	Mrs. Nielson (Olive)

The Salt Lake
Mormon
Tabernacle
Choir



A Message from the President

of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints



President Spencer W. Kimball of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

The President's Message

"Praise the Lord with singing, with music," a prophet said.

For well over a century the Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir has been voicing its praise to the Lord through song. At the same time, the choir's music has been lifting the hearts of people around the world.

Through the facilities of television, radio, motion pictures, and recordings, the choir is now heard by millions each week.

How grateful we are for the skill, dedication, and unselfish service of the choir members, performing as one in building the kingdom of God on earth.

May our Heavenly Father's choice blessings continue to be with these stalwart musicians, bringing increasing joy to them and their loved ones and to all who hear their beautiful music.

"Before the H-Bomb, before the atomic age, before World War II, before 'the long Presidency,' before Hitler, before the Japanese seized Manchuria, before the Great Depression and even before the Wall Street crash, long, long ago on July 15, 1929, a great 375-voice choir began broadcasting coast-to-coast from the Salt Lake City Tabernacle. Every Sunday morning in the intervening years, winter and summer, war or peace, rain or shine, it has broadcast its half hour of hymns old and new, of Bach and Handel and of all sweet and stately and spine-tingling sounds from the whole library of Christendom's sacred music. Behind the 375 voices swells an organ of 10,000 pipes.

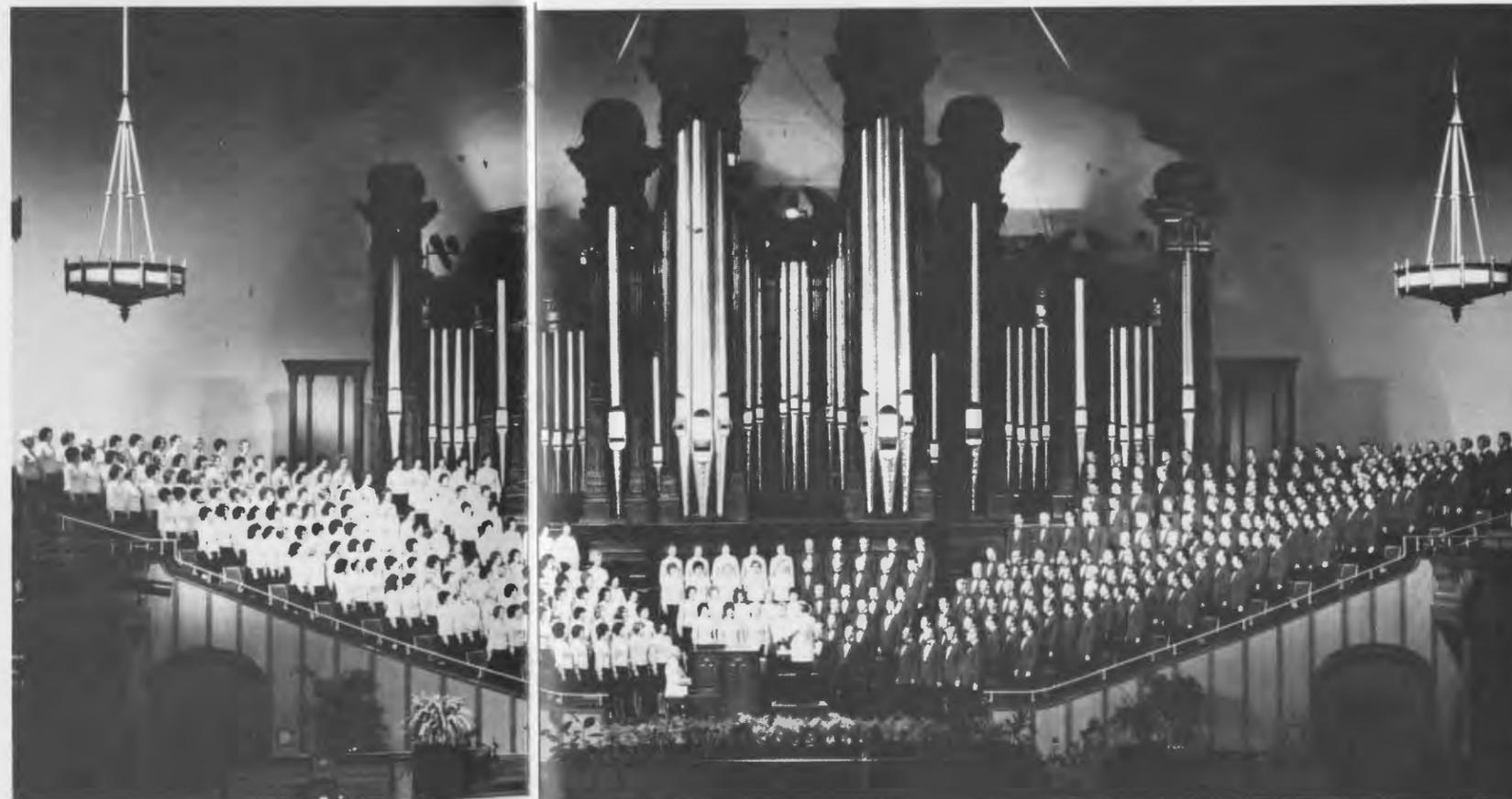
"Like the vast house of worship in which they sing, the Tabernacle Choir was founded over a century ago by Brigham Young. On the national air, it is the oldest coast-to-coast sustaining program in existence. Those who know this program need no arguments for listening to it, or no introduction

