



THE UNIVERSE

Serving the Brigham Young University Community

Mark Pope brings excitement back to Cougar Nation



Preston Crawley

BYU basketball head coach Mark Pope celebrates after a win against Saint Mary's. Pope has led the Cougars to a 20-7 record and reenergized the Cougar fan base during his first season at BYU.

By SYDNEY FLEMING

BYU men's basketball head coach Mark Pope has instilled Cougar Nation with excitement that hasn't been felt since the Jimmer Fredette era.

BYU hired Pope as the new head coach for the men's basketball team in April 2019 after former coach Dave Rose retired. Rose coached at BYU for more than 22 years, with 14 of those spent as the head coach. He was 348-135 overall, with a 72.0% win rate. After the Nick Emery NCAA case, Rose decided to step down and Pope filled the high-pressure role.

Before coming to BYU, the Cougars were coming off of a 19-13 season, the first time BYU had less than 20 wins

since the 2004-05 season when it went 9-21. BYU was up and down, losing to teams it shouldn't have one week and playing well the next. It wrapped up the season with a shocking 80-57 first-round WCC tournament loss to San Diego, who BYU beat twice in regular season play. The Cougars then failed to get an NIT invite for the first time in three seasons.

Across the valley, Pope was coaching the Utah Valley Wolverines to historic seasons for the school. UVU hired Pope in 2015 in hopes of bringing recognition to the school. Pope did just that.

During the 2017-18 season, Pope organized what is known as the "#Toughest24," where he opened the season with back-to-back road games against then No. 4 Kentucky and No. 1 Duke on back-to-back nights. The

same season, Pope led UVU to 16 home wins, the most in the school's history. The Wolverines finished the season ranked No. 92 in both KenPom and RPI rankings, the highest in program history.

From 2017 to 2019, Pope led the Wolverines to a 30-2 overall home record and coached UVU to three-straight NIT appearances in 2017, 2018 and 2019. The Wolverines made it as far as the semifinals in 2017.

Pope now uses his knowledge and experience to help the Cougars, boasting an 20-7 record so far in his first season as head coach. Pope coached BYU to notable wins against teams such as No. 20 Houston and rival Saint Mary's, after TJ Haws sunk a game-winning three with nine seconds on the clock to win 81-79 in the conference thriller.

Pope also helped Kentucky win

the 1996 NCAA National Championship during his college career. With his playing experience and coaching expertise, Pope knows what it takes to win.

"Pope understands that basketball is a game of runs," sophomore guard Connor Harding said. "There's gonna be times where the game is really ugly, but he embraces that, and he tells us to always fight through it. And he knows that if we do that, we'll come out on top."

From last season, BYU has notably improved in multiple categories. One of BYU's worst categories last season was three-point shooting. The Cougars shot 33% from behind the arc and ranked No. 250 in the country. As of Feb. 13, the Cougars shoot 42.6% from three, and are ranked No. 1 in the country. WCC rival Saint Mary's

follows behind at No. 2, making 41.3% of its threes.

BYU also improved in general field goal percentage and assist turnover ratio. The Cougars rank No. 3 in the nation in field goal percentage at 50.7% and have an assist turnover ratio of 1.57, which puts BYU at No. 2 in the nation. BYU was previously ranked No. 53 in the country with a 46.8% field goal percentage.

As a result of the team's success, the team is ranked at its highest in years. In the NCAA NET rankings, the Cougars fall in at No. 22, its highest NET ranking of the season so far. BYU also falls in at No. 15 in the KenPom rankings, its highest ranking since the Jimmer Fredette 2010-11 season when the Cougars finished at No. 12.

See POPE on Page 8

Designer babies: Rogue science or future option?



Last in series

By ALICIA MATSUURA & DOLLI PLAYER

In the early 2000s, genome editing seemed like the answer to parents who carried latent genes that could result in birth defects, future illnesses or poor quality of life for their potential children. But the technology was still unrefined and expensive. It seemed like it was too far off in the future — a science-fiction-inspired solution to real-world problems.

It wasn't until the discovery of the CRISPR-Cas9 combination in 2013 that the conversation among scientists changed from "it's impossible" to "should it be possible?"

Before being able to grasp the meaning of the term "designer babies," it's important to understand the building blocks of the system that makes it possible.

The scientific process of creating these possible "designer babies" is called genome editing. A genome is present in

every living organism, and it encodes all the messages and instructions of that organism's DNA sequence. This sequence makes up the characteristics and functions of that organism. CRISPR-cas9 and genome editing change those sequences, which in turn changes the message and the output of those cells.

In scientific terms, CRISPR, which stands for clusters of regularly interspaced short palindromic repeats, is a region of DNA that contains repeated sequences of nucleotide repeaters and spacers. Those spacers are a memory bank, holding information from previous attacking DNA and adapting to recognize them in the future. By altering or adding to this "memory bank," scientists can alter the DNA's response to any new information it comes across.

Cas-9 is an enzyme that cuts foreign DNA. Combined with CRISPR, this enzyme can alter DNA by cutting a break in a genome's sequence and forcing it to adapt and adjust with whatever new sequence it is presented with, kind of like "copy and paste" on a cellular level.

Marcy Darnovsky, executive director of the Center for Genetics and Society (CGS), author, and human rights activist, is one of the leading voices in the ethical debate around "designer babies" and genome editing.

CGS was founded in 2001 in response to a wave of discussions on human



iStock images/Photo illustration by Preston Crawley

Designer babies were once thought to be a science fiction scenario, but recent developments have made it a reality. Scan the photo with the Universe Plus app to read a Spanish translation of the story.



germline editing, or deliberately changing the genes passed on to children and future generations.

"While we support genetic engineering tools to treat diseases for people who are sick, we should not use those tools to try and modify the gene traits of future human beings and future generations," Darnovsky said.

Darnovsky argues against gene trait modification for several reasons. One is the potential for harm due to technical limitations and safety concerns. Another concern is the social and ethical issues of these procedures being used only by those who can afford them.

"We live in such a competitive society with staggering levels of inequality

and disparity already. I think it makes people anxious about their children's place in society," Darnovsky. "It makes you think. If they can get a leg up for their kid by dropping an extra \$100,000 at a fertility clinic, there are people who would jump at that chance."

See BABIES on Page 5

Provo entrepreneurs benefit from support program



Jenny Goldsberry

Khaya Darko attends the 3MillionCups event. Darko hopes to help her home country of South Africa with support from 1MillionCups.

By JENNY GOLDSBERRY

Members of Provo's chapter of 1MillionCups meet every Wednesday at 9 a.m. at what some members describe as a support group for entrepreneurs.

"Each week, the 1MC program offers two local entrepreneurs an opportunity to present their startups to a diverse audience of mentors, advisors and entrepreneurs," their LinkedIn page says. A meeting consists of a six-minute educational presentation followed by 20 minutes of feedback and questions. According to the page, this is an effort to help entrepreneurs advance their businesses.

"It's like AA for entrepreneurs," said Robert Bell, lead organizer for the Salt Lake chapter of 1MillionCups.

It's called 1MillionCups because, according to the website, it's "based on the notion that entrepreneurs discover solutions and engage with their communities over a million cups of coffee."

The 1MillionCups group was established by the Ewing Marion Kauffman Foundation in 2012.

According to the group's

website, it's a free program that got off the ground with the help of volunteers. Now there are 170 chapters nationwide.

"The Kauffman Foundation has done a great job getting this program not only up and running but spreading across the country," said Amy Caldwell, the lead organizer for the Provo chapter.

Caldwell is also the executive director of Rev Road, where the Provo meetings have been hosted since July 2019.

Recently members from the Provo, Salt Lake City and Ogden got together to host a "3MillionCups" meeting. It was held at WeWork's Salt Lake office, where the Salt Lake chapter meets. The lead organizers from each of the three locations put it together.

"This is becoming an annual tradition between the three chapters along the I-15 corridor," Caldwell said. "This event is meant to bring the organizers, presenters and community members together in a shared focus to engage, educate and connect everyone who attends."

For Khaya Darko of South Africa, the meetings are just what she needs to get her business off the ground. While she has interest in varying

industries like film and fashion, she has aspirations to help her home country.

"South Africa spent Christmas in darkness," she said. "I want to be able to empower my people. My biggest belief is that in order to reach greater heights, one must stand on the shoulders of a giant. 1MillionCups is my giant."

During his presentation at a 1MillionCups meeting, a man named Troy pointed out another man in the audience. He was a friend who was coming to meetings consistently. Troy had connections that got that man a job.

"Who you connect with and what you do really matters," Troy said.

According to Caldwell, there will be more 3MillionCups meetings to come. "We plan at least one 3MillionCups a year and have talked about holding them more regularly," she said. "The 1MillionCups chapters are all somewhat familiar with each other and maintaining the terrific connections between the groups provide incredible value."

Tradition has been that 3MillionCups is held the Wednesday before the annual Silicon Slopes convention to promote the tech summit among entrepreneurs.

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Associated Press

A vape shop manager shows Puff Bar flavored disposable vape devices at a store in the Brooklyn borough of New York. These disposables are among the ones not covered under the new FDA restrictions.

FDA vaping flavor crackdown misses disposables

ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — The U.S. government has begun enforcing restrictions on flavored electronic cigarettes aimed at curbing underage vaping. But some teenagers may be one step ahead of the rules.

Parents, researchers and students warn that some young people have already moved on to a newer kind of vape that isn't covered by the flavor ban.

These disposable e-cigarettes are sold under brands like Puff Bar, Stig and Fogg in flavors such as pink lemonade, blueberry ice and tropical mango.

The Food and Drug Administration's crackdown narrowly targets reusable vaping devices like Juul, the blockbuster brand that helped trigger the teen vaping craze in the U.S. Under the new policy, only menthol and tobacco flavors are allowed for those devices.

Critics of the FDA policy fear teens will simply switch to the cheaper disposables, which are widely available at convenience stores and gas stations.

"They're very accessible and seem to be the new buzzy product," said Dr. Karen Wilson, a tobacco researcher and pediatrician at Mount Sinai's medical school in New York.

The FDA confirmed that the flavor restriction won't apply to "self-contained, disposable products," but only to rechargeable ones that use pods or cartridges prefilled with a nicotine solution.

The agency's rationale: Reusable vaping devices are the most popular with underage users, preferred by more than 60% of high schoolers who vape, according to last year's survey data.

The FDA's top tobacco regulator said it can still go after any vaping product that appeals to teenagers.

"If we see a product that is targeted to kids, we will take action," Mitch Zeller, who heads the agency's tobacco center, said in a statement.

Feb. 6 was the deadline for makers of reusable e-cigarettes

to stop selling fruity and candy flavors. Juul was already in compliance. It dropped its best selling mint and most other flavors before the ban was announced in early January and only sells tobacco and menthol.

