The first Mormon Miracle Pageant was blessed with a unique blend of talents. For many years, President Dallin H. Oaks said in an interview with The Salt Lake Tribune in 2007, it had brought together artists and performers from around the country to create a production that was a testament to the pageant’s commitment to enriching the lives of visitors.

**The Pageant’s Mission**

The pageant’s mission, according to Oaks, was to provide an inspiring experience that would uplift visitors and leave a lasting impression. The pageant was designed to help community members come together to celebrate the Church’s history and弘扬其教义。

**The Pageant’s Significance**

The pageant’s significance extended beyond its immediate community, attracting visitors from around the world. It was a significant event in the state’s cultural calendar and a source of pride for local residents. The pageant’s success was due in part to the dedication of its volunteers, who worked tirelessly to make the event a success.

**The Pageant’s Challenges**

Despite its popularity, the pageant faced several challenges, including budget constraints and competition from other events. Despite these challenges, the pageant continued to thrive, attracting thousands of visitors each year.

**The Pageant’s Future**

The pageant’s future remains uncertain, with concerns over budget and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic. However, the pageant’s legacy lives on, and its impact on the community continues to be felt. The pageant’s success serves as a reminder of the power of the arts to bring people together and inspire change.
Bill would gauge public opinion on daylight saving time

BY HARRIET NOBROCK

Rep. Marsha Judkins, R-Provo, is sponsoring a bill for the current session that would assess whether Utah residents would want to continue observing daylight saving time.

If HB119 passes, a two-part, non-binding question will be added to the November 2020 ballot. The first part of the question would gauge the public’s preferences. Voters would have four choices: remain on standard time year-round, switch to daylight saving time year-round, switch to daylight saving time for half a year, or allow the other option or prefer continuing daylight saving time.

The second question would determine if, in the event the state does not choose their preference, Utah residents would want the state to accept the other option or prefer continuing daylight saving time.

Some people have a preference,” Judkins said. “Like me, I would like to stay on standard time year-round. Others may not care about the issue, but they do not want to change.

Regardless of the vote’s results, the majority response would not become law— at least not immediately. The question would simply help policy makers who the public stands on daylight saving time.

Judkins said the question is not her end goal, but a starting point for a longer-term plan to change Utah’s timetable.

“Will we take all the data that we could gather and of course, this non-binding question would be a large part of that, and then the Legislature would make their best decision based on that data,” Judkins said.

On both sides of the daylight saving time debate, citizens have concerns.

Judkins said many people who care about the issue have contacted her, including people in tourism, nurses who work long shifts and families with adolescents.

To some, changing the clocks is an inconvenience, to others, it is a problem that makes a real difference in their lives.

“I get some emails. ‘Why are you dealing with such a trivial issue?’” Judkins said. “But it’s really a good question.

According to Judkins, some Utah farmers and ranchers work days just to support their farming or ranching. For them, later sunsets are more convenient because coming home when it still is light makes for easier livestock.

Judkins said it is also more dangerous for school children to be walking, waiting for the bus or school to drive or school to pick them up in the mornings.

“Here’s a lot of a things that go with this,” Judkins said. “That’s why I’m doing it.”

Abby Anderson, a junior studying nursing, grew up in Mesa where standard time — meaning earlier sunrises and sunsets — is observed year-round.

When she moved to Utah for her freshman year at BYU, she and her friends were eager to experience the hour repeating itself for the first time. However, she described daylight saving time as “unteachable.

“I mean it was a cool notion, getting an extra hour of sleep and all,” Anderson said. “But honestly, the difference doesn’t seem to impact my daily schedule or anything. I honestly don’t even notice it.”

Anderson said she was not sure if she had a preference, but admitted she found confusing the clocks to be confusing which made sense to be the same different time than my family.

I have called and voted them up too many times to count,” Anderson said. “I guess because I haven’t noticed any benefits with daylight saving in my life, it has become of more inconvenience than anything.”

Anderson said she would vote to remain on a year-round schedule if Utah votes in favor of daylight saving time.

“Don’t mind daylight saving and getting up at 6 a.m. I think about it so much. It’s generally a positive about,” she said. “But because I haven’t reaped any benefits from it, I don’t see any more benefit for me to do that.”

