

recognized by the love they show one to another. Love includes kindness, tenderness, understanding, mercy, forgiveness, affection, and ultimately a willingness to sacrifice all that one has, if necessary. The absence of love is a sign of APOSTASY.

Love is particularly important in the family unit. It begins in the home between husband and wife. "Thou shalt love thy wife with all thy heart, and shalt cleave unto her and none else" (D&C 42:22). This encompasses both a spiritual and a physical fidelity. Then, when husbands and wives as parents govern their households by the principle of love, "the same spirit will be sooner or later diffused through every member of [the] family. . . . Love is the only correct governing principle" (Cannon, p. 383). As David O. MCKAY, a latter-day prophet, said, "I picture heaven to be a continuation of the ideal home" (*Gospel Ideals*, Salt Lake City, 1953, p. 490).

Love established in the home then extends out to the neighborhood, the state, the nation, and the world and has the power to bind people together and make them one. "Differences of language, of education, of race and of nationality all disappear. Under its influence, prejudices and animosities vanish" (Cannon, p. 299).

The love of the Saints also includes loving those who are considered adversaries. The Savior taught, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them who despitefully use you and persecute you; that ye may be the children of your Father who is in heaven; for he maketh his sun to rise on the evil and on the good" (3 Ne. 12:44–45; cf. Matt. 5:44–45).

Love of one's enemies does not extend to love of their wickedness but does extend to efforts to turn them from such actions. It includes respect for their significance and potential as children of God.

Jesus prophesied that in the LAST DAYS evil will have great power and the love of many shall wax cold (Matt. 24:12), but the scriptures also promise great blessings "held in reserve for them that love him" (D&C 138:52).

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VIVIAN PAULSEN

## LUCIFER

See: Devils

## LYMAN, AMY BROWN

Amy Brown Lyman (1872–1959) was the eighth general president of the RELIEF SOCIETY, an author, Utah state legislator, teacher, and social worker. She possessed an active mind, warm personality, good humor, indomitable spirit, and strong desire to serve.

Born in Pleasant Grove, Utah, on February 7, 1872, to pioneers John and Margaret Zimmerman Brown, Amy was a beautiful, popular, and intelligent child, with dark hair and eyes and a joyous zest for living. She attended public school in Pleasant Grove, then the Brigham Young Academy from 1888 to 1890. Her enthusiasm for learning blossomed under Dr. Karl Maeser, with whose family she boarded for several years. She taught at the academy for four years and then in Salt Lake City elementary schools two more years.

On September 9, 1896, she married Richard R. Lyman, a professor of civil engineering at the University of Utah; he later served as a member of



Amy Brown Lyman (1872–1959), eighth general president of the Relief Society, served from 1940 to 1945.

the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles for twenty-five years. The Lymans had two children, Wendell Brown and Margaret; they also raised their granddaughter, Amy Kathryn Lyman, after the death of her parents.

Amy continued to develop her talents while raising her family and accompanying her husband on travels for his doctoral studies. She took classes at the University of Utah, the University of Chicago, and Cornell University. While in Chicago, she became interested in social work and spent several days at Hull House, where she met Jane Addams and gained experiences that changed her life. During summers, she studied family welfare work at the University of Colorado, earned a special certificate in social service, and received in-service training at the city and county welfare departments in Denver.

In 1909 she began her long service to the Relief Society, in which she displayed great organizational and leadership skills. She served two years as a general board member, two years as assistant secretary, and fifteen years as general secretary-treasurer. As secretary-treasurer, she brought to the Relief Society office up-to-date practices, introducing the use of secretaries, office machines, and new filing systems; prepared the first uniform record books for ward Relief Societies; and collected all the minutes and historical documents of the Relief Society since its inception in Nauvoo in 1842. For eleven years she served as first counselor in the general presidency, and she also presided over the women's organizations in the European Mission while her husband served as mission president.

Amy Brown Lyman was authorized by President Joseph F. SMITH to organize and promote family welfare work. She established and directed the Relief Society general board's Social Service Department, with its employment bureau and child-placement agency; taught thousands of volunteer Relief Society workers fundamental principles of family welfare; developed extensive health and nurse training programs; and served in public and private welfare agencies through both world wars and the Great Depression of the 1930s.

During this time, she also rendered important service in many civic organizations and in the Utah

state legislature (1923–1924), where she sponsored legislation to provide for maternity and infant care. She held offices in the National Council of Women and in 1929 helped establish the Utah State Training School, where she served as a trustee for eleven years.

In January 1940, the centennial year for the Relief Society, Amy Brown Lyman became general president of the Relief Society. In this position she reemphasized the Relief Society's unique position among women's groups in providing opportunities for education and service outside the home. Under her presidency, the Relief Society actively supported the new Church welfare program, especially sponsoring sewing projects to supply Church welfare storehouses and to meet Red Cross needs in World War II.

Amy Brown Lyman experienced much personal tragedy in her life. Besides the early deaths of her son and daughter-in-law, she endured a great ordeal when her husband was released from the Quorum of the Twelve Apostles and subsequently excommunicated from the Church in November 1943. She continued to serve as general president of the Relief Society until she asked to be released in September 1944; the following spring her request was granted. She continued to stand by her husband, who was rebaptized in the Church in 1954.

Her testimony sustained and strengthened her throughout her life. She wrote, "My testimony has been my anchor and my stay, my satisfaction in times of joy and gladness, my comfort in times of discouragement" (Lyman, pp. 160–61). Her vision, wisdom, spirituality, and concern for others made Amy Brown Lyman a fitting president to usher in the Relief Society's second century.

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