At a congressional hearing the head of Fontem U.S., which makes blu vapes, was pressed to drop its vivid vanilla and cherry crush disposable e-cigarettes.

Fontem chief Antoine Blonde countered that its customers are adults, not children. Less than 3% of high school students who vape reported blu as their preferred brand, according to 2019 government data.

"We're not aware of any issue caused by our disposable flavors," Blonde said.

Sales of disposable e-cigarettes and all other tobacco and vaping products are prohibited to teenagers under the government's new age limit, which went from 18 to 21 late last year.

High school student Philip Fuhrman says most of his New York classmates who vape have ditched Juul for disposables like Stig, a tiny e-cigarette sold in flavors like mighty mint and mango bomb.

"They're easier to hide because they're smaller and when you're done you can just throw it away," said the 16-year-old Fuhrman, who says he no longer vapes. He's now an anti-vaping activist and his mother is one of the founders of a parents' group opposed to youth vaping.

At \$20 for a three-pack, Stig may not seem cheap. But Fuhrman and other teens say it's a smaller investment than the \$40 or \$50 needed to buy a Juul device and a four-pack of pods. Fuhrman says teens will instead buy a pack of Stigs "for the weekend and then just be done with it."

The makers of Stig, Puff Bar and Fogg disposables did not respond to requests for comment.

Analysts report that disposables are still just 5% of the nearly \$15 billion global vaping market, according to the firm ECIntelligence.

Researchers who study e-cigarette trash around high schools say they have noticed a shift in

what teens are vaping. Jeremiah Mock, of the University of California, San Francisco, has been finding discarded Puff Bars in local school parking lots over the last three months.

Vape shop owners also say the market is changing.

Since the FDA announcement, distributors and manufacturers have ramped up their disposable offerings, according to Vapewerks owner Jeremy Gardner in Cumberland, Maryland.

"How do disposables get a free pass when they're essentially the same thing as a Juul or anything else that comes with a prefilled pod?" he asked.

Gardner doesn't stock his most requested brand, Puff Bar, but sells a rival disposable. Most of his business comes from larger, tank-based vapes, which are more popular with adults and allow users to customize flavors and nicotine concentrations. Those products are exempt from government flavor restrictions.

E-cigarettes, which heat a nicotine solution into a vapor, are often promoted as a less harmful alternative to traditional cigarettes, but the FDA has not approved any vaping product to help smokers quit. The makers of all vaping products face a May deadline to submit applications for government health and safety review.

Mike Chang, owner of Master Piece Smoke Shop in New York City, says most of his customers who buy disposables switched from Juul after the company pulled its mint, mango and desert flavors last fall. The company took that voluntary step under pressure from multiple federal investigations and lawsuits from state and local authorities.

The San Francisco company's retail sales have fallen 35% since their peak last July, driven by the loss of flavors, according to Wall Street research firm Piper Sandler. Juul does not sell disposable e-cigarettes.

In a government survey last year, more than 1 in 4 high school students reported using e-cigarettes in the prior month. The next federal study begins this spring.

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Associated Press via Tyson Foods

Karen Diefendorf, right, director of Chaplain Services at Tyson Foods, talks with employees at the company's Berry St. poultry plant in Springdale, Arkansas.

More US firms are boosting faith-based support for employees

ASSOCIATED PRESS

NEW YORK — It has become standard practice for U.S. corporations to assure employees of support regardless of their race, gender or sexual orientation. There's now an intensifying push to ensure that companies are similarly supportive and inclusive when it comes to employees' religious beliefs.

One barometer: More than 20% of the Fortune 100 have established faith-based employee resource groups, according to an AP examination and there's a high-powered conference taking place this week in Washington aimed at expanding those ranks.

"Corporate America is at a tipping point toward giving religion similar attention to that given the other major diversity categories," says Brian Grim, founder and president of the Religious Freedom & Business Foundation that's co-hosting the conference along with the Catholic University of America's Busch School of Business.

A few companies have long established faith-in-the-workplace programs, such as Arkansas-based Tyson Foods, which deploys a team of more than 90 chaplains to comfort and counsel employees at its plants and offices. That program began in 2000.

However, Grim says most companies — over the past few decades — have given religion less attention in their diversity/inclusion programs than other categories such as race, ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation and disabilities.

Grim is an associate scholar at the Religious Liberty Project at Georgetown University and a former senior researcher with the Pew Research Center. From 2015-16, he served as chair of the World Economic Forum's global agenda council on the role of faith.

Grim's foundation, founded in 2014, recently completed a detailed analysis ranking the Fortune 100 companies on their commitment to religious inclusion as part of those programs.

The top 10 in the rankings featured some of America's best-known companies — Google's parent company Alphabet, Intel, Tyson Foods, Target, Facebook, American Airlines, Apple, Dell, American Express and Goldman Sachs.

Tyson won points for its chaplaincy program; most of the others have formed either a single interfaith employee resource group or separate groups for major religions such as Christianity, Islam and Judaism. Google's interfaith group, the Inter Belief Network, has chapters for those faiths and for Buddhists, while Intel has a group for agnostics and atheists, as well as groups for major religious faiths.

One employer, the Internal

Revenue Service, has a group specifically for Christian fundamentalists.

Grim says several other high-profile companies — including Walmart, the largest U.S. employer — have recently decided to launch faith-based employee groups.

One of the fastest growing faith-based groups, called Faithforce, was launched by Salesforce in 2017. Its founder, Farah Siddiqui, says more than 2,600 employees have signed up since then, joining 17 regional hubs on five continents.

Siddiqui, a Muslim whose family is from Pakistan, said the group now includes Sikhs, Hindus, pagans and humanists, as well as followers of America's largest faiths.

"We're a very inclusive group," she says. "If someone has something interesting to share, we share it. There is no proselytizing."

Siddiqui said Faithforce, in somber fashion, proved its value after a string of deadly attacks on houses of worship in far-flung parts of the world — notably the Tree of Life synagogue in Pittsburgh, three Christian churches in Sri Lanka and two mosques in New Zealand.

"We had healing circles after each of those tragedies," said Siddiqui, who recounted in-person visits by a rabbi and a Muslim scholar.

"What we've done is support our employees of those faiths to show that the rest of us are here for them," she said.

At Tyson Foods, the team of chaplains includes one Muslim but is overwhelmingly Christian. However, the team's director, Karen Diefendorf, says the chaplains are trained to provide empathetic pastoral care to employees and their families regardless of what faith — if any — the workers belong to.

Diefendorf, whose career includes stints as a United Methodist minister and a U.S. Army chaplain, said there's a key difference between pastoring and chaplaincy.

"When I pastor, I only represent my denomination, my faith tradition," she said. "As a chaplain, I can support people who come from very different

backgrounds . . . I ask them how their beliefs are helping them cope with what's going on."

Often, the chaplains are sought out by employees struggling with difficulties at work or at home, but Diefendorf said her team members sometimes act proactively — for example, finding tactful ways to signal to a supervisor that his or her management practices are causing problems for workers.

Her advice to other companies considering a chaplaincy team: "Making the right hire is critically important."

"You want a person who has maturity, who is secure in their own faith but not spiritually conflicted in allowing others to pursue their faith," she said.

Formal theological training is an asset but not sufficient in itself, she added. "They can have all the training in the world, but if they don't have the right compassion in their heart, they aren't worth a plugged nickel."

Thus far, the faith-in-the-workplace movement has mostly escaped harsh criticism. Brian Grim has taken pains to argue that faith-based employee resource groups are not a threat to LGBT employees and instead should be viewed as a sign of a corporation's overall commitment to diversity and inclusion. American Airlines is evidence of that: Its presence high atop the new religious-freedom rankings come after many years of accolades for its strong support of LGBT employees.

"The perception out there is that religion is a dangerous topic, but some companies have found the opposite — that it reinforces the other things they care about," Grim said.

Nick Fish, president of American Atheists, said companies considering faith-based initiatives should strive to ensure they are inclusive.

"Creating a work environment that is exclusionary of non-religious staff or members of religious minorities is a recipe for disaster," he said via email. "I'd urge any employer who is considering this sort of action to instead ensure that their workplace is religiously neutral and welcoming to staff and customers of any religious belief or those who are non-religious."

Utah sends employees to Mexico for lower prescription prices

ASSOCIATED PRESS

SALT LAKE CITY — Ann Lovell had never owned a passport before last year. Now, the 62-year-old teacher is a frequent flier, traveling every few months to Tijuana, Mexico, to buy medication for rheumatoid arthritis — with tickets paid for by the state of Utah's public insurer.

Lovell is one of about 10 state workers participating in a year-old program to lower prescription drug costs by having public employees buy their medication in Mexico at a steep discount compared to U.S. prices. The program appears to be the first of its kind, and is a dramatic example of steps states are taking to alleviate the high cost of prescription drugs.

In one long, exhausting day, Lovell flies from Salt Lake City to San Diego. There, an escort picks her up and takes her across the border to a Tijuana hospital, where she gets a refill on her prescription. After that, she's shuttled back to the airport and heads home.

Lovell had been paying \$450 in co-pays every few months for her medication, though she said it would have increased to some \$2,400 if she had not started traveling to Mexico. Without the program, she would not be able to afford the medicine she needs.

"This is the drug that keeps me functioning, working," said Lovell, who works at an early-intervention program for deaf students that's part of the Utah Schools for the Deaf and Blind. "I think if I wasn't on this drug ... I'd be on disability rather than living my normal life."

The cost difference is so large that the state's insurance program for public employees can pay for each patient's flight, give them a \$500-per-trip bonus and still save tens of thousands of dollars.

Other states have taken new approaches to addressing the high costs of prescription drugs. California is looking at launching its own generic-drug label. Louisiana has a Netflex-style program for hepatitis C drugs, where the state negotiated a deal to pay a flat fee rather than for each prescription.

Several states are looking at creating boards aimed at keeping prices affordable, and four have started what's expected to be a lengthy process to begin importing drugs from Canada under a new Trump

administration plan.

The Utah program was created under a 2018 state law dubbed "right to shop," by Republican Rep. Norm Thurston. The Public Employees Health Program offers it only for people who use a drug on a list of about a dozen medications where the state can get significant savings. Of the 160,000 state and local public employees covered by the insurer, fewer than 400 are eligible, according to Managing Director Chet Loftis.

Officials have tracked the medications from the manufacturer to the pharmacy to the patient, to make sure people are getting the same drugs they would at home, he said. They contract with a specialty pharmacy that works with one of the region's largest private hospital systems. A representative from a company, Provide Rx, escorts patients from the San Diego airport to Hospital Angeles in Tijuana and back across the border.

Lovell has a prescription from her doctor in Utah, and each time she travels to Mexico she sees a doctor at the hospital as well. She updates the doctor on her condition, gets her prescription and takes it to the pharmacist, who gives her the medication.

Provide Rx also works with a dozen or so private companies, some of whom offer similar bonus programs to their staffers, said general manager Javier Ojeda.

