is the fulfillment of a divine admonition: “If ye are not one ye are not mine” (D&C 38:27).

Historically, miraculous healings have followed spiritual administrations to the sick for every kind of affliction, in every generation, and in every part of the Church. The promise is that the blind may receive sight, the deaf hear, the paralytic regain the use of limbs. Illustrative scriptural references are: “He that hath faith in me to be healed, and is not appointed unto death, shall be healed” (D&C 42:48). And those who “have not faith to be healed, but believe, shall be nourished with all tenderness” (verse 43).

Three scriptural cautions apply to the principle of blessing the sick. First, worthiness is to be cultivated by all. At any time, men or women may face the crisis of disease or injury and be asked to exercise faith in behalf of themselves or loved ones. Second, blessings are not to be given as SIGNS for the skeptical, to satisfy curiosity, or to “consume it upon their lusts” (D&C 46:9). Faith in Christ is the prerequisite, not the consequence, of blessing the sick. Third, the resulting relief, healing, and fulfillment are not to be boasted about or heralded, but rather to “be spoken with care, and by constraint of the Spirit” (D&C 63:64; 84:73; 105:24). This is consistent with the plea of the Master in the New Testament after many of his miraculous healings: “See thou tell no man!” (Matt. 8:4; cf. D&C 50:33).

Nephi K. Kezerian

SIGMA GAMMA CHI

See: LDS Student Association

SIGNS

[Signs mark, indicate, represent, symbolize, give direction, or point to other things beyond themselves, and are sometimes miraculous or extraordinary in nature. The scriptures speak of God’s “signs and wonders” by which his work, power, and wisdom are made known or recognized by people in the earth (Ex. 7:3–5). True signs provide objective evidence that an event can reasonably be expected, such as the new star in the east being a sign of Christ’s birth (Matt. 2:1, 2) or certain dark clouds heralding a storm (Matt. 16:1–4). False or counterfeit signs are deceptive and give a false hope of security if accepted (Ex. 7:11–12; 8:7; D&C 63:7–9).

Articles pertaining directly to this subject are Sign Seeking, Signs as Divine Witnesses; Signs of the Times, Signs of the True Church. Related articles are Jesus Christ: Birth of Jesus Christ, Miracles, and Second Coming of Jesus Christ.]

SIGNS AS DIVINE WITNESS

Signs have been given by the Lord to manifest his power “both in heaven and in earth” (Jacob 7:14); to witness that Jesus Christ shall come (Jacob 7:14; D&C 39:23; 68:10); to strengthen the faith of believers (D&C 35:8; 58:64; 84:65); and to ratify the condemnation of unbelievers (D&C 63:11).

In revealing his power in the heavens and on earth, God has used numerous signs and wonders. He “hath given a law unto all things, by which they move in their times and their seasons; and their courses are fixed, even the courses of the heavens and the earth, which comprehend the earth and all the planets, . . . and any man who hath seen any or the least of these hath seen God moving in his majesty and power” (D&C 58:42–47). Miracles performed by the power of God are signs of his might and majesty (cf. Ex. 7:3). He parted the Red Sea for the children of Israel after bringing the ten plagues upon the Egyptians (Ex. 7–12; 14:1–31). He confirmed Gideon’s divine call by several signs (Judg. 6:17–23, 36–40).

During his mortal ministry the Lord filled empty nets with fish after the disciples had fished all night but caught nothing (Luke 5:6). He healed the sick, raised the dead, caused the lame to walk and the blind to see, and calmed the storm (see Miracles). The foregoing, and with hundreds of other instances, attest to the power and might of God, both in heaven and on earth.

Signs strengthen the faith of believers and therefore are beheld by those who already believe in Christ as confirmations of their belief. Jesus Christ revealed to the Prophet Joseph Smith, “I will show miracles, signs, and wonders, unto all those who believe on my name” (D&C 35:8) and “he that believeth shall be blest with signs following, even as it is written” (D&C 68:10). Signs that follow faithful believers are many. They “shall heal the sick, . . . cast out devils, and shall be delivered from those who would administer . . . deadly poison,” and if occasion warrants, they could even “raise the dead” (D&C 124:98–100; cf. Mark 16:17–18). In addition, faithful Saints have a com-