Carly Cottrell grew up with daylight saving time, but recently moved from Utah to Arizona for work.

She said it is confusing for her family and friends. Who, she said, cannot remember which time zone she is in. “I am so used to Utah,” she said, “and the other half of my family in Arizona.”

Cottrell said, “But she said she found the early-darkness during Utah winters “stress-producing” and doesn’t think daylight saving time is necessary anymore.

Last year, California and a few other states passed laws that would let stay on daylight saving time year-round and are waiting on a waiver from the federal Department of Transportation to implement them, according to Judge John Cottrell. If the federal government doesn’t give the chance other states will also move to daylight saving time.

“We have also contacted the Department of Transportation several times that would like to stop changing the clocks. It is possible to stay on daylight saving time all year for a group of states that are willing to do so,” Cottrell said.

HB119 will be considered dur- ing the 2020 legislative session, which began on Jan. 28 and will conclude March 14. 
Anechoic chamber provides student research opportunities

By HOLLY FERGUSON

Anechoic chambers are a classic piece of research equipment in many fields of science, but BYU researchers have found a new and creative use for one of their chambers: to protect students from accidental noise exposure during their studies.

The BYU Acoustics Research Group (ARG), under the direction of Physics professor Brian Anderson, has been using an anechoic chamber to create a soundproof environment that allows students to focus on their research without the distraction of outside noise. This is particularly important for students who are working on projects that require a quiet environment, such as those studying human hearing or speech.

"We have to go into the chamber because of the rarity of the experience," said Tim Leishman, a professor who researches acoustics and vibrations research facilities at BYU. "The researchers need to be done to use it pre-existing relationships with organizations or fresh or worn out by competitive video games.

"The anechoic chamber is a good example of the need for highly specialized research equipment," said Leishman. "It allows us to control the environment in ways that would be impossible in the real world."

Anderson said that the chamber is used for a variety of research projects, including studying the effects of noise on human hearing and speech. He also uses it to test new materials for sound insulation, such as new window frames or acoustic panels.

Anderson said that the chamber is not just used by researchers, but also by students for their research projects. "It's a great tool for students to use in their coursework," he said. "It helps them to focus on their work and to get the most out of their research experience."

The chamber is located in the basement of the Eyring Science Center, and is accessible to students and faculty of the ARG. It is also available for use by outside researchers who are interested in studying the effects of noise on human hearing and speech.

"The chamber is a great resource for students and researchers," said Anderson. "It's a unique tool that allows us to study the effects of noise on human hearing and speech, and it's a valuable asset to the BYU community."
Vandalism, theft threaten Utah historical sites

By Sam Bigelow

Archaeologist and Archaeology Southwest CEO William Doelle once visited Grand Gulch, an isolated Anasazi historical site. As he examined petroglyphs along the rock walls, he noticed a small, red-dotting of a person—a bullet mark right over the etchings.

“It’s like, ‘Well, good luck, but the soil of destruction is not going to disappear very quickly to seeing what you’re back in those places when the preservation is often extremely good,’” Doelle said. “What motivates someone who sees an ancient painting like this and sees a need to test their marksmanship? I can’t explain it.”

Similarly, BYU assistant archaeology professor Michael Searcy said he’s excavated archaeological sites in northern Mexico that were pristine aside from looter’s pits. According to Searcy, most looters often approach archaeology in a disparaged manner, lead the cultural lens into sites’ context and history.

“They parts that were looted were those that we found looter’s pits on top of today’s pits,” Searcy said. “It’s amazing how much, once you start looking in structures or burials, there’s really no way to interpret the information and data because it’s so destroyed and damaged.”

Doelle, who said these are the result of carelessness. At worst, they’re the product of deliberate vandalism and theft. Theft is a double-edged sword—remote sites may not need monument status because of the difficulty of hiking into them, but any damage is less likely to be noticed. On the other hand, they lower the value of many sites, which are already worth considerable amounts of money.

“There’s some concern that these kinds of actions could also increase and move traffic and mural view,” Doelle said. “We need to educate the public that there’s a difference between accidental and intentional looting.”