Just over a year after the program began, the state has saved about \$225,000, Loftis said.

Though the number of people participating is relatively small, the savings add up quickly. The annual U.S. list price for the drug Lovell takes, Enbrel, is over \$62,000 per patient. With the Mexico program, after the cost of the flight and the bonus, the state still cuts its expenses in half.

"It makes sense for us to do this," Loftis said.

Thurston had hoped more people would sign up, saving the state \$1 million by now.

But officials are optimistic more people will sign on now that they see the program is working. They have expanded to offering flights to Canada, where there's a clinic in the Vancouver airport and the travel costs are about the same.

While importation of prescription drugs is illegal because drugs sold in other countries haven't been approved by the Food and Drug Administration, the

U.S. allows people to bring in a three-month supply for personal use.

There have long been more informal trips across the border elsewhere; Democratic presidential candidate Bernie Sanders has taken bus trips with patients from border states into Canada to highlight the cost of prescription drugs. But the Utah program appears to be the only formal state program of its kind, said David Mitchell, a cancer patient and the founder of the advocacy group Patients For Affordable Drugs.

"It is unfortunate and, in fact, wrong that the citizens of this great country have to travel to other countries to get drugs they need at affordable prices," he said.

Others say the "pharmaceutical tourism" approach has risks and doesn't solve the issue of high prescription drug prices in the United States. Peter Maybarduk with the non-profit advocacy group Public Citizen said people can come across unsafe medications in other countries, and it's important not to undercut the importance of U.S. regulators.

"It is a Band-Aid for people who really need it," he said. "We need reform of the system as whole."

In most other countries, national health programs negotiate lower drug prices at large scale, and sometimes refuse to cover the most expensive ones. Meanwhile, patents generally run much longer in the U.S. than other countries, allowing for monopolies. Drug makers also often point to the high cost of creating a drug to bring to market.

Utah truck driver Jason Pierce has been grateful to find the drug Stelara, the only effective treatment for his psoriasis. It's also expensive, so he and his wife, a Utah health department employee, started traveling to Mexico to get his shots.

Their insurance through her state job covers it completely, so the trips don't save them any money. But with both flights covered through the state program and the \$500 bonuses, they can make a short vacation.

"It's pretty easy," he said. The drug is "exactly the same."

And the travel means the drug saves their public insurer thousands, helping save taxpayer money and bring down premiums, his wife, Robbin Williams, said.

"I just think it's the moral and right thing to do," she said.

Devotional for Prospective Missionaries



President and Sister LeSueur
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Forum to explore connection between jazz and democracy



Lynn Moore

Marcus Roberts performs with the Modern Jazz Generation.

By ERIKA MAGAOAY

BYU's next forum will feature a performance from jazz pianist and composer Marcus Roberts and BYU English professor Greg Clark that will explore the how jazz music connects with principles of democracy.

Other speakers have spoken on a variety of topics, from refugee camps to NASA missions, all addressing this school year's theme, "The Pursuit of Democratic Character." Roberts and Clark's forum will do the same.

The forum, to be held on Feb. 25 at 11:05 a.m. in the Marriott Center, will also feature Roberts' band, The Modern Jazz Generation, which includes a drummer, bassist and seven horn players. Roberts, who has been performing as early as the 1980s, has been praised as "a remarkable musician — perhaps even a phenomenon" by jazz journalist Michael West in the *Jazz Times*.

Clark, Roberts and The Modern Jazz Generation will provide forum attendees with a blend of both spoken word and music. The ensemble will teach and demonstrate civic jazz, the idea that jazz music teaches about democratic character. This concept was born from Clark's book, "Civic Jazz: American Music and Kenneth Burke on the Art of Getting Along."

Clark first developed the idea of civic jazz while watching Wynton Marsalis and the Lincoln Center Jazz Orchestra perform at BYU over 20 years ago. While on stage, Marsalis introduced the comparison of jazz to democracy. Clark, who was exploring democracy in his research at the time, was fascinated by this idea. He dove headfirst into the jazz world, traveling to New York to meet jazz musicians and discuss democratic themes with

them.

"They were always interested," Clark said. "They were usually just focused on the music, so it was refreshing to them to think beyond, to think what the music was talking about, what it could teach."

Clark found that, just like democracy, jazz requires people to collaborate, improvise and listen. He explained that even though Roberts arranges the band's music before a performance, it evolves as they play. Not only do they have to rely on and listen to each other, but each musician takes a turn guiding the music, a characteristic distinctive to Robert's band.

"It's not the bass and the drummer accompanying the piano — it's everybody, equal, taking turns," Clark said.

Clark, Roberts, and the band plan to discuss and demonstrate equality, conflict resolution, sacrifice and mentorship at the forum, according to Clark. This isn't the first time Clark and Roberts have performed together. The two have been performing across the U.S. and Europe since 2015.

"I think the most important thing that jazz has taught me is that people become better people if they are working together, committed to a common project," Clark said.

BYU Associate Academic Vice President John Rosenberg, who serves as the forum director, explained that he hopes attendees enjoy being immersed in live, world-class music and recognize the importance of the messages that are taught.

"The lessons I expect to hear at the forum are urgent and relevant during this election year as we debate the meaning of America," he said. "What better way to understand that debate than by celebrating and learning from our country's most original art form?"

A Q&A with the band will be held directly after the forum.

'Othered' in America: An old story, still playing out daily

ASSOCIATED PRESS

CHICAGO — Activist Hoda Katebi rarely takes a break from organizing. As tensions between the U.S. and Iran escalated in recent weeks, she became even busier.

On a recent Sunday afternoon, the 25-year-old Iranian American sat in her Chicago apartment shifting between monitoring her Twitter feed, taking phone calls and texting via encrypted messaging: She and other organizers had word that an Iranian student was being detained at O'Hare International Airport.

"This past week, I think I slept one night," she said.

Across the U.S., Iranian Americans — many of whom have family in Iran — said they are experiencing renewed anxiety since an American drone strike killed a top Iranian general last month and Iran retaliated by launching ballistic missiles at U.S. forces in Iraq. They say they are concerned both about the safety of family members abroad and about Iranians who live in the U.S. facing extra scrutiny at airports as they return. At least 10 students have been sent back to Iran upon arrival at U.S. airports since August.

For many young Iranian Americans, this is a mobilizing moment: They are embracing their Iranian identity and beginning to identify as people of color in the U.S. as part of a larger struggle alongside other ethnic minorities.

For minorities in the United States — from Latinos to African Americans to Muslims and beyond — being viewed with suspicion is something that can happen at any time in a number of ways. A citizenship status questioned. A hate crime committed. Even simply a passing comment made that implies they aren't welcome in the U.S., or deserving of the same treatment as white Americans.

Activists say the episodes make minorities feel separated — "othered," as the recently coined verb puts it.

Deep roots of 'othering'

The concept of "otherism" is hardly new. It has lingered in the U.S. for decades — centuries, even.

Irish, Germans and Italians were sometimes viewed as "others" when they became new Americans during 19th- and early 20th-century immigration. Many were deported. The Chinese Exclusion Act of 1882 prevented Chinese laborers from immigrating to the U.S. Following the attack on Pearl Harbor during World War II, Japanese Americans were forced from their homes and sent to internment camps, despite trying to prove their loyalty to the U.S.

After the 9/11 attacks, Muslim Americans faced increased government surveillance and

were viewed largely with suspicion. For black Americans, the legacy of chattel slavery lingers today in housing discrimination, mass incarceration and everyday instances of discrimination. Native Americans were forced to relocate to reservations in the West following the Indian Removal Act of 1830.

In each of these examples, both government policies and public perception served the function of "othering" particular ethnic communities.

More recently, many activists say the problem has grown since President Donald Trump was elected in 2016. And while European immigrants have become more accepted in American society, those from other parts of the world still face sometimes withering scrutiny.

This was highlighted in Trump's own remarks in an Oval Office meeting with lawmakers in 2018 when he disparaged Haiti and some African countries with coarse language and questioned why the U.S. would accept more immigrants from them rather than places like Norway.

"Trump has opened up a Pandora's box of racism and bigotry that had been dormant," said Domingo Garcia, president of the League of United Latin American Citizens, the nation's oldest Latino civil rights organization.

"Now I see no difference from attacks on synagogues to an Iranian student being detained for 10 hours to a migrant baby from Central America being taken from her mother," Garcia said. "It all originates from the same hatred and fear."

Not just the Trump era

Destiny Harris, 19, an African American student from Chicago, said the "othering" goes beyond the Trump era. She was pulled into activism years ago after then-Chicago Mayor Rahm Emanuel, a Democrat, closed a number of under-enrolled schools in the city, primarily affecting black and brown students.

"As someone who is black, poor, queer and a woman, being a part of those marginalized communities is the very definition of being 'other' in this country, in terms of who belongs here and who doesn't and who deserves to be treated with equality and who doesn't," Harris said.

Much of the inspiration for Katebi's work stems from her identity. Her Twitter bio reads, in part: "angry daughter of immigrants." She was born and raised in Oklahoma and, as a practicing Muslim who also wears the hijab, or headscarf, found herself having to constantly explain her identity to others.

"No one knew what I was," Katebi said, describing growing up in a post-9/11 America as "politicizing."

"When the U.S. invaded

Afghanistan, I was Afghan. When it invaded Iraq, I was Iraqi. Every time, I had to answer to all these identities. So I started researching and learning so that I could respond and have something to say, for my own protection and safety."

She added: "The more you learn, the more you get angry."

Last month, civil rights groups and lawmakers demanded information from federal officials following reports that dozens of Iranian Americans were detained and questioned at the border as they returned to the U.S. from Canada.

The Iranian American community is quite diverse — politically, socioeconomically and religiously. It includes Muslims, Jews, Zoroastrians and others with cultural ties to Iran and a range of views and opinions about leadership and politics in Tehran and

"I see no difference from attacks on synagogues to an Iranian student being detained for 10 hours to a migrant baby from Central America being taken from her mother."

Domingo Garcia

League of United Latin American Citizens president

Washington.

Iranian immigrants arriving in the U.S. after the 1979 Iranian Revolution were immediately confronted with hostility and discrimination. As a result, many sought to distance themselves from their national identity and the politics of their homeland by referring to themselves as "Persian."

The blending of identity was further muddled by government forms, including the U.S. census. Many Iranian Americans have historically marked themselves as "white" when reporting their race for the census.

But many younger Iranian Americans are pushing back against that categorization in part because they realize that no matter how American they are, they are still seen as "forever foreigners" by American society, said Neda Maghbouleh, a University of Toronto assistant professor and an author who studies the politics of race within the Iranian American community.

"Iranian Americans have navigated a significant sense of exclusion at every stage of their story as a community since arriving as a critical mass post-1979," Maghbouleh said.

