

THE DAILY UNIVERSE

MAGAZINE



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THE DAILY UNIVERSE

MAGAZINE

September 2021

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OUR GOAL

The Daily Universe Magazine strives to serve the Mission of Brigham Young University in the following ways:

- To report on how BYU “provide[s] a period of intensive learning in a stimulating setting where a commitment to excellence is expected and the full realization of human potential is pursued.” We aspire to report anywhere in the world BYU has that impact.
- Through high-quality reporting, writing and other multimedia journalism practices, principles and skills, to prepare ourselves and help prepare others to “be capable of meeting personal challenge and change but ... also bring strength to others in the tasks of home and family life, social relationships, civic duty, and service to mankind.” We believe journalism, done well and heeded, can positively impact God’s children.
- We aim for ourselves and our audience to “think clearly, communicate effectively, understand important ideas in [our] own cultural tradition as well as that of others, and establish clear standards of intellectual integrity.”

In pursuing those aspects of the BYU mission, The Daily Universe Magazine has three unique objectives. First, to educate BYU student readers to recognize and understand quality journalism, and to recognize and disregard propaganda, lies and disinformation. Second, to provide a space for BYU journalism students and other members of the campus community to share ideas about faith, higher education, sports, culture, human rights, service and other aspects of life relevant to college-age students in a Latter-day Saint environment. Third, to serve the BYU campus community with high-quality journalism about their world that improves the quality of their lives by contributing to wisdom and understanding.

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From the
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Q&A WITH BYUSA PRESIDENT PAUL VICTOR

By Kenzie Holbrook



Q *Out of all the possible options of a college to attend, what led you to choose BYU?*

A I applied to BYU at the last second because my uncle told me to apply, it really wasn't on my radar and I already got accepted to the U. After I found that BYU accepted me it made more sense for me to go there.

Q *Since being a BYU student, what have you learned about faith? How have you applied that faith to your academic learning, spiritual learning and just in everyday life?*

A BYU has helped me grow my faith in a lot of ways. The biggest principle is always have prayer before you study and during my exams I pray to remember the things which I have studied for. I also have faith that the Lord will guide me day by day to people that I can reach out and be a friend and see how I can help them. I've been able to interact with a lot of people and bless many others because the Lord is directing me wherever I go.

Q *How has attending BYU impacted your faith?*

A If it weren't for me being accepted to this university I probably wouldn't have gone on a mission and been able to do the things that I am currently doing. The environment here where many people who share the same values, uplifts and inspires those around us and helps me to also be an example to others. I also am impacted by the fact that most of my classes start with a prayer and this foundation has really helped me to strengthen my own testimony of the gospel and that it is by divine design that we all are here at BYU.

Q *In your role as BYUSA president, what would you like to see students do to accomplish the Mission of BYU?*

A In my role I would like to see students apply the principles in our mission statement which is to create meaningful connections, provide meaningful leadership opportunities, as well as striving to be an all inclusive, family-friendly campus. If we can all do our part to make campus smaller by reaching out to those around us and fellowshipping them, it will really have such a positive impact on this university.

LIES, AMERICAN CARNAGE AND THE WAY FORWARD TO



The world watched on Jan. 6 as a mob violently breached the United States Capitol — an unprecedented event resulting in death and destruction. How did this happen? Claims of a stolen election and calls to “fight” inspired people to take action while Congress was working to ratify election results. The events that transpired that day show the power language has in framing truth when this language comes from people in authority. What someone in power says can become truth for those who support them. This happens on both sides of the political spectrum, but Jan. 6 is a recent and compelling example.

How to deconstruct a news story:

- 1. Assess the evidence supporting the main points of the story. Was it verified? What is asserted?**
- 2. How close does the reporter come to opening the freezer, or in other words, was the evidence verified by the reporter him/herself? Is the evidence direct or indirect?**
- 3. Are the sources reliable?**
- 4. Does the reporter make his or her work transparent?**
- 5. Does the reporter place the story in context?**
- 6. Are the key questions (Who? What? When? Where? Why? How?) answered?**
- 7. Is the story fair? Can you reach a conclusion, take an action or make a judgment?**

The answer moving forward lies in seeking societal truth to achieve public good and virtue.

