

THE UNIVERSE

Serving the Brigham Young University Community

Toddlers and technology: Raising children in the generation of tech

By JENNA ALTON

Second in a series

For Bronte Burgess, a mother of two living in Arizona, breaking the screen time habit for young children is like giving birth: right when it seems like things are overwhelmingly difficult, she said, they start to get better.

"That's kind of how it is with a lot of hard things," Burgess said. "You'll reach a breaking point where you're like, 'I can't do this any longer.' But right after that is when things get better and resolve themselves."

Burgess knows firsthand both the difficulty and satisfaction that comes with helping children break their screen time habits. She was careful with screen time when her 5-year-old daughter was an only child, but that changed when she became pregnant with her son, who's now 3. Balancing pregnancy and a recent move made life difficult, and daily, frequent screen time became a habit.

"(My daughter) would get up in the morning, and she knew how to turn the TV on by herself, and she'd turn on her own show and just watch TV for a little bit while I was getting ready," Burgess said. "But I noticed on the days that we did that, she would be super crazy. She'd get angry a lot faster about different stuff."

After noticing how TV time negatively affected her daughter's behavior, Burgess decided to try going without it for just one week. The transition was rough at first — perhaps why Burgess compared it to childbirth — but her daughter's behavior started to improve almost immediately, and Burgess decided to cut down on screen time for good.

"At first, she would whine about it and constantly ask for me to turn the TV on ... and it was probably even more contentious and disconnected for that little bit when we were transitioning," Burgess said. "But now I feel like it's a lot better. ... She's playing with her little brother



Bronte Burgess

Bronte Burgess and her husband, David, hold their two children. Burgess has recently made an effort to cut back on her children's screen time.

a lot better. She's super helpful to me, which is awesome, and I just feel like we feel more connected."

Like Burgess witnessed firsthand, screen time doesn't just have consequences for a child's development — it can also impact both their behavior and relationships.

An April 2019 study published in the online, peer-reviewed outlet PLOS One concluded that increased screen time among preschoolers is associated with worse inattention problems, and a separate study conducted among Iranian

children and adolescents found prolonged leisure time spent using screens is associated with violent and aggressive behavior.

Kendall Lee, who teaches second grade at Blackridge Elementary in Herriman, said she can tell which of her students have screen time in moderation by their behavior.

"The social maturity and their ability to communicate and interact with others is totally different," Lee said. "Their attention spans are higher just interacting through lessons, and they don't need

to be constantly stimulated by a game or a video."

BYU family life professor Sarah Coyne, who has a Ph.D. in psychology, studies media's impact on children and families. She said watching pro-social behavior in media can lead to more empathy and pro-social behavior, and less aggression for adults, adolescents and children. Media can also strengthen relationships when parents co-play or co-view with their children, Coyne said.

See *TECH* on Page 2

Love, patriotism roar during Stadium of Fire performances

By AARON FITZNER

The Stadium of Fire had Keith Urban, Flippenout, cheerleaders, dancers and hang gliders — everything necessary to throw a massive celebration in honor of America.

All of this made for a one-of-a-kind celebration, but that is not what impressed me the most.

As a Canadian, I have always seen how much Americans love their country — it's not very difficult to figure out. The bigger, the better is typical in the U.S. This is often seen in the form of lifted trucks, juicy cheeseburgers and loud music. What impressed me the most does not have anything to do with the life that these inanimate objects bring to the U.S. What impressed me the most is the spirit brought by people celebrating their country.

Before Keith Urban rocked the stage at the Stadium of Fire, paragliders shared the sky with fireworks, and patriotic tunes could be heard inside the venue. Once Urban hit the stage, spotlights and electric guitars sounded alongside one of the most recognizable voices in all of country music.

Urban sang his popular hits "Blue Ain't Your Color," "Parallel Line" and "Somebody Like You." At one point during his performance, the country music star walked off the stage and into the crowd, performing in the center of screaming fans. He took off his guitar,



Addie Blacker

Country superstar Keith Urban took the stage at the Stadium of Fire at LaVell Edwards Stadium on July 4.

autographed it and gave it to a young lady in the crowd.

Urban repeatedly commented about how perfect the night was in Provo, including noting the fireworks outside the stadium that were being fired for hours straight — at no point did more than three minutes pass without the sight of fireworks lighting up the sky around LaVell Edwards Stadium.

After Urban left the stage, "Flippenout" took the field and came back with one of their popular performances.

Their show was space themed to honor the U.S. space program and the 50-year anniversary of placing man on the moon. D-Day was then given tribute with a tank on the football field and a video tribute to those who fought in World War II while fireworks filled the night sky.

This is what impressed me the most. Again, as a non-American, I understand that Americans are very patriotic. I always felt as if I was on the outside looking in because I don't have

any American heritage. It wasn't necessarily that I felt as if people weren't wanting me to feel included, I just never have.

During the 30-minute firework show that concluded Stadium of Fire, many Fourth of July songs played, each celebrating the U.S. One of these songs stuck out to me. The tune was by Lee Greenwood, and the lyrics to this song are as follows:

And I'm proud to be an American
Where at least I know I'm free,
And I won't forget the men who died
Who gave that right to me,
And I gladly stand next to you
And defend her still today,
'Cause there ain't no doubt I love this land

God bless the USA!
During this time, I felt overwhelming love for this country I currently live in. These lyrics didn't separate me from my heritage and they don't look down on any other country. Instead, they celebrate the U.S. and what its borders continue to give its inhabitants. I felt genuine love for America, appreciating the opportunities I have been given while living here.

Stadium of Fire did exactly what it came to do — bring pride, joy and love to the people of Provo. I will always love my home country — it would be impossible for that to disappear — but for perhaps the first time, or at least the first time that I can remember, I also felt my own sense of immense patriotism towards the United States.



Addie Blacker

BYU student Ashlyn Taylor tells how her professors use student ratings.

Administrators share tips for student ratings

By KARINA ANDREW

BYU students across campus evaluate their professors through an online student rating system at the end of each semester. Some students fill out the ratings for the extra credit, but some also recognize that providing feedback serves a greater purpose.

"I think that (submitting student ratings) is important for future students to get what's best for them," said BYU student Taylor Dall.

Though on average 60-80% of BYU students fill out semester ratings, some students may have only a vague idea of what happens to these ratings after they hit submit.

For example, often students seem to address top-level administrators in their ratings, said Dr. Laura Bridgewater, associate academic vice president for faculty development. In reality, ratings go directly to the professors, who review them before classes start again.

"I would say the vast majority of faculty members are very conscientious and proactive about being good teachers because they want to bless the lives of students," said Faculty Center Director Craig Hart. "When we hire faculty, we look for faculty who have that mindset."

Some students said they felt their professors cared a lot about their students' feedback.

"A lot of the teachers that I've had have talked about student ratings in the past and how they've made changes because of it," said student Ashlyn Taylor. Recent BYU graduate Michael Mann noted how rigorous his professors were at looking through their ratings.

Bridgewater and Hart said department chairs review their professors' student ratings annually. Larger reviews happen during the professors' third and sixth years of teaching.

Student ratings are only one part of the rigorous review process professors go through. Professors are also evaluated by their peers and encouraged to self-evaluate and document their progress.

"Faculty who take student comments seriously and work hard to overcome deficiencies but also continue to build on the strengths that the students identify are typically more successful when they are reviewed for continuing faculty status," Hart said.

As student ratings play a quintessential role in faculty improvement, Bridgewater and Hart offered some suggestions for students to make their ratings more helpful and effective.

First, know whom you're addressing.

"Recognize that you're talking to the professor and give the feedback that is going to most help the next people to take that class," Bridgewater said, noting that many students seem to think their ratings go to higher-up administrators.

Second, don't just criticize — give positive feedback, too. Hart encouraged students to mention specific things they liked about a class so their professor knows to continue those things in the future.