...to the disciplined voices of the farmers, grandmothers, businessmen, high school girls and other devoted Mormons who make its enormous sound.

"Millions have heard them, and more millions, we hope, will hear them in the years to come. It is a national institution to be proud of, but what matters more is that Americans can be linked from ocean to ocean and year to year by the same brief respite from the world's week, and by the great chord of common thoughts on God and love and the everlasting things."

(From an editorial in *Life* magazine July 26, 1954, reprinted by permission of Time, Inc.)

The Chord of a Choir



The Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir in front of the pipes of the Tabernacle Organ.

**Temple Square:
Home of the Choir at the
Crossroads
of the West**

Temple Square, in the heart of Salt Lake City, Utah, is the birthplace of the Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir. Its particular home is the great domed structure standing in the shadows of the majestic temple. Here the choir has sung the sacred hymns of the Church and the great choral works of the masters for more than 125 years. Here millions of people—travelers from every part of the earth—visit the headquarters of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, tour Temple Square, hear the famed choir, enjoy one of the world's great organs, and listen to the "Music and the Spoken Word" broadcast. The great choir sings at semiannual general conferences and at special gatherings of the Church, broadcast to many countries by radio and television. In addition, hundreds of stations worldwide carry the Sunday morning choir broadcast. For more than forty-five years, its music has been heard every Sunday in these broadcasts. The armed forces networks as well as shortwave stations carry the program where standard broadcasts cannot reach. Many tele-

vision stations also carry the program weekly. The choir has recorded many unforgettable songs with some of the world's great orchestras. These are available on records and tapes throughout the free world.

Salt Lake City, "at the crossroads of the West," has many distinguishing features: broad, clean streets; beautiful homes; scenic grandeur of the lofty peaks of the Rocky Mountains on one side and the desert sands and deep blue water of the Great Salt Lake and the surrounding salt flats on the other side. The city's focal point is Temple Square, with its unique buildings, spacious lawns, flowers, monuments, and historic displays.

This is the home of the Tabernacle Choir, the magnificent voice of a singing people who believe that the Lord spoke the following to them through their prophet:

For my soul delighteth in the song of the heart; yea, the song of the righteous is a prayer unto me, and it shall be answered with a blessing upon their heads. (Doctrine & Covenants 25:12.)



Top: The Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir at This Is the Place Monument at the mouth of Emigration Canyon east of Salt Lake City, Utah.

Bottom: Historic Salt Lake Tabernacle on Temple Square in Salt Lake City; aerial view of Temple Square in downtown Salt Lake City.

**One of the World's
Great Musical Organizations:**

**The
Salt Lake
Mormon
Tabernacle
Choir**

a barren wasteland that could be made to "blossom as the rose" through the pioneers' industriousness and through the Lord's blessing.