Power of language

Claims of a rigged election began on election night. "This is a fraud on the American public," President Donald Trump said. "We were getting ready to win this election. Frankly, we did win this election."

They continued after that point, with Tweets calling out alleged fraud.

"In Detroit, there are FAR MORE VOTES THAN PEOPLE. Nothing can be done to cure that giant scam. I win Michigan!" Trump tweeted on Nov. 18, 2020. But turnout in the city was just under 50%, the BBC reported.

Before the riot in January, Trump spoke to his supporters.

"We're going to walk down to the Capitol, and we're going to cheer on our brave senators, and congressmen and women," Trump said. "We're probably not going to be cheering so much for some of them because you'll never take back our country with weakness. You have to show strength, and you have to be strong."

Former New York City mayor Rudy Giuliani also spoke and called for "trial by combat." The New York Times collected footage taken during that day and compiled it into a video that showed a timeline of events.

Shots of "Stop the steal!" and "Whose House is it? Our House!" are heard as the crowd breaches the Capitol from multiple entry points.

In the PBS documentary "Trump's American Carnage," Trump's rise to power and actions during his presidency are detailed, with the title based on the statement he made during his 2017 inauguration speech, "This American carnage stops right here and stops right now."

One focus of the documentary was Trump using Twitter to attack other people — even within his own party. His supporters showed distrust in mainstream media, as Trump dubbed it "fake news."

The power of Trump to alienate people through his words disrupted truth seeking. Some Republican leadership adjusted their actions to support him and avoid being called out.

His presidency closed with the Capitol riot and its aftermath, fueled by claims of a stolen election.

Former Sen. Bob Corker, R-Tennessee spoke in the documentary. "The president perpetrates this total untruth about the election, and intelligent, hard working Americans follow him lock, stock and barrel and it demonstrated, to me, the tremendous fragility of our democracy," he said.

Senate Minority Leader Mitch McConnell, R-Kentucky, transitioned from largely supporting the president to backing the election results. "If this election were overturned by mere allegations from the losing side, our democracy would enter a death spiral," he said while counting votes.

In the wake of Jan. 6, the question becomes, "How does the country move forward?" Citizens have seen how the distortion of truth led to radicalization and destruction.

To fully understand what is occurring, one must be able to evaluate where news comes from, analyze why it was written, whether the writers were trying to simply inform or persuade, and come to an informed conclusion about what is being presented. In other words, every person in society needs to become more news literate.

What is news literacy?

The definition of news literacy varies in specifications and scope and is still a relatively new concept within the wider discussion of media or information literacy.

A research publication from the Berkman Center for Internet & Society at Harvard University said news literacy lies at the intersection of media and information literacy.

Media literacy takes a qualitative and interpretive perspective, whereas information literacy has a more quantitative and mechanistic view. News is a type of information mainly delivered through the media, but its connection to civic engagement is what conceptually distinguishes it from other information or media.

The main point of news literacy then, according to the Berkman paper, is "to achieve empowered citizens."

The article "Defining and conceptualizing news literacy" explores the nuances of defining news literacy and concludes

‘Happy Empire of Perfect Wisdom and Perfect Virtue’

Americans have grappled with truth seeking since the country’s beginning. The Federalist Papers were written by Alexander Hamilton, James Madison and John Jay in support of the proposed U.S. Constitution. Hamilton makes a case for seeking truth in the interests of the public good, advocating for a “happy empire of perfect wisdom and perfect virtue” in Federalist No. 6.

To achieve this “happy empire,” Americans need to decide the “important question” in Federalist No. 6 — whether societies of men are capable of establishing good govern-

ment from reflection and choice, or whether they are “forever destined to depend for their political constitutions on accident and force.”