Searcy noted the reduction of the original Rears National Monument in Utah has led to some uncertainty about what archaeological sites will receive the same protection. But archaeologists in the National Monument located in Utah, including the Navajo, Ute, Paiute, and Hopi Nations, have proposed increasing protection for sacred sites.

According to the study, focused and directed collections, like Canyons of the Ancients National Monument, and the Grand Staircase-Escalante National Monument, are products of deliberate vandalism and theft.

“Most of the people who are doing this don’t understand what they’re doing. They may not know they’re shooting at rock or running over a site,” he said. “We need to take a public about those resources and how to help people to understand what they’re about.”

According to BYU Anthropology Department Chair James Allison, looting and vandalism don’t only interfere with archaeological activity, they also disrupt Native American cultures, individual experiences, and other issues.

“Thieves often sell artifacts to Native American society with a good conscience,” Allison said, “and those problems are not made any better by the diseases to their ancestral connections. It’s very offensive.”

Allison and Searcy said the most common reason either modern or ancient, is the quest for financial gain. Dense archaeological sites in Utah contain artifacts that can be sold legally.

“I sold them a lot of things and they’re still exist and artifacts and goods even still exist and artifacts and goods for their ancestral connections, and they're actually have a senselessness to them,” Allison said. “There's some concern that the theft of these sites for their ancestral connections and they're actually have a senselessness to them.”

At best, cases like Doelle and Rensink said there’s a market for antiquities and artifacts in many stolen pieces being sold in the black market.

Regardless of a site’s remote nature, Doelle said, “When you engage in pot- laching to damage and theft to an archaeological site, Searcy added. “We need to educate the public that there’s a difference between accidental and intentional looting.”

“Regardless of a site’s remote- ness, Doelle said, “When you engage in pot-laching to damage and theft to an archaeological site, Searcy added. “We need to educate the public that there’s a difference between accidental and intentional looting.”

A lot of times people come and say ‘I see these lands and I found in my grandpa’s base- ment. Where is it originally from?’” Searcy said. “And the most common site, you’re losing probably 10 percent of the information. That’s how important.”

Shawn Lambert, the public archaeologist for the Utah State Historical Society, said he can relate to the experiences can go a long way in teaching about the state’s history, which includes information about the state’s cultural sites and monuments.

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Searcy also noted that some sites left out of the classifications Coalition, the Islamic State was involved in the dark web to exchange stolen artifacts for bitcoin to fund their operations. According to Allison, the most common reason either modern or ancient, is the quest for financial gain.

“Going out and having that cultural lens into sites’ context and history is the best way,” Searcy said. “If you own the land and you can sell them legally.”

Searcy said many looters will sell illegally acquired artifacts and goods for their ancestral connections, and they actually have a senselessness to them.”

Allison and Searcy said the most common reason either modern or ancient, is the quest for financial gain. Dense archaeological sites in Utah contain artifacts that can be sold legally.

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The Sundance Film Festival provides BYU students with an opportunity to immerse themselves in independent film making culture and volunteer with industry leaders.

From Jan. 24 to Feb. 3, attendees participated in film-maker and panel discussions and attended live music events and screenings of documents, short films, series and episodic content. Volunteers helped run the 11-day event.

BYU junior Brad Bills said he loves volunteering because of the festival’s atmosphere.

“It’s great to be around people who live film just like me. 

After attending an application and underwriting training, volunteers receive their shift schedule and team assignment. They may help hand out bags, direct people to their seats, answer questions or clean the theaters after film screenings. Bills said he has served as a guard for the green room, which is where filmmakers and actors spend time away from the general public.

BYU student Mindy Randles said the festival gives volunteers a place to gain a better understanding of the industry.

“Sundance is really important in the film industry, and it’s great that BYU has a place there,” Randles said. “It’s a great way to provide important opportunities to the work.”

Student volunteers have the opportunity to clear up ideas attendees may have about the BYU community.

#BYU hacks

The ‘how to at BYU’

**SUNDA NCE F ILM FESTIVAL**

**BYU student Brad Bills works at the Sundance Film Festival in Park City.**

**NEWS SUMMARIES**

**Sarah Tyson**

**As the festival begins, students and filmmakers talk about the festival’s atmosphere.**

**By Kylee LaPeyrouse**

“As the festival begins, students and filmmakers talk about the festival’s atmosphere.”