Such was the Salt Lake Valley when they reached it in July 1847. At the foot of the last rugged mountains, where the canyon spreads out into the wide valley of the Great Salt Lake, Brigham Young looked long and earnestly and then declared, "It is enough. This is the right place." Within two weeks the pioneers had built a shelter where Temple Square is now located. This structure, the Bowery, provided shade from the desert sun. Here the Tabernacle Choir had its beginnings in 1847. In 1849 the choir got its first regular director, John Parry, an Englishman who had moved to Utah.

The choir was housed in an adobe building by 1857. It was accompanied by its first pipe organ, a small one built in Australia by a convert to the Church. The organ was shipped across the Pacific in 1855, and carried by mule train from San Pedro, California, to Salt Lake City.

The Salt Lake Tabernacle

Sixteen years after the Mormons reached the Salt Lake Valley, the Church began construction on a new auditorium destined to become one of the world's finest. First used in 1867, this building is known today as the Salt Lake Tabernacle. The Tabernacle accommodates 6,500 people. It is 250 feet long, 150 feet wide, and 80 feet high. Its ceiling, a ten-foot-thick shell, is a latticework of heavy timbers joined by wooden dowels and rawhide thongs. The Tabernacle is so acoustically sensitive that if you stand at one end you can hear a pin drop 250 feet away. This unique auditorium was the first building to be designated a national civil engineering landmark by the American Society of Civil Engineers.

Early Choir Tours

News of the choir's excellence spread rapidly, and the choir was soon being

It is only natural that The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints should develop one of the world's finest choirs. Music and song have always been vital in the lives of these people.

The first Church members to trek from the East across the vast prairies to their new pioneer homeland of the West sang hymns around their campfires at night. It helped to heal the hardships of the day and gave them spiritual strength for whatever the next day might bring.

One of these hymns, written as wagons rumbled, harnesses creaked, and prairie winds sighed, was "Come, Come, Ye Saints." Its author: William Clayton; the date: April 15, 1846. It retains today an exalted place in the repertoire of the Tabernacle Choir.

*And should we die before our journey's through,
Happy day! all is well!
We then are free from toil and sorrow too;
With the just we shall dwell!*



**The Pioneers Reach the
Salt Lake Valley**

The Mormon pioneers were searching for a place where they could live peacefully beyond the reach of their persecutors. Their leader, Brigham Young, had seen in a vision their destination—

Music and song played an important role in cheering the Mormon pioneers during their trek westward.

invited to sing in other western cities. The choir traveled first by horses and wagons, and later by railroad. In 1893 the choir was invited to sing at the Columbian Exposition in Chicago. A California tour followed. In 1911 the American Land and Irrigation Exposition invited the choir to sing twice daily for ten days at Madison Square Garden in New York City. The choir

gave fifty concerts on that tour, which included a performance at the White House at the invitation of President and Mrs. William Howard Taft.

The choir sang in 1934 at the Century of Progress Exposition in Chicago and the following year at the California-Pacific International Exposition in San Diego.



Performance at the Columbian World's Fair in Chicago, September 8, 1893, during the choir's first tour.

Later Tours

The choir has performed often since its early tours. Its more recent activities have included the following performances and awards:

1955—European tour of Great Britain, Holland, Denmark, Germany, Switzerland, and France.

1958—Wichita, with the Wichita Symphony; Detroit; Washington, D.C.; Baltimore; Boston; Chicago; Toronto; second concert at the White House at the invitation of President Dwight D. Eisenhower; concerts with the Philadelphia Orchestra in Philadelphia and New York City.

1959—Winner of the Grammy award for the best choral recording of the year, "Battle Hymn of the Republic;" concerts and presentation of the award at Los Angeles.

1962—Century 21 Exposition at Seattle; the Vancouver Festival; and concerts at Portland, Tacoma, and Spokane.

1963 — Hollywood Bowl, San Francisco and Oakland, California.

1964—New York World's Fair; the White House at the invitation of President Lyndon B. Johnson; Carnegie Hall; Rochester, N.Y.; Cleveland, Ohio, with the Cleveland Symphony Orchestra; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; Minneapolis, Minnesota; and the Ne-

vada Centennial, Las Vegas, Nevada.

1964—Inauguration of President Johnson, Washington, D.C.