“Happy will it be if our choice should be directed by a judicious estimate of our true interests, unperplexed and unbiased by considerations not connected with the public good,” he wrote.

In Federalist No. 1 he says there are numerous and powerful causes which serve to give a false bias to judgment, leading to “wise and good men on the wrong as well as on the right side of questions of the first

with this definition:

“We define news literacy as knowledge of the personal and social processes by which news is produced, distributed and consumed, and skills that allow users some control over these processes.”

The same paper also proposed five domains to measure news literacy: context, creation, content, circulation and consumption. “These domains are designed to address news environments characterized by increasing reliance on digital and social media for news production, distribution and consumption and to be adaptable to differences or evolutions in news ecosystems,” the paper says.

Stony Brook University in New York has a news literacy program in their School of Journalism. The program is mainly focused on teaching students how to access news, evaluate and analyze news, and appreciate a specific genre of news. The program hopes to empower and educate others on understanding and appreciating the role journalism has in society while also being critical of where the news comes from and what message it is sending.

“A new generation of news literate citizens who demand high quality information will also shape the future of journalism, determining the balance



between information that is important versus that which is titillating — a struggle that has been part of journalism from its beginnings,” Stony Brook’s Center for News Literacy website says.

One important factor in news literacy is determining the validity and credibility of a news source. The Stony Brook program presents a “Deconstruction Guide” that can be used to help students or readers analyze a news source.

More resources for news literacy can also be found at The News Literacy Project, “a nonpartisan national education nonprofit, provides programs and resources for educators and the public to teach, learn and share the abilities needed to be smart, active consumers of news and information and equal and engaged participants in a democracy.”

The purpose of journalism

With all this distrust, rise of social media news, surplus of misinformation and increase in polarization occurring, why is journalism even needed? And how do we consume and process the news we are given?

No one seems to care about the media anyway, right? At least not until the activists start spreading infographics on their Instagram stories telling everyone

magnitude to society.” He argues that there will always be obstacles that can distract people or cloud their judgment, but acknowledges that is a step toward overcoming these distractions as society seeks truth and the public good.

People may be motivated by upright intentions, but can also be led astray by preconceived jealousies and fears, he wrote.

What do these preconceived jealousies and fears look like today? Confirmation bias on both sides of media — its producers and consumers. People are susceptible to seeking truth based

on what they want to be true, and also reporting on what fits their understanding of the world or narrative of current events.

Confirmation bias occurs from the direct influence of desire on beliefs. When people would like a certain idea or concept to be true, they end up believing it’s true and are motivated by wishful thinking.

“This error leads the individual to stop gathering information when the evidence gathered so far confirms the views or prejudices one would like to be true,” it reads.

Another obstacle to discovering

truth and doing what’s best for the public good is the sometimes inadequate information people consume, which can be based on a certain agenda or end goal. There is often a lack of context and nuance.

Welcoming context in the information we create and consume can help separate our quest for truth from what we already subconsciously believe or want to be true. Not acknowledging our preconceived notions as human beings gets in the way of consuming and promoting information that contributes to public good, which is what Hamilton advocated for.

to care, spread information “since the media won’t” and be mad no one is talking about that day’s tragedy.

But journalism is absolutely necessary for the survival of a democracy. People must know what is going on so they can be engaged civically.

Individuals must be informed so they can vote on who is running their country, and once those people are in office, citizens have the right to be aware of what those in authority are doing because every decision politicians make affects people’s lives.

The purpose of journalism has always been to inform individuals so those who are self governed can successfully continue being sovereign over their own choices, ideas and government. As President James Madison once said, “a people who mean to be their own governors, must arm themselves with the power which knowledge gives.”

The Society of Professional Journalists states in their Code of Ethics, “public enlightenment is the forerunner of justice and the foundation of democracy. Ethical journalism strives to ensure the free exchange of information that is accurate, fair and thorough. An ethical journalist acts with integrity.”