Third, keep feedback relevant. Commentary on a professor's appearance is not helpful or necessary.

UNIVERSE news briefs

FROM THE ASSOCIATED PRESS



Actor Cameron Boyce dies at age 20

Actor Cameron Boyce, best known for his role as the teenage son of Cruella de Vil in the Disney Channel franchise "Descendants," has died. He was 20 years old.

Boyce died July 6 at his home in Los Angeles. An official cause of death has not been announced, but his family released a statement July 7 saying Boyce "passed away in his sleep due to a seizure that was a result of an ongoing medical condition for which he was being treated."



Quakes alert Californians to be ready for the 'Big One'

Shaken residents are cleaning up from two of the biggest earthquakes to rattle California in decades as scientists warn that both should serve as a wake-up call to be ready when the long-dreaded "Big One" strikes.

California is spending more than \$16 million to install thousands of quake-detecting sensors statewide that officials say will give utilities and trains precious seconds to shut down before the shaking starts. The quakes buckled highways and ruptured gas lines.



U.S. women's soccer team wins world cup title

The U.S. women's soccer team is still the world's best after dominating the Netherlands in the Women's World Cup final and winning 2-0. Throughout the tournament, the U.S. brushed aside criticism, complaints of arrogance and calls for the team to tone down its goal celebrations. All the team did win. All seven World Cup games, in fact.

It was the fifth time the United States Women's National Team played a World Cup final (there have been only eight tournaments).



Iowa, Nevada to launch caucus voting by phone

Democrats in the early presidential contest states of Iowa and Nevada will be able to cast their votes over the telephone instead of showing up at their states' traditional neighborhood caucus meetings next February, according to plans unveiled by the state parties.

The tele-caucus systems are aimed at opening the local-level political gatherings to more people, especially evening shift-workers and people with disabilities, whom critics of the caucuses have said are blocked from the process.



Iran breaches key uranium enrichment limit

Iran on July 8 began enriching uranium to 4.5%, just breaking the limit set by its nuclear deal with world powers, while it is still seeking a way for Europe to help it bypass U.S. sanctions amid heightened tensions between Tehran and Washington.

The Islamic republic is trying to increase pressure on those still in the 2015 nuclear deal. It also comes just days after Iran acknowledged breaking the 661-pound limit on its low-enriched uranium stockpile, another term of the accord.

Professor encourages seeking God's will to navigate future

By EMMA BENSON

BYU English professor Chris Crowe spoke to students about navigating "undiscover'd country" at a devotional on Tuesday, July 2.

Crowe opened his address by quoting a line from one of Shakespeare's most famous plays, "Hamlet," during which Hamlet refers to death as "The undiscover'd country from whose bourn/No traveller returns."

Crowe then said 'undiscover'd country' can also be related to the future.

"If you're anything like I was as a student, the short- and long-term future often weighs heavily on your mind, and to one degree or another all of these future events and experiences are as yet 'undiscover'd country' for you, even if you're a meticulous and experienced planner," he said, then added, "You may think you know exactly where you're headed, exactly how you'll get there and exactly what it will be like when you get there, but I'm here to tell you that, in the long run, you've got a lot to learn."

Crowe said some of the anxiety related to one's 'undiscover'd country' can come from unrealistic expectations, from living in an achievement culture and even from perfectionism.

"It's wonderful and wise — and absolutely essential — to have dreams and goals, but it's also wonderful and wise to be flexible enough to allow yourself to adapt to the situations you encounter as you progress through life," he said.

Crowe said change will come whether it's wanted



Madeline Mortensen

BYU professor Chris Crowe speaks at a devotional on July 2.

or not, and the only way to endure those "inevitable curve balls life will throw at you" is to be firmly rooted in the gospel of Jesus Christ.

"Of course, personal, academic and professional preparation will be invaluable as you chart your way through 'undiscover'd country,' but the light of the gospel and the guidance of the Holy Ghost are the constants you can rely on to help you make the right decisions when you reach life's inevitable crossroads — that spiritual guidance is the only sure way to know whether to stop and camp a while or to forge ahead on the path to the left or to the right," he said.

Crowe shared his conversion story, from first hearing the word "Mormon" in eighth grade to wondering why his high school girlfriend-and-now-wife Elizabeth Foley's religion was so important to her. Foley's religious beliefs led to Crowe meeting with the missionaries during his senior year after BYU had recruited him to play football.

Crowe said he was baptized as a member of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints on July 2, 1972 — exactly 47 years ago.

"It would be a monumental understatement to say that that decision altered the path of my life," he said.

Crowe said he's learned through the decades since that taking the time to ponder and pray about important decisions has helped him decide which path to take.

"It's now obvious from my current perspective how each of the decisions Elizabeth and I have made in the last few decades led us to where we currently are," he said.

Addressing current students in the audience, Crowe said the undiscover'd country related to graduating from college is the "looming unknown."

In order to prepare for this "undiscover'd country" of leaving BYU, Crowe encouraged students to have faith and take the time to ponder and pray to understand God's will.

TECH

Quality content, co-viewing improve screen time

Continued from Page 1

However, media also have potentially negative effects for children's behavior and relationships, the most serious of which is media addiction. Coyne is currently working on a paper about media addiction in light of recent research that shows problematic media use in children as young as 4 years old, creating conflict in the home.

"It's hard to be addicted to things at age 4," Coyne said. "But it's like, if I try to take away media, there's a significant tantrum, the child is fixated on media, asks for media all the time, they're trying to sneak media, they're lying about it to their parents, it's causing a lot of conflict in that relationship."

Coyne's research will find the root of media addiction early in childhood and map it over time.

The right kind of screen time

The first two weeks of preschool for 3½-year-old Savannah Jordan were all about apples. She sang and read a poem about apples, read books about apples, sorted apples, made apple stamps, compared apples, rolled apples down ramps, did apple crafts and, of course, ate applesauce.

Hannahrose Jordan, Savannah's mother, explained the apples curriculum as part of a preschool homeschool program the family recently started. Jordan described Playing Preschool as a hands-on program that teaches real-life skills.

"It's not something that (my daughter) thinks is hard or that it's boring," Jordan said. "It's always fun to learn, and every day she's super excited about school."

Education is a priority for Jordan, who lives in Connecticut with her family. This emphasis reflects in how she manages her daughter's screen time. Jordan does research to find the most educational programs and games possible and strives to co-view with her daughter.

"I have found if I do want to share something with Savannah, it will help her learn, and it will help her be more engaged and not get so sucked into the screen if I am sitting there with her and interacting with her while she's watching the show," Jordan said.

Like Jordan has learned, there's a right way and a wrong way to do screen time. Media use is far less detrimental to children when screens are used in moderation and alongside a parent or caregiver. High-quality, educational programming that teaches pro-social behaviors is best.

Reid warned that many TV shows, apps and video games claim to be educational in their marketing, but may not be in practice.

"They have a lot of bells and whistles which can be distracting to young children and to parents, and they're often constructed



Hannahrose Jordan

From left: Josh, Savannah and Hannahrose Jordan enjoy time together as a family. Hannahrose Jordan said she tries to co-view TV with Savannah and make screen time as educational as possible.

to keep people using them more than would be ideal," she said.

Reid said some helpful resources in helping parents choose educational, high-quality content include Common Sense Media, articles posted by the American Association of Pediatrics and, for video games, the Entertainment Software Rating Board.

The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends minimizing the amount of violence and aggression children watch in media, according to Reid, and promotes programs like Sesame Street or PBS products. She said parents should always watch or play media before sharing them with their children, and then, parents and children should co-watch or co-play the media together.

Jensen said there are a number of emotional benefits in terms of perspective taking, pro-social behavior and empathy when parents co-watch programs with their children and explain what's going on.

"If you're gonna have your kid, let's say, watch TV for an hour a day ... ideally, you're sitting down with them and you're watching that show," Jensen said. "And as things happen in the show, as a parent, then you're doing this mental state talk where you're implying or verbally implying what the character is thinking."

