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PUBLISHER'S STATEMENT

For The Review: 30 A Voice Is Stilled

In April of 1964 we launched a dream. Sadly we must report that the dream cannot be carried to fruition. This is the last edition of the Rocky Mountain Review.

We began the Review because we sensed an appetite in the community's diet of news reporting for a fresh, courageous approach.

With a talented staff we set about to create a weekly newspaper that would stimulate, outrage, excite, entertain and perhaps amuse. We tried to help involve our readers in the challenges of this growing community.

In many respects we have succeeded in this effort. And yet such success is not enough. A newspaper is a business and businesses need a profit to survive. We underestimated the power of the combination of the daily newspapers. Their coverage made it difficult to convince the volume advertisers we needed that advertising in the Review would accomplish more than duplicating their present circulation.

There are those who feel that a newspaper is nothing more than a media for carrying advertising. We still maintain that it must be more. The rights guaranteed by freedom of the press also imply a responsibility.

The public grants an inherent franchise to a newspaper; with that franchise goes the obligation to report and comment with courage, integrity and a constant goal of helping the community. Implicit in the obligation is the duty to criticize; whether it be the elected official, the vested interest, or all others who would seek to mold society to their own selfish ends.

A newspaper's first obligation is not to the power structure but to the people.

Financial success might have been possible as a limited community newspaper - as a gossip sheet. But to accomplish the goals we sought, to obtain the stature we thought necessary required great cost. The cost has become too high, and under the competitive situation, wherein the dailies secure advertising with the advantage of a combined rate, sufficient advertising revenue could not be obtained to meet it.

There are many to whom we are grateful. To the wide circle of readers who cheered us on; to the advertisers who saw in the Review a fresh way to reach new customers, and to the tireless loyal staff in all departments who worked late into many long nights to produce 127 issues of the Review.

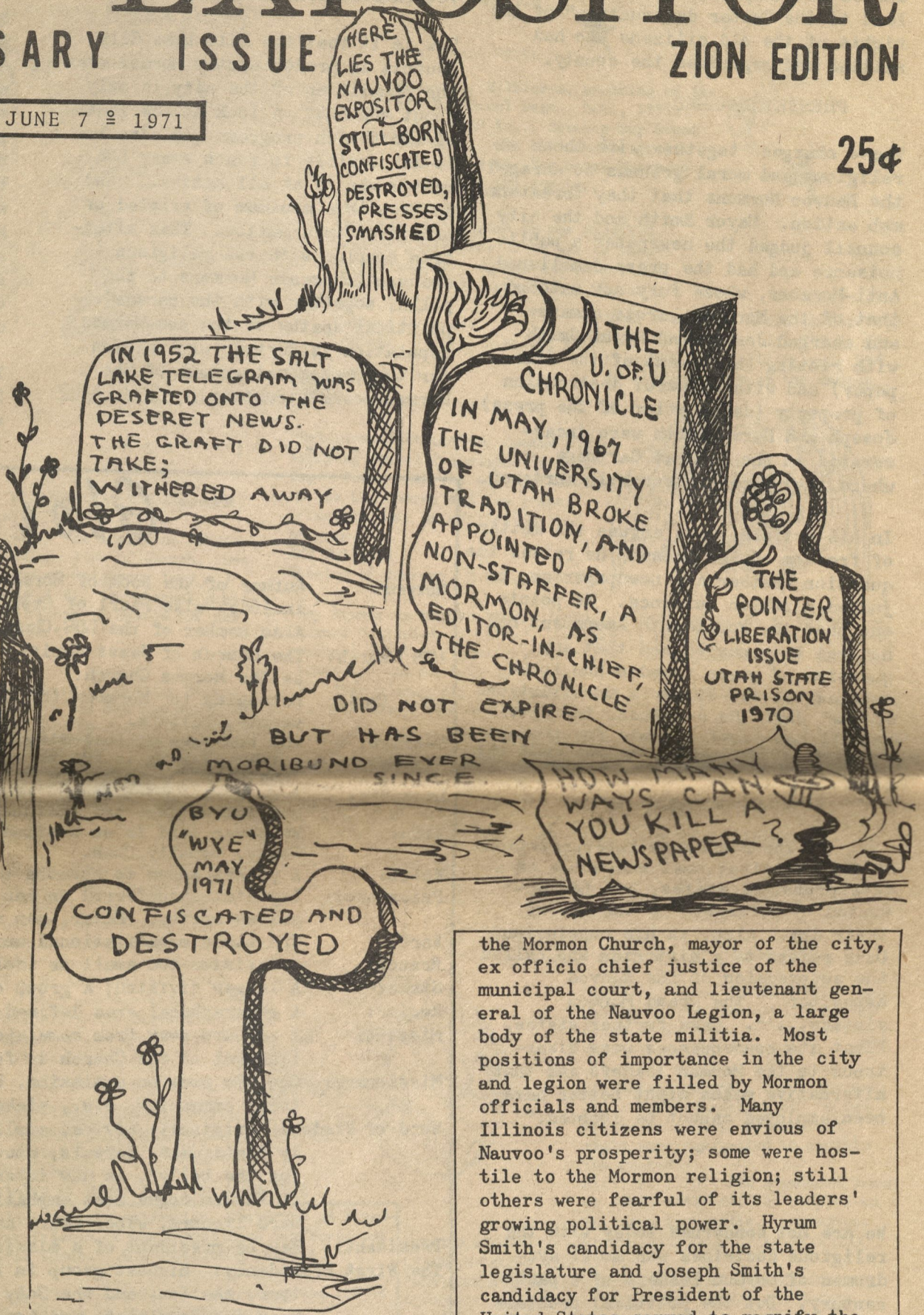
During publication we lost substantial advertising revenue because we refused to alter our position or our policies; but many advertisers stayed with us because they respected our willingness to enter into controversy.

