MORMON MEDIA HISTORY TIMELINE: 1827-2007

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Editorial Note

This timeline is a work in progress. It is posted currently as a PDF file in order to make it available in a timely manner to scholars who are working on Mormon media history, or any other scholarship for which it might be helpful and informative.

It is anticipated that the timeline eventually will be reworked into media formats that will make it more accessible, and that will allow it to be updated, enhanced, and corrected over time.

If you wish to comment upon this Mormon Media History Timeline, contact Sherry Baker at sherry_baker@byu.edu.

Acknowledgments

This project was funded primarily by generous grants from the Wendell J. Ashton Research Professorship Fund, and by research assistantships funded by the Department of Communications, Brigham Young University. It also was supported by an Annual Fund Faculty Grant for Excellence in Research and Creative Activity from the College of Fine Arts and Communications. I am grateful for this support.

I also wish gratefully to acknowledge the assistance of Dawn Love Magoffin, Master’s student in the Department of Communications, for her assistance in researching and compiling the information in this timeline. Thanks also to other graduate and undergraduate students who contributed to this work, including Tahlea Jankoski, Tony Nisse, Cooper Whitman, Andrew Spencer, and Michael Stice.

I wish also to acknowledge a debt to all of the authors upon whose work we relied in compiling this timeline. All sources are fully cited.

Finally, I express my admiration for all of the many people who over the years, from 1827 to the present, have played a part in all aspects of Mormon media history—usually at great personal sacrifice and without sufficient appreciation for their hard and often inspired work. Most have not been noted in any historical accounts including this one, but together they have created a great legacy.

Sherry Baker
Description of Timeline

The timeline presented here covers 180 years (1827-2007) of key events relating to the development and use of media by the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (hereinafter “the church,” “the Mormon church,” “the LDS church”).

The timeline falls within the category of institutional media history in that its focus is on the official, church-sponsored development and use of media by the LDS church. This includes church-owned print and electronic media, and other media products (magazines, for example) that were privately owned but church-sanctioned as organs for the auxiliary organizations (especially in the 19th and early 20th centuries).

The emphasis of the timeline is on the adoption of new communications technologies by the church (such as the telegraph, film, radio, television, and the Internet), the introduction of church-produced media (such as scriptures, the Mormon Tabernacle Choir broadcasts and the genealogy website), and the beginnings and endings of various church media properties (such as newspapers and church auxiliary magazines). The timeline focuses primarily on technological or organizational developments rather than content (what was written or broadcast in the media). As in most timelines and chronologies, the emphasis here is on firsts, lasts, major events and developments, and major historical figures.

The timeline generally does not include member-produced media that were not officially church-sponsored or church-sanctioned. Local nineteenth century community newspapers in Utah, for example, are not included. Also, with rare exception, it does not reflect books written by members of the First Presidency of the church, or the Council of the Twelve Apostles, nor does it catalog the tracts and audio-visual and media materials that
were used by missionaries and by the church for missionary purposes. (See Alexander, 1996, pp. 212-221 about missionary materials and early treatises on Mormonism.) Also with rare exception, the timeline does not cover Mormon film history. (See BYU Studies (2007) special issue on Mormons and Film.)

A self-explanatory legend is provided to indicate the primary focus of each entry in the timeline. This should help readers find those entries that are of particular interest. (If readers are interested only in radio, for example, they can use the legend as a tool to take them directly to the radio entries.) Entries that are appropriate to several categories in the legend are cross-referenced.

Timeline entries often are shortly annotated to explain the historical context or suggest the significance of the events identified. This contextualization admittedly is inconsistent in depth and detail. The timeline continues to be a work in progress. As this PDF is developed into other media formats, the entries will be expanded and will reference and/or link to other works that explain more fully the historical background and significance of each of the developments noted. This PDF is posted here in its present form for the benefit of other researchers who might find the timeline useful for their own work, and to invite others to contribute to its further development. (Contact the author with additions, suggestions, and corrections.) In the meantime, the footnotes should be useful in pointing readers to reference and source documents.

Mormon history sometimes is written as a stream of isolated events outside of a broader historical framework. While the timeline maintains its primary focus on Mormon media history, it also includes references to other historical events to provide a wider context for an understanding of the church’s adoption and use of the media. The emphasis of the
historical entries is on the invention dates of major communications technologies (such as radio and television), key events relating to the Mormon church history in the United States, and a few references to key events in American political history (such as the Civil War).

While some entries relating to early Mormon publications in other countries are included, major events in church or political history outside of the United States generally are not noted. Selected early Mormon publications in England are included, however, because of the key importance of these works as firsts in Mormon media, their significance to the early missionary and “gathering” efforts of the church, as well as their role in proclaiming and organizing church doctrine. References to other selected international publications also are provided for contextual purposes to illustrate the church’s outreach and growth through media to other countries and cultures at particular times in its history, and to acknowledge the presence of the church press and media involvement outside of the United States. We leave it to the future and/or to other scholars to do the important work of including missing timeline entries about Mormon media in countries and territories outside of the United States.

The beginning and end of each church president’s administration is included to allow a clear picture of the media developments that took place under that president’s leadership.

Key events in the history of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir are included quite extensively in the timeline for several reasons. The Choir has a long and important place in religious and American broadcast history—on regular network radio since 1929, and on television since 1962. This is an indication of the church’s interest in the media, and its commitment to a church media presence. The Choir is represented in the timeline also because of its part in Mormon public relations history (public relations being a subset of media history). “Beginning with their 1893 performance at the Chicago World’s Fair, the
choir began to serve as effective goodwill ambassadors of a church striving for greater public acceptance” (Givens, 2004, p. 235).

Beyond historical events that are specific to church development and use of media technologies, other categories of information have been selected for inclusion because of their direct tie to media-related issues. For example, the dates of temple dedications throughout the United States and the world are included in the timeline (and in Appendix I) primarily because they (like the Tabernacle Choir) are among the most highly visible public aspects of the church. The very existence of the temples has a public relations impact (positive or negative) in the locations in which they are built, and they generally draw a significant amount of local media attention.

Church membership numbers, and population figures for Salt Lake City and Utah (especially in the early years), are included periodically to provide numerical reference points about the size and growth of the church, but also as a picture of the numbers and spread of the target member audiences that some church media were intended to reach.

Church efforts to document and memorialize its own history (such as the celebration of the sesquicentennial in 1980) are included in the timeline because they are examples of church media outreach and public relations. They also are events that have received extensive media coverage by non-Mormon media, and therefore provide a reference point for studies of this coverage.

The timeline also includes key dates for the introduction of church programs and practices for which the Mormon Church has traditionally been known publically – such as the missionary program, the Word of Wisdom, fast offerings, the welfare program, and family home evening. The LDS Humanitarian Services and the Perpetual Education Fund
programs by which the church has more recently been recognized internationally also are included. These mark the times and issues by which Mormonism and Mormons have become a distinctive culture, a “social movement,” (Bushman and Bushman, 2001, p. 15), as well as a church and a religion—and also are the issues that often are reported or commented upon on by non-Mormon media.

No timeline, of course, can be all inclusive. Some possible entries have been omitted by choice due to judgments about their historical significance in this particular context. Other important media-related dates or events possibly have been overlooked by the researchers. It is anticipated that over time we and other scholars will collectively build upon, correct where necessary, and enhance what is presented here.

Sources Cited in Description of Timeline:


Mormon Media History Timeline

Legend
AH American History
B Books
C Computer
CH Church History
CTH Communications Technology History
F Films/Movies
I Internet
M Magazines
MH Media History
MU Music
N Newspapers
P Pamphlets
PE Printing/Press Equipment
PR Public Relations
R Radio
S Satellite
T Telegraph
TV Television
UH Utah History

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Date (Month)</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1827 (September 22)</td>
<td>Joseph Smith obtains <em>Book of Mormon</em> plates.¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1828</td>
<td>Joseph Smith translates <em>Book of Mormon</em> with Martin Harris.²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1829 (April 7)</td>
<td>Oliver Cowdery begins as scribe.³</td>
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<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1829 (June)</td>
<td>Translation of <em>Book of Mormon</em> completed.⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1829 (July 11)</td>
<td>Copyright secured for <em>Book of Mormon</em>.⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B</td>
<td>1829 (August)</td>
<td>E.B. Grandin contracts to print the <em>Book of Mormon</em> and typesetting begins.⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1830 (January)</td>
<td><em>The Palmyra Reflector</em>, a newspaper published by Abner Cole, begins publishing pirated excerpts from the unpublished <em>Book of Mormon</em>.⁷</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**SHERRY BAKER: MORMON MEDIA HISTORY TIMELINE: 1827-2007**


**CH** 1830 (April 6) Church of Christ (later to be renamed The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints) organized in New York state. Original Church membership: 6.

**CH** 1830 (April 6) Joseph Smith becomes first president of the Church.

**CH** 1830 (June 30) Samuel H. Smith, brother of Joseph Smith, leaves on first Church mission to distribute copies of the *Book of Mormon* serving one of the first missions two months after he is baptized, leading to the conversion of Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball.

**CH** 1830 Mormon missionaries proselyte in four states: Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio. In this year, 16 new missionaries were sent out.

**MH** 1830 Hoe steam powered press first manufactured that could produce 4,000 copies per hour. The age of the “penny press” begins.

**CH** 1831 (November) Conference of Elders held in Kirtland, Ohio. Literary Firm is organized to handle publications. Elders approve and arrangements made to print Joseph Smith’s revelations under the title *A Book of Commandments*.

**N** 1831 W.W. Phelps brings printing press to Independence, Missouri (first printing press in western Missouri).

**CH** 1831 Joseph Smith and his followers move to Kirtland, Ohio area; Independence, Missouri (Jackson County), designated as Zion.

**N** 1832 (June) First issue of *Evening and Morning Star* published in Independence, Missouri. W. W. Phelps, editor. First Mormon newspaper.
<p>| CH | 1833 (February 27) | Joseph Smith receives revelation on Word of Wisdom.(^{21}) |
| CH, N | 1833 (July 20) | <em>A Book of Commandments, for the Government of the Church of Christ</em> is published by Joseph Smith in Independence, Missouri. It is never completed, as a mob destroys the W.W. Phelps &amp; Co. print shop, confiscates the printing press and assaults Mormon leaders in Independence, Jackson County. Incomplete copies of the <em>Book of Commandments</em> are still published. <em>The Evening and the Morning Star</em> and the <em>Upper Missouri Advertiser</em> cease publication.(^{22}) |
| CH | 1833 (November) | Mormons forced out of Jackson County, Missouri.(^{23}) |
| N | 1833 (December) | <em>The Evening and the Morning Star</em> resumes publication in Kirtland, Ohio; Oliver Cowdery, editor.(^{24}) |
| CH | 1834 (May 3) | Official name of the Church becomes <em>The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints</em>.(^{25}) |
| CH | 1834 (May) | Zion’s Camp begins 1000-mile march from Kirtland, Ohio and Pontiac, Michigan toward Jackson County, Missouri.(^{26}) |
| N | 1834 (September) | <em>The Evening and the Morning Star</em> ceases publication. Oliver Cowdery, last editor.(^{27}) First published in 1832. |
| N | 1834 (October) | The <em>Latter Day Saints’ Messenger and Advocate</em> (successor of <em>The Evening and the Morning Star</em>) first published in Kirtland, Ohio; Oliver Cowdery, editor.(^{28}) Published until 1837. |
| N | 1835 (February 13) | <em>Northern Times</em> first published in Kirtland, Ohio; Fredrick G. Williams, editor.(^{29}) |
| B | 1835 (July) | Joseph Smith purchases Egyptian mummies with rolls of papyrus. Later translated and published as the Book of Abraham.(^{30}) |
| B | 1835 (August) | <em>Doctrine and Covenants of the Church of the Latter Day Saints</em> (formerly the <em>Book of Commandments</em>) published by Joseph Smith.(^{31}) |
| B | 1835 (August 17) | Church approves <em>Doctrine and Covenants</em> as third standard work of the Church.(^{32}) |</p>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MU 1835</td>
<td>The first edition of <em>A Collection of Sacred Hymns, for the Church of the Latter Day Saints</em>, is selected by Emma Smith, contains 90 hymns, published by W.W. Phelps in Kirtland, Ohio.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CH 1836 (March 27)</td>
<td>First temple dedicated in Kirtland, Ohio.</td>
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<td>N 1836 (June)</td>
<td>Joseph Smith Jr. and Sidney Rigdon become editors of the <em>Messenger and Advocate</em>.</td>
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<td>P 1836 (August)</td>
<td>Orson Hyde publishes <em>Prophetic Warning</em>, a single-sheet broadside “which enumerated the judgments to accompany the Second Advent.” Published originally in Toronto, Canada, it was reprinted in August 1837 in Preston, England and in May 1839 in Manchester, England.</td>
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<td>N 1836</td>
<td><em>Northern Times</em> ceases publication. Published since 1835.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CH 1837 (June 13)</td>
<td>Heber C. Kimball and companions leave Ohio on first foreign mission (to England).</td>
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<td>CH 1837 (August)</td>
<td>First major British mission opened by Orson Hyde, Heber C. Kimball, and five other missionaries.</td>
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<td>N 1837 (September)</td>
<td><em>Messenger and Advocate</em> ceases publication; William Marks, last editor. Began publication in 1834.</td>
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<td>N 1837 (October)</td>
<td><em>Elders’ Journal of The Church of Latter Day Saints</em> (successor of the <em>Messenger and Advocate</em>) first published by group of elders of the Church in Far West, Missouri; Joseph Smith Jr., editor. Publication suspended from December 1837 to June 1838. Last two issues published at Far West, Missouri, in July and August of 1838.</td>
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| B 1837 | *The Voice of Warning* published by Parley P. Pratt (“The first sustained exposition of Mormon teachings. After the *Book of Mormon*, it was the primary proselytizing tool used by missionaries into the twentieth century.”) Self-published in New York City, “it erected a standard for all future Mormon pamphleteers by setting down a formula for describing Mormonism’s basic doctrines and listing biblical prooftexts, arguments, and
expressions which would be used by others for another century [and] the first use of a book other than the standard works to spread the Mormon message.”


N 1838 (August) *Elders’ Journal* ceases publication at Far West, Missouri. (Began in 1837.)

CH 1838 (October) Mormons expelled from Missouri. During winter 1838 and early spring of 1839, Brigham Young and others helped Saints evacuate Far West, Missouri, and settle in Quincy, Illinois. By July of 1839 they, along with Joseph Smith, resettled in Commerce, Illinois (which they renamed Nauvoo). By July 1, 1839, Joseph Smith calls upon all Saints to migrate to Commerce.