1967—Expo '67 World's Fair at Montreal, Canada; Omaha, Nebraska; Chautauqua and Saratoga Springs, New York; Detroit, Michigan; Tulsa, Oklahoma; Attelboro, Massachusetts.

1968—HemisFair '68 at San Antonio, Texas; Dallas, Texas; Mexico City.

1969—Inauguration of President Richard M. Nixon at Washington, D.C.; the Golden Spike Centennial Celebration at Promontory, Utah; 200th anniversary of San Diego, California; Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, Canada.

1970—South Carolina Tri-Centennial celebration at Charlestown and Columbia; Pageant for Peace, Washington, D.C., at the request of President Nixon.

1971—Nashville, Tennessee; Louisville, Kentucky.

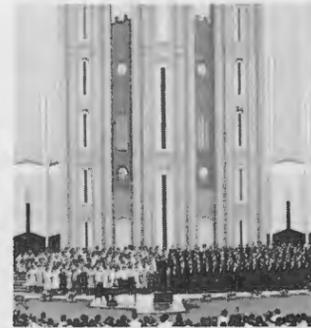
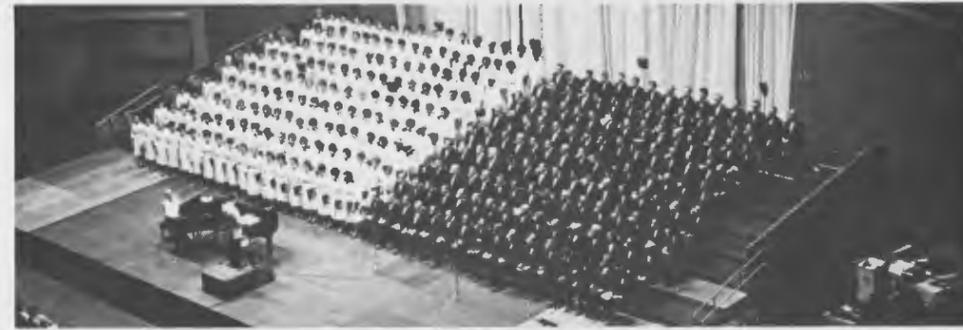
1972—Mexico City.

1973—European tour: Munich and Oberammergau, Germany; Paris, France; London, England.

1974—Expo '74 World's Fair at Spokane, Washington; Washington, D.C.

Critical Acclaim

The choir has received acclaim following concert appearances across America.



Choir performances (top to bottom):

Carnegie Hall, New York City, 1964;

Hollywood Bowl, 1963; Academy of Music, Philadelphia, 1958;

Memorial Auditorium, Dallas, Texas, 1968;

Inauguration of President Lyndon B. Johnson, 1965; New York World's Fair, 1964; inauguration of President Richard M. Nixon, 1969.

Expo '74 World's Fair, Spokane, Washington.



President Lyndon B. Johnson thanked the choir for performing at his inauguration at Washington, D.C., in 1965: "There was more personal meaning than I can fully express in having this great Choir participate in the solemn ceremonies here." Officials, their guests, the press, and the public were enthusiastic in their approval of the choir.

President Richard M. Nixon, thanking the choir for performing at his inauguration in 1969, wrote: "I want you to know how much I appreciated the participation of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in both the Inauguration ceremonies at the Capitol and the Inaugural Concert. The Choir's presence on both occasions, as well as its magnificent performance, meant a great deal to the thousands of visitors who had come from all over the United States.

It also meant a great deal to me and my family."

Newspapers across the United States commented favorably on the choir's performances:

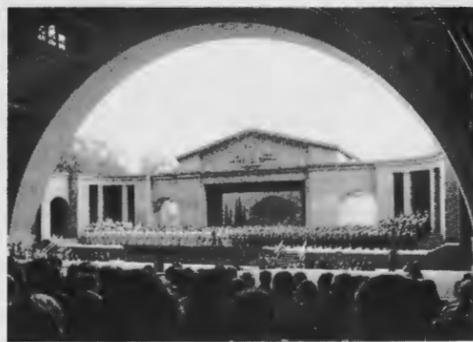
"Choral Art of unparalleled beauty and eloquence was brought to an enthusiastic audience...The audience marveled at the choir's sonority, purity of tone and flawless precision." (*Kansas City Star.*)