However, despite the benefits when screen time is done correctly with older children, Jensen said it's unlikely media have any educational benefits for infants and toddlers. Children can only understand content on a broader scale when they reach middle childhood between the ages of 7 and 10.

Toddlers can't follow the storyline of a TV show even lasting 15 to 20 minutes, Jensen said. He added they may be able to learn things like shapes and colors through games or TV shows, but that's rarely the best option in terms of education.

"They don't need a screen to learn shapes," Jensen said. "In fact, they're probably going to learn shapes better holding blocks of those shapes and actually physically touching them than just looking at the screen."

'Just a little differently'

Although there are plenty of

unknowns when it comes to long-term effects of screen time, this much is clear: children are using screens a lot more than they should, and some of the potential effects are worrisome.

This comes as no surprise to Morgan Meyers, who said she's no stranger to "mom guilt" when it comes to screen time. She tries her best to help her children have a healthy media diet. But especially in the winter, she said, it's hard to keep screen time low.

"There have been days where I put the kids to bed and I'm like, 'I don't know that the kids did anything but watch TV today. Awesome,'" Meyers said.

Many parents like Meyers feel high levels of guilt around their kids using media, according to Coyne. But what parents need, Coyne said, is just a little more balance and more media co-use with parents.

"Cutting ourselves just a little slack, I think, is OK too," Coyne said. "Find that balance, go by the guidelines as much as humanly possible, and you'll be OK."

There are several small changes a parent can make to find a screen time balance, according to Reid, but one of the most important is that parents become aware of their own media use examples.

"The reality is that we, as parents, are role models for children," Reid said. "Digital media are made to attract us and keep us engaged and involved, and we're susceptible as adults to that as much as children are, whether we want to admit it or not. We have to be aware of our own digital media use and behaviors."

Reid said she recognizes that parents need breaks, and when possible, it's better to have friends and family trade off watching children instead of plopping them down in front of a TV.

For Meyers, it simply comes down to being better every day and recognizing when things need to change.

"Sometimes I look at my priorities, reevaluate and say, 'Oh, we could do a little bit better tomorrow. Let's do things just a little differently,'" Meyers said. "And maybe it's time to cut back. Let's see how we can do a little better tomorrow."

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Campus News

COLLEGE OF Fine Arts and Communications

■ The Department of Theatre and Media Arts hosted its fourth biennial Writers' Conference May 29-June 1, bringing together film students, professors and industry professionals at BYU's Timpanogos Lodge in Provo Canyon.

As a craft, writing can be a difficult balance between solitary work and collaboration. Many students struggle to find the confidence and community necessary to share their work, prompting media arts professors Tom Russell and Courtney Russell to organize an immersive retreat that fosters connections, training and experience giving and receiving feedback.

"The conference is such a unique experience that writers don't usually get," explained Elise Finlinson, a media arts student emphasizing in screenwriting and production design. "Writers are notorious for isolating themselves, so it's good to get us all in a room together. It's a great way to share and hear from some incredible people in the industry, network with my peers and get professional exposure I wouldn't get any other way."

The conference had a host of special guests – including Oscar-nominated screenwriter, director and critical writer Paul Schrader – giving students a sense of the broader writing community outside of their BYU classrooms and projects. Throughout the conference, students were also able to step into the role of presenter, sharing scripts, pitches and other projects with their peers and faculty mentors.

DAVID O. MCKAY School of Education

■ Where does the money go in public education? And how is that money being spent? These two questions prompted the Office of the State Auditor to create Project KIDS (Key Integrated Data Systems), which will help Utah school districts make data-driven decisions about how they spend their money. And BYU McKay School's Educational Leadership and Foundations department is collaborating with the state auditor to explore ways to effectively use this data.

The goal of Project KIDS is to take mass amounts of data from every school district and charter school in Utah and synthesize it in a helpful way for education leadership. Project KIDS will help schools better track where their money is going, and if the outcomes of their spending align with their goals.

The Project KIDS team will use big data analytics to make sense of the large and varied data set that includes things like teacher compensation, test scores and school lunches.

Other states have been using big data analytics for education, Utah will be the first to use big data to look at different levels of spending.

"Behind every data point, there's a story," said research analyst and BYU alumna Anne Nollet. "We live in a world of big data. It's out there, it's not changing. We're collecting more and more data. We want to help the school districts get on board with that and start using the data they're collecting."

COLLEGE OF Family, Home, and Social Sciences

■ "The LDS culture is particularly good at (having compassion for others), but giving ourselves compassion often feels selfish," said Psychology Department Chair Gary Burlingame. "Receiving compassion from others is also difficult for some of us because it ... doesn't fit our self-reliant and perfectionistic values."

Professor Burlingame and Professor Kara Cattani, clinical director of BYU Counseling and Psychology Services, have created a therapy model for college students based on their studies in Compassion Focused Therapy (CFT). "There are three flows of compassion," says Burlingame. "Two 'in' (self-compassion and compassion from others) and one 'out' (compassion to others)."

Cattani and Burlingame's model aims to help students move from shaming and blaming to a productive method of changing the mind. "Shame and blame are ... whole-person evaluations that are negative. Shame/blame talk uses words like 'you're worthless, stupid, incompetent, never going to succeed' – in short, they involve global, whole

person condemnation, often for a single behavioral failing."

IRA A. FULTON College of Engineering

■ A multidisciplinary team of BYU chemistry and engineering researchers has been tasked by NASA to develop a system to measure the size and electrical charge of Mars dust – a detail seemingly innocuous, yet critical to the success of human missions to the Red Planet.

If Mars dust gets into the oxygen source or spacesuits of astronauts, it could pose a serious health risk. The dust can also interfere with the functions of a spacecraft, like the rover Opportunity that NASA lost contact with in June 2018 due to a dust storm. The solar-powered robot couldn't get enough sunlight to recharge its batteries and attempts to reestablish communication with Opportunity were abandoned in February 2019.

To address the dust problem, the BYU team is building a mass spectrometer with special printed circuit boards that help determine the charge, velocity and mass of a Mars dust simulant. As the particles pass across the electrodes of the circuit board, it detects their charge.

The BYU team includes engineering professors Wood Chiang and Aaron Hawkins, as well as grad students Yixin Song, Jace Rozsa and Elaura Gustafson.

MARRIOTT School of Business

■ BYU Marriott sent five students to Google headquarters in Mountain View, California, for the Venture Capital and Investment Competition (VCIC). For the second year in a row, BYU came out on top, winning both the regional and national competitions of the event.

The students won the regional competition held in Mountain View, which qualified them for the national competition held at the University of North Carolina. Team members were Clayton Coleman, a computer science major; Riley Hughes, a finance major; Carmen Payne Mann, an accounting major; Trever Shiffer, an accounting major, from Portland, Oregon; and Dylan Young, a finance major, from Orem.



Nicole Peterson

Tape ropes off a section on the main floor as BYU's Harold B. Lee Library undergoes construction. Scan the photo with the *Universe Plus* app for a Portuguese translation of this story.



Changes coming to the Harold B. Lee Library

By JOSEPH CARSON

A first edition of the Book of Mormon, a vinyl record exhibit and more study areas are some of the new features coming to the Harold B. Lee Library this summer.

The Harold B. Lee Library is undergoing significant renovations, which include new group study rooms, a new central help/circulation desk, new furniture, more study space for students and new exhibits. Most of the renovations should be finished by the end of the summer. Other larger projects, like the shuffling of office space and book storage, are expected to be finished in a year.

"The way students study has changed. A lot more people (are) using laptops and things now," said Roger Layton, library communication manager. "Students wanted more light, they wanted more space and they definitely wanted more outlets."