*Scan the books with the Universe Plus app to view the hack!*
Daylight saving time was first implemented in the United States in 1918, but it wasn't until the early 2010s that the United States would finally enact some sensible gun safety policies.

Though I understand the mindset of wanting to add an extra hour of sunlight at night, this practice conflicts with our body's natural circadian rhythm. As a result, it disrupts our internal clock and can lead to several consequences.

I have never been a fan of setting our clocks ahead or behind because the negative effects seem to outweigh the good. Ending daylight saving time would be the right move for the health of billions.
By NATALIE ORR

BYU gymnasts team members paused to reminisce on their childhoods surrounded by over 3,000 elementary school children at the annual Kids Meet on Jan. 25.

Many shared stories about their beginnings in the sport and how they earned their spots on BYU's No. 16 team.

BYU's first All-American in 14 years, junior Shannon Evans initially joined gymnastics to follow her sister's footsteps.

Unlike Evans and Miner, sophomore Abby Boden started in soccer and ballet first. Ultimately, she switched to gymnastics.

"I feel pretty good about being successful on floor," she said. "When I was a little girl, I would watch those videos of me falling onto my butt and then think to myself, 'Wow, I've come a long way.'"

"I would jump right back up and throw my hands in the air with the biggest smile on my face like I just had gotten a 10 and run over to my dad and be like, 'Dad, you see that?'"

Reminiscing on those family home videos reminded Evans not to take herself too seriously.

"Whatever I have a hard day, I’ll watch those videos of me falling onto my butt and then think to myself, 'Wow, I’ve come a long way,'" Evans said. "I mean, I could be falling on my face jumping onto the bar, but now I just fall on my face thing really cool, you know?"

Evans' mindset has helped her progress toward a career-high score of 9.950 on the uneven bars, in BYU's first All-American.

"I had been asked to train elite by my coaches, but I was like, ‘I hate it my whole life until two years ago.'" Miner said. "I wanted to compete in college gymnastics and get a scholarship."

"I wanted to be a gymnast," Evans noted. "It's always been really fun for me. It's been a career-high score of 9.950 on the uneven bars. But once you start to love an event, you can't help but get better at it."

"I want to make sure that I never get too close to the edge of my performance," Boden said. "I want to be able to make sure that I always have a little bit of a buffer."

"I hate to see teams blast into it, but I know that I didn't want to do that with the sport," Miner said. "I wanted to compete in college gymnastics and get a scholarship."
Passive-aggressive notes from your roommate?

Pick Up Housing Guide to learn more about Conflict Resolution.

New 2019 edition available on racks throughout campus.
The Fridays of fall, and she even
nior from Colorado Springs study-
cord-setting water balloon fights,
pects an issue with the patient's
from, "Nabi said. "It's like a head -
treats individuals who have or
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Jared Facer, a senior major -
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This study evaluates the person
of medication, but nothing will
work." 
Sara Anstead whittles harry potter-inspired wands to sell on etsy.
"Holy cow!," in a
work.
Stevens agrees and said this
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sleep
"I work a lot," he said. "I do a
Michael believes her active
"I want to stop the dream, but
there is still plenty to do. Clubs
Students with Provo in their
the body and where they're hold -
While Biofeedback Services
"I usually go and check the events calendar
and it isn't cold," Leyland said.
"funny story is not a solid
before being born."
Sudoku
Answers
Sudoku:
Use the numbers 1 through 9, each one used exactly once. Numbers are given as clues to fill the 9x9 grid. Solutions are available at universe.byu.edu/sudoku.
Restaurants incorporate gluten-free eating into practices, menus

BY JESSICA SMITH

Several Provo restaurants welcome gluten-free diners by incorporating vegetable-based foods to their menus with hopes that these measures will provide customers with a safer dining experience.

Los Hermanos Manager Mary Witham said she was the primary inspiration for major menu adjustments when she was diagnosed with celiac disease six years ago. As the daughter of Los Hermanos owners Craig and Lisa Witham, Mary Witham knows firsthand the pain and eventual diagnosis prompted her parents to create an appealing atmosphere for customers with dietary restrictions.

“Before I was diagnosed, I was deathly sick,” Mary Witham said. “I was throwing up every day.”