Hoosh Afsar came to the U.S. from Iran 43 years ago, just before the revolution. Now

58, the Bethesda, Maryland, resident said the rhetoric surrounding the 2016 presidential election made him much more aware of racial injustices in the U.S.

"Before Trump's election, I probably saw myself as more included and accepted. Now I feel that I was delusional," he said.

Afsar credits his daughters with helping him understand the issue of race and inequality in the U.S. and identifying more as a person of color. He founded the Racism Awareness Project in 2017 to educate other Iranians and immigrants on the history of race in America.

New alliances

Katebi feels inspired that more Iranian Americans are beginning to "wake up" and build bonds with other communities in their fight for equality.

"It's a really important moment for the Iranian (American) community internally, but also as we start to work together to form closer relationships across the board in order to fight for a common vision — and that's to protect our people."

Indeed, recent incidents of "othering" people of different minority groups — ranging from violent attacks to more subtle forms of prejudicial treatment — have highlighted this common plight.

Last December, an Iowa woman admitted to intentionally running over a 14-year-old girl because she believed the teen was Mexican. Last month, a Native American woman traveling through the Minneapolis-St. Paul International Airport said a Transportation Security Administration agent pulled the woman's long braids and said "giddyup" while snapping them like reins of a horse. The following week, tellers at a Detroit-area bank refused to cash \$99,000 in checks from a black Air Force veteran, suspecting him of fraud, and calling the police.

Some civil rights groups also note how the current climate is uniting people of different minority groups. For example, Garcia said the League of United Latin American Citizens and Council on American-Islamic Relations are preparing a joint letter in support of Iranian Americans.

Alborz Ghandehari, 31, whose parents are from Iran, said he saw support almost immediately. While recently protesting possible war with Iran, he was joined by black, white and Latino demonstrators. During the demonstration, a motorist drove by and yelled "terrorists!" at him and others.

"On the one hand, it was inspiring to see the support from others," said Ghandehari, an ethnic studies assistant professor-lecturer at the University of Utah. "On the other, we are still constantly having to prove our loyalty to the U.S."

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Simple Bites

Recipe Column

Ingredients

Olive oil	2 tbsps
Lemon juice	1 tbsps
Salt	1/2 tsp
Pepper	1/4 tsp
Garlic powder	1/2 tsp
Plum or Roma tomatoes finely diced	1 cup
Onion, finely diced	1/4 cup
Fresh basil, minced	2 tbsps
Cream cheese	4 oz
Ranch dressing mix	1 tbsps
French Baguette or bread	1 whole
Mozzarella cheese	1 cup
Minced basil for garnish	

Directions:

In a small bowl, blend olive oil, lemon juice, salt, pepper and garlic powder. Add diced tomatoes, onions, and basil. Stir until blended. In another small bowl blend cream cheese with ranch dressing mix. Mix until completely blended. Slice bread onto thin slices about 1/4 inch thick. Spread cream cheese mixture on sliced bread, place on baking sheet. Top with tomato mixture and sprinkle with mozzarella cheese. Bake for 5-7 minutes in a hot oven (425 degrees) or until cheese is melted and browned. Garnish with basil and serve warm.

This week:

Bruschetta melts

Scan this photo with the Universe Plus app to see our video of how to make bruschetta melts.



BABIES

Genetic modification of human embryos

Continued from Page 1

Darnovsky is concerned about the future possibility of fertility clinics adopting aggressive marketing techniques to promote human germline genome editing to parents.

"It would be available to people who could afford these genetic upgrades for their own children," Darnovsky said. "They might think, 'If I can afford it, why shouldn't I make my kid taller? Have lighter skin or whatever socially desired characteristic there is?'"

The perceptions of biological differences and superiority or inferiority are very powerful in societies, according to Darnovsky.

"To me, that's a key part of the historical underbreedings of racism. We have these stereotypes that are evidence free but have been very powerful and destructive," Darnovsky said.

According to Dana Carroll, a distinguished biochemistry professor at the University of Utah, the discussions surrounding human germline editing have shifted in the past 15 months alone.

Chinese researcher He Jiankui stunned the world in November 2018 when he announced at a Hong Kong conference that he produced genetically edited babies through modifications introduced by CRISPR.

"A lot of the discussion is now focused on 'was it ethical to do that?' What would the standards be if you were to go back and modify embryos so children were born with different characteristics?" Carroll said.

Carroll is part of the International Commission on the Clinical Use of Human Germline Genome Editing, which explores the possible clinical uses of human germline genome editing. The commission also published a report on the standards that should be adhered to when undergoing this process. Although the technology is not advanced enough yet, Carroll is concerned about individuals and small groups of people misusing the technology.

"It should be something that countries and societies agree would be OK to do," Carroll said. "There needs to be a lot of extended discussions and thinking about this in various places."

The debate on human germline editing is still ongoing; however, great strides are being made in gene editing for curing diseases and alleviating medical conditions.

The California Institute of Regenerative Medicine (CIRM) is a stem cell agency that was created shortly after California voters approved California Proposition 71, which supports stem cell research in the state.

Jonathon Thomas serves as the Chairman of the Board for CIRM. He said the ethical considerations on genome editing have been paramount since Proposition 71. CIRM has been strict in adhering to national guidelines and ethical practices affecting the field of human genome editing.

"We're funding studies that attempt to modify genes to cure disease," Thomas said. "Our regulations prohibit funding for research where genetically modified embryos are implanted into a uterus for reproductive purposes."

CIRM has funded a research project that has saved the lives of children with severe combined immunodeficiency (SCID), a disease that causes babies to be born without a working immune system. Children with SCID are quarantined from birth and normally don't live for more than two years, Thomas said.

The project involved UCLA scientists who developed a technique that takes a functioning blood-forming stem cell through gene editing then places it back in the child's bone marrow. This creates a bloodstream with normal, functioning immune elements and gives patients the ability to fight off the disease.

The project is one example of how human genome editing can change individuals' lives for the better.

"These kids who were destined to a terrible, short life, now have immune systems that work," Thomas said. "They're back in pre-school or elementary school, and if they get sick, it causes no problems. This is a real example of the use of gene cell therapy to drive a transformative result."

Polygamists may not face jail time under new Utah bill



Associated Press

Kody Brown, from TV's reality show "Sister Wives," marches during a protest at the state Capitol in Salt Lake City. Polygamists have lived in Utah since before it became a state, and 85 years after the practice was declared a felony, they still number in the thousands.

ASSOCIATED PRESS

SALT LAKE CITY — Polygamists have lived in Utah since before it became a state. Eighty-five years after plural marriage was declared a felony, they still number in the thousands and have even been featured in the long-running reality TV show "Sister Wives."

Now, a state lawmaker says it's time to remove the threat of jail time for otherwise law-abiding polygamists.

"The law is a failure. It hasn't stopped polygamy at all and it's actually enabled abuse to occur and remain unchecked," said Sen. Deidre Henderson, a Republican. Her proposal to make bigamy an infraction rather than a felony has gathered significant support. It was unanimously approved by a legislative panel despite resistance from former members of polygamous groups who said it could embolden abusers.

The estimated 30,000 people living in Utah's polygamous communities believe plural marriage brings exaltation in heaven — a legacy of the early Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. The mainstream faith abandoned the practice in 1890 under pressure from the U.S. government and now strictly forbids it.

Unlike other states, Utah outlaws living with a second "spiritual spouse" even if the man is legally married to just one woman.

Henderson argues that law, and the legacy of raids as recently as the 1950s, has created a culture of fear that empowers notorious abusers like the polygamous leader Warren Jeffs. His followers wear distinctive, historic-looking dresses, and he is now serving a life prison sentence in Texas for sexually assaulting girls he considered plural wives.

On the other end of the spectrum are modern, consenting adult polygamists like Kody

Brown of TV's "Sister Wives." The show chronicling the lives of Brown and his four wives premiered on TLC in 2010.

The Utah attorney general has publicly declined to prosecute polygamists like him for years, but the bigamy law remains on the books. The "Sister Wives" family left the state shortly after going public with their TV show, saying they were afraid of being charged by local prosecutors.

They later lost an attempt to overturn the polygamy law in court.

The new proposal would significantly lower the potential penalties for consenting adult polygamists but keep harsher penalties for other crimes sometimes linked to polygamy, including the new addition of coerced marriage. Some pro-polygamy advocates have pushed back, arguing that those enhancements create an unfair association with their communities.

Others, though, say that easing restrictions on polygamous marriages won't do much to help

victims and could even make things worse. Melissa Ellis grew up in the polygamous Kingston group and said she worries that leaders could consider it a victory if the state lightened penalties.

"Those men are going to have more power and more control over their victims than they did before," she said.

A representative for the group did not immediately return a message seeking comment.

Ellis also pointed to a recent law that allowed people leaving polygamous groups to access money from the state's crime-victims fund to help get on their feet. "We need more laws in place that are going to help the victims," she said.

More than 100 years after Utah's predominant faith abandoned the practice, the state continues to struggle with the best way to deal with polygamy, lawmakers acknowledged.

"At this point, I think this is better than what were doing now," said Republican Sen. Daniel Thatcher.



MIXTAPE

Zumba: Best Songs to Work Out To

This week:

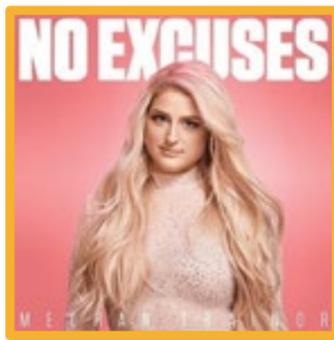


Alena



"We Are One (Ole Ola)"
Pitbull ft. Jennifer Lopez and Claudia Leitte

This song is the definition of a party. As the official theme song of the 2014 FIFA World Cup, I expected nothing less. This song has a great beat with a Latin flair that makes you want to clap along to the beat. With its repetitive melodies and steady beat, Zumba fanatics are dancing all over this song.



"No Excuses"
Meghan Trainor
Treat Myself

Meghan Trainor never fails to create amazing pop songs, and this one is no exception. It was nominated for the Radio Disney Music Award for Best Song to Make You Smile because of its funky retro-style beat. It is a sassy and empowering song that is sure to boost your confidence while working out. So turn on your music and get to work because there ain't no excuses!



"Wings"
Little Mix
DNA

Nominated for the Radio Disney Music Award for Best Song to Dance To, "Wings" proves to be the perfect song for Zumba. The girl group, Little Mix, debuted the power pop song "Wings" in their first album DNA which hit number one in the UK. Although they are not as popular in the United States, they continue to create music that promotes girl power.

Scan the album covers with the Universe Plus app to hear a sample of each song and to submit your own music reviews.