In a few weeks, said Layton, a

first edition of the Book of Mormon will be coming to level two, just inside the doors to the reading room. Although the book isn't there yet, you can see the display case now by pressing the button on the front to see through the glass.

Visitors to the library will soon be able to explore the "Wax, Shellac, and Vinyl" exhibit located just past the security desks on the main floor. The exhibit is about the history of recording. Guests can view album art or listen to records on the turntable while relaxing on the couch. Layton said to watch out for hidden "Easter eggs" in the exhibit.

Already, students can head up to the north side of level four to try out the new seating options. You can sit on wavy benches or modular seating, and try out the new study desks and study bars. "We're trying to find out what students prefer," said Layton.

Ten new glass-walled group study rooms will be added on the south side of level two, five of which will be finished by

the end of the summer. In total, there will be fourteen new study rooms completed by fall.

On the main level, the circulation and help desks will be combined into one desk near the front of the library. Layton said this should be finished before fall semester. More study space will also be added on the main level.

Within a year some of the other services in the library will be shuffled around, although Layton says most students probably won't notice the changes. Book repair and programming are moving down to level two, leaving more naturally-lit study spaces for students on level three. Some book shelves will be removed and placed in the compact book storage area on the south end of level one.

Despite the increasing popularity of digital reading materials, according to Layton, library attendance is going up. "I think people are looking for a quiet, sort of neutral space," he said. "There's an amazing demand for quiet spaces."

3D model shows the BYU campus from new perspective



Nicole Peterson

A detailed 3D model of the BYU campus, unveiled on July 2, displays all 81 buildings.

By EMMA BENSON

If BYU has ever felt too big to take in, there's now a miniature version.

BYU presented a new three-dimensional model of campus at an unveiling ceremony on Tuesday, July 2, at the Gordon B. Hinckley Alumni and Visitors Center.

Designed and created by Utah company WhiteClouds, the diorama is scaled at 1-inch to 45-feet and represents approximately 367 acres.

"The level of detail is just absolutely amazing," said BYU President Kevin J. Worthen.

The design and creation of the 3D-printed prototype of BYU was no simple task. The following facts come from university-provided information at the unveiling ceremony:

- The model took approximately 2,750 hours to design.
- The model required 240 hours of overall installation over four weeks.
- It took approximately 650

hours to print the 81 different buildings, or approximately 8 hours to print each building.

- There are approximately 700 cars on the model.

- Approximately 600 trees are represented on the model, including 123 handcrafted trees.

- The model is not only massive and extremely detailed but also interactive. Visitors can use a screen to select an area of campus and the corresponding area in the 3D model will light up.

Though the model mainly represents the BYU campus, it also highlights the Provo Temple. John Sorenson said the event's purpose was to "honor the life and mission of the Savior."

BYU alumni John and Stephanie Sorenson funded the project.

Stephanie Sorenson said she has a passion for maps. "This is the ultimate map," she said. "I love the direction that maps give you and the perspective." She related it to the direction and perspective found through

the gospel.

"We love BYU," she said. "We love everything that it represents."

Stephanie Sorenson said she and her husband met on a blind date in front of Fox Hall, one of the original Heritage Halls residences. In honor of the generous donors, the model creators put two miniature people holding hands at the estimated location of where they met.

John Sorenson expressed his gratitude for the BYU leadership's vision and the creators at WhiteCloud.

"It takes so many people coming together to do what you've accomplished here," he said.

Though he and his wife live in Orange County, he said they often think and pray about their BYU experience. He said BYU is part of who they are.

"You can see why it's wonderful to work at a university," President Worthen remarked at the closing of the ceremony. "People are willing to share a vision, create a vision, make it happen and work together."

TODAY

UNIVERSITY DEVOTIONAL
Tuesday, July 9, 11:05 a.m.
de Jong Concert Hall

This event will also be broadcast to the JSB Auditorium.



Amy Tanner

*BYU Associate Teaching Professor,
Department of Mathematics Education*

Amy Tanner is an associate teaching professor in the BYU Department of Mathematics Education, where she teaches mathematics courses for elementary and secondary education students, as well as history and philosophy of mathematics. She has also served for eight years as the undergraduate coordinator for the mathematics education major.

She earned bachelor's and master's degrees in mathematics education from Brigham Young University and a PhD in mathematics education from the University of Michigan.

Amy is married to Brian Tanner, and they are the parents of two young children. She is currently serving as Laurel advisor for the young women in her ward.

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A. CHRISTINE HURT
*Professor and Associate Dean,
J. Reuben Clark Law School*



July 16, 11:05 a.m.
de Jong Concert Hall

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Supreme Court

Justices, including new appointees Neil Gorsuch and Brett Kavanaugh, are moving forward with

Justices won't revive Alabama ban on abortion procedure

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Supreme Court won't revive Alabama's attempt to ban the most commonly used procedure in second-trimester abortions after the measure was blocked by lower courts.

The justices on June 28 rejected the state's appeal and declined to review a lower court ruling that blocked the law. The 2016 Alabama law sought to ban the abortion procedure known as dilation and evacuation, a procedure Alabama referred to in court filings as "dismemberment abortion."

Lower courts have blocked similar laws in Kansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas, but this was the first case to go before the Supreme Court, according to the American Civil Liberties Union, which challenged the Alabama law.

Court records show 93% of abortions in Alabama occur before 15 weeks of pregnancy. For the 7% of abortions that occur later, almost all are by dilation and evacuation.

Randall Marshall, executive director of the American Civil Liberties Union of Alabama, said the ban would have effectively ended access to second-trimester abortions in Alabama if it had been allowed to take effect.

"We are not surprised by the Supreme Court's decision to deny reviewing this case. In doing so, they are upholding the Supreme Court's own precedent in protecting a woman's right to access the healthcare she needs. A woman's health, not Alabama politicians, should drive personal medical decisions," Marshall said.

Planned Parenthood said the decision was a victory for abortion access in the state, but warned of the continuing push to enact new restrictions on abortion.

"This is a major victory for Alabamians and people



Associated Press

The Supreme Court in Washington when justices ruled not to revive an Alabama abortion ban on June 28.

everywhere. The courts have for now protected our constitutional right to access abortion. But the fight is far from over," said Staci Fox, CEO and president of Planned Parenthood Southeast.

Justice Clarence Thomas, who supports overturning the Roe v. Wade decision that first declared abortion rights, did not dissent from the decision to pass on the Alabama case, but described the abortion procedure at issue as "particularly gruesome."

"The notion that anything in the Constitution prevents States from passing laws prohibiting the dismembering of a living child is implausible," Thomas said.

Alabama Attorney General

Steve Marshall said he was disappointed in the court's decision not to hear the Alabama case, and added "I believe that the day of reckoning for Roe is coming."

"I am disappointed that the United States Supreme Court has decided not to hear Alabama's appeal of a lower-court decision that invalidated our state law, enacted in 2016, prohibiting dismemberment abortion — a method of killing an unborn child that cannot be described in even the most clinical of terms to hide its monstrosity and gruesomeness," the Alabama attorney general said.

Two Alabama abortion clinics and the ACLU had challenged the 2016 law in court.

U.S. District Judge Myron Thompson found the law would amount to a virtual ban on abortion in the state after 15 weeks of pregnancy. The 11th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed Thompson's ruling blocking the law, but two of the three judges on the panel said they voted to affirm only because they are bound by past Supreme Court decisions in support of abortion rights.

The state will now have to pay attorney fees to the ACLU and other plaintiff lawyers in the case.

The June 28 decision comes as some conservative states are seeking to enact far-reaching restrictions on abortion.

Alabama lawmakers this year passed a law that would ban almost all abortions in the state, in the hopes of sparking a new court case that might prompt justices to revisit Roe. That near-total abortion ban, which is slated to take effect in November, is facing a challenge in court.

Marshall said the June 28 decision on the procedure ban is perhaps a sign that justices, "are not ready to go in and make sweeping changes."