We will retain our press, printing facilities and a basic crew. If the competitive and economic conditions in the valley should change, the opportunity might arise to bring this voice back to the community.

Ironically from the beginning we used the New York Herald Tribune as a source of ideas and inspiration. The Herald Tribune is now gone, and in its last issue John Hay Whitney issued a statement, which, with some paraphrasing, expresses our own thoughts:

We launched the Rocky Mountain Review because we believe deeply in the value of articulate, intelligent discussion of our community. We wanted it to be a lively companion to a wide circle of newspaper friends. We did not start it to make ourselves wealthy or famous or powerful.

The Rocky Mountain Review is not a child. It is not a toy or whim of one man. If the principles of forthright journalism are to survive in this community their future must be predicated on successful business principles where competition is possible.



THE NAUVOO EXPOSITOR and DALLIN H. OAKS

A Review and Prospect

In the Utah Law Review, Vol. 9, Number 4, under the title "The Suppression of the Nauvoos Expositor", is a historical account and legal analysis of events concerning the suppression of the 4-page anti-Mormon newspaper published in 1844. The Review article is authored by Dr. Dallin H. Oaks, recently appointed President of Brigham Young University.

According to Oaks' account, Nauvoos in 1844 was the largest and one of the most prosperous cities in Illinois. Joseph Smith served as President of

the Mormon Church, mayor of the city, ex officio chief justice of the municipal court, and lieutenant general of the Nauvoos Legion, a large body of the state militia. Most positions of importance in the city and legion were filled by Mormon officials and members. Many Illinois citizens were envious of Nauvoos's prosperity; some were hostile to the Mormon religion; still others were fearful of its leaders' growing political power. Hyrum Smith's candidacy for the state legislature and Joseph Smith's candidacy for President of the United States served to magnify the fears and hostilities of the gentiles.

When several ex-communicated church leaders joined with a body of anti-Mormons in an effort to bring about the downfall of Joseph Smith, the first and only edition of the Nauvoos Expositor appeared as a means to this end.

The paper's inflammatory rhetoric assailed the Mormon leaders on three fronts: Politics, religion, morality.

At the political level the principal complaint was the Mormons' leaders' attempts to unite church and state. The paper charged 1) that Joseph and his associates had established an

(Continued next page)



DAVID M. KENNEDY, while secretary of the treasury, was accused by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.) of probable violation of three specific conflict of interest statutes...

CABINET

Table listing cabinet members across various departments including State Department, Treasury, Housing and Urban Development, Interior, Labor, Transportation, Health Education and Welfare, and Agriculture.