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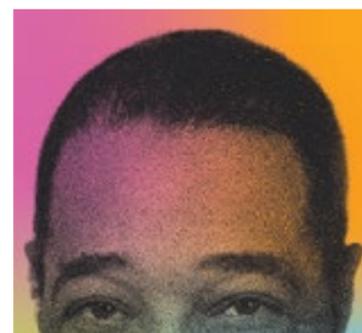
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Carmina Burana with BYU Choirs and BYU Philharmonic

Revel in Carl Orff's *Carmina Burana*, one of the most popular and exciting works in the choral-orchestral repertoire.



Wed.-Thurs., Feb. 19-20, 7:30 p.m.
de Jong Concert Hall



Essentially Ellington Jazz Festival: BYU Synthesis

Enjoy a night of show-stopping jazz with exciting guest artists, including celebrated saxophonist Todd Williams and the phenomenal Marcus Roberts Trio.

Fri.-Sat., Feb. 21-22, 7:30 p.m.
de Jong Concert Hall



BYU Symphonic Band

Wed., Feb. 26, 7:30 p.m.
de Jong Concert Hall



BYU Noteworthy

Fri., Feb. 28, 7:30 p.m.
de Jong Concert Hall



BYU Young Ambassadors

Sat., Feb. 29, 2:00 p.m. & 7:30 p.m.
de Jong Concert Hall

BRAVO! "We Shall Overcome," A Celebration of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., Featuring Damien Sneed
Tue., Mar. 3, 7:30 p.m.
de Jong Concert Hall

BYU Symphony Orchestra Concerto Night
Thurs., Mar. 5, 7:30 p.m.
de Jong Concert Hall

Little Shop of Horrors
Mar. 6-7, 11-14, 18-21, 7:30 p.m.
Mar. 7, 14, 21, 2:00 p.m.
Pardoe Theatre

All events are ticketed.





Tweet Beat

#BYU #BYUprobs

Want to see your tweet in print? Tweet something about life around you with #BYUprobs or #BYU and hopefully it makes the cut.

Leave comments at universe.byu.edu or @UniverseBYU

@juliajmatthews
"...AND he has a costco membership. that's very fiscally responsible of him. and hot."
@HeardAtBYU

@brilliantrk
"I refuse to let @BYU change the chronology of the universe. Tuesday is a Monday? No, your mom is a Monday."
@HeardAtBYU

@the_cassadilla
my prof CONSISTENTLY lets out class 5 min early and I genuinely don't think that he knows he gets five more minutes.

@basicprovibro
"When I don't feel like reading my scriptures, I watch Lord of the Rings because the war scenes are very similar."

@emmefranks
A quote from today's sacrament meeting: "The Psalms are like God's Twitter, He's trying to relate to the youth and all that."
@HeardAtBYU

@bruhmuhn
"If I could quote the scriptures like I can the office, I'd be prophet status."
@HeardAtBYU

@poetickate
me: are you from utah?
them, proudly: no
me: "genuinely interested" really? where are you from?
them: idaho

@cassandrahunt_
"yeah, i'm friends with your sister on goodreads!"
@HeardAtBYU
lol what.

@mormcore
Lehi's Six Sons, Ranked Oldest to Youngest: Number 4 Will Shock You

@andrewreed_
this girl in my class just asked the entire class of like 200 people "my boyfriend was suppose to propose to me this month but then said he is just not ready... what does that mean?"
also this boyfriend is IN OUR CLASS

@eyyyitsjanice
They were engaged for one day, then she said it was wrong and broke it off!! @HeardAtBYU

@ameliascakes
Tonight I met a 13 year old boy from Taiwan who is learning English & has been in the U.S. for 6 months. He asked if I served a mission & I said "yes, in Idaho." AND HE HIT ME BACK WITH "WHO DID YOU EVEN BAPTIZE..... POTATOES???!?!!!!" He got me tonight and respect it.

@SaidiCordon
"I don't know how to pray in English, I haven't done it in 1.5 years"
"Proceeds to pray in Russian" @HeardAtBYU

@glitr_4_bkfst
My sociology Prof: "this question should be easy to answer, unless you're mid existential crisis, which is my default so that's okay too."
@byuprofs @HeardAtBYU

@_blackberryjam
"samuel the lamanite, your order is ready"
@HeardAtBYU
he then winked at me. only at byu guys.

@astro_chica
"You know what they say about testimonies, if you've got it, flaunt it!" @HeardAtBYU

@JordanPruhs
My religion professor just looked at us and said "I only regret the first 54 years of my life. Since then it's been fine" and I FELT that.
@HeardAtBYU

@ashley_xman
byu: tuesday will be a monday schedule! :D :D
my prof: see i don't believe byu has the power to change the day of the week, so class is cancelled for tuesday
what a legend

@WhereIsEmma
i was trying to type "testing center" but autocorrect changed it to "yeeting center"

@ashleynicoo
Did I just lead two campus tours in heels?
Yes and I am unstoppable. Don't look at me or you will burst into flames

@uku_hailey
Things I am most grateful for today:
- BYU men's chorus

-
- BYU men's chorus

-
- once again
- definitely
- BYU men's chorus

Tweets are unedited.

MEANWHILE BACK IN IOWA

READERS' FORUM

Men have feelings too

It is safe to bet that when you hear the word body positivity your first thought was of a woman—and that isn't your fault. In society, men are often overlooked during conversations about body positivity and mental illness surrounding body image. The question is why? Body image is similar between males and females; therefore, men should be included in the discussion surrounding positive body image.

Whether you are male or female, there are still societal pressures to look a certain way, and these body expectations have negative effects despite gender. The Body Project study concluded that "Men and women are equally insecure in their bodies when the idea of 'the body' is directly or indirectly confronted in social situations." If this is the case, men need to be equally involved in discussions about body image.

We need to do a better job at understanding men and their relationship with body image and the mental illnesses that may surround it. It may be an easy thing to dismiss and forget about as men are quieter about their struggles; however, research from Bradley University showed a staggering 95% of men aged 18-22 are not satisfied with their bodies to some degree.

Including men in these movements would be an increase in research relating to men and their relationship with body image and mental illnesses. It is 2020. It is time that society stops pretending that only women struggle with negative body image, mental disorders and eating disorders.

—Emma Wheeler
New Canaan, Connecticut

Why good sleep hygiene is important

How are we supposed to "rise and shout" when college students hardly want to rise in the first place? College students are very familiar with the feeling of exhaustion. We have classes, work, extracurriculars, social lives and homework. This is why sleep hygiene — or having a regulated sleep schedule where you get seven to nine hours of sleep each night — is crucial.

Though difficult at first, obtaining good sleep hygiene is definitely achievable. Sleep hygiene is a set of behaviors that you are able to change. Strive to go to bed at the same time every night, even on the weekend, and pick a bedtime that allows you to get at least seven hours of sleep. Make sure your room is quiet, dark and a comfortable temperature to create an atmosphere that will enhance your sleep. Going to bed and waking up at the same time helps

regulate your circadian rhythm, the process that alerts your body when it is time to go to sleep and wake up each day. Your body will also drop into deeper sleep cycles while sleeping that will decrease blood pressure, relax your muscles and promote tissue repair.

To college students, the most beneficial part of good sleep hygiene may be memory consolidation, a process where the information we learn in class is committed to our long-term memory. Though getting good sleep hygiene can be difficult, it is certainly attainable and will help you on your "trail to fame and glory."

—Anzie Gish
Tulsa, Oklahoma

Agency is stronger than testosterone

A young man was shocked when he found nude drawings in my friend's sketchbook. He couldn't believe that as an art major at BYU she would produce pornography.

This is unsettling. Nudity being equated to sexual idealization is a cultural norm among members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. It's an overcorrection, like if a person were so obsessed with not being part of a gang that she or he refused to be part of a family. Nude art and pornography can seem similar. The difference is that while pornography is meant to exaggerate the truth and addict the viewer, art is meant to depict God's work and inspire the viewer.

I once posed naked for a roommate who was applying to BYU's art program. She didn't make any changes. I wasn't skinnier. I wasn't taller. I wasn't hairless. She drew me the way God made me. I have never felt more beautiful. My body was real. It was sacred. It was mine. And there was nothing sexual about it.

As a young woman, I was taught that by dressing modestly, I was helping young men to keep their thoughts clean. Essentially, I was taught that a man's thoughts are controlled by his testosterone rather than his agency.

That simply isn't true! Men are powerful and strong. Men can choose which thoughts they allow to occupy their minds. I don't dress modestly for their sake. I know they don't need me to.

I dress modestly because I respect the sacredness of my body. We, the students of BYU, are the rising generation. One day we will be parents and leaders in this church. Let's teach our children to be chaste by teaching them that nudity doesn't have to be sexualized and that bodies are beautiful.

—Emily Andersen
South Jordan, Utah

OPINION OUTPOST

The Opinion Outpost features opinions and commentary on the latest hot topics from state and national news sources.

An unqualified nominee

The only thing standing between President Trump's two new nominees for 14-year terms on the Federal Reserve System's Board of Governors and confirmation is the same Republican majority in the Senate that acquitted the president in his recent impeachment trial and has generally let him have his way. In the case of one nominee, the highly qualified research economist and veteran St. Louis Fed official Christopher Waller, this is no problem.

When it comes to Mr. Trump's other nominee, Republican economic analyst Judy Shelton, a lack of GOP seriousness about the Senate's advice-and-consent role could prove troublesome indeed. As we have noted previously, Ms. Shelton would

bring to the board views that are extreme (longtime support for a version of the gold standard) when they are not inconsistent (she abhorred low interest rates when Barack Obama was president but praised them under Mr. Trump).

—Editorial Board
The Washington Post

Active-shooter drills

In 2015-16, more than three-fourths of the public schools around the country conducted drills to teach students how to react to a shooter on campus, according to the National Center for Education Statistics. In the four years since then, many additional horrifying shootings — especially the killing of 17 people at Marjory Stoneman Douglas High School in Parkland, Fla., in 2018 — have created an even-more-robust business in active-shooter drills at workplaces and schools.

But now, the two major national teachers unions as well as the pro-gun-control group Everytown for Gun Safety are calling on schools to reconsider

these drills, saying students are being traumatized by them and there's no evidence they save lives.

—Editorial Board
The Los Angeles Times

Budget proposal

In concept, President Donald Trump's budget recommendation for 2021, which purports to cut the annual deficit and set the nation on a course toward a balance budget in 15 years, is welcomed news. We haven't heard anyone in Washington talk about fiscal responsibility since the days when fiscal cliffs loomed on the horizon and the tea party wandered the land.

But look a little closer and the optimism goes away.

President Trump's budget proposal outlines many of his own priorities. It would cut foreign aid, which currently makes up less than 1% of the total budget. It would cut other domestic programs and increase military spending.

—Editorial Board
Deseret News

Civic education a priority for schools

A primary reason for creating America's public education system was to cultivate an informed citizenry. A population that understands how government works and how citizens can be involved is crucial to democracy.