The Supreme Court still is likely to hear an election year case involving abortion, a challenge to a Louisiana law that requires doctors who perform abortions to have admitting

privileges at nearby hospitals. A district judge who barred the state from enforcing the law found it would close one or two of the state's three abortion clinics.

The 5th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals upheld the law and would have let it take effect pending a Supreme Court appeal. But the justices kept the law on hold in a 5-4 vote in February, pending a full review of the case.

Louisiana was among 21 states that urged the high court to hear the Alabama case. The other states, like Louisiana, have passed sweeping abortion restrictions, including an abortion ban as early as six weeks when a fetal heartbeat can be detected.

Citizenship question off census for now

ASSOCIATED PRESS

In a surprising move, the Supreme Court on June 27 kept the Trump administration from adding a citizenship question to the 2020 census for now, and the question's opponents say there's no time to revisit the issue before next week's scheduled start to the printing of census forms.

But President Donald Trump said on Twitter after the decision that he's asked lawyers if they can "delay the Census, no matter how long" until the "United States Supreme Court is given additional information from which it can make a final and decisive decision" on the issue. Under federal law the census must begin on April 1, 2020. A former director of the Census Bureau said he believed Congress would have to change the law for the count to be delayed.

The issue of whether to add the citizenship question to the census is a politically charged one. Democratic cities and states who oppose adding it argue that they'd get less federal money and fewer representatives in Congress if the question is asked because it would discourage the participation of minorities, primarily Hispanics, who tend to support Democrats.

During arguments in the case at the Supreme Court in April it seemed as though the Trump administration would win because Chief Justice John Roberts and other conservatives appointed by Republican presidents did not appear to see anything wrong with Commerce Secretary Wilbur Ross' decision to add the question. Ultimately, however, Roberts joined the court's four more liberal members in saying the



Associated Press

Young demonstrators gather at the Supreme Court as the justices finish the term with key decisions on gerrymandering and a census case involving an attempt by the Trump administration to ask everyone about their citizenship status in the 2020 census, on Capitol Hill in Washington on June 27.

administration's current justification for the question "seems to have been contrived."

The Trump administration had said the question was being added to aid in enforcement of the Voting Rights Act, which protects minority voters' access to the ballot box. But the Justice Department had never previously sought a citizenship question in the 54-year history of the landmark voting rights law.

"Altogether, the evidence tells a story that does not match the explanation the secretary gave for his decision," Roberts wrote.

Justice Clarence Thomas said in dissent that "the court's erroneous decision...unjustifiably interferes with the 2020 census." Trump's two appointees, Justices Neil Gorsuch and Brett Kavanaugh, joined Thomas' opinion. Justice Samuel Alito wrote separately in partial dissent.

What will happen next is unclear. The Census Bureau

said in a brief statement only that the decision is "currently being reviewed." But The American Civil Liberties Union's Dale Ho, who argued against the citizenship question's addition at the Supreme Court said "there really, really is not time" for the administration to revisit adding the question.

The decision came on the last day the court was issuing opinions before a summer break. Also on June 27 the court issued a decision in a second politically charged case, dealing a huge blow to efforts to combat the drawing of electoral districts for partisan gain.

The Census Bureau's own experts predict that millions of Hispanics and immigrants would go uncounted if the census asked everyone if he or she is an American citizen. And immigrant advocacy organizations and Democratic-led states, cities and counties that challenged the question's addition argue

the question would make people with noncitizens in their households less likely to fill out their census forms.

In his opinion, Roberts wrote that evidence showed that Ross "was determined to reinstate a citizenship question from the time he entered office." The Commerce Department oversees the Census Bureau.

Roberts added that there is "a significant mismatch between the decision the secretary made and the rationale he provided." The court sent the issue of adding the citizenship question back to administration officials.

It's not clear whether the Trump administration could try again to add the question, providing a fuller explanation of the reasons for doing so. Opponents said that can't be done quickly and that the problems identified by the court could be hard to overcome, but they didn't rule out that the administration might try.

Florida cross case sent back to lower court

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Court decisions directing the removal of a cross from a public park in Florida should get another look, after a Supreme Court ruling that upheld a different cross in Maryland, the high court said on June 28.

The justices sent the Florida case back to a lower court to decide whether previous decisions that the cross should be removed were correct or if the cross should stay given the Supreme Court's latest opinion.

In the Maryland case decided last week, the justices let stand a war memorial in the shape of a cross that is located on a public highway median and maintained by public officials. The approximately 40-foot-tall cross was completed in 1925 and honors soldiers who died in World War I. Seven of the court's nine justices sided with supporters of the cross in ruling it should stand.

A majority of justices signed on to an opinion written by Justice Samuel Alito that said "when time's passage imbues a religiously expressive monument, symbol or practice with this kind of familiarly and historical significance, removing it may no longer appear neutral." Alito also wrote that the Maryland cross' connection to World War I was important in upholding it because crosses, which marked the graves of American soldiers, became a symbol closely linked to the war.

The Florida case involves a cross that was first put up in Pensacola's Bayview Park in 1941 for a community Easter service. It

has been the site of annual Easter services since. The cross was at first made of wood but was replaced in 1969 by a 34-foot-tall concrete cross.

The Wisconsin-based Freedom From Religion Foundation and the Washington-based American Humanist Association sued over the cross on behalf of four current or former residents, arguing that it violates the establishment clause of the First Amendment, which prohibits the government from favoring one religion over others. A trial court and appeals court agreed.

Luke Goodrich, an attorney at the Washington-based Becket Fund For Religious Liberty, which is representing the city of Pensacola and defending the cross, said he believes the Supreme Court's recent Maryland case is "very helpful" to their case. He pointed to a line in Alito's opinion that suggests a "presumption of constitutionality for longstanding monuments, symbols and practices." And he said the cross is "part of the history and culture of the city of Pensacola." While the Pensacola cross was not, like the Maryland cross, put up to memorialize World War I veterans, it was put up on the eve of World War II and has become a gathering place, Goodrich said.

But Monica Miller, an attorney with the American Humanist Association, said the two crosses are "significantly different." And she said she believes when the Florida case is reviewed the cross will again be found to be unconstitutional. Unlike the Maryland cross, the Florida cross' primary purpose is for Easter sunrise services, she said.

season rulings

rulings on cases regarding topics like abortion, gerrymandering and religious freedom

Roberts' Supreme Court defies easy political labels

ASSOCIATED PRESS

Just hours after Chief Justice John Roberts handed Republicans a huge victory that protects even the most extreme partisan electoral districts from federal court challenge, critics blasted him as worthy of being impeached, a politician who should run for office and a traitor.

But the attacks came from President Donald Trump's allies and their anger was directed not at the Supreme Court's partisan gerrymandering ruling, but at the other decision to keep a citizenship question off the 2020 census, at least for now. Trump tweeted from Japan that the census citizenship decision was "ridiculous."

What good is a high court conservative majority fortified by two Trump appointees, the critics seemed to be saying, if Roberts is not prepared to use it?

That's not how Roberts would characterize the court he now leads in name and as the justice closest to the center of a group otherwise divided between conservatives and liberals. He has talked repeatedly about the need to counter perceptions that the justices are just politicians in black robes, beholden



AP Photo/J. Scott Applewhite, File

United States Chief Justice, John Roberts, center, sits with fellow Supreme Court justices in the court's official portrait.

to the president who appointed them.

The flurry of action came at the end of a Supreme Court term in which the court welcomed a new justice, Brett Kavanaugh, who narrowly survived the most tumultuous confirmation hearings in nearly 30 years. The justices now begin a three-month summer recess.

The court seemed determined to maintain as low a profile as possible once Kavanaugh joined the bench in early

October, finding a variety of ways to keep hot-button dividing topics like abortion, guns, immigration and gay rights off the term's calendar.

"This tactic may have been an effort to keep things relatively quiet," said Josh Blackman, a law professor at the South Texas College of Law in Houston.