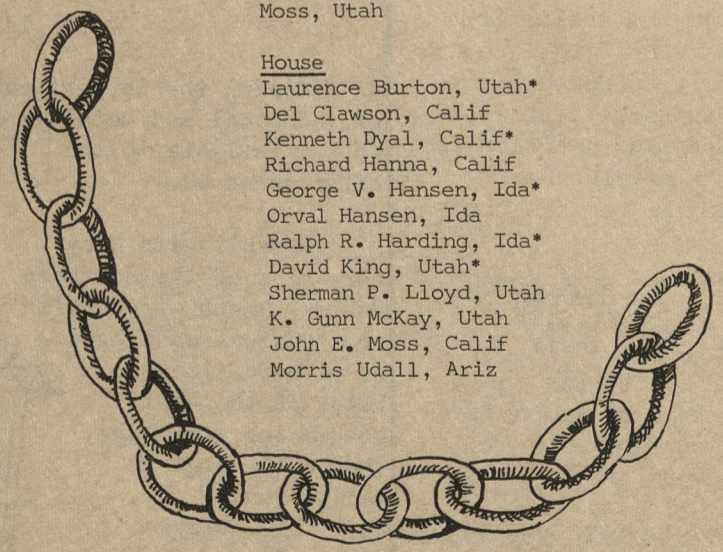
Among Nixon's closest friends are Billy Graham, J. Willard Marriott, and C. G. (Bebe) Rebozo.

President Nixon showed his recognition of the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Washington D.C., by appointing a special advisory committee...

*Asterisk indicates no longer in position noted

OTHER PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS

- List of other presidential appointments including Rosel Hyde, H. Rex Lee, Sidney L. Jones, David K. Udall, Hamer Budge, John M. Huntsman, Jamec C. Fletcher, and Marion Hanks.



KENNEDY CENTER ADVISORY COMMITTEE Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, Sr. Chmn Mrs Paul Clayton (Salt Lake City) Charles Henson (BYU)

THE NIXON INAUGURAL Ceremonies arranged by J. Willard Marriott, Sr. Legal Counsel was Robert Barker (of Wilkinson, Cragun & Barker, counsel for the LDS Church) Communications Supervision by Mark Evans Austad, Vice President of Metromedia

Worthy of Especial Note: Donald Nixon (brother of Richard M.) is now a Vice President of the Marriott Corporation



ROCCO SICILIANO, Nixon-appointed Undersecretary of Commerce, was accused of conflict of interest through his "ownership of record" in Alaska oil investments...

HAMER A. BUDGE, Nixon-appointed Chairman of Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) was accused of conflict of interest involving an \$80,000 job offer from Investors Group of Mutual Funds (IGMF). He resigned.

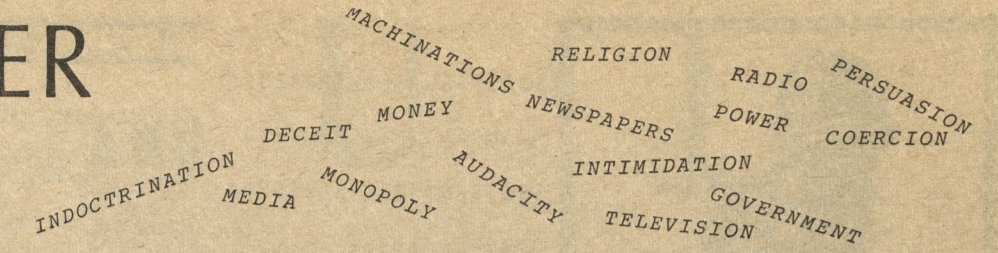
ROSEL HYDE, while attending a reception honoring him at his retirement, was advised that the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee had recommended that he be cited for contempt of Congress. Hyde refused to honor a subpoena requesting records concerning a radio station license renewal.

UTAHNS and/or CLOSELY ASSOCIATED WITH MORMONS

- List of Utahns and/or closely associated with Mormons including Frank Q. Nebeker, Mitchell Melich, Rocco Siciliano, Mary Brooks, Jack W. Carlson, Henry Kearns, John A. Hannah, Tom Korologos, and Saul Haas.

the FIST of POWER

COMMENTARY: MORMON MACHINATIONS



The Deseret News, June 7, 1971, p. 2 A, reported (UPI, Washington) under a doublet head, "Consumer Losses High" and "Raiders' Hit Monopolies" that Ralph Nader and a team of young lawyers had released a report that "placed the blame on every administration for the past twenty years."