"A powerful and a sensitive instrument." (*Boston Globe.*)

"A glory that has to be heard to be believed." (*New York City Herald Tribune.*)

"An ensemble of rare sensitivity and power." (*Philadelphia Inquirer.*)

"Haunting, compelling interpretations...ethereal splendor...exuberance of spirit...emotional grandeur." (*Seattle Times.*)



Choir performances (top to bottom):

Canadian National Exhibition, Toronto, 1969; Paris, 1955; Teotihuacan, Mexico, 1968; Westminster Central Hall, London, 1973; Oberammergau, Germany, 1973.

The following is in the handbook for choir members:

"The Lord has promised that 'All victory and glory is brought to pass unto you through your diligence, faithfulness, and prayers of faith.' (Doctrine & Covenants 103:36.)

"If we, as members of the Tabernacle Choir and its Staff, live these principles of righteousness, the divine pur-



poses of the Choir will be fulfilled." (Isaac M. Stewart, president of the Salt Lake Mormon Tabernacle Choir.



Choir leaders (top to bottom):

Alexander Schreiner, chief Tabernacle organist; Jay E. Welch, choir director; Isaac M. Stewart, choir president; J. Spencer Kinard, commentator; Stanford P. Darger, general secretary; Robert Bowden, associate director; Jerold D. Ottley, associate director. Robert Cundick and Roy M. Darley, organists;



Choir Members

Members of the Tabernacle Choir are selected for character and musical ability. Some members commute hundreds of miles per week to attend rehearsals, recording sessions, broadcasts, and concerts. Choir members serve with no compensation other than the joy received in service.

The Choir Today

1. Fred E. Densley, wholesale hay dealer, tenor;
2. Lavar J. Moffitt, pharmacist, bass, resides in Sandy, Utah;
3. Fifteen members of the choir work as secretaries;
4. Loren W. Ferre, Real Estate Agent, choir member over 30 years;
5. Paul Folger, paper restorer;
6. Claudio M. dos Santos, machine shop supervisor and translator, born in Sorocaba, Sao Paulo, Brazil;
7. Members of the choir working in medical professions: physicians, surgeons, dentists, osteopaths, chiropractors, nurses;
8. Calvin Steadman, watchmaker, former church missionary in eastern United States;
9. Sipuao J. Matuauto, translator, born in Savi'i, Western Samoa;
10. Thelma Hisatake, personnel assistant, came from Hawaii, former church missionary to Japan, choir member over 14 years.



From All Walks of Life

The choir has bankers, beauticians, businessmen, accountants, students, salesmen, secretaries, professors, carpenters, chemists, general contractors, a glass blower, engineers, dairymen, interior decorators, watchmakers, electrical linemen, a hog farmer, mechanics, service station operators, librarians, welders, and professional translators. Nearly thirty percent of the

choir members are homemakers. Many choir members conduct Church, school, or community choruses in addition to their choir participation. Membership in the choir is a tradition in many families. More than forty husband-wife combinations sing with the choir, and many families have had representation in the choir for two or more generations.

Broadcasts

The first regular network choir program was broadcast from the Salt Lake Tabernacle July 15, 1929, at 3 P.M. A ladder was vital equipment for the inaugural broadcast. The one available microphone had to be alternated between the announcer and the position high overhead where it picked up the choir voices. The choir had experimented with radio in 1927. Today the weekly Tabernacle broadcast is the oldest continuous radio program on national networks. Its thousandth broadcast was December 17, 1967. The program is carried by some 68 television and 355 radio stations in the United States and Canada. The Armed Forces Radio Network broadcasts it, and it is carried by shortwave to many parts of the world. Worldwide it is released by more than 800 radio and television stations weekly.