Yet most surveys show that the nation's students have minimal knowledge about basic civics and their own local governments. And that's why efforts to strengthen civics education in Minnesota deserve support.

—Editorial Board
Star Tribune

WE WANT TO HEAR FROM YOU

The Universe encourages students, faculty and BYU staff to add their voice to ours by writing letters to the editor and guest editorials, or by submitting editorial cartoons.

- All letters should be submitted by email to universe.ideas@gmail.com. The topic of the letter should be included in the subject line.
- Letters should also include the author's name, hometown (for students), campus position (for faculty and staff) and phone number. Anonymous letters will

- not be published.
 - Letters should be no more than 250 words and may be edited for length, clarity or style.
 - Guest editorials should be 500 to 700 words and are encouraged from individuals with professional or academic expertise on the topic.
 - Original cartoons are also welcome.
- Opinion editor Spencer McWilliams can be reached at universe.ideas@gmail.com.

New NCAA rule could create world of college athlete haves and have-nots

By ELISA HUHEM

BYU men's tennis player Sean Hill would have never imagined when he held a tennis racquet for the first time at 8 years old that, one day, getting paid for his image and likeness as a collegiate athlete would become a very real possibility.

The NCAA opened the way for athletes at BYU and throughout the country to receive some form of compensation following an NCAA decision in October.

The decision will provide opportunities for any NCAA athlete to be endorsed for use of the athlete's name, image or likeness, an action previously prohibited by NCAA regulation. The change will affect BYU's 21 NCAA teams and hundreds of student athletes.

Sean Hill began competing in the International Tennis Federation Junior Circuit at age 15. He finished his high school career ranking as one of the nation's top 75 players. In his first year playing for BYU, he came out with a win over the No. 1 seed in the 2017 Mountain Regional Championships. In his junior year at BYU, he opened the season nationally ranked in singles and doubles.

Hill has established a name for himself through his extraordinary college career, and soon that could be monetarily rewarded through the changes in the NCAA Paid to Play Act.

The dream of getting paid as a collegiate athlete may soon be a reality for players like Hill, but that will remain just a dream for the majority of college athletes.

BYU's Associate Athletic Director Chad Lewis said many athletes assume they will get paid, but only the top players will be able to make money off of their image and likeness.

Everyone generates some level of income from playing in the professional sports world. With college sports, it will be different. Not everyone on the team will be getting paid.

"What will it do to the locker room if a quarterback comes in with a \$300,000,000 check in his pocket and a new car out in the parking lot and his linemen don't get anything?" Lewis asked.

Players at the top of the sport will be able to monetize more. Hill expressed that some of the possible avenues for him to make money off of his image and likeness could be through accepting endorsements from different companies and brands or running private tennis or sports camps because of his elite



BYU Photo

Sean Hill plants his feet and gets ready to send the ball back over the net during a match against San Francisco. Hill could soon be paid for the use of his image under the NCAA Paid to Play act.

status in the sport.

Few athletes will meet the level necessary to get paid for their image and likeness, which poses a unique challenge.

"It could magnify any jealousy or could hurt the people that are not earning money even if they work as hard or harder than the higher profile or skilled athletes," Hill said.

How do you keep a team unified when only a select few are getting paid? "For me, it helps when I know my teammates off the court because if I just see them on the court, it is more a work-related thing. Hanging outside of the sport helps team bonding," Hill said.

Former BYU athlete Alexa Gray played on the women's volleyball team from 2012-2015 and now plays professionally. She said every player has a different role on their team.

"I think everybody knows their role on a team. You know there are top players on your team and it doesn't really cause conflict," Gray said. "We want our team to do well and so that is OK with us."

Gray emphasized that everything, including getting paid to play, needs to be earned.

"Don't expect it to be given to you," Gray said. "You just have to work hard and try to be the best athlete you can so you can earn the right to get paid."

Not every sport will be affected in the same way. BYU's No. 1 men's golf player Peter Kuest said it is hard to predict how players will respond to the changes.

"I think it could impact team dynamic and chemistry, but it also might not," Kuest said. "In more individual sports like golf then it is more

about individual performance. If you play well then you can make more. In professional team sports it is used as more motivation for players to earn more and it doesn't seem like it has an impact on the team dynamic and team chemistry."

When it comes to team unity, Kuest suggested that players keep the amount of money they make private.

"It's really a situation where anything can happen and we will just have to wait and see how it affects everything. Hopefully it is all positive," Kuest said.

The specific impact of the NCAA changes in paying athletes is hard to grasp, but Hill, Gray and Kuest are hopeful that it will work out. There may be challenges along the way, but nothing that cannot be overcome.

The specific implementation details

for BYU athletes are yet to be determined. "How the Fair Pay To Play Act — or the NCAA Board of Governor's decision to permit students participating in athletics the opportunity to benefit from the use of their name, image and likeness — will affect collegiate athletics and BYU has yet to be seen. To comment would be purely speculative," reads a statement from BYU athletics.

"We are very aware of the Fair Pay To Play Act and the NCAA announcement in late October 2019 aimed at providing enhanced opportunities for student-athletes. Like all other college athletic departments, we will continue to follow the process closely and look forward to providing feedback as the NCAA attempts to design bylaws and policies that are both uniform and fair for all student-athletes and consistent with the college-athlete model."

BYU football player starts locker room barbershop

By SYDNEY TOWNSEND

The BYU football locker room might be filled with shouting voices, hearty laughter and side conversations, but if it's quiet enough, the sound of buzzing clippers might be heard. Junior defensive back Jared Kapisi doesn't just play football — he's the team's preferred barber.

Growing up, Kapisi's father used to cut his hair. After too many mediocre haircuts, Kapisi complained to his father and started to learn to cut his own hair.

He started out by practicing on himself and other people in high school and then more on his mission, where he estimates he spent about 200 hours cutting hair. Once he got home and had a successful walk-on football tryout, he took his hobby into the locker room.

Although he loves cutting hair, being a full-time barber is not on the horizon for Kapisi.

"Being a barber wouldn't help me get to where I want to be in life," Kapisi said. "It's more of a side hustle."

Kapisi has almost no time for any other appointments because his time is devoted to cutting hair almost exclusively for the players on the football team in the locker room. The convenience of the locker room for him and

other players is the main reason why he does it.

Sophomore Ethan Atagi can attest to this.

"The locker room is big because people walking around will see it and then want a cut too."

It has also allowed him to forge and strengthen relationships with almost everyone on the team. The other players rarely use Kapisi's real name and instead call him "Isi." Each hair cut keeps Kapisi and his teammates a part of each other's lives and allows them to become better friends.

"I get to know who Isi is, who his family is," Atagi said. "I remember talking to him in the spring of 2019 about a girl who he went on a couple of dates with. They're engaged now."

Freshman Hayden Livingston will continually go to Kapisi for the friendship and a clean cut.

"With Isi, not only is he a friend, but he can cut it how you want it," Livingston said. "No one cuts my hair as good as Isi."

With Kapisi as his barber, Livingston has begun to branch out with different haircuts.

"When you're on an LDS mission, you don't have much freedom with your hair," he said. "When I got back, I started mixing it up a bit with the sides being faded."



BYU Athletics

Jared "Isi" Kapisi, known as a locker room barber by his teammates, cuts hair in the BYU football dressing room.

By only charging \$10 plus a tip and spending time with friends and teammates, it's no wonder that people keep going back. Some people want a cut by Isi so bad that they'll call him over at 2 a.m.

Pelicans point guard Frank Jackson was in town one night and wanted the

Kapisi special before going to Hawaii the next morning. Kapisi was shocked when Jackson handed him \$100 for his and a friend's haircut.

For Kapisi, the reward of making people feel better about themselves and helping them build confidence is the best

part about cutting hair. Teammates will come to him just hours before kickoff asking for a cut to prepare them for a game.

"The confidence part is a big part of game day," Isi said. "I love getting people ready to go."

Slopes, snow and sunshine: the Miller Park experience

By SYDNEY TOWNSEND

The bases are loaded and there are already two outs on the board.

Senior Brock Hale squares up on home plate as the pitcher spit on the mound. The crowd's murmurs drown out as Hale focuses on the pitch that is about to be released. His swing launches the ball into the trees outside left field and earns cheers from the crowd and a grand slam for the Cougars. For sophomore Danny Gelalich, this game embodies the Miller Park experience.

"That place just erupted," Gelalich said. "When I think of Miller Park and it's energy, I think of that game." BYU went on the defeat the San Francisco Dons 17-9 for its Senior Day.

BYU's Miller Park is unique among other baseball venues in that fact that the stadium opens up to the snowcapped Wasatch Mountains and the

iconic Y Mountain. BYU's season is often accompanied by snow and colder temperatures for outdoor baseball. For a sport that normally favors warmer climates with few stadiums featuring mountains in the background, it is a different affair playing at BYU.

The scenery surrounding Miller Park has generated buzz on social media various times. Gelalich said that there are posts about Miller Park often and opposing players will take pictures of the stadium from the dugout. On Jan. 31, a picture of Miller Park with the snow-covered mountains went viral as people couldn't stop commenting on the content of the picture.

Even the NCAA Baseball Twitter page reposted the picture. Players and parents who don't represent BYU can't get enough of it.

While fans might just come to enjoy the environment, many do not know Miller Park's hidden gem. The



BYU Photo

BYU baseball players have to deal with all sorts of elements the weather throws at them, including playing in the snow.

occasional snowy seasons and cooler temperatures don't stop BYU from playing their games during the winter months. Composed of elite artificial turf with a heating device installed underneath, the playability of Miller Park increases. This makes the field distinct as BYU

is one of few institutions in baseball to install turf and one of the only ones to have a heating device underneath. Anywhere from four to six inches of snow can be melted within an hour. This allows BYU to host and play more games just as their warmer-weathered counterparts.

Junior Mitch McIntyre remarked on the advantage of playing at Miller Park, especially with the field. He feels it is an advantage playing in this climate compared to other teams. They are conditioned to play through the weather while doing so might prove difficult for their counterparts.

Overall, Miller Park is seen as one of the most beautiful ballparks in the country. For assistant coach Brent Haring, it was a dream come true coming to coach at BYU.

"It's unbelievable. To me, one of the best atmospheres in college baseball," he said. "When the support is there, there is no venue quite like it."

POPE

BYU basketball's head coach brings success

Pope not only impacted BYU's statistics, but also the team mindset. Harding thinks the biggest change from last year is overall mentality.

"We're all confident," Harding said. "You look at Dalton, Zac, Jake, T.J, Yoeli — they're confident. They get in there, they're confident, they're shooting shots and making plays. We never feel like we're ever going to lose a game and we're gonna find ways to win."

Pope has incited change in the BYU basketball program, which can be seen through its improved stats. But while many people know Pope's accomplishments and recognize his passion at games, not many know Pope's true coaching style. BYU big man Kolby Lee is typically a man of few words, but when it came to Pope, Lee couldn't stop talking about his coach's

impact on the team.