N 1838 (October) While the Saints in Far West, Missouri were are surrounded by a militia led by General Lucas and are driven from the state, the church’s press, type, and ink are buried at Dawson’s farm. It remains hidden until recovered by Elias Smith, Hyrum Clark, and others, who ship it to Commerce (later Nauvoo), Illinois, and set it up in a cellar in the fall of 1839.

CH 1838 Church membership near 18,000.


CH 1839 (September) Apostles depart for Great Britain for second major British mission.

N/M 1839 (November) Nauvoo receives its first printing press (recovered from Far West). *Times and Seasons,* “a Church-focused magazine,” is first published in Nauvoo, Illinois; Don Carlos Smith and Ebenezer Robinson, editors.

1840 (Jan.-April) Brigham Young and fellow Apostles/missionaries arrive in Liverpool, England to expand the British mission.\textsuperscript{59} Manchester, England serves as headquarters of the Church in Britain between 1840 and 1842, with the apostles traveling to such areas as Scotland, Ireland, Liverpool, and London.\textsuperscript{60}

1840 (February) Parley P. Pratt publishes An Address to Judge Higbee and Parley P. Pratt... To the Citizens of Washington and the Public in General (4 pages). This was the “first short missionary tract outlining the fundamentals of Mormonism.”\textsuperscript{61} This was reprinted and modified for a British audience with the title An Address by a Minister of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints to the People of England. It was reprinted twice more in England and three times in the U.S. over the next three years.

1840 (April) First General Conference held in Manchester, England.\textsuperscript{62}


1840 (Fall) Orson Pratt publishes his Interesting Account of Several Remarkable Visions and of the Late Discovery of Ancient American Records. Published in Edinburgh. First printed account of Joseph Smith’s 1820 vision.\textsuperscript{64}

1840 (December 31) Church membership near 17,000.\textsuperscript{65}

1840 Convert immigrants begin arriving in Nauvoo.\textsuperscript{66}

1840 A Collection of Sacred Hymns, for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, in Europe, Selected by Brigham Young, Parley P. Pratt, and John Taylor is first published in Manchester, England.\textsuperscript{67} It contains 277 hymns, primarily compiled by Parley P. Pratt. Becomes the foundation for present day Mormon hymnbooks.\textsuperscript{68}

1841 (January 21) Book of Mormon first published in Liverpool, England for Brigham Young by J. Tompkins (4,050 copies).\textsuperscript{69}

1841 (January) First book known to have been printed in Nauvoo: the first 10 chapters of Heber C. Kimball’s Journal. Published in
pamphlet form over the imprint of (Ebenezer) Robinson & (Carlos) Smith. Edited and prepared for the press by Robert B. Thompson. (Carried the date of 1840.)


MU 1841 A Collection of Sacred Hymns, for the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints selected by Emma Smith containing 304 hymns is published in Nauvoo, Illinois.

N 1842 (Feb. 3) John Taylor and Wilford Woodruff become the editors of Times and Seasons.


CH 1842 (March) The first Relief Society organized in Nauvoo, Illinois to care for the needy and strengthen community morals.

N 1842 (March 15) Joseph Smith begins publishing “History of Joseph,” excerpts from his journals which later become History of the Church, in each edition of the Times and Seasons.


N/B 1842 (July/August) The Millennial Star (England) republishes the available text of the Book of Abraham, facsimiles included.

N 1842 Times and Seasons and the Nauvoo printing office are purchased by Joseph Smith and Quorum of Twelve Apostles.

N 1843 (May 3) The Wasp replaced by the Nauvoo Neighbor; John Taylor, editor.

CH 1844 (January) Joseph Smith becomes a candidate for President of the United States.

N 1844 (May 18) The Prophet first published in New York City; William Smith, editor. Published until May 24, 1845, when it was succeeded by the New York Messenger, which continued its
voluming. Successive editors include Sam Brannan and Parley P. Pratt.  

T/MH 1844 (May 24) Telegraph introduced by Samuel Morse with first telegraphed message on “lightening line” from Baltimore, Maryland, to Congress in Washington, D.C. saying “What hath God wrought?” The introduction of the telegraph, was the first time in human history messages could travel faster than the fastest form of transportation.  

N 1844 (June 7-10) First and only issue of the Nauvoo Expositor (anti-Mormon newspaper) published; Sylvester Emmons, editor. Publication destroyed by order of Nauvoo City Council. Joseph Smith as mayor orders the city marshal, John Greene, to destroy the Nauvoo Expositor press, scatter type, and burn any remaining newspapers.  

CH 1844 (June 27) Joseph and Hyrum Smith assassinated by a mob in Carthage, Illinois.  

CH 1844 (August 8) Brigham Young and Twelve Apostles accepted as leaders of the Church.  

CH 1844 586 new missionaries are sent out.  

N 1845 (May 24) The Prophet ceases publication; Parley P. Pratt, last editor.  

N 1845 (July 5) The Prophet becomes The New York Messenger, printed in New York, Boston, and Philadelphia, with Parley P. Pratt as editor, begins (July 5) and ceases (December 15) publication in the same year.  

CH 1845 (October) Last General Conference held before evacuating Nauvoo.  

N 1845 (October 29) The Nauvoo Neighbor ceases publication. Began publication in 1843.  

B 1845 The Doctrine and Covenants first published in England (Liverpool) by Wilford Woodruff.  

CH 1846 City of Nauvoo is nearly as large as Chicago.  

CH 1846 (February 5) Mormon exodus from Nauvoo, Illinois begins. “First group of Saints crossed the Mississippi on a fleet of flatboats and skiffs to begin the long trek across Iowa.” On the same
day, “238 Mormons began a sea voyage of twenty-four thousand miles from New York to Yerba Buena (now San Francisco) . . . [in] an old, worn-out 450 ton cargo vessel, the Brooklyn. . .”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Brigham Young and other leaders cross the frozen Mississippi River, leading exodus west.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Times and Seasons ceases publication in Nauvoo. Began publication in 1839. The printing office “was almost the last of the city’s institutions to be closed down. Its closure stanched the outward flow of print-disseminated news, encouragement, and instructions from the Church’s newspaper and broadside proclamations.” (From 1846 through 1848 (approx. 3 years) the Church had no press upon which to communicate with its members.)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>The U.S-Mexican War (1846-1848) begins.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>The Nauvoo temple is publicly dedicated by Orson Hyde.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Mormons settle in Iowa “along the Missouri River, creating a town called Kanesville (present-day Council Bluffs) on the eastern shore, and a larger town, Winter Quarters (North Omaha) on the bluff above the west bank. These areas “would serve as a major point of departure for west bound Mormon emigrants for several years to come.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>U.S. Army solicits 500 Mormon volunteers for Mexican War.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Four companies of the Mormon Battalion raised from Saints encamped along Missouri River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>The Mormon Battalion (“Mormon Volunteers”) leaves Iowa and begins “one of the longest infantry marches in military history,” until they reach San Diego on January 29, 1847.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>The Brooklyn reaches Yerba Buena (now San Francisco).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Prophwyd y Jubili, neu, Seren y Saints (Prophet of the Jubilee, New Star &amp; Saints) first published in Wales by Captain Dan Jones. Ceases publication in 1848.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
“12,000 Mormons [who had evacuated Nauvoo, Illinois] were on the road; 3,700 wagon teams stretched out across the prairies of Iowa.”

“The last of the Saints fled the city [of Nauvoo] . . . fourteen thousand homeless refugees. . . onto the road west.”

“Keenly aware of the importance of communication,” Brigham Young writes to Nauvoo Trustees asking them to send presses to Winter Quarters. Due to lack of resources, Trustees are unable to ship the printing equipment.

The *California Star* first published by Samuel Brannan in San Francisco, California with E. P. Jones as editor. First San Francisco newspaper; first English newspaper on the Pacific Coast. Brannan was first publicist of the California gold rush. Publication temporarily halted on June 14, 1848 as newspaper workers left for gold fields.

Mormon Battalion arrives in San Diego, completing historic trek.

W. W. Phelps called on a “Press Mission” to secure a printing press and other supplies needed to outfit a printing office, to have it set up in Winter Quarters by summer or fall, and “ready to haul west the following year.”

An advance company of pioneers enters Great Salt Lake Valley of Utah.

Brigham Young enters the Great Salt Lake Valley.

First performance of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir in the Bowery (made of pine poles with a brush and earth roof) at the first General Conference in Utah (29 days after the pioneers arrived in the Salt Lake Valley).

W. W. Phelps buys Ramage press and other needed printing supplies in Boston and ships them (probably by rail, then down the Ohio River and up the Missouri River by steamboat) to Kanesville (Council Bluffs), Iowa, across the river from Winter Quarters. It remains in Kanesville in
boxes for nearly two years until it is sent overland in wagons to Salt Lake in April 1849.\textsuperscript{121}

CH 1847 (October 6) Second wagon train of Saints enters the Great Salt Lake valley.\textsuperscript{122}

CH 1847 (December 5) Brigham Young becomes second president of the Church. Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and the Winter Quarters congregation vote to sustain Brigham Young as Church president.\textsuperscript{123}

CH 1847 (December 23) Brigham Young (now back in Winter Quarters) and Apostles publish a General Epistle from the Council of the Twelve Apostles, to the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints Abroad, Dispersed Throughout the Earth.\textsuperscript{124} It is written “to the scattered saints reviewing the status of the Church and identifying the location of the new gathering place, ultimately letting people know that the Church was still intact and functioning.” “With thirty dollars in borrowed funds,” thirty-five hundred copies of the manuscript are published in St. Louis, Missouri, by the St. Louis Republican. First printed communication to scattered Saints after long period (since evacuation of Nauvoo). \textsuperscript{125}

PE 1847 (December) Orson Hyde purchases another printing press and type (a Washington) which is shipped to Kanesville, Iowa.\textsuperscript{126}

UH 1847 (year end) Salt Lake City population is 1,700.\textsuperscript{127}

AH 1848 (February) Gold discovered in California.

N/PE 1848 (February) First issue of the Frontier Guardian printed on the Washington press in Kanesville, Iowa (Orson Hyde, editor).\textsuperscript{128} Ceased publication in 1852.

CH 1848 (Spring) Church members begin moving from the Midwest to the Great Basin.\textsuperscript{129}

AH 1848 (May) Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo ends U.S.-Mexican War and establishes Rio Grande as border. Deseret (Utah) now in United States territory.\textsuperscript{130}

CH 1848 (June 9) Miracle of the Gulls occurs.\textsuperscript{131}

UH 1848 (summer’s end) Salt Lake City population is 5,000.\textsuperscript{132}
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<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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| N | 1848 (October) | *Prophwyd y Jubili, neu, Seren y Saints* (Prophet of the Jubilee, New Star & Saints) (Welch) ceases publication with John Davis as editor. (First published in 1846.)
| CH | 1848 (November) | Nauvoo Temple burned by an arsonist.
| MH | 1848 | W. Clayton prints an overland guidebook in St. Louis, Missouri. The front cover reads:

“The Latter-Day Saints’ Emigrants’ Guide: Being a Table of Distances Showing All the Springs, Creeks, Rivers, Hills, Mountains, Camping Places, and All Other Notable Places, from Council Bluffs to the Valley of the Great Salt Lake; Also, the Latitudes, Longitudes and Altitudes of the Prominent Points on the Route; Together with Remarks on the Nature of the Land, Timber, Grass, &c. The whole route having been carefully measured by a Roado-meter, and the distance from point to point, in English miles, accurately shown. By W. Clayton; St. Louis: Mo. Republican Steam Power Press—Chambers & Knapp. 1848.”

| PE/CH | 1849 (January) | Truman O. Angell (future architect of the Salt Lake Temple) creates a homemade press to print scrip bills (money) secured with gold dust deposited with Brigham Young. (Gold dust brought by Mormons arriving from California—ex-battalion members, and the Brooklyn saints who began arriving in the Salt Lake Valley in September and October 1848.) This locally-made “money” became known as Valley Notes.

| N | 1849 (January) | *Udgorn Seion neu seren y Saint* (Trumpet of Zion or Star of the Saints), successor of *Prophet of the Jubilee, New Star & Saints*, is published in Wales and edited by John Davis, Dan Jones, and William A. Jackson. Ceased publication in 1862.

| UH | 1849 (March 5) | Provisional State of Deseret established.

| PE | 1849 (April) | Ramage press shipped from Kanesville Iowa, to Great Salt Lake City.


| CH | 1849 (Spring) | 6,000 Mormons living in the Great Basin.
Ramage press, type, and other print shop supplies reach Salt Lake Valley by oxen and wagons. (The shipment weighs 5 tons.)

Brigham H. Young (Brigham’s nephew) begins uncrating, assorting, and assembling the Salt Lake Valley’s first print shop. Deseret’s printing press is established.

Constitution of the State of Deseret printed at Orson Hyde’s Frontier Guardian office in Kanesville, Iowa (a document needed for Deseret’s application for statehood, and distributed shortly thereafter to legislators in Washington, D.C.)

Perpetual Emigration Fund established by President Brigham Young to assist pioneer immigrants.

Second General Epistle “to the Saints scattered throughout the earth,” written by Willard Richards, printed, and mailed from Salt Lake. When B. H. Young officially pulled the bar of the Ramage Philadelphia press, “Deseret’s first fully printed sheet” was produced.

The first Sunday School in the Rocky Mountains is organized by Richard Ballantyne. (Church-wide Sunday School is established in the 1860’s.)

California gold rush begins. Gold rush immigrants pass through Salt Lake.

The Constitution of the State of Deseret is printed on Ramage press in Salt Lake Valley.

Documents printed on Ramage press in Salt Lake relating to the newly instituted University of the State of Deseret.

B.H. Young printed an overland guidebook (probably the first guidebook printed in the West).

The Deseret News issues first edition; Willard Richards, editor. First newspaper in Rocky Mountain west. (Still publishing (2007) as a metropolitan daily.) “The Deseret News was to remain to become America’s oldest newspaper, so far as is known, in the vast region west of Santa Fe, including the Pacific Coast.”
SHERRY BAKER: MORMON MEDIA HISTORY TIMELINE: 1827-2007

UH 1850 (September 7) Congress creates the Utah Territory; Brigham Young appointed by President Millard Fillmore to serve as Territorial Governor.153

UH 1850 Utah population is about 11,000.154

CH 1850 (December 31) Church membership at about 52,000.155

CH 1850 By this time, there were about 11,000 Church members living in Utah and about 33,000 living abroad.156

CH 1850 Scandinavia opened for missionary work.157

CH 1850 More Church members reside in Britain than in North America.158

CH 1850 50 new missionaries are sent out.159

B 1851 (July) *Pearl of Great Price* published160 by Franklin D. Richards (Liverpool, England) in response to requests from converts in England for more information about the Church.161 At the time, there was a shortage of Church literature in England,162 where almost three-quarters of Church members lived at the time.163 Richards, president of the British mission and a member of the Quorum of the Twelve,164 compiled the Pearl of Great Price from excerpts previously published in the *Evening and Morning Star* and *Times and Seasons*, but he also had access to an original manuscript containing part of the Joseph Smith Translation of the Bible.165

N 1851 (October) *Skandinavien Stjerne (Scandinavian Star)*, a Danish publication, is first published for the Scandinavian Mission; Erastus Snow, editor.166 Ceases publication in 1856.

