

in religion on the college level, in college terms, dealing with the profound questions which every thinking individual has a right to ask. At the Institute students discuss these questions freely and frankly with the Institute Directors, either in classes or in private consultation ["Why Institutes," *Announcement of the LDS Institutes: 1935-1936, Department of Education, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints*].

The Church soon constructed a building adjacent to the University of Idaho that became the headquarters for LDS students at the university. The principle of separation of church and state guided the development of the project and the direction of institute activities. The institute developed a cultural and social activities program providing fellowship for LDS students in the area. This fellowship extended beyond LDS students to faculty and other students on campus.

Institutes in Logan, Utah, at Utah State Agricultural College and in Salt Lake City at the University of Utah soon followed the Moscow institute. Shortly thereafter, the Church established institutes at other universities and colleges in Utah, Arizona, and Washington.

Before there were enough students to establish full-time institute programs on southern California campuses, Deseret Clubs were organized. These became the prototype for small LDS student organizations. These clubs continued until 1971, when the Church formally established the LDSSA as the official LDS student group on university and college campuses.

The first international LDS institute program was established in 1969 in Australia and was soon duplicated in New Zealand and Great Britain. The Church has since established institutes in sixty additional countries. These have become a source of support and training for new Church leadership in those areas.

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INSTRUCTOR, THE

The *Instructor* was originally published as JUVENILE INSTRUCTOR, from 1866 to 1929. At first a children's magazine, it became the official publication of the SUNDAY SCHOOL of the Church in January 1901. As its pages gradually filled with articles on teaching methods and gospel subjects to be used by the several Church AUXILIARY ORGANIZATIONS, especially the Sunday School, its name was changed to *The Instructor* in November 1929, better to reflect its content.

The Presidents of the Church were identified as editors of the magazine from 1901 through 1970, but coeditors were often largely responsible for its contents.

The Instructor ceased publication in December 1970, when the Church consolidated its English language magazines into three: ENSIGN, for adults; NEW ERA, for youth; FRIEND, for children. Some of the instructional materials for teachers previously published in *The Instructor* are now published in the lesson manuals of the Church.

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INTELLECTUAL HISTORY

The Church encourages its members to be learned in gospel principles and in every edifying branch of knowledge that supports a life of Christian service. Latter-day Saints value intellectual activity because it can develop and enrich life and faith, beautify the earth and ameliorate mankind's temporal suffering, and further the growth of the kingdom of God on earth. LDS theology takes with utmost seriousness the divine injunction to learn to know, to love, and to serve God with all one's heart, might, mind, and strength (Deut. 6:5; 1 Chr. 28:9; Matt. 22:37; D&C 4:2; cf. John 17:3). In this sense, intellectual activity can be an act of worship.

One of the divinely ordained purposes of life is to gain spiritual and intellectual experience in mind and spirit (*see* REASON AND REVELATION). The Prophet Joseph SMITH taught that "by proving contraries, truth is made manifest" (HC 6:248). To