The Nader Center study of monopolies, directed and edited by Mark J. Green, and copyrighted under the title "The Closed Enterprise System," is a tome consisting of over a thousand pages, released to the press as a pre-publication document. From this, UPI and/or Deseret News devised this final paragraph:

"Officials in almost every administration, including Deputy Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst and former Attorneys General Nicholas Katzenbach and Herbert Brownell were accused of political interference."

On page 64, the Nader Center report begins a discussion of newspapers, anti-trust, political pressure, and the Justice Department. Page 65 is devoted to the SALT LAKE TRIBUNE and the DESERET NEWS, relating events following a 1956 Justice Department (Division of Antitrust) attempt to abort the joint operation (NEWSPAPER AGENCY CORPORATION) set up by the two newspapers.

(The efficiency of a secretary in the Department of Justice, believing that one should do one's job well, is responsible for preserving the official record as records should be preserved.)

If, in the minds of Benson and Bennett, tampering with the unlawful activities of the two Salt Lake City newspapers is repugnant to the requirement of church-state separation, we must assume they meant because Deseret News is Church-owned, and a Church newspaper.

While this peculiar interpretation of the First Amendment may startle and amuse the legal professional community, it would be accepted without question by a culture whose dearest non-monetary possession is persecution.

But a dozen years later, the image was changed. On September 27, 1968, L. H. CURTIS, then Executive Vice President of KSL, Inc., wrote a letter to Robert J. Rawson, Chief of Renewal and Transfer, Federal Communications Commission, defending KSL against a challenge to its license renewals.

"The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints does not depend upon the daily Deseret News for the dissemination of instructional or educational material."

Concurrently, George L. Nelson, counsel for Deseret News, testifying at Senate Subcommittee Hearings on the "Failing Newspaper Act" made a statement almost identical to that written by Curtis. (See Part 2, p. 908, Hearings on the Failing Newspaper Act.)

THUS, WE SEE A CHURCH THAT TURNS ITSELF ON OR OFF, AS

THE DRAFT: The Church Takes Care of Its Own

In Hearings on May 9, 1968, (CA File # C-11-68, Deposition of Colonel Evan P. Clay) Col. Evan P. Clay testified that he sent, to all local Selective Service Systems Boards and Appeal Boards, along with S.S.S. Bulletin 14-65, Sep. 23, 1965 a copy of letter from the First Presidency of the LDS Church (dated Sep. 22, 1965) advising the boards of the Church's system of doing its own drafting and exempting: After missionaries return, they may be deferred to attend schools and Boards are encouraged to defer them to do so; The Church makes determination of any misuse of missions to avoid service. This policy

followed a meeting between David O. McKay, Elder Gordon Hinckley, and General Lewis B. Hershey. No connection between that meeting and the LDS policy was established by the deposition.

JUSTICE: Does the Church Take Care of Its Own?

The FBI claims that no agent in 50 years has been charged with a crime. How can we tell? When a Mormon former FBI Agent, S.L. County Sheriff Delmar L. Larson, was recommended for indictment by a Grand Jury, orders came from D.C. to the S.L.C. U.S. Attorney to REFUSE to sign the indictment. Larson was

CONDITIONS REQUIRE. Presto--a Church becomes an independent business, and vice versa.

After the political-power-pushing of Benson and Bennett, the Justice Department tried to negotiate a compromise consent decree, but the Salt Lake City newspapers audaciously refused to deal with the nation's highest law enforcement agency. The Newspaper Agency partners settled down to reap their harvest.

BUT THIS WAS THE BEGINNING, NOT THE END. Because of the precedent set in unknown, unimportant, isolated Salt Lake City, other violations of antitrust laws (today, in 22 cities) could not be prosecuted.

Yet, eventually, a complaint was filed by Justice against an Arizona newspaper "arrangement". And why did this happen? Another Mormon-in-Government, Rep. MORRIS UDALL of Arizona--but a Democrat--became fearful of Republican newspaper monopoly in Arizona, and put then-Attorney General Nicholas Katzenbach onto the trail of newspaper monopolies.