B 1851 First foreign language edition of the *Doctrine and Covenants* printed (Welsh).167

B 1851 *Joseph Smith—History* is extracted from the extensive *History of the Church* found in *Times and Seasons* and first published by Franklin D. Richards in Liverpool, England.168
Sixteen of Orson Pratt’s pamphlets written while president of the British Mission are published as *Orson Pratt’s Works*. These pamphlets were published by the tens of thousands and formed the basis of the missionary work in Great Britain. Orson Pratt’s Works was published at a time when the British Mission was producing its most converts, and Orson’s tracts provided the first contact with Mormon works for these converts.\textsuperscript{169} Tracts include *Divine Authority, or Was Joseph Smith Sent of God; The Kingdom of God* (four volumes); *Reply to Remarks on Mormonism; New Jerusalem or the Fulfillment of Modern Prophecy; Divine Authenticity of the Book of Mormon* (six volumes); *The Absurdity of Immaterialism; Reply to Remarks on Mormonism;* and *Great First Cause, or the Self-Moving Forces of the Universe*. These were all written between 1848 and 1851.\textsuperscript{170}

*Frontier Guardian* ceases publication in Kanesville (Council Bluffs), Iowa.\textsuperscript{171} Began publication in 1848.

The *Western Bugle* first published in Kanesville, Iowa, with Almon W. Babbitt as editor.\textsuperscript{172} It is later titled Council Bluffs Bugle\textsuperscript{173}, which lasts until 1868.\textsuperscript{174}

20,000 Mormons living in the Great Basin; “perhaps 40 percent. . . were British born.”\textsuperscript{175}

Deseret News—Extra edition (a 48-page pocket-sized pamphlet) makes “the first public announcement of the Church teaching of plural marriage,” including Orson Pratt’s discourse on the subject at a special conference of the Church on August 29, 1852.\textsuperscript{176}

*The Seer* first published by Orson Pratt (Washington, D.C.),\textsuperscript{177} a “16-page monthly that for over eighteen months frankly and boldly advocated and defended Mormonism, particularly the recently proclaimed doctrine of plural marriage.”\textsuperscript{178}

*Journal of Discourses* first published privately by George D. Watt (Liverpool, England).\textsuperscript{179} Available to members on both sides of the Atlantic, the periodical reported on Church sermons in various locations, including the semi-annual General Conference.\textsuperscript{180} Ceases publication in 1886.
1854 (June)  *The Seer* ceases publication (Washington, D.C.).

1854 (November 22)  The *Saint Louis Luminary* first published in St. Louis, Missouri; Erastus Snow, editor. It existed primarily to answer false accusations against both the Mormons and Utah and... devote[d] itself to the ‘exposition of the favorable side of Mormonism.’

1854  Willard Richards, first *Deseret News* editor, dies in Great Salt Lake City. Paper-making begins in Salt Lake Valley. English papermaker Thomas Howard suggested using machinery to make paper that originally was intended to make sugar. The first homemade paper, an edition of the *Deseret News*, was produced in the mountains from a “crude little plant” on the temple block. *Deseret News* operation moves to Tithing Office Building.

1855 (February 17)  *The Mormon* first published in New York City; John Taylor, editor. Ceases publication in 1857. Its motto was “it is better to represent ourselves than to be represented by others.” Proclaimed its desire to be the “true representative of Mormonism to the world.”

1855 (March)  Parley P. Pratt’s *Key to the Science of Theology* is published, representing the “earliest comprehensive synthetical work” of the distinctive beliefs of the Latter-day Saints.

1855 (December 15)  The *Saint Louis Luminary* ceases publication, with Erastus Snow as editor.

1855  Grasshopper plague and crop failure leads to institution of fast offerings.

1855  Endowment House dedicated in Salt Lake City.


1856 (June)  First group of hand-cart Saints leaves the Iowa River for Salt Lake City.

1856 (December)  *Skandinavien Stjerne (Scandinavian Star)* ceases publication. Began publication in 1851.
AH 1856 Republican party platform declares polygamy and slavery the “twin relics of barbarism.”

AH/UH 1857 (May 18) Utah “Mormon” War commences (ordered by President Buchanan to establish Federal control of Utah territory and to eliminate plural marriage). Secretary of War John B. Floyd dispatches Johnston’s army of 2,500 men to impose federal law on the Mormons.

CH 1857 (May) Parley P. Pratt is murdered outside the town of Van Buren, Arkansas, while on a mission to the eastern states.


AH 1857 (July 18) First of 2,500 federal troops leaves Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, “to establish and maintain law and order” in Utah territory.

UH 1857 (July 24) During Utah Pioneer Day celebrations, word arrives of impending invasion by federal army.

AH 1857 (September 11) Mountain Meadows Massacre of Fancher Party.

N 1857 (September 19) *The Mormon* ceases publication (New York City); John Taylor, editor. Began publication in 1855.

N 1857 (November 6) The *Western Standard* ceases publication (San Francisco); George Q. Cannon, editor. Began publication in 1856.


N 1858 (April 11) With threat of advancing federal troops into Utah, George Q. Cannon (on assignment from Brigham Young) moves *Deseret News* printing press to Fillmore, Utah, where it is printed for four months (May 5 until August 25, 1858).

UH 1858 (June 26) U.S. Army under General Johnston enters Salt Lake
War is averted by negotiations between the government and the Church. General Johnston leads the troops to Cedar Valley and establishes Camp Floyd.  

N 1858 (September)  Deseret News operation returns to Council House in Great Salt Lake City.

N 1858 (November 6)  Kirk Anderson’s Valley Tan begins in Great Salt Lake City – Deseret News’ first opposition paper. It ran for 16 months.

N 1859  Deseret News begins publishing some material in Deseret Alphabet.

N 1859 (July 13)  Horace Greeley, famous editor of the New York Tribune, visits Utah and interviews Brigham Young. Interview is published in New York Tribune August 20, 1859.

AH 1860 (April 7)  First Pony Express rider arrives in Salt Lake City, bringing news from Missouri River to Salt Lake Valley in six days.

N 1860  The Pony Dispatch commences; the first daily newspaper in Utah, issued by the weekly Deseret News. The Pony Dispatch continues publication until 1864. For a short period leading up to and during the Civil War period, The Deseret News begins issuing daily single-sheet “extras” to cover war news.

N 1860  The Deseret News is by this date an eight-page weekly.

UH 1860  Utah population is about 40,000.

UH 1860  Salt Lake City population is 8,191.

AH 1861 (April 12)  Civil War (1861-1865) begins.


T/UH 1861 (October 17)  Eastern end of telegraph line reached Salt Lake City from Omaha, Nebraska.

T/UH 1861 (October 18)  Brigham Young sends first message over the eastern telegraph.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>October 18</td>
<td>The Deseret News prints first “extra” with dispatch received over the wire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 22</td>
<td>The Deseret News publishes first regular News with telegraph accounts from the East, containing a message from President Lincoln.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>October 23</td>
<td>Western line of telegraph from Salt Lake to Carson City, Nevada to San Francisco completed. Brigham Young sends the first message.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9</td>
<td>Udgorn Seion neu seren y Saint (Trumpet of Zion or Star of the Saints) (Welch) ceases publication. (In publication since 1849.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1862</td>
<td>President Lincoln asks Brigham Young to provide 90 men to protect the mail and telegraph lines between Fort Bridger and Laramie, Wyoming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9</td>
<td>The Pony Dispatch (“extras” from The Deseret News) discontinued. (In publication since 1860.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9</td>
<td>Deseret News begins using Hoe cylinder, steam-powered press. “It could pour off eighteen hundred papers an hour, compared with about one hundred twenty for the original News hand-operated press.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 9</td>
<td>Civil War ends.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 10</td>
<td>Special conference of the Church held in Salt Lake City where motion passed to erect a telegraph line from St. Charles, Utah (near Bear Lake) to St. George, Utah. Members are called to build the line, and are instructed in telegraphy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>April 12</td>
<td>President Lincoln assassinated.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| October 8  | The Deseret News begins a semi-weekly (which continued for 57 years, until 1922). Issued each Wednesday and Sunday (the first regular Sunday newspaper of the News). The weekly News continued as well (until 1898). Both weekly and semi-weekly were morning papers. The weekly and semi-weekly mainly served those living in the country “the weekly for those whose mail was delivered
only that often, and the semi-weekly for those with more frequent postal service."{238}

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</table>
| T 1865 (Dec 7) | The Deseret News publishes a call to settlements through which the Deseret Telegraph line might pass through to have two or more young men take positions as operators.  
239 |
| T/UH 1865-66 (Winter) | Young men and women from Mormon settlements attend school of telegraphy held in Salt Lake City in preparation to operate the Deseret Telegraph being built by the Mormons throughout the territory.  
240 |
| M 1866 (Jan 1) | *The Juvenile Instructor* begins publication (the Mountain West’s first periodical for children and the first magazine printed in *The Deseret News* plant.) George Q. Cannon editor. Later known as *The Instructor*. *(The Instructor* later becomes the organ of the Deseret Sunday School Union.)*  
242 |
| B 1866 | Deseret Book Company independently created by George Q. Cannon and Sons as a retail bookstore and publishing company.  
243 |
| T/MH 1866 | North American and Europe connected via transoceanic undersea telegraph wires.  
244 |
| T/UH 1866 (Dec 1) | Deseret Telegraph connected from Salt Lake City to Ogden. Brigham Young sends first message over the line.  
245 |
| T 1866 (Dec 8) | Deseret Telegraph connected in Logan.  
246 |
| T 1866 (Dec 28) | Deseret Telegraph connected in Manti.  
247 |
| T/UH 1867 (Feb) | By this date, 500 miles of Deseret Telegraph in operation.  
248 |
| CH 1867 (Oct 6) | First Church General Conference held in newly constructed historic Mormon Tabernacle on Temple Square.  
249 The Tabernacle organ, built by Joseph Ridges with wood from Utah, was first played on this date.  
250 |
| N 1867 (Nov 21) | *The Deseret News* begins a daily, the *Deseret Evening News*. *(In addition to the daily, the *News* continues to print its morning weekly and semi-weekly.)*  
251 The *Deseret Evening News* goes back to its original name of *Deseret News* in 1920. |
<table>
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</tr>
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<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>George Q. Cannon becomes editor of <em>The Deseret News</em>.&lt;sup&gt;252&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Brigham Young reestablishes and reorganizes the Relief Society with Eliza R. Snow as general president.&lt;sup&gt;253&lt;/sup&gt; (Originally organized by Joseph Smith in Nauvoo, Illinois, in 1842.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1867</td>
<td>Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints publishes Joseph Smith Translation of the Bible.&lt;sup&gt;254&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868 (January)</td>
<td><em>The Utah Magazine</em> begins. Founders are Church members who are disaffected with Brigham Young’s economic policies (especially the Zions Cooperative Mercantile Institution). Abandoned in 1870, with launch of <em>Mormon Tribune</em> by same founders.&lt;sup&gt;255&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1868</td>
<td>“Great Salt Lake City” becomes “Salt Lake City.” (Utah’s territorial legislature drops “Great” from Great Salt Lake City.)&lt;sup&gt;256&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869 (January 1)</td>
<td><em>Der Stern (The Star)</em>, published in Zurich, Germany, for the European mission, with Karl G. Maser as editor.&lt;sup&gt;257&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869 (May 10)</td>
<td>Transcontinental railroad joined at Promontory Summit in the Utah territory.&lt;sup&gt;258&lt;/sup&gt; At 12:47 P.M. the golden spike (the last iron spike) driven into a regular tie.&lt;sup&gt;259&lt;/sup&gt; Railroad travel to Utah now possible. With completion of the transcontinental railroad, the 23 year pioneer period (1846-1869) officially ends.&lt;sup&gt;260&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1869</td>
<td>Young Ladies' Mutual Improvement Association (YLMIA) begun as a retrenchment society in Brigham Young's family.&lt;sup&gt;261&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870 (January)</td>
<td><em>Mormon Tribune</em> begins. It becomes <em>The Salt Lake Tribune</em> in 1871. <em>Salt Lake Herald</em> also begins. Women typesetters begin at <em>Deseret News</em>.&lt;sup&gt;262&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870 (January 10)</td>
<td>Utah Central Railroad (UCRR) line completed. Built by the Mormons, from Salt Lake City to Ogden. Utah Southern and Utah Northern Railroads constructed shortly thereafter. These “Mormon roads” sold to the Union Pacific in the late 1870s.&lt;sup&gt;263&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
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<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Circulation figures of the three Deseret News publications by this date: Daily, 1,500; Weekly, 5,000; Semi-weekly, 1,500.264</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Utah territorial legislature passes a bill granting voting rights to women.265</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870 (December 31)</td>
<td>Church membership at 90,000.266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Utah population is about 87,000.267</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Salt Lake City population is 12,874.268</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>Britishers and other European immigrants (especially from Scandinavia) make up the majority of the adult population of Utah.269</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1870</td>
<td>About half of the white (non-Indian) adults in Utah are foreign-born.270</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871 (April 15)</td>
<td>The Salt Lake Tribune begins.271</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>By this date “there were some 600 miles of telegraph wire through the territory. . . an achievement the like of which no other territory in the country could claim.”272</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1871</td>
<td>First Utah edition of the Book of Mormon issues from News plant. First Salt Lake City edition of A Collection of Sacred Hymns, for the Church of the Latter Day Saints is published by George Q. Cannon (said to be first book edition other than territorial literature printed and bound in News plant.)273</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1872 (June 1)</td>
<td>The Woman’s Exponent first published; Louisa Lula Greene, editor.274 A semi-monthly magazine published in Salt Lake City in the interest of Latter-day Saint women. Ceases publication in 1914.275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873 (July 4)</td>
<td>First Mormon Tabernacle Choir concert presented in the Tabernacle.276</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1873</td>
<td>The Sunday School publishes Sunday School hymns in the Juvenile Instructor magazine.277</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1875 (October 9)</td>
<td>Tabernacle on Temple Square dedicated.278</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
CH 1875 (October 16) Brigham Young Academy (later University) founded in Provo, Utah.279

CH 1875 Young Men’s Mutual Improvement Association organized.280

MH 1876 Alexander Graham Bell invents the telephone.281

B 1876 New edition of The Doctrine and Covenants printed, with present verse divisions, and improved notes and cross references prepared by Orson Pratt.282

M 1876 Emmeline B. Wells begins editing the Woman's Exponent (Wells is editor 1876-1914).283

N 1877 (January 8) Nordstjärnan (The North Star), published in Kopenhamn, Sweden for the Swedish mission.284

CH 1877 (April 6) First Utah temple dedicated in St. George.285

CH 1877 (August 29) Brigham Young, second president of the Church, dies.