If American citizens are left in the dark or the information they are given is biased and

skewed, how are they expected to make any good decisions?

BYU journalism professor Dale Cressman spoke about news literacy with journalism student Emma Benson as part of the Journalism Research and Innovation Project. He said “it’s important to give tools so that people can get the information that they need in order to have journalism perform its constitutional function of informing people in our democracy so that they can make decisions.”

Cressman proposed journalists partner more with their communities to regain trust. He said journalists are no longer the sole gatherers of news as citizen journalism is rising with cell phone technology. Journalists should work with citizens and help provide extra information to allow them to be informed enough to make their own decisions.

No amount of facts, figures or quotes from educated people can convince the public to start trusting news sources or read directly from news outlets (especially some media sources they might ideologically disagree with). It is important to at least try to show people the cruciality of understanding, processing and analyzing news and information.

This fight and endeavor is on both sides: journalists must strive to be better: more

transparent, more trustworthy, report in a fair, balanced, accurate and truthful way. But news consumers have to be involved as well. Even if journalists get better, it makes no difference if there is no one to read it; no benefit to society occurs if no one is informed and engaged.

It’s not just people’s lives that depend on it. The entire democracy of America depends on it.

Why do BYU students need to be news literate?

Frank Christianson, associate dean in the BYU College of Humanities, said universities should “provide news literacy training as the solution to the problem of a fragmented media landscape.”

“For every BYU student, if their time here is going to have any enduring value, they have to understand how knowledge is constructed and developed across a range of disciplines.”

News literacy training in higher education is a prescription to the culture of misinformation that has become a cancer for democracy, Christianson said. Amid the proliferation of sources and the collapse in hierarchies of information, the core problem lies in consumers’ inability to differentiate and evaluate sources.

The humanities college at BYU has information literacy as a core learning outcome of their program and Christianson said students demonstrate their education through information literacy. "That is literally what it means to be educated," he said. News literacy is the tip of the sphere, Christianson said, and by marshalling information literacy skills, colleges can prepare students to navigate the modern media landscape.

Engaging in news is grounded in democratic citizenship, Christianson said. To be a productive part of a democratic society, individuals must be informed consumers of news.

"If we don't have enough informed consumers of news, then the whole democratic experiment collapses," he said. "I think it's the single most vital ingredient to a democratic political system."

Cory Leonard, associate director of BYU's Kennedy Center, believes one of the biggest problems with news consumption today is the trend of news being shared and read only through social media.

"For the average BYU student, it seems pretty obvious to me that if all you're getting is your newsfeed from your Insta stories, you're missing a whole lot," he said.

News literacy is like a mom telling her kids to take their vitamins, Leonard said. It's "all the things we know we should be doing, but we're probably not going to, unless we have to."

Leonard also cited the importance of being informed as members of The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints. "To be able to understand the global church and to be able to serve more effectively, it just starts with a basic understanding of what is going on," he said.

A pandemic of distrust

A report from the Reuters Institute for the Study of Journalism at Oxford was released in June and shows U.S. citizen trust in the media is at an all time low. The report analyzed 92,000 news consumers from over 46 countries on their trust in media and the U.S. ranked last in media trust.

Only 29% of respondents in the U.S. agreed with the statement "I think you can trust most news, most of the time."

While many of the countries analyzed showed a rise in media trust over the course of the pandemic, the U.S. rating stayed the same.

The data showed local news fared better than national news in trust ratings. At the same time, however, only 21% of those in the U.S. pay for a news subscription, and only 23% of those who do pay, pay for a local news subscription.

Rick Edmonds, author from Poynter Institute reached out to Rasmus Kleis Nielsen, an author of the Reuters study, to ask what strategies U.S. outlets can use to improve the situation. The first strategy was to be more inclusive of minorities in reporting and the second strategy is to include a wider range of partisan views to appeal to both the generally right-leaning older generation and the generally left-leaning younger generation.