"He's definitely fiery," Lee said. "If you do something right, he's gonna praise you for it. If you do something wrong, he's going to rip into you. If you have a really good day, he's going to let you know. If you mess up, he's going to hold every single person accountable, no matter if you're Yoeli or if you're Trevin Knell, the freshman. It doesn't matter who you are."

Lee continued by saying that Pope never fails to tell the players that he loves them and is proud of them. "He's just a true players' coach."

Coming into the 2019-20 season, there was both uncertainty and excitement around what Pope could do for the Cougars. But Pope said that at the heart of athletics, there's faith.

"It is the thing you build yourself on as an athlete," Pope said. "You believe in your teammates, you have faith in them. You have faith in your system and your staff. You have faith in the work that you put in every single day. You have to have faith in sticking to it every single day, despite the setbacks."

What it's like to be a BYU athlete without NCAA affiliation

By ANNA BRYNER

Pass class or qualify for the Luge World Cup.

That was the choice world-renowned luger Kate Hansen faced as a freshman at BYU in 2010. The 18-year-old had spent her teenage years traveling the world to compete in the winter sport. Finally, a World Cup qualifying race would take place conveniently close to Provo in Park City.

But for Hansen, there was just one problem: she had final exams at the same time as the Luge World Cup. Hansen tried to explain the importance of the athletic event to her professors. Next to the Olympics, the World Cup was the premier athletic competition, and she had barely missed out on the 2010 Vancouver Olympics.

Despite her explanations about her sport and her race, Hansen said could not receive accommodations. She said she felt like things may have been different if she was on a BYU team.

"I just remember (feeling) like nobody understands," Hansen said.

Not only did her professors have a hard time understanding her little-known sport, but her luge coaches were also confused by her decision to miss

the race for academic reasons. Caught between the seemingly incompatible priorities, Hansen felt upset she could not work with BYU or her coaches to find a compromise.

For Hansen, the experience with final exams was just one of many situations she found herself in as a BYU athlete without a team.

Training for the Olympics at BYU

Having grown up in a family of BYU fans, Hansen had her childhood sights set on becoming a Cougar. As she advanced in her luge career during high school, winning the 2008 Junior World Luge Championship at age 15, she wasn't so sure that college was for her. She knew that making it to the Olympics would demand a rigorous training schedule. She decided to apply just to BYU, and if she didn't get in, she wouldn't go to college.

Hansen did get in, and BYU seemed like the perfect place given its close proximity to Park City where she could train. Though she attended fall semester her freshman year, her training schedule demanded that she take off many fall and winter semesters afterward. To keep her education going, she took classes in the spring, but in order to do so, she had to keep reapplying to BYU because she

couldn't receive a deferral for her athletic activities.

While at BYU, Hansen petitioned for access to the BYU athlete training facilities and was allowed to use the athlete weight room to keep up her training regimen. Other than that, managing athletics and academics — and their conflicts — was up to her.

After qualifying for the Olympics, Hansen said her relationship with BYU and its accommodations changed.

"Once I made the Olympics, they were super helpful — they were awesome," she said.

Hansen and other non-NCAA athletes at BYU, including those of club and extramural teams, both benefit from and face challenges from their lack of NCAA affiliation.

Benefits for NCAA athletes

NCAA athletes of BYU's 21 Division I teams enjoy high-quality training and performance facilities as well as some of the best coaches available.

For example, BYU cross country and track and field head coach Ed Eyestone, a two-time Olympian, won several NCAA championships and has coached several NCAA national champions. Eyestone's men's cross country team recently won the 2019 national championship while his women's team secured a second-place finish.

Eyestone is just one example of the caliber of coaches BYU attempts to hire for its NCAA athletes.

Another advantage for NCAA athletes is official recognition as the school's athletes. BYU's athletic communications department provides extensive media relations and promotional efforts to highlight athletes.

NCAA athletes also benefit from regular competitions, travel expenses for competitions, tutors, meal funds and, in some cases, scholarships.

At the same time, NCAA athletes face extensive eligibility regulations. For instance, athletes must take at least 12 credit hours and be in good academic standing. They also must comply with rules and regulations governing ethical conduct, amateurism, financial aid, employment earnings and academic standards. Non-NCAA athletes, such as Hansen, don't have to worry about meeting these requirements.

NCAA athletes were also previously banned from receiving compensation for use of their names or likeness until an NCAA decision on Oct. 29 reversed the policy.

Training as a non-NCAA athlete

Clayton Young and Connor McMillan are former members of the men's track and field team who graduated in 2019 but are still pursuing running careers. Young is attending graduate school at BYU, while McMillan is living near BYU to train full time.

No longer on NCAA teams, the athletes must decide which races to run, what their goals are and perhaps the biggest challenge; how to pay for it.

"Being an NCAA athlete really is a privilege," Young said. "You don't realize how good you

have got it until it's gone. Having that team camaraderie, having all the amenities at BYU, those are really things that are invaluable."

Young noted that there are some perks to being a professional athlete. As the winner of the NCAA 10,000 meter national championship earlier this year, Young has secured a sponsor, ASICS, to help him out with some expenses. One of the biggest helps of ASICS is a travel budget that helps him attend his races.

For McMillan, who finished third in the NCAA 10,000 meter championship and recently finished 10th in the New York City Marathon, sponsors haven't been as easy to find. However, some races, such as the New York City Marathon, provide funding for top athletes like McMillan to compete.

"People aren't generally lining up to give you money to run, but it can be done," he said.

Young and McMillan now volunteer as assistant coaches for the men's track and field team. As a result, they continue to benefit from Coach Eyestone's instruction. They also train together in an informal group with BYU professor and Olympian Jared Ward. The group has their eyes set on the Olympic Trials.

Benefits of training without NCAA restrictions

For Young, who is still in school but no longer an NCAA athlete, there are some advantages to no longer being in the NCAA. Due to NCAA restrictions, athletes have to be extremely careful about not receiving improper benefits.

"One of the big added benefits is not worrying so much," Young said. "There's lots of (NCAA) rules associated with receiving compensation for races or letting somebody buy you lunch or dinner or just a lot of sponsorship opportunities you're not (able) to

have."

Now that NCAA restrictions do not apply, Young says he appreciates being able to accept benefits, such as prize money or sponsorships, and receive compensation for promoting products.

In addition, he has more flexibility to determine when he will train and what his goals are.

Reflecting on challenges

While there are some challenges that all non-NCAA athletes face, many of those challenges may depend on the athlete's sport.

For Hansen, training for the luge was especially difficult because luge is not a collegiate sport. Facilities are rare, as are coaches. Because of her sport's lesser-known status, she felt it was hard to establish her credibility.

"Sometimes professors just didn't believe it was a real sport," she said.

Other sports, especially those that are well known, may face fewer problems. Young and McMillan can easily train without NCAA teams because their sports don't require specialized facilities. They also both said their professors were generally very helpful and willing to work with them as they tried to manage their academic and athletic pursuits.

As the 2020 Tokyo Summer Olympics approach, BYU may have the opportunity to show how it will support Olympic athletes. BYU has a lengthy record of athletes who have competed at the Olympics, and several BYU-affiliated athletes are looking to qualify.

Hansen's wish is for the athletes to receive the accommodations they need to compete at the top-level athletic competition.

"I hope now BYU works with those Olympic hopefuls a lot better," Hansen said.

#BYUUhacks

The 'how to' at BYU

How Not to Gain the Freshman 15



AUBREY TANNER



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JUST BUY AN ADAPTER.

I DON'T THINK ANYONE MAKES AN ADAPTER THAT CAN FIX STUPIDITY.

YOU DON'T SEEM TO BE WORKING.

I DON'T WANT TO START SOMETHING NEW BECAUSE IT'S ALMOST THE END OF MY WORK DAY.

IT'S TEN O'CLOCK IN THE MORNING. AND HERE COMES THE MICRO-MANAGING.

Peanuts®

DID YOU HAVE A GOOD TIME SKIING?

I HAD A GREAT TIME

I ONLY BROKE FOUR LEGS...

FORTUNATELY, THEY WERE ALL ON OTHER PEOPLE!

YOU KNOW WHAT?

YESTERDAY I WAS ALMOST HAPPY...

FOR ONE BRIEF MOMENT I THOUGHT I WAS WINNING IN THE GAME OF LIFE...

BUT THERE WAS A FLAG ON THE PLAY!

Garfield®

DON'T RUIN TODAY

OKAY

SEE YOU TOMORROW

LET'S SEE...

WHICH ONE OF THESE TREES DID I FALL OUT OF YESTERDAY?

THIS MIGHT BE IT

Pickles®

EARL, DON'T YOU HAVE SOMETHING YOU COULD BE DOING?

THERE ARE LOTS OF THINGS AROUND HERE THAT NEED FIXING OR CLEANING.

IT SEEMS LIKE YOU SPEND ALL YOUR TIME JUST SITTING AROUND READING OR WATCHING TELEVISION.

NOT TRUE. I ALSO SPEND A LOT OF TIME IN THE BATHROOM.

WHAT'S THE MATTER, OPAL? YOU LOOK A LITTLE DOWN.

I DON'T WANT TO TALK ABOUT IT.

GO AHEAD AND TELL ME. YOU'LL FEEL BETTER.

I SET THE DVR TO RECORD "JEOPARDY," BUT IT RECORDED THE NEWS INSTEAD.

Non Sequitur®

LOOKS LIKE THE CAUCUS SYSTEM HAS A FEW BUGS TO WORK OUT, BUT I'M SURE IT'LL BE FIXED SOON

EARLY DEMOCRACY

WELL, AT LEAST HE'S HONEST ABOUT IT...

Zits®

THAT'S ALL YOU'RE HAVING FOR BREAKFAST?

YEAH. BIG TEST TODAY.

THESE THREE ENERGY DRINKS WILL KEEP MY BRAIN SUPER-FOCUSED

...ON THE FACT THAT I SUDDENLY HAVE TO PEE SUPER-BAD!

YOU MAY BEGIN.

PERMISSION TO USE THE RESTROOM?

NOT DURING A TEST

OH, RIGHT

PERMISSION TO EXPLODE?

PERMISSION TO MOVE OUT OF RANGE FIRST?

Sudoku

Use the numbers 1-9 once in each row, column and marked grid of 9. Puzzles increase in difficulty from left to right. Solutions are at universe.byu.edu/sudoku.