T/MH 1877 By the time of Brigham Young's death in 1877 there are approximately 1,200 miles of telegraph wire in Mormon territory, with 68 stations.286

MH 1877 Thomas Alva Edison invents the phonograph.287

MH 1878 (Mid) The first music is put on record when Jules Levy, playing the cornet, performs Yankee Doodle at a public demonstration of the phonograph in New York.288

CH 1878 Aurelia Spencer establishes the first Primary for LDS children.289

B 1878 First American edition of the Pearl of Great Price prepared by Orson Pratt under direction from President John Taylor. It is printed at Salt Lake City, Utah.290

B 1878 Book of Mormon published in Swedish.291

UH 1879 (March 1) The first demonstration of the telephone in Salt Lake City takes place between the residence of L.E. Holden on South Temple and Fort Douglas.292

M 1879 (October) The Contributor first published independently by Junius F.
Wells, founder of the Young Men’s Mutual Improvement Association.\textsuperscript{294} A monthly magazine published in Salt Lake City in the interest of the Young Men’s Mutual Improvement Associations (Church youth organizations).\textsuperscript{295} Ceases publication in 1896.

\textbf{B} 1879  
New edition of the \textit{Book of Mormon} printed with present verse divisions, and improved notes and cross references prepared by Orson Pratt.\textsuperscript{296}

\textbf{B} 1879  
First edition of the Doctrine and Covenants with extensive cross-references and explanatory notes issued. First to include 136 sections. Prepared by Elder Orson Pratt and published in England.\textsuperscript{297}

\textbf{B} 1879  
Sunday School begins publishing readers for children.\textsuperscript{298}

\textbf{UH} 1880  
Telephone exchanges are licensed to operate in Ogden and Salt Lake City. Ogden exchange starts operating in September 1880, while the Salt Lake City exchange begins operations in April 1881.\textsuperscript{299}

\textbf{N} 1880 (September 3)  
The Deseret News Company organized and incorporated with John Taylor as president. Entire LDS printing and publishing establishment purchased and transferred to the Deseret News Company.\textsuperscript{300}

\textbf{UH} 1880 (September)  
Electric light exhibition takes place in front of ZCMI, Intermountain West’s first department store.\textsuperscript{301}

\textbf{B} 1880 (October 10)  
Joseph Smith—History becomes part of the Pearl of Great Price as Church members vote on the canonized scripture in General Conference. Pearl of Great Price becomes fourth standard work of Church.\textsuperscript{302} By this date, the Church officially had four standard works of scripture: the Bible, the Book of Mormon, the Doctrine and Covenants, and the Pearl of Great Price.\textsuperscript{303}

\textbf{CH} 1880 (October 10)  
John Taylor becomes third president of the Church.\textsuperscript{304}

\textbf{CH} 1880 (December 31)  
Church Membership at 134,000.\textsuperscript{305}

\textbf{MU} 1880  
The Children’s Primary Hymn Book and the Tune Book for the Primary Association of the Children of Zion published by the Primary under the direction of Eliza R. Snow.\textsuperscript{306}
Charles W. Penrose becomes editor of the *News*. The “Utah newspaper war” between Penrose and *Salt Lake Tribune* editor C. C. Goodwin begins.\(^{307}\)

The Primary Association for Mormon children organized on a general Church level.\(^{308}\)

Young Ladies’ Mutual Improvement Association (YLMIA) organized on a general Church level.\(^{309}\)

Utah population is about 144,000.\(^{310}\)

Congress passes Edmunds Bill, making plural marriage in Utah punishable by law.\(^{311}\)

*News* sets up papermaking operation in Big Cottonwood mill near Salt Lake City.\(^{312}\)

First anti-*Salt Lake Tribune* editorial appears in the *Deseret News*.\(^{313}\)

Sunday School issues the Deseret Sunday School Union Music Book.\(^{314}\)

Five daily newspapers operating in Salt Lake City: *Deseret Evening News*, *Salt Lake Herald*, *Salt Lake Tribune*, *Evening Chronicle*, and *Democrat*.\(^{315}\)

*Deseret News* editor and member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, Charles W. Penrose, is incarcerated in the Utah Penitentiary for polygamy.\(^{316}\)

*Journal of Discourses* ceases publication in Liverpool, England.\(^{317}\) In publication since 1853 (32 years, 6 months).

Edmunds-Tucker Act becomes law. Amends and enforces Morrill Anti-Bigamy Act of 1862, disincorporates the Church, abolishes women’s suffrage in Utah, and escheats to the federal government all Church property in excess of $50,000.\(^{318}\)

John Taylor, third president of the Church, dies.

By this date, “more than 85,000 Mormon immigrants, and thousands of their children (whose numbers went unrecorded), came to Utah. . . as the historian H. H.
Bancroft describes [as] a ‘migration without parallel in the world’s history.’”

MH 1888 (October) The first celluloid film, titled Roundhay Garden Scene, is made by inventor Louis Le Prince using a single lens camera in Great Britain.

N 1888 The Deseret Weekly replaced weekly Deseret News. In 1898, the weekly Deseret News is discontinued after 48 years in press (beginning in 1850).

UH 1888 Electric lights come into general use in Salt Lake City.

CH 1889 (April 7) Wilford Woodruff becomes fourth president of the Church.


MU 1889 The Latter Day Saints’ Psalmody is approved by President Wilford Woodruff and published by the Deseret News Company in Salt Lake City as the first hymnal to include words and music.

CH 1890 (September 24) President Wilford Woodruff’s Manifesto ending practice of plural marriage accepted at General Conference of the Church.

B 1890 (October 6) Official Declaration—1 issued by President Wilford Woodruff, officially ending the Church’s practice of polygamy (included in Doctrine and Covenants as of 1908).

CH 1890 Canada’s Dominion Parliament passes Thompson Bill defining polygamy as a crime.

UH 1890 Utah population is about 211,000.

UH 1890 At this time, 70 percent of Utah’s white (non-Indian) residents (over age 10) have foreign-born parents. Most came from the British Isles or Scandinavia.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1890-1900</td>
<td>Between these dates, “more than 6,000 missionaries left the inter-mountain West to proselyte throughout the world.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891 (May)</td>
<td>Utah's “People's Party” dissolved. Church members now would join the two major national political parties: Democrat or Republican.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1891</td>
<td>Utah Woman’s Press Club organized (continues through 1928).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Cannon family takes over operation of the <em>Deseret News Publishing Company</em> on lease from the Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1892</td>
<td>Salt Lake City population is about 44,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893 (April 6)</td>
<td>Salt Lake Temple (Salt Lake City, Utah) dedicated by President Wilford Woodruff.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893 (September 8)</td>
<td>Mormon Tabernacle Choir takes second place in competition at Chicago World Fair (Evan Stephens, conductor).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1893</td>
<td>President Benjamin Harrison grants amnesty to polygamists.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1894</td>
<td>Genealogical Society of Utah organized.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895 (June 9)</td>
<td>First stake outside United States created in Cardston, Alberta, Canada.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1895</td>
<td>Dr. Martha Hughes Cannon becomes first woman in the United States to be elected a state senator.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1896 (January 4)</td>
<td>Utah becomes forty-fifth state.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896 (January)</td>
<td><em>De Ster (The Star)</em> is published in Rotterdam, Holland.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1896</td>
<td>Guglielmo Marconi is granted world’s first patent for wireless telegraphy.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
M 1897 (November) *The Improvement Era* begins publication by the Mutual Improvement Associations (Church youth organizations). Ceases publication in 1970.

CH 1898 (September 2) Wilford Woodruff, fourth president of the Church, dies.

CH 1898 (September 13) Lorenzo Snow becomes fifth president of the Church.

N 1899 (January 1) Church resumes direct control of *Deseret News*.

M 1899 (April) First official General Conference Reports published (reports are now found semiannually in the *Ensign*).

B 1899 James E. Talmage publishes *Articles of Faith*.

CH 1899 Church President Lorenzo Snow recommends that converts no longer emigrate to Utah.

CH 1900 (December 31) Church membership: 284,000. 90% of LDS members reside in the United States. About five out of every six latter-day Saints live in the predominantly Mormon Intermountain area of the western United States.

UH 1900 Utah population is about 277,000.

CH 1900 796 new missionaries are sent out.

CH 1901 (October 10) Lorenzo Snow, fifth president of the Church, dies.

CH 1901 (October 17) Joseph F. Smith becomes sixth president of the Church.

B 1901 Deseret Book Company purchased by the *Deseret News* and renamed Deseret News Bookstore following death of George Q. Cannon.

M 1901 Deseret Sunday School Union buys the *Juvenile Instructor* and edits it as an official Church publication under new title *Instructor*.

N 1901 Bikuben (Danish and Norwegian newspaper) subsidized by the Church.

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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>PR</strong> 1902 (June)</td>
<td>Church opens the Bureau of Information in Salt Lake City; predecessor to Visitors’ Center. Manned by members of the Salt Lake Stake. This begins Church public relations efforts.</td>
<td>362</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong> 1902</td>
<td>The Utah Posten (Swedish newspaper) subsidized by the Church.</td>
<td>363</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong> 1902</td>
<td>New edition of the <em>Pearl of Great Price</em> prepared and printed under supervision of James E. Talmage.</td>
<td>364</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CH</strong> 1903</td>
<td>British mission has 4,833 members.</td>
<td>365</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PR</strong> 1904 (March 26)</td>
<td>New Bureau of Information building dedicated, near south entrance of Temple Square.</td>
<td>366</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong> 1905</td>
<td>Church liquidates the debts of and purchases the Beobachter (German-language newspaper).</td>
<td>367</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PR</strong> 1905</td>
<td>By this date, 200,000 people had visited bureau of information at Temple Square and more than 100,000 tracts had been given away.</td>
<td>368</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MH/TV</strong> 1906 (August 19)</td>
<td>Philo T. Farnsworth, Mormon inventor and “the father of television,” born near Beaver, Utah.</td>
<td>369</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CH</strong> 1906</td>
<td>The German government orders the Church to leave the country because the teachings are “subversive of morality.”</td>
<td>370</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>CH</strong> 1906</td>
<td>Sunday School adds first class for adults.</td>
<td>371</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>PR</strong> 1907 (March 26)</td>
<td>In response to strong anti-LDS publicity, Church publishes “Open Letter” explaining history and major doctrines. It is unanimously sustained in the April general conference and is known as an “Address to the World.” It states the Church’s standings on the sanctity of marriage, opposition to tyranny, tithe usage, support for the American government, and discontinued practice of plural marriage.</td>
<td>372</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CH</strong> 1908</td>
<td>General Priesthood Committee appointed; weekly ward priesthood meetings and specific ages for ordination to offices in the priesthood introduced.</td>
<td>374</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>M 1909</td>
<td><em>Americana</em> magazine invites Elder B. H. Roberts to respond to criticism of Church. The bimonthly magazine becomes a monthly magazine that produces mostly Church articles during this period. Articles are published until 1915 and become <em>Comprehensive History of the Church</em> in 1930.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH/R 1909 (September)</td>
<td>The first local wireless radio club in the United States appears in Utah, the Radio Club of Salt Lake: “Utah youngsters were among the first experimental broadcasters in the nation to transmit voice and music over the air waves as technology made radio voice transmission possible.”</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MU 1909</td>
<td><em>The Deseret Sunday School Songs</em> is published by the Church.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MU 1910 (September 1)</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir records for Columbia Phonograph Company.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>CH 1910 (December 31)</td>
<td>Church membership at 400,000.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>UH 1910</td>
<td>Utah population is about 373,000.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>MH/R 1910</td>
<td>Enrico Caruso is heard in the first live radio broadcast from Metropolitan Opera, NYC.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>M 1910</td>
<td>Wave of bitter anti-Mormon articles in national magazines. Specifically, <em>Pearson’s, Everybody’s Magazine, McClure’s</em> and <em>Cosmopolitan</em> claim the Church is attacking the American family, education and government.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 1911 (April 15)</td>
<td>President Theodore Roosevelt allows <em>Collier’s</em> magazine to publish a letter disproving charges made against the Church. It denies allegations concerning President Roosevelt’s political deals with the Church and supports the virtues of LDS members.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MU 1911</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir gives a concert in the White House for President Taft, his wife, and 50 guests at the president’s invitation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CH 1912</td>
<td>First seminary for high school students opened at Granite High School.</td>
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<td></td>
<td>1912</td>
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<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>The <em>Messenger to the Sightless</em>, a monthly Braille periodical with materials of religious and general interest, begins publication by the Church; Albert M. and Sarah Talmage, editors. It stops publication in 1953 when it is succeeded by <em>The New Messenger</em>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>Utah Motion Picture Company based in Los Angeles enters into contract with Church authorities to produce the history of “Mormonism,” titled “The Rise and Growth of Mormonism.” Church agrees to sanction the production of historical scenes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>Church publishes <em>The House of the Lord</em>, written by James E. Talmage. Includes pictures of interior of the Salt Lake Temple, plus statement on the purpose and meaning of temples.</td>
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<tr>
<td>MH/F</td>
<td>The first “talking movie” is demonstrated by Edison.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>Young Men’s Mutual Improvement Association (YMMIA) officially adopts the Boy Scout program.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td><em>Woman’s Exponent</em> ceases publication with Emmeline B. Wells as editor. (Wells served as editor for 42 years). Began publication in 1872.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>Word War I (1914-1918) begins.</td>
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<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>Relief Society General Board begins providing uniform lessons for weekly Relief Society classes.</td>
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<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>Church approves and pledges financial support to De Utah Nederlander (Dutch-language newspaper).</td>
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<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>First transcontinental phone call.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>The <em>Relief Society Magazine</em> first published, Susa Young Gates, editor. It is a “a wholly Church-owned journal acknowledged as the society's official organ.” It ceases publication in 1970.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B  1915  James E. Talmage publishes *Jesus the Christ*.\(^{401}\)

CH  1915  President Joseph F. Smith issues call for regular “Home Evenings” Churchwide.\(^{402}\)

CH  1916  The First Presidency organizes the Social-Advisory Committee to support higher community standards and promote “moral retrenchment.”\(^{403}\)

F  1916  Shirley Young Clawson takes motion pictures of President Joseph F. Smith and other officials and attendees at General Conference. Footage shown in American Theater.\(^{404}\)

PR  1917  Series of articles by James E. Talmage designed to answer anti-Mormon critics begins to appear in Atlanta Constitution, San Francisco Chronicle and other newspapers.\(^{405}\)

AH  1918  WWI ends. Church members strongly support Red Cross; enlist in armed forces in large numbers; and “pledged well above its quota of financial support to the war effort by buying government bonds,” thus helping change the national image of the Church.\(^{406}\)

CH  1918 (November 19)  Joseph F. Smith, sixth president of the Church, dies.