The final strategy Nielsen mentioned



deals with the disconnect between news media and the public. According to Nielsen, “just one in five Americans identify going directly to a news site or news app as their main way of getting news online.” Nielsen points out trust is often associated with familiarity and the current environment has seen an increase in “ fleeting points of contact” with the news outlets and the public that is frequently mediated by social media. Because of this, people in general no longer see the news as trustworthy.

The study also shows there is a sizable number of citizens who are now avoiding the news altogether which just adds to this problem of distrust and unfamiliarity.

“The work, however good, does not speak for itself if people rarely see it,” Nielsen said. “At least for those parts of the media where people’s opinion of the brands in question would improve if they got to know them better, based their perception more on personal experience and less on stereotypes or cues taken from often highly partisan voices, it seems to me some of the U.S. news media have, basically, a communications and marketing problem.”

Edmonds said local journalists need to continue to build trust with their communities so improvements can be made, even if it is only one step at a time.

“Well-reported, important stories, finely tuned to local interest, are indispensable if the industry is to reach its goal of many more consumers paying for digital news subscriptions,” Edmonds said.

Political polarization’s impact

This study, like many others, Edmonds said, also found extremely high levels of distrust along political lines. The Reuters report showed 75% of those who identify as being on the right thought coverage of their views is unfair.

Data from the Pew Research Center on media polarization during the 2020 election shows “deep partisan divisions exist in the news sources Americans trust, distrust and rely on.”

According to the survey of 12,043 U.S. adults conducted Oct. 29 through Nov. 11, 2019, “Republicans and Republican-leaning independents view many heavily relied on sources across a range of platforms as untrustworthy. At the same time, Democrats and independents who lean Democratic see most of those sources as credible and rely on them to a far greater degree.”



In other words: “Almost half of the sources included in this report (13) are trusted by at least 33% of Democrats, but only two are trusted by at least 33% of Republicans,” the report says.

One main finding of this study shows the trust/distrust of a specific media outlet is almost perfectly inverse to each other along party lines. The highest trusted sources by Democrats are the highest distrusted sources for Republicans and vice versa.

Amy Mitchell, director of journalism at the Pew Research Center, elaborated more on the interpretation of the data in a Q&A discussing how Pew evaluated trust in the media. Mitchell explained how the study asked participants about both their trust and distrust in each of the 30 media outlets to show the “ratio” of trust/distrust.

For example, in this study Fox News has one of the largest percentages of U.S. adults who trust it for political news — 43%. “But it is also among the sources with the largest portion who distrust it — 40% of Americans express this view,” Mitchell said.

The study shows about two-thirds of Republicans trust Fox News and approximately two-thirds of Democrats trust CNN. But the report also says “while no other source comes close to rivaling Fox News’ appeal to Republicans, a number of sources other than CNN are also highly trusted and frequently used by Democrats.”

“What epitomizes this era of polarized news,” the report says, is “none of the 30 sources is trusted by more than 50% of all U.S. adults.”

The purpose of this study was not to rank various news outlets in terms of distrust or trust, Mitchell said. “Instead, we wanted to offer insight into the news sources partisans rely on for political news, and the degree to which there is common ground or division.” This is especially important for election years, she said.

“Overall, these findings reveal sharp divides in the use and trust of political news sources. They don’t reveal completely separate media bubbles. There are some news sources that both Democrats and Republicans turn to, but even those areas of overlap can be hard to fully gauge since using a news source doesn’t always mean people trust it,” Mitchell said.

Sharing truth on social media

One way to welcome context and seek truth is demonstrated by Danica Baird, a BYU communications alum who now practices corporate law in Salt Lake City. She shares news articles on her Facebook account with her thoughts and welcomes respectful comments from others.

Some issues she’s discussed on her Facebook page include House Republicans ousting Rep. Liz Cheney, R-Wyoming from her House leadership position in May and track star Sha’Carri Richardson failing a drug test ahead of the Olympics.