After being diagnosed six months later, Mary Witham said she struggled to find restaurants that offered a variety of options for her dietary needs. Most restaurants only had a salad or made-to-order meal to offer, even though many menu items report gluten-free trends have legislators.

Even today, many restaurants and their staffs remain grossly unprepared, Mary Witham said, and when a customer sits down to eat gluten-free, they are often met with inconsiderate options and ignorant service.

“Part of the treating process when a server has no idea what you’re eating is when you make sure you can’t eat anything,” Mary Witham said. “It’s the worst feeling not to be able to eat somewhere.”

Olsen said Witham shifted everything at Los Hermanos Manager Mary Witham holds the gluten-free Nachos Supreme plate at her family’s restaurant, Los Hermanos. The restaurant is one of many to incorporate gluten-free options.

“We did a lot of research on exactly what we had to do to make sure we didn’t poison anyone,” Lisa said.

Because many restaurants risk contamination by forgetting to use separate grills for products that contain gluten, the Whamas bought two new grills specifically used for warming corn tortillas. They also purchased a separate fryer for chips and designed their menu so nearly every item can be replicated gluten-free. Los Hermanos also trains their servers to know the in-and-outs of gluten-free options.

Witham said customers are surprised to find they can eat anything from Chimichangas to burritos and fajitas — and all with similar tastes to their gluten counterparts.

Other restaurants in the area have made similar changes in recent years. Guru’s Café, an eclectic restaurant on Center Street, offers a variety of dishes and dietary options. Guru’s labels its menu items with symbols representing gluten-free, vegan and nut-free to aid individuals with particular preferences and allergies.

While Manager Yasir Ramiz said most restaurants in Provo have done a good job of responding to dietary restrictions, he feels Guru’s has a special mission to provide healthy options to customers with dietary restrictions.

“We are trying to keep our customers healthy, and if a gluten-free diet is part of that mission for them, we want to provide those options,” he said.

Other restaurants in the area have also incorporated gluten-free options. Mary Witham holds the gluten-free Nachos Supreme plate at her family’s restaurant, Los Hermanos. The restaurant is one of many to incorporate gluten-free options.

Mary Witham incorporates gluten-free options into her family’s business Los Hermanos.

“The Middle“
Zedd, Maren Morris & Grey

Gold has collaborated with countless artists, producing hit after hit. Out of all his other chart-toppers, ‘The Middle’ has surfaced the most.

“In My Blood”
Shawn Mendes

Shawn Mendes brought more rock music to the pop scene with his song ‘In My Blood,’ which has landed him one of his many Grammy nominations.

“Go ‘Em”
Drake

Drake released his album ‘Scorpion’ in June of 2018. His song ‘Go ‘Em’ features a catchy R&B beat with a minimalist, hip-hop splash.

“Ain’t Nobody”
Ella Mai

Ella Mai’s history was covered by the name, as R&B artist Aaliyah also had the same name. Mai’s cover of the song, however, was a much better version.

“Ain’t We Dreaming?”
Lady Gaga, Bradley Cooper

Lady Gaga and Bradley Cooper worked together on the music for the film adaptation of A Star Is Born. The song ‘Ain’t We Dreaming?’ was a duet that was nominated for a Grammy award.

“All The Stars”
 Kendrick Lamar

Kendrick Lamar’s collaboration with The Weeknd and SZA made ‘All The Stars’ a hit song.

“Boo’d Up”
Ella Mai

Ella Mai’s song ‘Boo’d Up’ was written about the experience of a young woman being cheated on by her partner.

“My Heart”
Brandi Carlile

Brandi Carlile’s song ‘My Heart’ is a heart-wrenching song that highlights the beauty of Hatfield’s heart-wrenching lyrics.

“Joke”
Kendrick Lamar

Kendrick Lamar’s song ‘The Joke’ is a heart-wrenching song that highlights the beauty of Hatfield’s heart-wrenching lyrics.

“Ain’t Nobody”
Lady Gaga, Bradley Cooper

Lady Gaga and Bradley Cooper worked together on the music for the film adaptation of A Star Is Born. The song ‘Ain’t We Dreaming?’ was a duet that was nominated for a Grammy award.

“Shallow”
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