CH  1918 (November 23)  Heber J. Grant becomes seventh president of the Church.\(^{407}\)

B/P  1918  Elder’s Manual published by First Presidency. It is the first step the Church takes towards a unified missionary system.\(^{408}\)

CH  1919 (November 27)  Dedication of first temple outside continental United States (Laie, Hawaii).\(^{409}\)

B  1919  Deseret News Bookstore and Church Sunday school organization’s retail bookstore and publishing company merge and become Deseret Book Company.\(^{410}\)

MH/R  1919  The Radio Corporation of America (RCA) is founded.\(^{411}\)

N  1920 (June 3)  *Deseret Evening News* goes back to original name, *The Deseret News*.\(^{412}\)

N  1920 (November 20)  *News* begins weekly photogravure picture section, “the first ever published by a newspaper in the intermountain region.”\(^{413}\)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1920 (December 31)</td>
<td>Church membership at 526,000.¹⁴²⁴</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Utah population is about 449,000. ¹⁴²⁵</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>New edition of the <em>Book of Mormon</em> printed. Text printed in two columns, headings and superscriptions added, footnotes amplified, index added. An account of the origin of the Book, an analysis of the various sets of plates from which it was translated, a chronology, and a new pronouncing vocabulary all added. ¹⁴²⁶</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>The <em>Deseret News</em> begins nightly wireless news flashes from 6ZM in Salt Lake City. ¹⁴²⁷</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920</td>
<td>Frank Conrad, a Westinghouse engineer, pioneers short wave radio. He begins experimenting with short wave from his Pittsburgh ham station. ¹⁴²⁸</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>Latter-day Saints University (Salt Lake City) receives first U.S. broadcast license issued to an educational institution. ¹⁴²⁹ In October 1922, the school radio station broadcasts the first Mormon Tabernacle Choir organ concert. Between 1923 and 1924, the school broadcasts educational lectures and basketball games. The station was heard as far away as Hawaii and New York. ¹⁴³⁰</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>The first commercial AM radio broadcast is made by KDKA, Pittsburgh PA. ¹⁴³¹</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>The first radio broadcast by a religious group takes place at the Calvary Episcopal Church in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. ¹⁴³²</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1921</td>
<td>New editions of the Doctrine and Covenants and the Pearl of Great Price printed. Texts printed in two columns, headings and superscriptions added, footnotes amplified, index added. Added to Doctrine and Covenants, a brief history of its beginnings, plus a chronology summary of its contents. “Lectures on Faith,” which formerly had been published omitted as “lectures had never been accepted formally by the Church as anything more than theological lessons.” ¹⁴³³</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
1922 (April 21) The Deseret News receives federal license from U.S. Department of Commerce to operate a 500-watt radio station, KZN (which was to become KSL).  

1922 (May 6) KZN (later to become KSL) first goes on the air on Saturday afternoon, 3:00 pm from a one-room tin shack atop the News building (later called the Union Pacific Building) with Flash Wilson as announcer. Church President Heber J. Grant, in dedication of station, reads on the air a quotation from Doctrine & Covenants 76, a passage on the mission of Jesus of Nazareth. Broadcast reportedly heard 1,000 miles in every direction. This inaugural program marks the beginning of radio broadcasting in the Mountain West, “the first full time commercial broadcasting operation between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Coast.”

1922 (November) David O. McKay is editor of the Millennial Star and president of the British mission (released November 1924).

1922 Bureau of Information (now administered by the Temple Block Mission) often serves 3,000 people per day.

1922 Deseret News discontinues its semi-weekly (after 27 years; first started in 1865).

1922 Deseret News begins a weekly radio page to service interests of wireless telephony enthusiasts; also offers “daily lesson on the new wireless wonder.” (Editor H.C. “Flash” Wilson.)

1923 (June 26) First successful radio broadcast from Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City (broadcasting U. S. President Warren G. Harding’s speech in the Tabernacle). Producer: Earl J. Glade, “the father of radio in the mountains” and later Salt Lake City mayor (1943).

1923 (summer) First radio network established by AT&T (later to become NBC).

1923 (August) First temple outside the U.S., Cardston Alberta, is dedicated.

1923 Church combines under one management the
Beobachter (which discontinued publication during WWI, but resumed publication after the war), the Bikuben, the Utah Posten and De Utah Nederlander. 

R 1923 | First radio broadcast of portions of General Conference. 

R 1924 (October) | First Church General Conference broadcast on KFPT (NBC) radio. 

R 1924 (November 16) | Church begins “Church Hour” broadcasts, a series of LDS programs on Sunday evenings. 

N/CH 1924 (November) | James E. Talmage is editor of the *Millennial Star* and president of the British mission (released January 1928). 

R 1924 | The *Deseret News* sells KZN to John Cope and his father, F.W. Cope forming the Radio Service Corporation of Utah. Call letters change to KFPT. 

F 1924 | Church prepares sets of slides which they offer to missionaries. Missionaries purchased their own supplies at this time (also prepared in 1930). 

CH 1924 | Church announces “formation of general Church supervision for all the foreign language organizations under a committee chaired by John A. Widtsoe.” 

CH 1925 (December 6) | South American missionary work begins in Argentina. 

R 1925 | Church assumes majority ownership of KFPT (together with Catholic-owned *Salt-Lake Tribune*). The Church lends licensee money to build a 1-kw station gaining 51% stock in the company. Earl J. Glade hired as manager. Call letters changed to KSL. 

R 1926 (May) | NBC established. 

R 1927 (January) | CBS established. 


CH 1927 | By this date 20,000 Mormons live in California. 

42
Latter-day Saint Hymns is published in Salt Lake City by Deseret Book Company to replace The Latter Day Saints’ psalmody.⁴⁴⁸

“The Jazz Singer” is released as the first commercial talking movie picture, using Vitaphone sound on disks synchronized with film.⁴⁴⁹

James H. Moyle, Eastern States Mission president produces sixteen-millimeter movies on the ruins of Central America to support the Book of Mormon.⁴⁵⁰ He also institutes a series of radio programs.⁴⁵¹ The programs, conducted by missionaries, took place in 1930 for 10 months, broadcasting to Pennsylvania, Delaware, and “thickly populated centers.”⁴⁵²

Utah Woman’s Press Club discontinued.⁴⁵³

Church begins broadcasting Sunday Evening on Temple Square, a half-hour weekly religious program. The program consisted of a 3- or 6-month series of talks and music, each series having a general overall title.⁴⁵⁴

The Young Woman’s Journal ceases publication (combines with Improvement Era).⁴⁵⁵ Began publication in 1889.

Mormon Tabernacle Choir begins weekly network radio broadcasts on KZN (predecessor to KSL).⁴⁵⁶ The program becomes the “longest continuously broadcast network program in America.”⁴⁵⁷

The Juvenile Instructor changes its name to the Instructor.⁴⁵⁸ Ceases publication in 1970.

Stock market crash leads to Great Depression.⁴⁵⁹

KSL affiliates with National Broadcasting Company (NBC).⁴⁶⁰

By this date, two stakes in Los Angeles.⁴⁶¹

Church membership at 670,000.⁴⁶²

Utah population is about 508,000.⁴⁶³

Salt Lake City population is 140,267.⁴⁶⁴
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PR 1930</td>
<td>The Church’s health code (Word of Wisdom) is featured in Dresden, Germany at the International Hygiene Exposition attracting 5,000 people each day and distributing 250,000 missionary pamphlets.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N 1931 (April)</td>
<td>Saturday “Church Section” of the Deseret News first printed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 1931</td>
<td>KSL joins National Association of Broadcasters.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 1932 (November 27)</td>
<td>Representatives of the Church first appear on Columbia Church of the Air broadcasts (CBS). The program started on CBS radio network in 1931.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 1932</td>
<td>KSL increases power to 50,000 watts (one of the nation’s first such stations) and changes affiliation from NBC to CBS. Mormon Tabernacle Choir broadcast also changes to CBS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1934</td>
<td>Stake organized in New York.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH 1934</td>
<td>Federal Communication Commission is created by the Communication Act of 1934.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 1935 (November 5)</td>
<td>Frequency modulation (FM) is first publicly demonstrated in Yonkers, New York by Edwin H. Armstrong.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR/R 1935 (August)</td>
<td>Elder Gordon B. Hinckley asked to report to First Presidency about a filmstrip he produced during his mission in Europe. Church Radio, Publicity and Mission Literature Committee organized with Stephen L. Richards as its chair, and Gordon B. Hinckley as its executive secretary and day-to-day director. It is “the beginning of public affairs work in the Church.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N 1935</td>
<td>Deseret News begins using wirephoto.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R 1936 (April 5)</td>
<td>Portions of General Conference are broadcast to Europe through international shortwave radio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1936 (April)</td>
<td>Church-wide Welfare Program is formed to meet Church members’ needs gaining public admiration (for two years four-fifths of magazine articles discussing Mormonism refer to the Church’s security program).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MU/R 1936  Tabernacle Choir Broadcast program takes present format as “Music and the Spoken Word” with Richard L. Evans as host.482

B 1936  Book of Mormon published in seven Braille volumes.483

N 1936  Deseret News installs giant hoe press, capable of printing four colors.484

R 1936  Gordon B. Hinckley begins working on KSL radio’s weekly “Church Hour” and on July 19 takes part in the program, delivering an address called “Pioneer Frontiers.”485

CH 1937 (Summer)  British mission has 6,200 members.486

PR 1937  The annual Hill Cumorah Pageant is established in upstate New York, becoming one of the Church’s most successful public relations ventures.487

B/P 1937  The Missionary’s Handbook and LeGrand Richards’s proselyting outline (The Message of Mormonism) are published.488

R 1938 (Sept.)-1942  “A Hollywood radio promotion company, Mertens and Price Radio Feature Service, approached the Church about developing and sponsoring a series of 39 half-hour radio programs called ‘The Fulness of Times.’” They presented dramatized episodes from Church history. The programs were broadcast over as many as 400 stations at one point and ran nearly five years. The programs were broadcast in the U.S., Canada, South Africa, Sweden, and New Zealand.489

CH 1938 (November)  Church begins microfilming genealogical records.490

N 1938  Hugh B. Brown becomes editor of the Millennial Star.491

PR 1939 (February 18)  Church exhibit (created by Gordon B. Hinckley) debuts at Golden Gate International Exposition (World’s Fair) in San Francisco. The exhibit drew 320,000 visitors over thirteen months.492

CH 1939 (August 24)  The First Presidency orders the evacuation of missionaries from Germany and Czechoslovakia as World War II begins.493
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1939 (December)</td>
<td>Hugh B. Brown is released as mission president for the British Mission and ends his term as editor of the <em>Millennial Star</em>.&lt;sup&gt;494&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1939</td>
<td>Eduardo Balderas is appointed as the first full-time translator of Church literature.&lt;sup&gt;495&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MU</td>
<td>1940 (April)</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir participates in the first public demonstration of the stereophonic sound at Carnegie Hall in New York with Dr. Harvey Fletcher of Bell Telephone Laboratories.&lt;sup&gt;496&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1940’s</td>
<td>Missionaries work only in North and South America due to World War II; Genealogical Society begins microfilming records worldwide.&lt;sup&gt;497&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td><em>Improvement Era</em> absorbs the <em>Utah Genealogical and Historical Magazine</em>.&lt;sup&gt;498&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Utah population is about 550,000.&lt;sup&gt;499&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH</td>
<td>1940</td>
<td>Salt Lake City population is 149,934.&lt;sup&gt;500&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1940 (December 31)</td>
<td>Church membership at 863,000.&lt;sup&gt;501&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>1941 (December 7)</td>
<td>WWII begins for United States with attack on Pearl Harbor</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MH</td>
<td>1941</td>
<td>Commercial FM broadcasting begins in the U.S.&lt;sup&gt;502&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1943 (November)</td>
<td><em>Deseret News</em> begins reducing size of newspaper due to war time paper shortages.&lt;sup&gt;503&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1943</td>
<td>Saturday “Church Section” of <em>Deseret News</em> officially becomes the <em>Church News</em>.&lt;sup&gt;504&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MU/R</td>
<td>1944 (January 16)</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir participates in their first overseas broadcast to the British Isles through the U.S. Army Special Services radio network.&lt;sup&gt;505&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N</td>
<td>1944 (May 15)</td>
<td><em>Deseret News</em> begins L.D.S. serviceman’s edition of <em>The Church News</em>. 12 pages; about the size of the palm of a hand. Issued monthly, distributed free to LDS men and women in armed forces throughout the world.&lt;sup&gt;506&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH/N</td>
<td>1944 (May)</td>
<td>Hugh B. Brown returns to England for the second time as president of the British mission and editor of the <em>Millennial Star</em>.&lt;sup&gt;507&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MU/R</td>
<td>1945 (April 12)</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir performs on the nationwide radio broadcast for the memorial service of President Franklin D. Roosevelt.&lt;sup&gt;508&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>1945 (May 7)</td>
<td>Germany surrenders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1945 (May 14)</td>
<td>Heber J. Grant, seventh president of the Church, dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1945 (May 21)</td>
<td>George Albert Smith becomes eighth president of the Church.&lt;sup&gt;509&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AH</td>
<td>1945 (September 7)</td>
<td>World War II ends with Japanese surrender.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M</td>
<td>1945</td>
<td><em>Improvement Era</em> absorbs the <em>Liahona-Elder’s Journal</em>&lt;sup&gt;510&lt;/sup&gt;, which began publication in 1907.&lt;sup&gt;511&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH/N</td>
<td>1946 (June 4)</td>
<td>Hugh B. Brown is released as the British mission president and editor of the <em>Millennial Star</em>.&lt;sup&gt;512&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>1946 (December)</td>
<td>KSL begins broadcasting the first FM radio signal in Utah under the call letters KSL-FM.&lt;sup&gt;513&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Brigham Young University (Provo, Utah) begins radio broadcasts for student residence hall listening. KBYU joins Intercollegiate Broadcasting System.&lt;sup&gt;514&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Elder Ezra Taft Benson supervises the reopening of missionary work in Europe (missions closed during WWII).&lt;sup&gt;515&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>First Church sermon delivered by short wave radio (President George Albert Smith to 203 LDS servicemen in Japan).&lt;sup&gt;516&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/P</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Translation Department of the Church organized.&lt;sup&gt;517&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1946</td>
<td>Deseret Film Productions organized by A. Hamer Resier, manager of Deseret Book Store. The motion picture unit headed by Frank Wise, who made “several successful 16mm sound films of Church events and rented them out through Deseret Book Company.” Deseret Film</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Productions films general authorities at General Conference until 1953, when television became available in Utah.  

