

Brief Notices

Eldin Ricks's Thorough Concordance of the LDS Standard Works, by Eldin Ricks, with Charles D. Bush, Junola S. Bush, and L. Kristine N. Ricks (FARMS, 1995)

Eldin Ricks's Thorough Concordance of the LDS Standard Works is a far cry from the thin, pocket-size *Combination Reference* that missionaries carried in the 1960s. This hefty, nine-hundred-page volume "is a concordance of the LDS scriptures comparable to the James Strong Exhaustive Concordance of the Bible—a printed concordance of all occurrences of all words in the scriptural text . . . with a meaningful context phrase" (iii).

For students of the Book of Mormon, Doctrine and Covenants, and Pearl of Great Price who have no access to a computer concordance or who find computers inconvenient, inaccessible, or confusing, this hard copy is an amazing resource. It is a concordance that "can go anywhere. . . . It can be taken into the classroom by both teacher and student" (back cover).

Years in the making, the concordance represents an effort begun by Ricks in 1971, when he began inputting the standard works into computer form, using the old key-punched computer cards. Work on

the project went slowly even after Chuck and Junola Bush volunteered to help. In 1992, Ricks asked his daughter-in-law Kristine Ricks to help the Bushes finish the project. Eldin Ricks died a few days later, after reiterating his wish for the completion of the concordance. The publication of this book is the fulfillment of that wish. This book is more than a tool; it is a monument of the study of the holy scriptures.

—Nancy R. Lund

Work, Family, and Religion in Contemporary Society, edited by Nancy Tatom Ammerman and Wade Clark Roof (Routledge, 1995)

This book is a collection of essays mingled with a few demographic and survey data. The contributing scholars from a variety of disciplines share a conviction that the American family is undergoing significant change. The rise of individualism and the large numbers of women entering the labor force during the 1960s and 1970s drastically altered family values. As a consequence, the Ozzie and Harriet family of the 1950s has been replaced by an array of differing marital arrangements. This change does not imply the family is less

important in the eyes of the average citizen. Americans continue to value what families can provide—love, emotional support, and nurturance—and look for these things in the new family forms.

The essays in this volume explore the evolving connectedness between three significant social institutions—the workplace, the church, and the family. They discuss how and to what degree corporate American and organized religion can no longer ignore the family if they are to survive. The workplace and the church must nurture the modern family in order to prosper themselves.

None of the essays focus on Latter-day Saints, and the Catholic and Protestant experiences discussed have only limited relevance to the LDS Church and its members. Nevertheless, if the reader is interested in understanding the emerging, and hopefully more friendly, linkage between these three social institutions, and the ways they affect and are affected by individual family members, workers, and church members, the volume has much to offer.

—Bruce Chadwick

When Truth Was Treason: German Youth against Hitler, compiled, translated, and edited by Blair R. Holmes and Alan F. Keele (University of Illinois Press, 1995)

What we have learned to the present in articles, books, plays, and lectures of what is now being called the Helmuth Hübener Group

might be called the popular Hübener. *When Truth Was Treason* is the scholar's Hübener. The story of the young LDS Helmuth Hübener's resistance to Hitler is told by the last living member of the group, Karl-Heinz Schnibbe. It is a gripping story that takes 141 pages in the telling. The remainder of the 425 pages in the book are photos, documents, notes, and index—all of which provide a fascinating supplement to the story itself.

The foreword by Klaus J. Hansen gives us an insightful look at Germany during the war from one who was there to experience it, and the introduction by Holmes and Keele is a timely contradiction to the current notion receiving so much publicity that the "German nation, as a whole, 'voluntarily associated themselves with or submitted out of cowardice to the tyrannical rule of criminals'" (xxi). The seventy-four documents lead us from the "Decree about Extraordinary Radio Measures" (document 1) adopted by the Nazis in 1939, through the "Nazi party report about the discovery of a Hübener leaflet" (document 5), to the "Nazi party report about the character of Johann Schnibbe" (document 17), through nineteen of Hübener's leaflets and flyers, to a letter from Helmuth. His letter to "Dear Sister Sommerfeld and Family" contains the poignant opening lines: "When you receive this letter I will be dead. But before my execution I have been granted one wish, to write three letters to my loved ones" (240). The documents even contain the "detailed official report