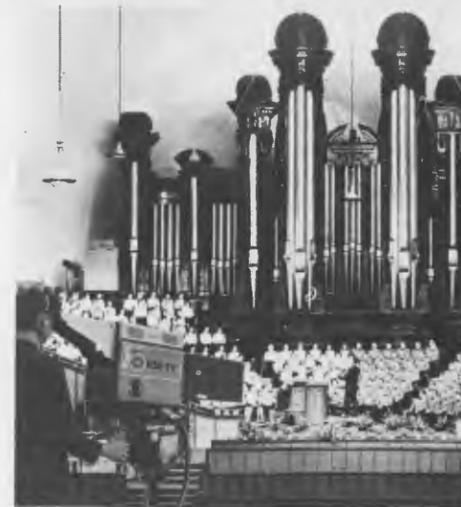
The singers never see the choir's largest and most faithful audience, those millions who watch and listen to the weekly broadcasts at home.

Although the choir had appeared locally on television in 1952, its first coast-to-coast television appearance was on Edward R. Murrow's "See It Now" program April 6, 1954. Early in 1963 "Music and the Spoken Word" began locally on television. It is now viewed throughout the United States, Canada, and Latin America.

The choir produces television programs released for presentation on holidays, such as the Fourth of July, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. A patriotic program, "Let Freedom Ring," won a Peabody Award. Others including "Christmas Eve on Temple Square" and "Wide, Wide World" received acclaim.

Internationally broadcast programs for which the choir performed include the first intercontinental telecast in July 1962 via Telstar satellite, broadcast from Mount Rushmore National Memorial; the inaugurations of Presidents Lyndon B. Johnson and Richard M. Nixon; the Pageant for Peace program in Washington, D.C.; a BBC net-

work Christmas special broadcast throughout Great Britain and the United States; and the Lutz Wellnitz production "Choir of the World," seen throughout Europe and the United States.



Top: First transoceanic Telstar telecast from Mount Rushmore, 1962.

Center: Weekly "Music and the Spoken Word" broadcast, Salt Lake Tabernacle.

Bottom: President Spencer W. Kimball presides at the semiannual general conferences of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The Tabernacle Choir performs at these gatherings of Church leaders from around the world, which are carried on hundreds of radio and TV stations worldwide.



Top: The choir performing in a film, "With Music Ring," which won awards at international film festivals in Edinburgh, Scotland, and Seville, Spain.



Center: Gold records have been awarded to the Choir for its long-playing albums "The Messiah" and "The Lord's Prayer."



Bottom: Some of the Choir's outstanding hits have been recorded with great orchestras, the Philadelphia Orchestra with Eugene Ormandy, and the New York Philharmonic with Leonard Bernstein. Eugene Ormandy has called the Choir the world's greatest.

Motion Pictures

Motion picture audiences in many areas of the world have seen and heard the choir, which has been featured in two Cinerama productions as well as in several other major films. A feature film, "With Music Ring," and a series of short presentations were produced by the choir for the U.S. Information Agency.

Recordings

The choir's numerous recordings have a permanent place in many record libraries and collections. The choir's rendition of "Battle Hymn of the Republic" became a best-selling hit and won a Grammy Award. One of the choir's several recordings with the Philadelphia Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Ormandy, Handel's *Messiah*, also won a gold record. It, along with Brahms' *German Requiem*, is outstanding in the field of classical choral music. Choir albums and tapes, on the Columbia label, include the following:

The Lord Is My Shepherd
Beloved Choruses, vol. 1
The Lord's Prayer, vol. 1
Spirit of Christmas
A Mighty Fortress
The Holly and the Ivy
Songs of the North and South
The Lord's Prayer, vol. 2
This Is My Country
Joy of Christmas
Beloved Choruses, vol. 2
God Bless America
This Land Is Your Land
Christmas Carols
Bless This House
Sing Unto God
Tabernacle Choir's Greatest Hits, vol. 1
Old Beloved Songs
Beethoven's 9th Symphony
Anvil Chorus
Tabernacle Choir's Greatest Hits, vol. 2
Hallelujah Chorus
Tabernacle Choir's Greatest Hits, vol. 3
Jesu, Joy of Man's Desiring
God of Our Fathers
Joy to the World
Messiah
Beautiful Dreamer
German Requiem
Onward, Christian Soldiers
Faith of Our Fathers
Climb Every Mountain
The Mormon Tabernacle Choir Album
Cielito Lindo
The Stars and Stripes Forever

Based on an article in *Look Magazine* October 5, 1954, condensed in *Reader's Digest*; figures have been updated.