R/N 1947 (January 25)  *Salt Lake Tribune* (Kearns-Tribune Corporation) disposes ownership of KSL after 23 years of joint-ownership with the Church, making the Church the majority owner.  

CH 1947 (April) President David O. McKay reports in General Conference that 12,206 Church members are serving in the armed forces.  

CH 1947 Church membership: 1,000,000.  

CH 1947 *This Is the Place* monument revealed by Church President George Albert Smith in conjunction with the 1947 Pioneer Centennial.  

F 1947 Deseret Book Company’s film “Temple Square” is the first time that the Mormon Tabernacle Choir is photographed in motion pictures.  

TV 1948 (October) Closed-circuit televisions are first used to broadcast General Conference to other buildings on Temple Square.  

R 1948 (June 6) Hugh B. Brown speaks on the CBS “Church of the Air” series. The address is delivered from the Salt Lake Tabernacle and entitled “Baccalaureate Sermon to American Students.”  

TV 1948 (July) KSL receives television license and construction permit from the FCC.  

MU/R 1948 (October 17) Mormon Tabernacle Choir’s 1,000th weekly “Music and the Spoken Word” broadcast.  

N 1948 (November 28) *Deseret News* becomes daily paper. Begins 4-color weekly Sunday news rotogravure magazine supplement.  

N 1948 The *Church News, LDS Servicemen’s Edition* ceases publication (began May 1944).  

MH 1948 First cable television system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>MU Hymns: Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is published to replace Latter-day Saint Hymns (1927) and the Deseret Sunday School Songs (1909).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1948</td>
<td>R KBYU increases coverage to parts of Provo, Utah. (KBYU, a 10-watt, carrier-current, student-operated station, is first such facility west of the Mississippi).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949 (June 1)</td>
<td>TV KSL Television, a CBS affiliate, goes on the air as the first commercial TV station in Utah.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949 (October)</td>
<td>TV General Conference first broadcast over KSL television.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1949</td>
<td>TV Music and the Spoken Word is first broadcast on television.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>B LeGrand Richards publishes A Marvelous Work and a Wonder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>N Deseret News observes the centennial of its beginning.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>CH Church active in 50 nations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>UH Utah population is about 689,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>UH Salt Lake City population is 182,121.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950</td>
<td>CH 3,015 new missionaries are sent out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1950 (December 31)</td>
<td>CH Church membership at 1,111,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951 (April 4)</td>
<td>CH George Albert Smith, eighth president of the Church, dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951 (April 9)</td>
<td>CH David O. McKay becomes ninth president of the Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>R/TV The Primary Association’s “Children’s Friend of the Air” is the first Church program to be regularly televised. It had been a radio program since 1945.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1951</td>
<td>F By this time nearly 1,200 wards, stakes, and missions are outfitted with motion picture viewing equipment.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1952 (April 5)</td>
<td>R Church begins broadcasting general priesthood meeting by direct telephone wire to church buildings beyond Temple Square.</td>
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<tr>
<td>B/P</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<td>N</td>
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<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>1952</td>
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<tr>
<td>MU/F</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>1952</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1952 (October)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1953 (January)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>1953 (October)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/TV</td>
<td>1954 (October)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>1953 (December 14)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R</td>
<td>1954 (December 19)</td>
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<td>Year</td>
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<tr>
<td>R</td>
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<td>CH</td>
<td>1955</td>
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<td>TV</td>
<td>1956</td>
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<tr>
<td>PR</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>F/TV</td>
<td>1957</td>
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<tr>
<td>TV</td>
<td>1958</td>
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<tr>
<td>F</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH</td>
<td>1958</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Hugh B. Brown presents “Fit to Live,” an address on the CBS “Church of the Air” concerning physical and personal development.576

BYU is officially permitted by the First Presidency of the Church to investigate the possibility of acquiring KLOR-TV, a commercial television station in Provo.577

The Mormon Tabernacle Choir receives a Grammy award for Battle Hymn of the Republic.578

Formal dedication of the BYU Motion Picture Studio.579 580

Priesthood correlation program brought to fruition.581

KBYU-FM begins broadcasting582

The editors of the Improvement Era inaugurate a section for youth titled “Era of Youth.” In 1971 it is absorbed by The New Era.583

The Translation Department in Salt Lake City is dissolved and mission presidents are responsible for translation of Church materials in Europe.584

Utah population is about 891,000.585

Salt Lake City population is 189,454.586

4,706 new missionaries sent out.587

Church membership at 1,700,000.588

First non-English-Speaking stake organized, in Hague, Netherlands.589

First Spanish-speaking stake organized in Mexico City.590

Priesthood Correlation program introduced.591

All-Church Coordinating Council organized to oversee entire Church curriculum.592
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event Code</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>B/P</td>
<td>1961</td>
<td>New set of missionary lessons is written called <em>A Uniform System for Teaching Investigators</em>. The new set now had six discussions that were supposed to be memorized.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| TV         | 1962 (March-Sept.) | BYU’s application to acquire Provo’s KLOR-TV (Channel 11) is accepted; call letters changed to KBYU-TV.
<p>| T          | 1962 (April) | April 1962 General Conference carried by 52 television stations. First time conference broadcast coast-to-coast. |
| R/TV       | 1962 (May) | By this time, 330 stations worldwide carried weekly Mormon Tabernacle Choir broadcasts. |
| S/MH       | 1962 (July 23) | The first worldwide satellite broadcast of a live television program takes place over the recently launched Telstar satellite. The Mormon Tabernacle Choir is invited to perform at Mount Rushmore for the event. Viewership was reportedly about 300 million. |
| MU/R/TV    | 1962 (October 14) | The first live telecast of the Mormon Tabernacle Choir (&quot;The Spoken Word&quot;) debuts, reaching over 800 radio and television channels worldwide. |
| R          | 1962 (Oct-Dec) | Church purchases five international shortwave radio transmitters from New York shortwave radio station with the call letters WRUL (later called WNYW) that broadcasts daily in English, Spanish, Portuguese, French and German (unreceivable in the USA); about 5% of the programming was Church material. FCC approves sale to the Church for $1.75 million. A Church subsidiary, International Educational Broadcasting Corporation, buys the station to facilitate broadcast capabilities to Europe and South America. |
| MH         | 1962 | First communications satellite (including first transatlantic satellite broadcast in July), first digital phone network, first pagers. |
| TV         | 1962 | <em>Let Freedom Ring</em>, a program produced by KSL tracing U.S. history through song and the spoken word, airs on CBS (show wins Peabody Award and Freedom Foundation Award). |
| R          | 1963 (March 10) | Hugh B. Brown presents the “Covenant,” an address covering Mormon doctrine, on NBC radio. |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1963 (Nov 24)</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir performs on the nationwide radio broadcast for the memorial service of President John F. Kennedy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1963</td>
<td>Church membership: 2,000,000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964 (Jan 14)</td>
<td>Church subsidiary Wasatch Radio &amp; Television Company purchases KIRO-TV and KIRO-AM/FM in Seattle (Gordon B. Hinckley named as a director). Its broadcasting interests now include three properties: KSL, KIRO, and WRUL.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964 (Apr 26)</td>
<td>First Asian meetinghouse dedicated in Tokyo.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964 (Jun 12)</td>
<td>Bonneville International Corporation (BIC) created to consolidate Church-owned commercial broadcasting stations and operations—founding president is Arch L. Madsen.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964 (Oct)</td>
<td>Elder Harold B. Lee, under the direction of President David O. McKay, announces “Family Home Evening” program.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>KSL Television first broadcasts in color.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>A fire destroys part of the Church’s motion picture studio.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1964</td>
<td>“‘Man’s Search for Happiness,’ the church’s first film written for a non-Mormon audience” premiers at World’s Fair in New York; seen by five million people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965 (Jan)</td>
<td>Mormon Tabernacle Choir performs at President Lyndon B. Johnson’s inauguration.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965 (Oct)</td>
<td>Church General Conference first heard live in Europe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965 (Nov 15)</td>
<td>KBYU-TV begins broadcasting—later affiliated with Public Broadcasting System (PBS).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Publication of Family Home Evening manual begins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Bimonthly Priesthood Bulletin is published containing information about all Church programs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>Church’s motion picture studio rebuilt after fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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<tr>
<td>1965</td>
<td>The Translation Services Department of the Church is organized in Salt Lake City with offices in language areas. It comes to be known as the Translation Division in the 1980s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 (January 29)</td>
<td>First copy of Chinese translation of the Book of Mormon presented to President David O. McKay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 (May 1)</td>
<td>First South American stake established in Sao Paulo, Brazil.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966 (June)</td>
<td>Relief Society Magazine begins publication in Spanish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Arch L. Madsen reports in General Conference that Bonneville International’s holdings include 20 broadcasting facilities by this time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1966</td>
<td>Church creates the Deseret Management Corporation “as a holding company for its various corporate activities.” Bonneville International Corporation, with other commercial Church ventures, transferred under the umbrella of Deseret Management Corporation. “Deseret Management Corporation was formed to keep the Church’s commercial functions separate from its ecclesiastical functions and to allow its commercial operations to be taxed.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967 (October)</td>
<td>First color telecast of Church General Conference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967 (November 7)</td>
<td>Public Broadcasting Act is signed and passed by President Lyndon B. Johnson forming the Corporation of Public Broadcasting (originates in 1968).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967 (December 17)</td>
<td>Mormon Tabernacle Choir’s 2,000th weekly “Music and the Spoken Word” broadcast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Bonneville Media Communications “organized as a broadcast production facility to help develop a positive media image for the Church and to convey its doctrines and beliefs.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1967</td>
<td>Unified Magazine first published as an effort to unify all independently published, foreign-language magazines of the Church. The various foreign magazines retained their own original titles but were</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
systemized, containing translations selected from the Church’s basic English magazines at the time,\(^{644}\) including the *Children’s Friend*, the *Relief Society Magazine*, the *Instructor*, the *Improvement Era*, and *Impact* (published by seminaries and institutes).\(^{645}\) Specific cultural sections were produced by local editors. After the English-speaking magazines were consolidated into three (the *Friend*, *New Era*, and *Ensign*) in 1971, the Unified Magazines contained translated material from these three magazines.\(^{646}\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>MU/TV</strong> 1967</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir is featured on “The Bell Telephone Hour-Messiah” an NBC-TV series produced by AT&amp;T/Henry Jaffe Enterprises.(^{647})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R/TV</strong> 1967</td>
<td>Seven radio and television stations in Mexico start carrying General Conference.(^{648})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R/TV</strong> 1968 (February)</td>
<td>Bonneville International establishes a Washington D.C. news bureau, which transmits news information to all of Bonneville’s stations.(^{649})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>S</strong> 1968</td>
<td>First General Conference satellite broadcast to South America.(^{650})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B/P</strong> 1968</td>
<td>By this time, the Book of Mormon and many other printed materials have been translated into 18 languages.(^{651})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MU</strong> 1969 (January)</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir performs at President Richard M. Nixon’s inauguration.(^{652})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>B</strong> 1969</td>
<td>Spencer W. Kimball publishes <em>The Miracle of Forgiveness</em>.(^{653})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MH</strong> 1969</td>
<td>The Internet is invented as four host computers are connected together into the initial ARPANET.(^{654})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TV</strong> 1969</td>
<td>A non-profit organization, Public Broadcasting Service, is formed serving nationwide public television stations.(^{655})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>R</strong> 1969</td>
<td>By this date, Bonneville International owns six radio stations.(^{656})</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CH</strong> 1970 (January 18)</td>
<td>David O. McKay, ninth president of the Church, dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1970 (January 23)</td>
<td>Joseph Fielding Smith becomes tenth president of the Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR/F 1970 (March 13)</td>
<td>Mormon Pavilion dedicated at Expo ’70 World’s Fair in Osaka, Japan. The Japanese version of the film “Man’s Search for Happiness” is shown and over 6.5 million people visit the Pavilion.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 1970 (December)</td>
<td>The Instructor ceases publication. Began publication in 1929.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N 1970 (December)</td>
<td>The Latter Day Saints’ Millennial Star ceases publication in London after being published for 130 years. Last editor was David Boulton.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1970</td>
<td>First stake organized in Asia in Tokyo, Japan.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1970</td>
<td>By this date, a worldwide organization had been developed to print and distribute Church literature in multiple languages, with publishing plants and distribution centers in England, Denmark, Belgium, Germany, Mexico City, Sao Paulo, New Zealand, Japan, Korea, Hong Kong, and Salt Lake City.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B 1970</td>
<td>General Handbook of Instructions is published for Bishops to utilize Church programs effectively.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1970</td>
<td>Church membership surpasses the 2.5 million mark.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UH 1970</td>
<td>Utah population is about 1 million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1970</td>
<td>7,590 new missionaries sent out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 1971 (January)</td>
<td>The Friend (formerly the Children’s Friend, and official children’s magazine of the Church) first published with Lucile Reading as editor.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>M 1971 (Jan)</td>
<td>The <em>Ensign</em> (official magazine of the Church), a merging of the <em>Improvement Era</em>, <em>Instructor</em>, and the <em>Relief Society Magazine</em> first published with Doyle L. Green as editor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>R/S 1971 (Feb 1)</td>
<td>Bonneville Broadcast Consultants is organized in New Jersey. This entity was set up to market “Beautiful Music” satellite programming to stations. The entity later called Bonneville Broadcasting System and its purpose was to install satellite receivers for various clients.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1971</td>
<td>Church membership: 3 million.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B/P 1971</td>
<td>Church issues the <em>Health Services Handbook</em> and calls its first “health missionaries.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1972 (July 2)</td>
<td>Joseph Fielding Smith, tenth president of the Church, dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CH 1972 (July 7)</td>
<td>Harold B. Lee becomes eleventh president of the Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TV 1972</td>
<td>Bonneville Communications begins producing award-winning “Homefront” series, “commercial spots for television designed to communicate Latter-day Saint values.” It is the most awarded PSA campaign series in history.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PR 1972 (June 3)</td>
<td>Public Affairs Department of the Church organized. Wendell J. Ashton is managing director of public communications. The department is organized into five divisions, including news and information, electronic media, visitors centers, hosting, and pageants. An office is established in New York and later offices in London, Paris, Los Angeles, Toronto, Frankfurt, Sydney, Sao Paulo, and Tokyo are added.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1972</td>
<td>Church Internal Communications Department organized. Goal of curriculum program: “to design a basic curriculum that could be easily translated into a variety of languages for the various developing nations and cultures.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Harold B. Lee, eleventh President of the Church, dies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>Spencer W. Kimball becomes twelfth President of the Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>The Uniform System for Teaching Families is published by the Church for missionaries to teach about the focus on families.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>HBO becomes first channel delivered via satellite.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1973</td>
<td>KRIC, Ricks College’s first radio station, begins broadcasting. The 75,000-watt station later becomes Idaho’s first classical music station.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Gordon B. Hinckley hosts special guests Washington D.C. Temple open house, including First Lady Betty Ford.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>All of Church’s shortwave properties sold.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1974</td>
<td>Unified Magazine changes its name to International Magazines (umbrella title that covered all foreign-language magazines of the Church, each having a language-specific title).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Bay Area Broadcasting Company is formed as a subsidiary of Bonneville International.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>End of auxiliary conferences announced during opening session of 1975 June Conference.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>President Kimball dedicates 28-story church Office Building.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1975</td>
<td>Salt Lake City population is 169,917.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Bay Area Broadcasting Company acquires KRON-FM, a San Francisco radio station. The call letters are changed to KOIT-FM.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Event</td>
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<tr>
<td>1976 (November)</td>
<td>Hour-long television programs appear in the United States and Canada focusing on wholesome family life, featuring Latter-day Saint actors and entertainers and some nonmember artists. Called <em>The family... and other living things</em>, Bonneville and the Church’s Public Communications Department arrange the production and distribution of the special.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>The first Quorum of the Seventy is organized to help lead the growing Church.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976</td>
<td>Joseph Smith’s Vision of the Celestial Kingdom and Joseph F. Smith’s Vision of the Redemption of the Dead are added to <em>The Pearl of Great Price</em>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977 (October 28)</td>
<td>Bonneville Entertainment Inc. organized to produce films and television features. It is dissolved in 1982.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>By this date, Church General Conference broadcasts include radio, television, radio satellite and oceanic cable. Broadcasts by one or more of these media reach all fifty United States, Latin America, Australia, the Philippines, and parts of Africa, Europe, and Asia. Church owns, “through subsidiary corporations and institutions,” “sixteen radio and television stations, a sophisticated international broadcast distribution system, a Washington news bureau, a cable TV system and production and consulting divisions.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977</td>
<td>By this date, the Book of Mormon has been translated into 22 languages.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978 (March 8)</td>
<td>KSL TV first uses fiber-optics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978 (June 8)</td>
<td>Priesthood extended, by revelation, to “all worthy males.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978 (June 9)</td>
<td>Church President Spencer W. Kimball announces revelation on the priesthood.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1978 (June 15)</td>
<td>First “Teletext” broadcast on KSL-TV.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
B 1978 (September 30)  *Official Declaration*—2 issued by President Spencer W. Kimball, officially allowing all worthy males to receive the priesthood (included in *Doctrine and Covenants* as of 1981).