She sets an expectation that people with different views are going to be respected and treated civilly in the comment section. “By setting grounds rules and boundaries, people respect them,” she said.

Baird also provides multiple sources of information from different news outlets

and context surrounding different issues. She said she avoids sharing unsourced information that doesn't have nuance and the facts.

According to the Pew Research Center, about a third of U.S. adults say they regularly get their news from Facebook. Users sometimes share political and controversial memes along with "share if you agree posts." Baird said she avoids these because they are unsourced and meant to "up the temperature in the room" rather than educating and informing.

"I find that people who share these kind of memes or things like that often don't always agree with everything that's being said or think about the context in which it's being shared," Baird said. "They just post, and it always heightens the temperature and gets really ugly really fast, and it doesn't uplift or educate or do anything that I would like to see happen."

Instead of sharing this unhelpful content, people can instead share information that contributes to the public good. This can be achieved by asking themselves honest questions about the content they produce, why they're producing it and what their stated goal is, Baird said.

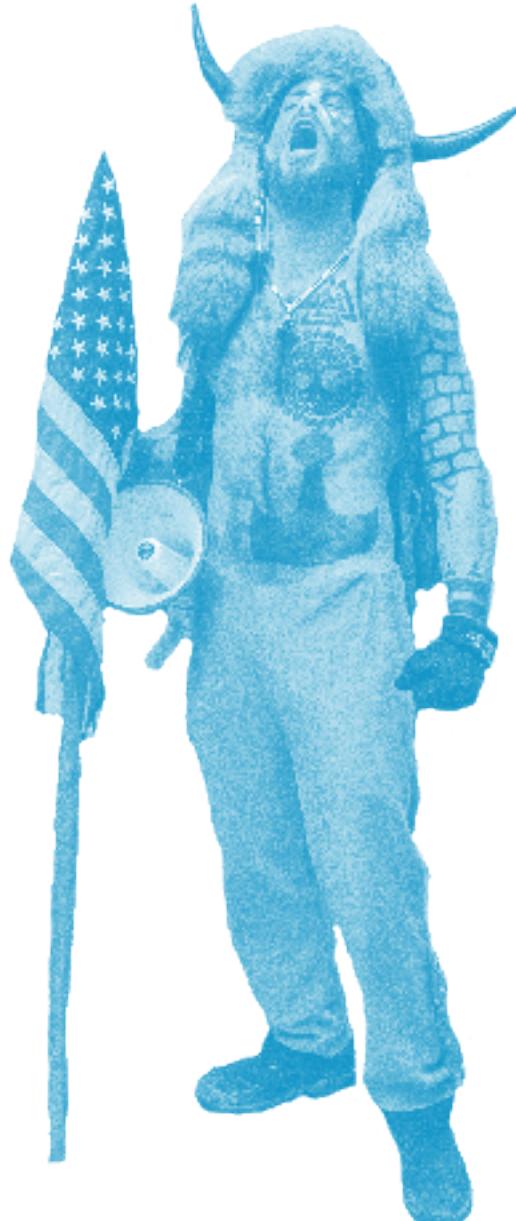
If the goal is to stir up controversy or 'score points' for one's side or against the other side, that means we're on dangerous footing, she said. But sharing information to engage with others and inform means we're on good footing.

"We all need to be careful with what we share and take a minute before we post to just stop and think about it," Baird said, adding that people should verify information and find another source if it elicits a strong reaction.

This public good can also be achieved by acknowledging there are good and bad people on both sides of any issue. "This circumstance, if duly attended to, would furnish a lesson of moderation to those who are ever so thoroughly persuaded of their being right in any controversy," Alexander Hamilton wrote in Federalist No. 1, adding that people are not always sure that those advocating for truth are influenced by purer principles than their antagonists. There can be bad motives to good ends.

"A lot of times in our society, if someone disagrees with us, society says 'oh that means they're wrong, or they're evil, or they're a bad person, or they're brainwashed or they're ignorant,'" Baird explained.