But one result of putting off some major decisions in Kavanaugh's first term is a docket crammed with guns,

immigration, gay rights and probably abortion in a session that begins in the fall and will come to a head in June 2020.

In the case of partisan gerrymandering, Roberts closed the federal courthouse door to lawsuits, a decision that mainly benefits Republicans whose districting plans had been challenged in several states.

On the death penalty, the five conservatives appear much less willing to entertain calls for last-minute reprieves from

execution. And in two cases the court divided along ideological lines in overturning precedents that had been on the books for more than 30 years.

But Roberts was unwilling to join the conservatives to allow the citizenship question to proceed, although it is not yet clear whether the administration will continue pressing the legal case for the question.

The chief justice also declined to be the fifth conservative vote to overturn two past high court decisions about the power of federal agencies, and joined the liberals in ruling for an Alabama death row inmate who suffers from dementia. In emergency appeals, Roberts was the fifth vote to keep Trump from requiring asylum seekers to enter the country at established checkpoints and the fifth vote to prevent Louisiana abortion clinic regulations from taking effect.

Twenty-one decisions, or nearly a third of all the cases the court heard since October, were by 5-4 or 5-3 votes. But of those, only seven united the conservatives against dissenting liberals. In 10 others, the cohesive bloc of liberals attracted the vote of a conservative justice.

The lack of high-profile cases undoubtedly contributed to the relatively small number of ideologically divided outcomes, said

David Cole, legal director for the American Civil Liberties Union, which was on the winning side of the citizenship case and the losing side of the gerrymandering one.

Cole said the 5-4 decisions that cross ideological lines "send a message that this is a court that is not just determined by partisan ideology, but is applying law."

Roberts sought to reinforce that perception of the court in comments in November, speaking out after Trump called a judge who ruled against his asylum policy an "Obama judge." Roberts responded: "We do not have Obama judges or Trump judges, Bush judges or Clinton judges." Commenting on the day before Thanksgiving, he said an "independent judiciary is something we should all be thankful for."

It could be several years before the impact of a more conservative court, assuming no changes in membership, becomes clear.

But one fear among the liberal justices, and liberals more generally, is a push to restrict if not overturn abortion rights the Supreme Court first declared in the Roe v. Wade decision in 1973. At least one conservative justice has the decision in his sights. Justice Clarence Thomas at one point this term labeled it as "notoriously incorrect."

Redistricting reforms already taking root in many states

ASSOCIATED PRESS

While ruling that it had no authority to resolve partisan gerrymandering claims, the U.S. Supreme Court noted Thursday that states could act on their own to try to limit the role of politics in drawing congressional and state legislative districts.

Several states already have done so, including some where voters adopted constitutional amendments last year.

In most places, state lawmakers and governors are responsible for drawing and approving political district maps following each U.S. census. But a growing number of states have shifted the task to independent or bipartisan commissions or have changed their redistricting criteria to reduce the likelihood of partisan gerrymandering.

Here are some of the states using commissions or other nontraditional methods for the next round of redistricting, which will take place after the 2020 census.

ARIZONA: Congressional and state legislative districts are drawn by a five-member commission established under a ballot measure approved by voters in 2000. Twenty-five potential redistricting commissioners are nominated by the same state panel that handles



Associated Press

Demonstrators rally outside the Michigan Hall of Justice in Lansing, Michigan, where the state's Supreme Court heard arguments about whether voters in November should be able to pass a constitutional amendment that would change how the state's voting maps are drawn.

appeals court nominees. The Legislature's two Republican leaders choose two commissioners from 10 Republican candidates, and the two Democratic leaders chose two from their party's 10 nominees. Those four commissioners then select the fifth member, who must be an independent and serves as panel chairman. The constitution says "competitive districts" should be drawn as long as that

doesn't detract from the goals of having compact, contiguous districts that respect communities of interest.

Democrats have accused Gov. Doug Ducey, a Republican, of influencing the commission's composition by stacking the appellate court panel that narrows the field of potential candidates. The panel has eight Republicans and five independents, but no Democrats.

CALIFORNIA: Voters approved a pair of ballot measures, in 2008 and 2010, creating a 14-member commission to draw congressional and state legislative districts. A state auditor's panel takes applications and selects 60 potential redistricting commissioners — 20 Democrats, 20 Republicans and 20 others. The state Assembly and Senate majority and minority leaders each

can eliminate two nominees from each political category. Eight redistricting commissioners — three Democrats, three Republicans and two unaffiliated members — are randomly selected from the remaining pool of candidates. Those commissioners then select an additional two Democrats, two Republicans and two unaffiliated members. Approving a map requires nine votes, including three from each political category of members. The constitution says the districts should be compact and keep cities, counties and communities of interest together to the extent possible.

COLORADO: Congressional and state legislative districts will be drawn by a 12-member commission, under a pair of constitutional amendments approved by voters last November. The commission will consist of four Republicans, four Democrats and four independents selected from a pool of applicants. Half will be chosen randomly and the rest by a judicial panel. Nonpartisan legislative staff will draft proposed maps for the commission's approval; maps will require at least eight votes, including two from independents. The state Supreme Court will then review the maps to determine whether legal criteria were followed. The districts must be compact, preserve communities

of interest and "maximize the number of politically competitive districts."

IDAHO: A six-member commission is responsible for drawing both congressional and state legislative districts. Two-thirds of the commissioners must vote to approve a map. The majority and minority party leaders in each legislative chamber each select one person to serve on the commission; the state chairmen of the Republican and Democratic parties also each select a commissioner. Mapmakers should avoid "oddly shaped" districts and preserve "traditional neighborhoods and local communities of interest."

UTAH: Congressional and state legislative districts will be drawn by a seven-member commission, under a constitutional amendment approved by voters last November. The commission will be composed of one gubernatorial appointee, two appointees by Republican legislative leaders, two appointees by Democratic legislative leaders and two political independents appointed by majority and minority party legislative leaders. The commission's recommended maps will be submitted to the Legislature for final approval. Districts shall be compact and contiguous, preserve communities of interest and not favor or disfavor incumbents. Partisan voting records may not be considered.

Supreme Court to rule on Trump bid to end 'dreamers' program

ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Supreme Court said on June 28 it will decide whether President Donald Trump can terminate an Obama-era program shielding young migrants from deportation.

The justices' order sets up legal arguments for late fall or early winter, with a decision likely by June 2020. The president ordered an end to the program known as DACA in 2017, sparking protests and a congressional effort to salvage it.

That effort failed, but federal courts in California, New York, Virginia and Washington, D.C., have blocked him from ending it immediately. A federal judge in Texas has declared the

program is illegal, but refused to order it halted.

The program — Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals — protects about 700,000 people, known as dreamers, who were brought to the U.S. illegally as children or came with families that overstayed visas.

The DACA protections seem certain to remain in effect at least until the high court issues its decision.

The administration had asked the court to take up and decide the appeals by the end of this month. The justices declined to do so and held on to the appeals for nearly five months with no action and no explanation. Immigration experts have speculated that the court could have been waiting for other appellate rulings,

legislation in Congress that would have put the program on a surer footing or additional administration action.

Since entering the White House, Trump has intermittently expressed a willingness to create a pathway to citizenship for the hundreds of thousands of immigrants who've been protected by DACA. But he's coupled it with demands to tighten legal immigration and to build his long wall along the Mexican border — conditions that Democrats have largely rejected.

On the 2020 presidential campaign trail, nearly all of the two dozen Democratic presidential candidates have pledged to work with Congress to provide a pathway to citizenship for millions of people in

the country illegally — beginning with the dreamers. On the other hand, Trump sees his hardline immigration policies as a winning campaign issue that can energize his supporters.

"We are pleased the Supreme Court agreed that this issue needs resolution. We look forward to presenting our case before the court," Justice Department spokesman Alexei Woltornist said.