CH 1978  Church membership: 4 million.

M/PR 1978  The public communications office of the Church sponsors inserts in the *Reader’s Digest* to explain the Church’s beliefs and views on families. It hires an agency in Detroit to bring a non-LDS perspective to its message.

MH 1978  Cellular telephone service begins in United States.

R 1978  KSL-FM sold.

CH 1979 (February 18)  The Church organizes the 1,000th stake in Nauvoo, Illinois.

B 1979 (June 6)  It is announced that Joseph Smith’s Vision of the Celestial Kingdom and Joseph F. Smith’s Vision of the Redemption of the Dead, previously part of the Pearl of Great Price, will become part of the Doctrine and Covenants, sections 137 and 138, in future editions.

B 1979 (September)  Church publishes its own edition of the King James Version of the Holy Bible, including a 500-page Topical Guide, a uniquely LDS Bible Dictionary, and an enhanced system of footnotes and cross references that linked the Bible with all the other standard works. The Church uses Cambridge University Press in England for the typesetting, and copies are printed in England, Scotland, and the United States (Pennsylvania and Massachusetts). The publishing of the LDS edition of the Bible by the Church is a culmination of nearly seven years of work, which began in 1972 after the Church’s correlation committee recommended a new edition of the Bible.

S 1979 (October)  Church first experiments with satellite direct during General Conference. Five sessions televised via satellite direct to 9 locations in the United States in an
experiment using “earth stations with receiver dishes” set up for the test. 729

S/TV 1979 The dedication of Orson Hyde Memorial Park in Jerusalem is broadcast via satellite live to televisions in Salt Lake City. 730

CH 1980 (February) Consolidated meeting program introduced.

S 1980 (March 28) Bonneville Satellite Corporation formed731 in Salt Lake City. 732

S 1980 (April 6) Church’s first satellite broadcast is viewed by millions as the sesquicentennial celebration of the Church is commemorated in conjunction with General Conference. President Spencer W. Kimball dedicates the reconstructed Peter Whitmer, Sr., log home on the original site, in Fayette, New York. 733

TV 1980 (April 7) Gordon B. Hinckley and J. Willard Marriott Jr. (LDS businessman) interviewed by Tom Brokaw on Today show. 734

N 1980 (July) CompuServe Information Service and Columbus (Ohio) Dispatch initiate the first online newspaper with 3,600 subscribers. 735

TV/F/MU 1980 (Dec.13-19) Mr. Krueger’s Christmas, featuring Jimmy Stewart and the Mormon Tabernacle Choir, is televised and produced by Bonneville Media Communication. 736

MH 1980 Sony introduces a palm-sized stereo cassette tape player called a “Walkman.”737

MU/TV 1980 The Mormon Tabernacle Choir’s Fourth of July broadcast of Music and the Spoken Word receives Freedom Foundation Award. 738

UH 1980 Utah population is about 1.5 million. 739

UH 1980 Salt Lake City population is 163,034. 740

CH 1980 16,600 new missionaries sent out. 741

CH 1980 By the end of this year, there are 19 operating temples, 6 of which are outside the U.S. (see Appendix 1). 742
The Mormon Tabernacle Choir performs at President Ronald Reagan’s inauguration, who calls it “America’s Choir.”

First KSL-AM stereo broadcast.

Church begins installing satellite receivers in all stake centers around the U.S., beginning with Utah.

The first satellite station in the Mountain West, located in City Creek Canyon about 3 miles from downtown Salt Lake City, is put into service by Bonneville Satellite Corporation after a ribbon-cutting ceremony attended by President Kimball.

New edition of triple combination (Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and Pearl of Great Price) is published with similar helps and references as 1979 Bible edition featuring footnotes and references. Sections 137 and 138 of the Doctrine & Covenants are added to this edition.

Network of 500 satellite dishes announced for stake centers outside of Utah. The receivers are installed in about a year and half.

Bonneville Entertainment Company incorporated into Bonneville International Corporation.

IBM introduces a 16-bit personal computer.

Church membership: 5 million.

First Presidency announced addition of subtitle to the Book of Mormon: “Another Testament of Jesus Christ.”

First use of the satellite network beyond general conference for Churchwide youth fireside.

Church first purchases satellite transponder capacity (on Westar IV from PBS). Church begins using direct broadcast satellites (DBS).

Sony releases the first CD player.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Church produced made-for-television movie “The Last Leaf” which airs on network television.</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>F/TV</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bonneville Telecommunications is formed as a division of Bonneville International. It is later sold to Broadcast International in 1990.</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>C/S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Affairs Department merges with Church’s Special Affairs, renamed Public Communications/Special Affairs.</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>PR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As of this date, the Book of Mormon has been translated into 52 languages.</td>
<td>1983 (February)</td>
<td>B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fiber-optic cable is used for long-distance digital audio transmission, linking New York and Washington, D.C.</td>
<td>1983</td>
<td>MH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church’s 1500th stake—Ciudad Obregon Mexico Yaqui Stake—created 150 years after first stake was organized in Kirtland, Ohio.</td>
<td>1984 (October 28)</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>As of this date, church materials have been translated into 72 languages.</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>B/P/M</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Apple Corporation markets the Macintosh computer.</td>
<td>1984</td>
<td>MH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LDS Humanitarian Services program begins. LDS in U.S. participated in special fast to benefit victims of famine in Africa and other parts of the world. Fast raised more than $46 million. This essentially was the beginning of the Humanitarian Services program of the Church, whose mission is to “offer hope and the potential for a life that transcends disease, poverty, and despair.”</td>
<td>1985 (January)</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spencer W. Kimball, twelfth President of the Church, dies.</td>
<td>1985 (November 5)</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ezra Taft Benson becomes thirteenth President of the Church.</td>
<td>1985 (November 10)</td>
<td>CH</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Church Missionary Department begins producing Direct Gospel Messages (DGMs) videotapes, “often shown during prime time television hours in selected areas.”</td>
<td>1985</td>
<td>F</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
MU 1985  *Hymns of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints* is published in Salt Lake City by The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, containing one-third of the original hymns chosen by Emma Smith along with added new material. 773

CH 1985  By the end of this year, there are 37 operating temples, 19 of which are outside the U.S. (See Appendix 1). 774

B 1986  Church President Ezra Taft Benson emphasizes the necessity for members to read the *Book of Mormon* as “the keystone of our religion.” 775

B/P 1986  The Uniform System for Teaching the Gospel is published—a new set of missionary discussions based on a commitment pattern. 776

MU/R/TV 1987 (February 15)  Mormon Tabernacle Choir’s 3,000th weekly “Music and the Spoken Word” broadcast. 777

MU 1987  The Mormon Tabernacle Choir receives an Emmy award for *Christmas Sampler* with Shirley Verrett. 778

CH 1988 (April)  Church President Gordon B. Hinckley receives the NAACP Distinguished Service Award. 779

CH 1988 (May 15)  First stake organized in black Africa in Aba, Nigeria. 780

TV 1988 (September)  The National Interfaith Cable Coalition, of which the Church is a founding member, launches a cable television channel called Vision Interfaith Satellite Network. VISN carries several Church programs and specials. The name is later changed to VISN/ACTS Network in October 1992 and changed again to Faith and Values Channel in 1994. 781

CH/B 1988 (October)  President Ezra Taft Benson calls on Church members to flood the earth with the Book of Mormon. 782

CH 1988  There are 14,000 Church converts in Africa. 783

MU/R/TV 1989 (January 19)  The Mormon Tabernacle Choir performs at the inauguration of President George H.W. Bush, who calls the choir a “National Treasure.” 784

CH 1989  Church membership: 7 million. 785
MU 1989  *The Children’s Songbook* is published by the Church Music Committee.\(^{786}\)

C 1990 (January)  Family Registry\(^{787}\) (microfiche) and FamilySearch\(^{788}\) (CD-ROM) introduced at the Family History Library in Salt Lake City, Utah.

S 1990  By this date, there are more than 2,500 Church satellite dishes in North America alone that receive General Conference.\(^{789}\)

R/TV/F 1990  Bonneville Media Communications changes its name to Bonneville Communications.\(^{790}\)

CH 1990  Church by now organized in 128 nations; 1,700 stakes (more than ¾ outside of Utah; more than a third of Church members lived in foreign (non-U.S.) countries: 16% in South America; 11% in Mexico and Central America; and 5% in Asia.\(^{791}\)

UH 1990  Utah population is about 1.7 million.\(^{792}\)

UH 1990  Salt Lake City population is about 160,000.\(^{793}\)

CH 1990  26,438 new missionaries sent out.\(^{794}\)

CH 1990  By the end of this year, there are 44 operating temples, 23 of which are outside the U.S. (see Appendix 1).\(^{795}\)

CH 1991  Church membership 8 million.\(^{796}\)

CH/F/S 1991 (March 1)  Church forms an Audiovisual Department,\(^{797}\) consolidating all Church-owned audiovisual facilities and the audiovisual efforts in areas such as missionary work, Church education, and curriculum.\(^{798}\)

CH 1991 (May 1)  500,000\(^{\text{th}}\) full-time missionary in this dispensation called.\(^{799}\)

F 1991  Control of Brigham Young University motion picture studio passes to Audiovisual Department of the Church.\(^{800}\)

PR Early 90s  Church retains the services of Edelman Agency, a worldwide public relations firm, “to take its message to broader audiences and, in the words of its head, Dan Edelman, ‘to correct the myths and falsehoods about the Church.”’\(^{801}\)
| F   | 1993 | Legacy Theater (500-seat theater in the Joseph Smith Memorial Building) is completed showing the Church produced film *Legacy* (based on Mormon pioneers).  
802 |
| M   | 1993 (January 3) | The Mormon Tabernacle Choir’s “Music and the Spoken Word” is telecast from Jerusalem.  
803 |
| CH  | 1994 (May 30) | Ezra Taft Benson, thirteenth President of the Church, dies.  
804 |
| CH  | 1994 (June 5) | Howard W. Hunter becomes fourteenth President of the Church.  
805 |
| CH  | 1994 (December 11) | President Hunter creates 2,000th stake of Church in Mexico City.  
806 |
| CH  | 1994 | Church membership: 9 million.  
807 |
| CH  | 1995 (March 3) | Howard W. Hunter, fourteenth President of the Church, dies.  
808 |
| CH  | 1995 (March 12) | Gordon B. Hinckley becomes fifteenth President of the Church.  
809 |
810 |
811 |
812 |
| TV/R | 1995 (September 9) | KSL Television affiliates with NBC (after 45 years of affiliation with CBS).  
813 |
| CH  | 1995 (September 23) | Proclamation on the Family (issued by the First Presidency and Quorum of the Twelve Apostles) first introduced at general Relief Society meeting.  
814 |
relations firm contracted by the Church to help improve its image and increase its visibility.” 815

N/I 1995 (December) The *Church News* goes online at www.ldschurchnews.com. 816

TV 1995 (December 18) Gordon B. Hinckley interviewed by Mike Wallace on CBS’s “60 Minutes.” 817

T/R? 1995-1998 (February) Church broadcasts worldwide missionary firesides. 818

S 1995 Church broadcasts fireside presentations aimed at introducing the gospel for the fifth year in a row. The 1995 satellite presentation was broadcast to more than 3,000 locations in the U.S., Canada, Puerto Rico, Haiti, Jamaica, and the Dominican Republic. For the first time, the broadcast was also telecast in Spanish and French. 819

CH 1995 As of this date, 85% of Church membership lives in the Western Hemisphere. 820

CH 1995 By the end of this year, there are 47 operating temples, 23 of which are outside the U.S. (see Appendix 1). 821

CH 1996 (February 25) The proportion of Church members living outside United States surpasses 50%. 822

TV 1996 (March 10) Gordon B. Hinckley interviewed a second time by CBS’s Mike Wallace. 823

CH 1996 (April 7) Profile of President Hinckley and the Church aired on *60 Minutes*. It reached “at least forty million people and attracted immediate global attention.” 824