	8	3	
	3	6	9
8	2		7 3
7		1 9 4	
	3	2	6 9
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	6 8		5 4
	5	4	2
		5	9

	9	6	1	2
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4			7	
		2 9	8 1	
5			2	
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				9	4 6 2
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5		9	3		

The New York Times Crossword

Edited by Will Shortz No. 0113

ACROSS

- Suitable for sinking one's teeth into
- Mountain lion
- Speaker's platform
- Letter before beta
- 401(k) alternatives
- Latch ___ (grip)
- Plumber's tool
- Dermatological sac
- One catching morays
- Three-time All-Star pitcher
- Cry from a crib
- Vacation relaxation destination
- Reaches adulthood
- Apportion
- Moo goo ___ pan (Chinese chicken dish)
- Check for fit
- KLM is a "royal" one
- Overdid it onstage
- Defeated
- Too much on one's plate
- Instrument for Billy Joel
- Snake in "Raiders of the Lost Ark"
- Zeus :: Greek :: Jupiter :: ___
- "Oops, missed the deadline"
- Big name in ice cream
- Statute
- D.C. insider
- Small, like Santa's helpers
- Bread spread
- Cramped spot for a plane passenger ... or a hint to something hidden in 17-, 26-, 34-, 42- and 51-Across
- Where a cashier puts money
- Mani-___ (salon combo)
- Cow in classic Borden ads
- Two-for-one event
- Yemeni port
- Car company with so-called "Gigafactories"

DOWN

- Treasure hunter's aid
- ___ Lilly & Co.
- Draw interest from
- "With this ring, I ___ wed"
- Two-masted sailing vessel
- Polish dumpling
- Funerary receptacle
- Newsman Robert former PBS partner of Jim Lehrer
- Contents of a funerary receptacle
- Disney dwarf with the shortest name
- "Nevertheless ..."
- "The deal went through!"
- Storyteller's segue
- ___ room (game site)
- Far
- In addition
- ___-Loompa (Willy Wonka worker)
- Building wing
- Pedal pushers
- ___ of Capri
- World Cup cheer
- 1950s presidential monogram
- Chose to join
- Their prospects are up in the air
- Be under the weather
- Wimbledon service?
- One-named hitmaker born in Nigeria
- Desirable, as a job
- Spoil
- San Joaquin Valley city
- One-eighth portion
- Business district in downtown Chicago
- Commotion
- Company behind the Watson project
- Docility
- "Omigoshi!"
- Gainsay
- Added up, as a score
- Passenger-screening org.
- Chose to join
- Their prospects are up in the air
- Home of Milano and Firenze

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

VACATE GENT GEM
ARABIA ELIA ANY
RUBIES EMERALDS
GAT TUNIC GLUT
SUN SNARE TORE
ELASTIC ASA PER
WASHEDUP FUSSY
AMETRYSTS
SCAMP DECREASE
COG EEG SHADIER
ACID ALLEN LAG
NATO RAISA RES
DIAMONDS PEARLS
ANT WELT PANOUTS
LEE EDYS STINGY

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The New York Times Crossword

Edited by Will Shortz No. 0114

ACROSS

- Actress Hathaway
- Forest components
- Scored 100 on
- Hacienda drudge
- Like much of the Dakotas
- Alternative to a walker
- When doubled, miniature golf
- Video game franchise in which the enemies are pigs
- "The ___ of Pooch" (Benjamin Hoff book)
- Rotten little twerp
- "Time is money," e.g.
- Put a ding in, say
- Dadaism pioneer
- Just sitting around
- 911 responder, in brief
- Perfectly understood
- ___ Jemison, first black woman in space
- Feline in an internet meme
- A wartime communication might be sent in it
- Rogue computer in "2001"
- Outcome of haste, it's said
- "Hail!" to Caesar
- Promising, as a future
- Soon-to-be graduate, usually
- Backside, in Britain
- "That's the spot!"
- See 23-Across
- Story that one generally sticks to, whether it's true or not
- Pursuer of an "accused white whale"
- Button on a cam
- 1980 boxing biopic
- Many a Meccan
- Princely school
- Aquarium building
- Fey of "30 Rock"
- "Bill & ___ Excellent Adventure"
- Requests for Friskies, perhaps
- "No problemo!"
- 18-Across, e.g.
- Like hosiery hues, typically
- Zero, zip, nada
- Rapper's posse
- In poor taste
- Like undercooked eggs
- Logician's "therefore"
- April event that's "green"
- Sneakily clever
- Gastric juice, e.g.
- Apple coating at a fair
- When checkmate is most likely to occur
- "Just" punishment
- Cause of ruin
- Yukon S.U.V. maker
- Vikki who sang "It Must Be Him"
- Part man, part deity
- Stereotypical place of exile
- Sam the Froot Loops mascot and others
- Tiny bit of energy
- Drops from the sky
- Relatives of weasels with dark fur
- Legal drama with Susan Dey
- 39 Release a fertilizable egg
- 40 Part man, part deity
- 53 Cool containers
- 55 ___ Boss (German fashion house)
- 58 Leg, in old slang
- 60 San Francisco area, with "the"

ANSWER TO PREVIOUS PUZZLE

BBOY INIT TRAP
REVUP NORA HUGO
ADELE MROCTOBER
THREEPOINTER
SOS PIN BIC IAM
GHOSTOFACHANCE
AWAY ERS CTRL
BURNT CDS SHEET
ERIE SOU ECON
LANDSCAPE PHOTO
ALG POR LEI IPO
OUTSIDESHOTS
STEPNICE MANIA
PAVE ALES SLACK
AXED NYET ELSA

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Salt Lake City eyes 2034 Olympics after Sapporo bid for 2030

ASSOCIATED PRESS

SALT LAKE CITY — Salt Lake City may shift its focus to bidding for the 2034 Winter Olympics rather than the Games being held four years earlier following the announcement last month that Sapporo, Japan, will bid for 2030, organizing committee members said.

A new organizing committee unveiled Wednesday will do a careful analysis in the coming months of the pros and cons between bidding for 2030 or 2034 and then inform the U.S. Olympic and Paralympic Committee of its decision, said Fraser Bullock, president of the committee and key organizing player in Salt Lake City's 2002 Olympics.

The US committee chose Salt Lake City two years ago over Denver and Reno, Nevada, as the next American city to bid for a Winter Olympics, but hasn't chosen which year it wants Utah to pursue.

Sapporo's desire to host in 2030 and the indication by International Olympic Committee



Associated Press

Georg Hackl speeds past an Olympic logo during a practice run for the men's singles luge at the 2002 Salt Lake City Winter Olympics.

President Thomas Bach that a decision on that bid would come quickly was the catalyst to form the Salt Lake City committee now and get to work on making a decision, Bullock said. An exploratory committee with many of the same members spent a year-plus in 2017-2018 to determine if it made sense for Salt Lake City to bid again in the future.

While Utah's Olympic venues would be four years older and possibly in need of more renovations, bidding for 2034 could eliminate a potential financial challenge of competing with Los Angeles, which will host the 2028

Summer Olympics, he said.

"Back-to-back games is hard to pull off," Bullock said. "From two perspectives: Will the International Olympic Committee accept it as opposed to rotating? And two, domestic sponsorship dollars. How many dollars are there to go around?"

Bullock said he doesn't know how long it will take for the committee to decide on whether it wants to bid for 2030 or 2034, but said there is pressure to get it done as soon as possible this year because the IOC seems to be ready to move quickly on choosing future host cities.

Salt Lake City hosted the 2002

Winter Olympics, which were considered successful but a bidding scandal marred the buildup and resulted in several International Olympic Committee members losing their positions for taking bribes. Mitt Romney, now a U.S. Senator in Utah, was brought in to steer the games through the scandal.

Now decades later, the IOC is struggling to find cities willing to take on the financial and societal burden of hosting the Winter Olympics while also having the climate and venues needed for winter sports. Utah has estimated it could host the games for about \$1.4 billion.

Salt Lake City is considered a strong candidate to be awarded another Olympics because Park City and other mountain towns near Salt Lake City have preserved and improved upon many of the venues, and continued hosting key international events. Salt Lake City says it can host the Games for far less than a city that would have to build many new venues.

Uncertainty abounds in the new Olympic bid process after the IOC recently abandoned its old practice of awarding Olympics every two years, and seven years ahead of the games themselves. There was criticism that

the intense bidding was blamed for driving up costs, tempting corruption, and led candidates to overspend and build white-elephant venues.

The new IOC procedure, which emphasizes a "rolling dialogue" with bidders, removes rank-and-file members from voting on candidates and leaves the decision with the IOC's leadership.

"Now it's a partnership and it's a dialogue with the IOC where we can work with them together to come up with a plan that makes sense for us and for them," Bullock said. "That dialogue phase is now open for 2030. We don't know if we're going to be for 2030 or 2034."

Beijing will hold the 2022 Winter Olympics, largely because many European cities withdrew from the bidding. Beijing won in a close final vote against Almaty, Kazakhstan. Milan-Cortina in Italy will hold the 2026 Winter Olympics.

On the summer side, the IOC chose Paris to hold the 2024 Games with Los Angeles up for 2028. Tokyo's Olympics open on July 24.

Data can predict risk for high medical costs

By ERIKA MAGAOAY

Sudden illnesses or accidents can leave people thousands of dollars in debt, but researchers at BYU have found a way to identify those at risk for high medical costs before tragedy hits, enabling insurance companies to help people avoid massive costs.

"I think it's cool to see how using data translates to real business decisions," said Zoe Gibbs, the student researcher

involved with the study. "This is just one way that I feel like I can make a difference with the tools that I have in order to help people live healthier, happier lives."

The findings of BYU's actuarial science director Brian Hartman and Gibbs are a culmination of two separate studies. They first compared different methods for predicting people's high-cost risk scores. They then determined which high-cost scores meant a person was at risk for high costs.

Identifying those people could greatly reduce costs for insurance companies and the individuals themselves, said Gibbs. The number of individuals who incur high costs make up just 17% of the population, but they pay almost 75% of healthcare costs according to Gibbs and Hartman's study.

"When we're talking high-cost members, we're saying they had over \$100,000 in claims in a year," Gibbs said.

Hartman said there are many different kinds of indicators in determining whether someone

will be high-cost or not. The kind of disease, a person's medical history, how many diagnoses they've had, age and gender can all contribute he said.

"Everybody has some chance of being high cost," he said.

Insurance companies can play a role in helping people avoid preventable illness or injury through wellness programs said Gibbs. Wellness programs promote healthy habits such as walking or going to the gym.

Wellness programs are effective in lowering medical costs

for those with high-risk status according to a study published in the Harvard Business Review. The study reported that among that group studied, health care claims are \$1,500 less per year for those who participate in a wellness program than those who don't.

"If we can identify these people before their high costs and enroll them in these programs, it's a win-win," Gibbs said. "The insurance company saves money, you are healthier and your premiums are lower because you're not incurring

these huge costs."

BYU English major Adalyn Cheney was able to opt into a wellness program through her health insurance. She explained how the program gave her money for a gym membership each month. "It's a great way to save money and it encourages exercise," she said.

Gibbs and Hartman have presented their findings at two conferences so far and anticipate their research papers being published in the North American Actuarial Journal this year.

Tow, tow go away

Housing Guide



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