In Utah, then-Attorney General of Utah, Phil L. Hansen, was preparing to bring suit against the Salt Lake City newspaper combine under State law. His case, however, depended upon the findings of the U.S. Supreme Court in the Arizona litigation then pending. (Both his case and the Supreme Court decision were later nullified by Congress.)

In 1969, the United States Supreme Court found that a joint newspaper arrangement in Tucson, Arizona, was in violation of antitrust laws. The Tucson arrangement had been held to be legally comparable to the Salt Lake City joint operation by a different government agency. (See Ethel C. Hale and W. Paul Wharton v. Federal Communications Commission, KSL, Inc., Intervenor.)

The decision of the U.S. Supreme Court, thus, had placed the Salt Lake Tribune and Deseret News in clear violation of antitrust laws.

Political power pushed ahead again. Senate Bill 1312, "The Failing Newspaper Act", had itself "failed", expiring with the close of Congress. The new Congress exhumed it, changed its name to "The Newspaper Preservation Act", and Senators and Congressmen, whose official lives hang by newspaper ropes, rallied to strengthen the strands. Unlawfulness became law.

The newspapers settled down again: Legalized, powerful, impudent, disdainful of the public interest, secure with the key to the monopoly-trap in which they held advertisers.

On the 18th day of May, 1971, in Salt Lake City, 35 persons walked into the Salt Lake Tribune with a collection of complaints and news-abuse items. They demanded separation of what they called "The Deseret-Tribune". They refused a compromise "private" meeting, and police were called. Thirteen of the protestors adamantly refused to leave the premises without concessions; they were led away to jail.

The most concrete response of the Salt Lake Tribune was installation of electric doors, a 24-hour guard watch, and requirement of ID passes by employees.

This may have been the first "sit-in" against the power of oligopoly; it is not likely that it will be the last.

- Ethel C. Hale/W. Paul Wharton

also accused in connection with destruction of records involved in the case. Sen. Wallace Bennett was "urged to find out why" the indictment should not be signed. The Sheriff assailed the press for reporting the requested indictment; one reporter was threatened by another person involved. KSLX allowed defense of Larson but no other discussion of the case.

JUSTICE TAKES CARE OF... City Judge Melvin H. Morris dismissed sentencing of a 19-year-old charged with burglary and grand larceny (pleaded guilty to unlawful entry) because the young man failed to appear for sentencing as he had gone on an LDS mission. November, 1969. STREET PAPER (NAUVOO EXPOSITOR) / 13

(AD HOMINEM: appealing to one's prejudices, rather than reason; attacking the opponent, rather than the idea.)

Joseph Smith's wife cannot have believed in "The Word of Wisdom". She ran his tavern.

Latest on the Best Seller List: "The Stolen Manuscript" by Sidney Rigdon.

Much of Mormon Church power rests on the arche-illogical foundations which are the supposed supports of its history.

The Mormon Church produces a wide variety of consumer products, such as: Flour, dairy products, vegetables, fruits and nuts (lots of those around), tuna, beef, pork, rabbits (so that's where they learn how), clothing, blankets, shoe polish (you can't tell.. it from shinola), shoe leather (for missionaries), furniture, coal, fertilizer (they put on quite a bit of that), books, magazines, and last, but not least, MONEY.

One campaign of the Mormon Church project to wipe out radicals and reds is called "THE INDIAN DISPLACEMENT PROGRAM".

When a Gentile moved here from the East, he was asked by one neighbor, "Are you LDS?" and by a second, "Do you drink?" he answered "No" to both questions and nobody has spoken to him since.

Medical authorities agree that both LSD and LDS can cause hallucinations.

The State of Utah contains 2 million sheep; half of them are 4-footed.

A progressive political candidate in Utah is one who lists among his qualifications, "active in Church work" without listing his office or the church.

The Communists have always moved into the social vacuums of society, which may explain why they are so ingrained in the minds of Utah's populace.

A friend was selling some horses and ran an ad in the paper. Each respondent enquired first "are you the party selling the horses?" and second "are you LDS?". After the fourth call she replied "yes", and "no, but the horses are".



Nauvoo Suppository:
If you don't like this paper you know what you can do with it.