PR 1996 (May 18) Gordon B. Hinckley holds press conferences in Tokyo, Japan and Seoul, Korea. 825

PR 1996 (July 13) Gordon B. Hinckley holds press conference in conjunction with Grand Encampment Celebration in Council Bluffs, Iowa. 826

TV/S 1996 (September) The Faith and Values Channel, a cable television network carried on 1500 cable systems and a satellite service and
reaching more than 26 million homes, changes its name to Odyssey. The channel carries some Church programs.827

I 1996 (December) Church’s official Web site, www.lds.org, launches unannounced.828

CH 1996 31,324 new missionaries sent out.829

N 1997 (January) John Hughes becomes the first non-LDS editor of the Deseret News.830

I 1997 (April 7) Brigham Young University’s NewsNet provides first English audio Internet broadcast of Church General Conference.831 Newsnet adds several languages in 1998 but discontinues the feeds in 2002 after lds.org offers its own audio and video feeds.832

I 1997 Sesquicentennial online site launched.833

CH 1997 Church reenacts 150th anniversary of westward pioneer trek.834 The Mormon Pioneer Sesquicentennial Celebration (celebrating the 150th Anniversary of the pioneer trek to Utah) and the associated world-wide Heritage Day of Service (July 19) in which Church members in 20,000 units contribute three million hours of service to communities around the globe. Leads to world-wide media coverage.835

MH 1997 DVD videodiscs and players are introduced.836

CH 1997 Membership exceeds 10,000,000 with more than half outside the United States.837

R 1997 As of this date, Bonneville International owns 19 radio stations.838

TV 1998 (September 8) Gordon B. Hinckley first interviewed by Larry King on CNN’s “Larry King Live.”839

MH 1998 MP-3 players for downloaded Internet audio appear.840

F 1999 (January 9) Screen Actors Guild (SAG) and Deseret Media Productions (DMP), an affiliate with the Church make first-time agreement allowing DMP to cast SAG-qualified actors in LDS Church productions.841
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1999 (May 24)</td>
<td>Launch of Church-sponsored genealogy Web site (<a href="http://www.familysearch.org">www.familysearch.org</a>); site receives approximately 8.5 million hits per day.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 (October)</td>
<td>MSTAR and BYU’s NewsNet provide first Conference Internet video broadcast. Lds.org offers listeners an audio broadcast of General Conference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 (December 24)</td>
<td>Gordon B. Hinckley interviewed a second time by Larry King on CNN’s “Larry King Live” (Salt Lake Tabernacle).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999 (Late)</td>
<td>MSTAR launches <a href="http://www.generalconference.com">www.generalconference.com</a>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999</td>
<td>By this time, Bonneville International Corporation holdings include 17 radio and television stations and 6 communication support companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 (January)</td>
<td>BYU-Television is launched on EchoStar’s Dish TV. Initial 3.4 million homes grows to about 17 million by year’s end with the addition of DirecTV and cable companies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 (March 8)</td>
<td>President Gordon B. Hinckley is the featured speaker at the Newsmaker Luncheon of the National Press Club.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 (March 24)</td>
<td><em>The Testaments of One Fold and One Shepherd</em> premieres at Legacy Theater. One million people view Testaments within the first 11 months of its debut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 (May 23)</td>
<td>LDS Family History Library Catalog becomes available on CD-ROM allowing users to view the Family History Library's extensive collection to select searchable resources before traveling to a local Family History Center.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 (April 1)</td>
<td>The first General Conference at the completed LDS Conference Center (seats 21,333) takes place. (World’s largest conference hall dedicated to religious purposes).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000 (April 22)</td>
<td>Church News announces that from 1830 to 2000, more than 100 million copies of the <em>Book of</em></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mormon were printed in several dozen languages. The milestone was reached in late February or early March of 2000. The 100th language version was also printed this year.

N 2000 (September 13) Use of term “Mormon” in recent news coverage of polygamist issues is clarified by the Church (also clarified on May 17, 2001 and May 10, 2006).

CH 2000 (September) Church membership reaches 11 million; proportion of non-English speakers surpasses 50%.

CH 2000 (October 1) Boston temple, dedicated by President Hinckley, becomes the 100th temple in the Church.


R 2000 LDS Radio Network transferred under the management of MSTAR.NET.

M 2000 All international magazines renamed Liahona.

UH 2000 Utah population is about 2.2 million.

UH 2000 Salt Lake City population is 181,743.

CH 2000 35,331 new missionaries sent out.

CH 2000 By the end of this year, there are 102 operating temples, 52 of which are outside the U.S. (see Appendix 1).

MU/R/TV 2001 (January) The Mormon Tabernacle Choir performs at the inauguration of President George W. Bush.

CH 2001 (March 31) President Hinckley announces the Perpetual Education Fund during the priesthood session of General Conference.

TV/S 2001 (August) Odyssey, a cable television channel carrying some Church programs, changes its name to the Hallmark Channel. The channel reduces its religious programming schedule to Sunday mornings, but still carries “Music and the Spoken Word.”

TV 2001 (September 14) President Gordon B. Hinckley appears a third time on “Larry King Live.”
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2001 (October)</td>
<td>More than 3,000 worldwide Church satellites pick up General Conference.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 (October)</td>
<td>Church announces plans to launch <a href="http://www.mormon.org">www.mormon.org</a>, a web site designed to allow visitors to receive answers to their questions about the Church’s beliefs.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 (November 9)</td>
<td>Tom Brokaw, of NBC Nightly News, interviews President Hinckley in advance of the winter Olympics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001 (December)</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir appears on CBS’ Touched by an Angel, 60 Minutes II and PBS Christmas Eve Special during the Christmas season.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>Church releases Freeman Bank records to facilitate African American genealogical research.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>KBYU digital 44 broadcasts first high-definition news event in Utah (inauguration of President George W. Bush).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001</td>
<td>BYU-TV is added as “home station” to Church satellite system. Station is delivered to Church buildings and backyard satellite dishes worldwide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (February 7)</td>
<td>NBC’s “Today” show broadcasts from Salt Lake City and features the Church. The show includes a live broadcast by the Mormon Tabernacle Choir and an interview with Elder L. Tom Perry.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (February 22)</td>
<td>President Hinckley appears in a television interview with Tom Brokaw that airs during prime-time Olympic coverage on NBC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (February)</td>
<td>The Mormon Tabernacle Choir performs 20 times at the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympic Games, including opening ceremonies and Tabernacle concerts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (February)</td>
<td>Temple Square attracts between 10,000 and 20,000 visitors a day during the Olympics.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002 (June)</td>
<td>By this date, BYU Television is made available in about 20 million homes across the United States via</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Dish Network, Direct TV, AT&T, and broadband cable in northern Utah and some western cable stations.  

C 2002 Church releases scriptures on CD-ROM.

TV 2002 KBYU digital 44 begins broadcasting two digital streams: a high-definition feed from PBS and a standard digital upgrade of KBYU’s analogue signal.

MU 2003 (March) The Mormon Tabernacle Choir establishes the Mormon Tabernacle Choir recording label.

MU/R/TV 2003 (July 2) The Mormon Tabernacle Choir receives a Special Recognition Award from the International Radio and Television Society Foundation.

I 2003 Church launches official web sites for individual countries.

MU 2003 President George W. Bush presents the Mormon Tabernacle Choir with the National Medal for the Arts (nation’s highest award for artistic achievement).

CH 2003 By this date, nearly one billion names available in searchable genealogy databases; also more than 10 billion hits to Family Search genealogy web site by 143 million different users.


MU 2004 (April 20) The Mormon Tabernacle Choir is inducted into the National Association of Broadcasters’ Hall of Fame.

TV/S 2004 (July) By this date, BYU Television is made available in about 26 million homes via Dish Network, Direct TV, and cable stations in Utah, Arizona, Nevada, Washington, Colorado, Oregon, and California.

B 2004 (October) Preach My Gospel, a new missionary manual that introduced changes in the way missionaries teach, plan, and work, was introduced in missions worldwide.

TV 2004 (December 26) President Gordon B. Hinckley appears a fourth time on “Larry King Live.”

I 2004 Church launches interactive music web site featuring an interactive music player with downloadable MP3s.

I 2005 Church uses e-learning technology to train members serving in Church callings.

S 2005 (January 11) First-ever global leadership training meeting is transmitted by satellite in 56 languages to more than 97 percent of the Church’s priesthood leaders.

CH 2005 (April 20) First Presidency of the Church announces a new Church History Library in Salt Lake City (5-floor building).

CH, 2005 (June) Church announces that at any one time, broadcast systems can reach up to 97 percent of the Church's members throughout the world.

S/TV 2005 (October) General Conference is available in 80 languages.


PR 2006 (March 6) Church responds to questions on TV Series, *Big Love* that is aired by HBO depicting a family of polygamists living in Salt Lake City.

MU/R/TV 2006 (April 30) Mormon Tabernacle Choir’s 4,000th weekly “Music and the Spoken Word” broadcast. By this date, Bonneville International Corporation had produced and distributed Music and the Spoken Word for 40 years, and its progenitor KSL Radio had been part of all 4,000 broadcasts.

CH 2006 (summer) Since 1985, Humanitarian Services donated more than $200 million in cash and more than $700 million in goods (food, medical equipment, clothing, and educational supplies) to 163 countries for disaster relief.

I 2006 (December) Church hosts 61 web sites unique to countries around the world.
John Hughes, the *Deseret Morning News*’ first non-LDS editor, steps down. Replaced by Joe Cannon (LDS).

Bonneville International simulcasts AM news radio on the FM dial in a few of its markets.

By the end of this year, there are 124 operating temples, 63 of which are outside the U.S. (see Appendix 1).

BYU Broadcasting International launches on approximately 90 cable stations to Mexico, Central and South America. Educational, religious, cultural, and sports content is in English, Spanish and Portuguese. Launch begins with 130 hours of translated content available for programming. BYU TV-I is available on direct satellite broadcast services such as Dish Network and DIRECTV, through cable carriers, and the satellite system of the Church. It is also available for Internet streaming.

As of this date, interpreters translate General Conference into 86 languages and delivers its message to members in more than 160 countries and territories.

Reverend Al Sharpton broadcasts his radio program from the Bonneville International studio at the Triad Center in Salt Lake City. Sharpton toured Church locations after apologizing for remarks about Mormons he made at a debate.

There are 53,868 total Church missionaries.

The Church as of this date has sent out 1 million missionaries.

Church membership approximately 13 million.

As of this date, Bonneville International owns 25 radio stations, a television station (KSL), and three media support companies, including Bonneville Communications, Bonneville Satellite Company, and Bonneville Interactive Service.

As of this date, the Book of Mormon has been translated into 106 languages and 120 million copies have been printed.
| TV | 2007 | As of this date, BYU TV is available to more than 40 million cable and direct-to-home satellite subscribers in the United States.\(^{920}\) |
| CH, I | 2007 (December 15) | Elder M. Russell Ballard, a member of the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles, and head of the LDS Public Affairs Committee, delivers speech at Brigham Young University—Hawaii urging members to participate in Internet conversations about the church, and to use new media to share the gospel and support the work of the church. (He delivers similar message several times within the next several months at BYU-Idaho, to the BYU Management Society in Washington, D.C., and in the *Ensign*.)\(^{921}\) |
| CH | 2008 (January 27) | Gordon B. Hinckley, fifteenth President of the Church, dies.\(^{922}\) |
| CH | 2008 (February 3) | Thomas S. Monson becomes sixteenth President of the Church.\(^{923}\) |
Appendix 1
Dedication Dates of Mormon Temples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1836</td>
<td>1836</td>
<td>Kirtland Ohio (no longer owned by the Church)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1846</td>
<td>1846</td>
<td>Nauvoo Illinois (rededicated in 2002)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Operating temples

1 1877 St. George Utah
2 1884 Logan Utah
3 1888 Manti Utah
4 1893 Salt Lake
5 1919 Laie Hawaii
6 1923 Cardston Alberta
7 1927 Mesa Arizona
8 1945 Idaho Falls Idaho
9 1955 Bern Switzerland
10 1956 Los Angeles California
11 1958 Hamilton New Zealand
12 1958 London England
13 1964 Oakland California
14 1972 Ogden Utah
15 1972 Provo Utah
16 1974 Washington, D. C.
17 1978 Sao Paulo Brazil
18 1980 Tokyo Japan
19 1980 Seattle Washington
20 1981 Jordan River Utah
21 1983 Atlanta Georgia
22 1983 Apia Samoa
23 1983 Nuku alofa Tonga
24 1983 Santiago Chile
25 1983 Papeete Tahiti
26 1983 Mexico City Mexico
27 1984 Boise Idaho
28 1984 Sydney Australia
29 1984 Manila Philippines
30 1984 Dallas Texas
31 1984 Taipei Taiwan
32 1984 Guatemala City Guatemala
33 1985 Freiberg Germany
34 1985 Stockholm Sweden
35 1985 Chicago Illinois
36 1985 Johannesburg South Africa
37 1985 Seoul Korea
38 1986 Lima Peru
39 1986 Buenos Aires Argentina
40 1986 Denver Colorado
41 1987 Frankfurt Germany
42 1989 Portland Oregon
43 1989 Las Vegas Nevada
44 1990 Toronto Ontario
45 1993 San Diego California
46 1994 Orlando Florida
47 1995 Bountiful Utah
48 1996 Hong Kong China
49 1996 Mount Timpanogos Utah
50 1997 St. Louis Missouri
51 1997 Vernal Utah
52 1998 Preston England
53 1998 Monticello Utah
54 1999 Anchorage Alaska
55 1999 Colonia Juarez Chihuahua Mexico
56 1999 Madrid Spain
57 1999 Bogota Colombia
58 1999 Guayaquil Ecuador
59 1999 Spokane Washington
60 1999 Columbus Ohio
61 1999 Bismarck North Dakota
62 1999 Columbia South Carolina
63 1999 Detroit Michigan
64 1999 Halifax Nova Scotia
65 1999 Regina Saskatchewan
66 1999 Billings Montana temp
67 1999 Edmonton Alberta
68 1999 Raleigh North Carolina
69 2000 St. Paul Minnesota
70 2000 Kona Hawaii
71 2000 Ciudad Juarez Mexico
72 2000 Hermosillo Sonora Mexico
73 2000 Albuquerque New Mexico
74 2000 Oaxaca Mexico
75 2000 Tuxtla Gutierrez Mexico
76 2000 Louisville Kentucky
77 2000 Palmyra New York
78 2000 Fresno California
79 2000 Medford Oregon
80 2000 Memphis Tennessee
81 2000 Reno Nevada
82 2000 Cochabamba Bolivia
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>83</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Tampico Mexico</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Nashville Tennessee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>Villahermosa Mexico</td>
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