The Obama administration created the DACA program in 2012 to provide work permits and protection from deportation to people who, in many cases, have no memory of any home other than the United States.

The Trump administration has said it moved to end the

program under the threat of a lawsuit from Texas and other states that raised the prospect of a chaotic end to DACA.

Then-Attorney General Jeff Sessions determined the program to be unlawful on the grounds that President Barack Obama did not have the authority to adopt it in the first place. Sessions cited a 2015 ruling by the federal appeals court in New Orleans that blocked a separate immigration policy implemented by Obama and the expansion of the DACA

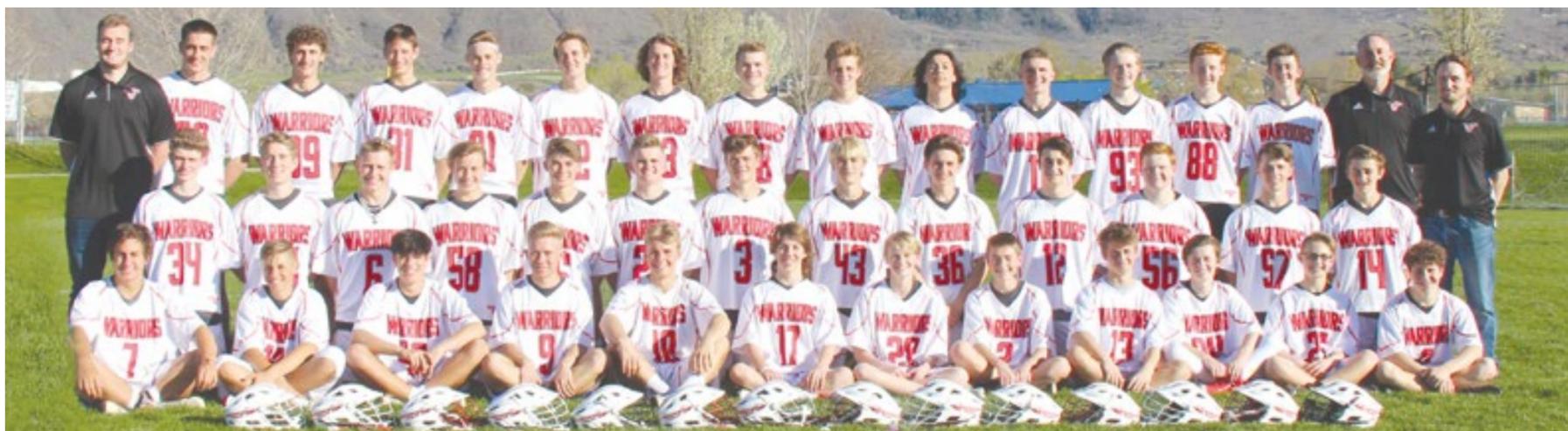
program.

Texas and other Republican-led states eventually did sue and won a partial victory in a federal court in Texas. Civil rights groups, advocates for immigrants and Democratic-led states all have sued to prevent the end of the program.

The appeals court noted that the federal government has a long and well-established history of using its discretion not to enforce immigration law against certain categories of people.

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Sports sanctionings to affect local lacrosse team



Nicole Norris

The 2019 Spanish Fork Warriors lacrosse team and their coaches on a field in their uniforms. The team features players from six high schools and one charter school. The Nebo School district plans to vote whether to sanction the team.

By AARON FITZNER

The Nebo School District will soon be making a decision that will drastically affect dozens of young athletes who play for the Spanish Fork Warriors lacrosse team. Nebo School District members will vote later this month on whether the district will sanction lacrosse as a high school sport.

The Spanish Fork Warriors lacrosse team is a club team. Less than a decade old, the team won its first D2 championship in its inaugural season. Through efforts led by Bill and TJ James in the program's early years, the team gained traction in the Spanish Fork area and has since seen many young men go through its program. The team now awaits an important decision that will be made by the Nebo School District—to sanction, or not to sanction lacrosse.

Though sanctioning the sport would mean the Warriors lacrosse team would have to dissolve because its players would have to play for their respective high schools, team members believe this

is what's best for the sport of lacrosse in the school district.

"The only way our sport will grow is by receiving support of the high schools," said Nicole Norris, a long time Warriors parent. "We understand the Warriors will have to dissolve. We know it's inevitable that it will happen, but it's a greater good for the sport of lacrosse in Nebo."

Though lacrosse is sanctioned by the state, the Nebo School District has yet to sanction the sport. Budgeting restrictions and lack of fields have been concerns for the Nebo School District since lacrosse became the 11th sport sanctioned by the Utah High School Athletic Association. Some of these concerns can perhaps solve themselves, as Norris said the Warriors have become accustomed to playing on city fields or wherever space allows them.

"Within Spanish Fork City, the youth program plays on a city field," Norris said. "We (also) just played Bountiful on a city field. Not preferable, but an option."

Without sanctioning from the school district, Warriors lacrosse would be faced with difficult circumstances. The 2019-20 school year will be the first

season that other school districts will be playing sanctioned high school lacrosse in Utah. If the Nebo School District decided against sanctioning, the Warriors would lose their main competition. Games would then have to be played against other unsanctioned teams spanning from Idaho to California, which would mean travel expenses and time that neither the athletes nor their parents have.

"We have always played the teams in nearby districts because all of the teams have been club teams even if they were represented by a high school name," Norris said. "Now that districts have sanctioned, our usual competitors will be sanctioned, but unless Nebo district sanctions this coming year also ... the players from all Nebo high schools won't have representation."

Jacob Green, a soon-to-be senior in high school and member of the Spanish Fork Warriors, said that if Nebo doesn't sanction, the Warriors will be stuck playing just seven or eight teams, with most of those teams being two or more hours away. In addition, only one of those teams was a top-ranked team last

season.

"We'd only have one team with actual competition," Green said. "The other teams, we would kind of just roll over them, and that's not why we play the game."

Green said his life would "totally change during (his) senior year of high school," alongside his hopes of playing lacrosse in college if the sport doesn't get sanctioned. He added that lacrosse is both physically and mentally demanding, teaching him lessons that he would not have learned otherwise, also teaching him how to cope with life's difficulties.

Current BYU lacrosse player Jared Kotter is a Warrior alumnus, the only Warrior to ever play for BYU. Kotter said lacrosse is difficult in Utah because most of the major lacrosse programs are on the East Coast. Without the Warriors, Kotter's life would have been drastically affected.

"I actually don't know if I would have gotten into BYU on my own without lacrosse," Kotter said. "Without Warriors lacrosse, my life would have been quite a bit different. Resilience, one,

working towards a goal, even when it doesn't work out. Learning life can be hard and you have to power through it and not complain; those kinds of things."

With the potential dissolving of the Warriors, players from the team fear that a large part of their youth and opportunities will be taken away from them. Sports have a unique way of teaching some life lessons — teamwork, love for the people around you, brotherhood and sisterhood and how to sacrifice for others.

"It's made me more disciplined," current Warriors player Aaron Norris said. "If I didn't have lacrosse, I don't know what I would do. I wouldn't have that joy and love for the sport. My lacrosse team has given me a second family. We trust each other with all our hearts."

Losing lacrosse would mean more than not having athletes on a field, players say, but would mean life lessons going unlearned and youth being negatively affected by something beyond their control. Players and parents said lives are changed when sports are represented and embodied by human lives rather than small hurdles and dollar signs.