The Deseret News is the official organ of the the Church, but it doesn't sound as good as the unofficial one in the Tabernacle.

Much of the Mormon religion is fundamentalist. In this case that is also an anatomical term.

I had to go out of state recently and was surprised not to get charged for a glass of water.

A Gentile asked someone at Temple Square, "what is the difference between sacred and secret?" The answer was "well the Temple is sacred and the Church's finances are secret. On the second thought..."

IF YOU DON'T WANT TO JOIN THEM, FIGHT THEM.

1. Give their kids candy cigarettes and minni bottles to play with.

2. Tell people who object to your smoking that it's the only way to keep the missionaries off.

3. If someone calls you brother or sister, make it plain that you are not related. (Sample line: The only sister I've got is head of Women's Lib in Salt Lake.)

4. Stand at all PTA meetings and suggest that coffee be served. If anyone objects to caffeine, point out that soy sauce and chocolate contain more.

5. Ask political candidates why they consider it necessary to list Church affiliations on campaign literature.

6. When people ask if you're LDS, you have a beautiful opening. Don't waste it. Say "No, I'm perfectly sane", or "I pay enough extra taxes for an honorary membership", or... use your imagination.

7. If the subject of drugs or herbs comes up, point out that Brigham Tea is a hallucinogen.

Who says 'Utah is not cosmopolitan'? In the major cities of the country and throughout the State of Utah, the Ward is the fundamental political unit.



HOW WISE IS THE WORD OF WISDOM?

Dr. Ching-Piao Chien, psychiatrist at Boston State Hospital, as a result of controlled experiments on the psychological problems of aging, believes that beer or wine served in a congenial atmosphere, enhances the effects of social therapy for elderly patients who exhibit psychotic and chronic brain-syndrome symptoms.

Chien found that three control groups who were served fruit punch in a pleasant pub atmosphere did not show improvement in social behavior, but actually deteriorated in this respect, as compared with one group of patients who were served beer in the same pub situation.

A report on the experiments which appeared in "Psychology Today" for May, 1971, states that "While Chien feels that the cozy atmosphere is important, it obviously is not the only factor... It is the beer, apparently, that enhances the congeniality..."

This interesting experiment brings to mind the LDS Word of Wisdom doctrine. In 1833, Joseph Smith received a revelation regarding laws of health which came to be known as the Word of Wisdom. The revelation reserves wine for use in sacraments: "And, behold, this should be wine, yea, pure wine of the grape of the vine, of your own make..." Since then, Church authorities have interpreted the prophet's revelation in such a way as to put a total ban on all alcoholic beverages along with "hot drinks" and tobacco.

Present day interpretation of the Word of Wisdom appears to be challenged by D. Chien's findings concerning the therapeutic use of beer in social therapy for the aging.

The Utah Liquor Law in Review:

Many
Minnies
Drunk:
Drunk!

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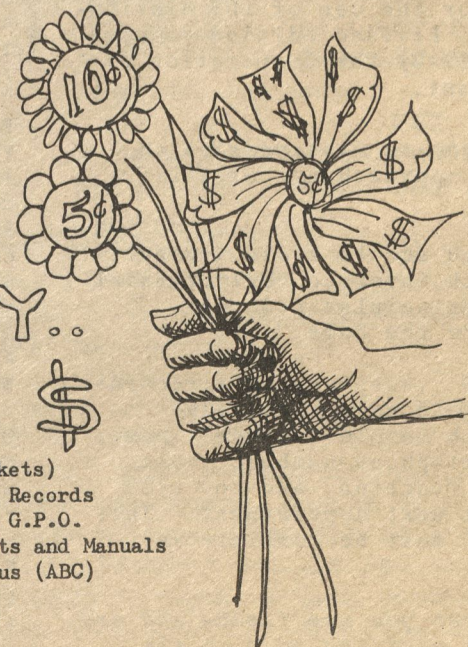
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Time
Look
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Fortune
Business Week
Daily Journal of Commerce (Seattle)
U of U Alumni News
Improvement Era
Relief Society Magazine
The Oregonian
Las Vegas Review-Journal
The Idaho Statesman
The Utah Law Review
The Nation
The New Yorker
Moody's Industrials
Poor's Register

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