Strictly speaking, there is no such thing as a Mormon, and there is no Mormon Church. *Mormon* is merely a nickname for a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

Are Mormons Christians?

Unequivocally yes—both as to the name of the Church and in unqualified acceptance and worship of Jesus Christ.

When was the Church founded?

As a legal entity, the Restored Church was organized at Fayette, Seneca County, New York, April 6, 1830. The main body first moved to Ohio, then to Missouri, then to Illinois. After Joseph Smith was martyred by an armed mob at Carthage, Illinois, in 1844, the Latter-day Saints moved westward under the leadership of the senior member of the Twelve Apostles, Brigham Young, into the valley of the Great Salt Lake (1847).

How do the Mormons look upon Joseph Smith?

They look upon him as one who was commissioned of God to effect a restoration of the gospel of Jesus Christ and to open a new gospel dispensation.

Do Mormons believe in the Holy Trinity?

Yes. The Latter-day Saint accepts the Godhead as three literal, distinct personalities: God the Father; His Son, Jesus the Christ (who is one with the Father in purpose and in thought, but separate from Him in physical fact); and the Holy Ghost, a personage of spirit (Acts 7:55).

What do the Mormons believe about Jesus Christ?

They believe Him to be the Son of God, "the only begotten of the Father" in the flesh. They believe in His atoning sacrifice and literal resurrection. They accept Him as the Savior and Redeemer of mankind, and pray to the Father in His name.

What do Mormons believe about the Bible?

The Bible is basic to Mormon belief. The King James version is officially used and is believed "to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly." (Eighth Article of Faith.)

Do Mormons practice polygamy?

No. For any Church member, the penalty for plural marriage today is excommunication. Polygamy or plural marriage was at one time practiced by a part of the Mormon people. Federal laws prohibiting this practice were passed, and in 1890, after the constitutionality of these laws had been reaffirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, the Church proscribed the further practice of polygamy.

What is the Mormon concept of marriage?

The Mormon believes that there can be no heaven for him without his family, and if he fully conforms to the teachings of the Church,

he enters into a marriage covenant that lasts not only until "death do us part" but continues "for time and eternity."

Do Mormons believe in baptism?

Yes—by immersion, and by those having authority—according to the pattern set by the Savior. The Latter-day Saint does not believe in baptizing infants, but only those who have become accountable for their actions, at the age of eight years and older.

What are Mormon temples used for?

All people are welcome to worship in Mormon chapels and meeting places throughout the world. But Mormon temples (of which there are sixteen in use) are not places of public worship. Temples are used for solemnizing marriages, and for other sacred ordinances.

What is the Book of Mormon?

The Book of Mormon is part of a record, both sacred and secular, of the prophets and peoples who (with some supplementary groups) were ancestors of the American Indians. It covers principally the peoples of the period from about 600 B.C. to 421 A.D.

The book takes its title from a man named Mormon, who was one of the later prophets of the thousand-year period, and witnesses that Jesus Christ visited the inhabitants of this hemisphere after His ascension.

How many Mormons are there?

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (with headquarters in Salt Lake City, Utah) numbers 3.3 million, with some 7,554 congregations throughout the world.

Do the Mormons proselyte other people?

Yes. Missionaries have gone out since the 1830s in an earnest endeavor to carry the message of the restoration "to every nation, and kindred, and tongue, and people." (Revelation 14:6.)

This work is done principally by young men about twenty years of age (supplemented by young women and older people also), taken from all walks of life. During their missionary service, they are ordained ministers. They pay their own expenses (assisted by families and friends) and give about two years of their time. At present the Church has over 17,500 full-time missionaries.

What is the Mormon attitude on liquor and tobacco?

A code of health and conduct given in 1833 and known as the Word of Wisdom disapproves the use of tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "hot drinks" (specifically tea and coffee).

What is the Mormon philosophy of freedom?

The Mormon loves freedom as he loves life. He believes that there is no principle more basic to the gospel of Jesus Christ than the God-given free agency of every man. He believes that a war in heaven was fought for freedom, and that the right of choice is essential to the soul's salvation.

What Is a Mormon?