Authentic or knockoff – NFL jerseys

By AARON FITZNER

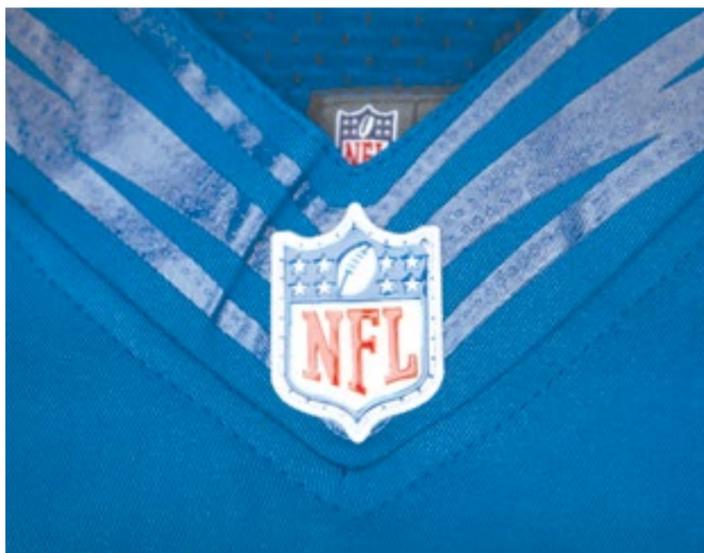
Marketplaces for buying NFL jerseys are full of knockoff jerseys, especially with the NFL switching sponsors from Reebok to Nike. Though knockoff jerseys can save you money, there are noticeable differences that distinguish them from authentic jerseys. It's important to know what to look for so you know what you are getting.

The most notable difference between an authentic and knockoff NFL jersey is the NFL logo on the front of the neckline. Nike purposely made this patch with a rubber material that is difficult to copy, and it seems as if no knockoff has been able to replicate it. Before you look any further at a prospective jersey, look at this tag. Knockoff jerseys will likely have a cloth NFL logo sewn onto the front of the neckline or some sort of vinyl. If it is not made of a thin rubber, it is not a Nike authentic jersey.

Jersey sizes are printed inside the neckline on the back of authentic jerseys. Rather than having a tag that could rub up against your neck, Nike decided to place the sizing on the collar itself. Depending on what jersey you are after, sizing will either be printed or stitched directly on the collar.

The Nike price tag attached to current authentic NFL jerseys is another easy way to spot a knockoff. All Nike NFL jersey tags look the same. The tag has a black shell and a picture of a football field on the inside. If it has a different tag, then the jersey is a knockoff.

When it comes to name and number stitching, you may need to do other research before buying a jersey. Every team has its own font, cuts and coloring for their name bars and numbers. Knowing your team's font and cut could save you from mistakenly



Addie Blackler

The NFL logo on the center of the collar will always be made of thin rubber.

buying a knockoff. The game jerseys players wear have stitched name bars and numbers, but many authentic Nike jerseys simply have vinyl. This makes them less costly to produce, but they are nonetheless legit.

In addition to font and cut, how the name bars and numbers are stitched or heat-pressed onto the jersey is also of importance. Nike makes three tiers of jerseys — game, limited and elite. Game and limited jerseys will have the name bars and numbers stitched right onto the jersey. The bars and numbers are fabric, not silicone or plastic. The elite jerseys are a silicon vinyl that is heat-pressed onto the jersey. There should be no air bubbles on the name and numbers, and everything should be aligned.

The three tiers of authentic Nike NFL jerseys each have their own pros and cons. The game jersey is the most expensive, costing around \$250, but

they are the same as the jerseys the pros wear on the field. Limited jerseys, the second most premium option, run about \$135 and offer a jersey that looks the same as the elite, but there are differences in terms of fabric and the feel when worn. These are the most popular jerseys for fans who avidly watch football but don't feel the need to be wearing a game jersey. The lowest tier of authentic NFL jerseys are the Nike elite jerseys, which have some key aesthetic differences — mainly the heat-pressed name bar and numbers — but will only cost \$100.

Saving money by purchasing a knockoff may be your style, but you will be surrendering some key physical features, making it more likely that you will stand out in a crowd. Be wary when searching for jerseys on marketplaces and be sure to do your research before making any purchases.



Addie Blackler

Authentic NFL jerseys have a tag on the sleeve featuring a football field background on the inside.



Addie Blackler

The two most premium authentic NFL jerseys have the name bar and number stitched directly onto the jersey rather than a vinyl heat press.

Love reignited during hot air balloon festival

By AARON FITZNER

The annual hot air balloon festival took place early in the morning on the Fourth of July — a tradition that has taken place for 35 years. This year was a little different. The balloons were unable to leave ground because of safety concerns. Because of this late start, the balloons had to share airspace with the Provo airport, as well as a parade. This roadblock did not give a detour to the theme, as love was still in the air, quite literally.

Beverly and Doug Cannon, owners of the “Lucky Star”

balloon, went on their first date in a hot air balloon and have been flying for over 30 years. Mike Schrom, co-owner of “Tamo,” got into the sport because of a girlfriend he had in 1993 in Texas. David Vines and his wife, Shari, owners of “Air Track,” went on a Valentine’s Day date in a hot air balloon and have been flying since 1980. Other balloonists shared similar stories, many saying they got into flying because of a first date.

“We’ve been at this race for 35 years and have been flying since 1980,” Vines said. “My wife, her birthday is Valentine’s Day, and we had a race in Loveland, Sweetheart City.

I bought her a ride, we found some friends that we really liked and we’ve been friends with them forever. They do ballooning as a lifestyle; we do it as a hobby. It was the first time she had been in a balloon.”

A story the Cannons shared paralleled this. They said they have been flying for 30 years and ballooning the hobby began because of their first date.

For all three couples started because of love, and has stayed ignited through the friendship and camaraderie within the hot air balloon community.

“The first ride is free. The next ride costs you \$30,000 because you go out and buy a balloon,” Schrom said.



Addie Blacker

Hot air balloons have called Provo their home for the last 35 years. This event features a race in which balloons compete to reach the finish line while flying in the sky.

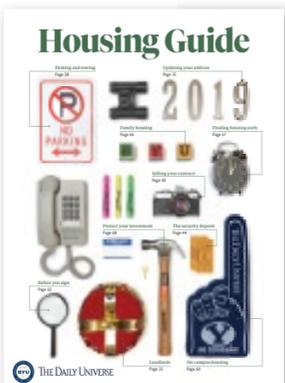
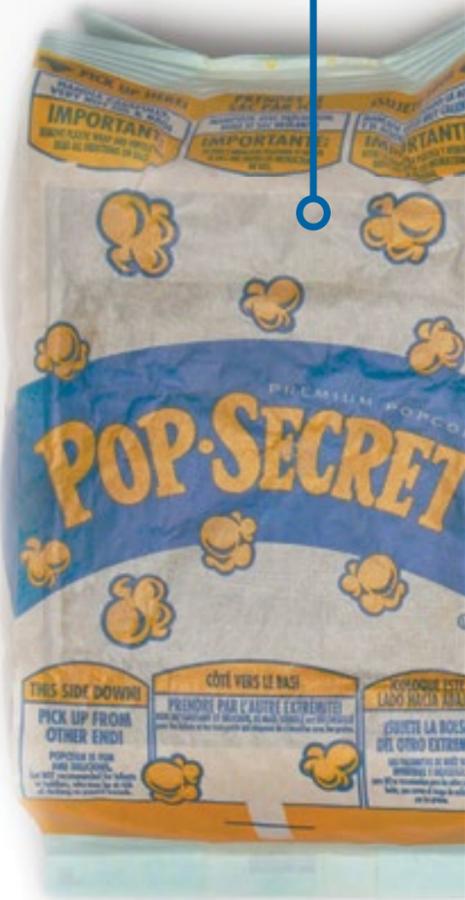


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David Vines and his wife, Shari, pose in front of their hot air balloon, “Air Track.” The two went on a valentine’s day ride years ago and have been balloon owners ever since.

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Beverly and Doug Cannon’s “Lucky Star” balloon is shown in the distance. The two got into flying hot air balloons after going on their first date in one over 30 years ago.



Addie Blacker

Hot air balloons light up the night at the intramural fields during Provo’s Fourth of July celebrations.