She said this can be really harmful and she tries to remember and focus on the



fact that people have different approaches and experiences.

Seeking 'secular doctrine'

President Russell M. Nelson, President of the Church, said "good inspiration is based upon good information" during the Sunday morning session of April 2018 General Conference.

Members of the Church are taught to seek truth from credible sources and follow established doctrine — scriptures and teachings from prophets and apostles that are eternal, and differ from topics like temporary policies.

The Church put out a policy statement in December 2020 titled, "Seeking Information from Reliable Sources."

"In today's world, information is easy to access and share. This can be a great blessing for those seeking to be educated

and informed," it reads. "However, many sources of information are unreliable and do not edify. Some sources seek to promote anger, contention, fear, or baseless conspiracy theories. Therefore, it is important that Church members be wise as they seek truth."

The statement urges members to seek out and share only credible, reliable and factual sources of information rather than those that are speculative or founded on rumor. "The guidance of the Holy Ghost, along with careful study, can help members discern between truth and error."

President Dallin H. Oaks, first counselor in the First Presidency, discussed seeking truth in an October 2018 General Conference talk titled, "Truth and the Plan."

"We live in a time of greatly expanded and disseminated information," he said. "But not all of this information is true. We need to be cautious as we seek truth and choose sources for that search."

He said members should be cautious about relying on information or advice offered by entertainment stars, prominent athletes or anonymous internet sources. "Expertise in one field should not be taken as expertise on truth in other subjects."

Members should also be cautious of the motivation behind the person providing information, President Oaks said. If a source is anonymous or unknown, the information may also be suspect.

"Our personal decisions should be based on information from sources that are qualified on the subject and free from selfish motivations," he said.

This advice is for seeking both religious and secular truth, or "secular doctrine." Religious people have sets of information that are verified by whatever authority they follow — their doctrine. But in seeking truth on secular matters, the idea is the same — look for information that is credible and backed by someone who has expertise on it.

People can do this taking a moment to think before sharing. Baird referenced a helpful acronym shared by Mormon Women for Ethical Government: SIFT. It stands for "Stop, Investigate the source, Find better coverage and Trace claims, quotes and media to the original context."

Ask questions about information and see if it can be verified in other places. If something is fully true, further investigation won't threaten it. As J. Reuben Clark wrote, "If we have the truth, it cannot be harmed by investigation. If we have not the truth, it ought to be harmed."

NIL 101

Now that BYU athletes can profit off of their name, image and likeness, how do they do it?

BY CALEB TURNER

The world of college sports was forever changed on July 1, 2021, when the NCAA voted to allow athletes to profit off of their name, image and likeness. These newfound rights are commonly referred to as NIL, and bring a variety of questions and possibilities to the lives of college athletes.

This change was rumored to be coming for several months, and even years, but suddenly became a reality almost overnight in the middle of the summer. Schools, businesses and athletes alike are still all trying to figure out what a profitable future looks like exactly, but a lot of the rules and groundwork have been established.

First off, the NCAA has made it perfectly clear that these changes do not allow for college athletes to be paid to play their sport. Student-athletes are simply now allowed to do what any other college student could all along, make money off of who they are.

This right is especially relevant and useful in the age of social media, where everyone has a personal brand, and influencers make money just for having a lot of followers and endorsing a product. College athletes, especially in bigger sports like football and basketball, are local celebrities and influencers unto themselves, making these changes a natural step for the NCAA.

Before July 1, if a student-athlete wanted to monetize their social media following and profit from ads and sponsorships, they could not. For BYU athletes like women's basketball players Shaylee Gonzales and Paisley Harding, who have tens of thousands of followers across Instagram, TikTok and YouTube, the July 1 change unlocked a wealth of potential.

BYU communications graduate student and basketball player Tegan Graham recognized the unique situation her teammates are in, and held a

panel to discuss how NIL is changing the student-athlete experience, especially for women.

The panel included Gonzales and Fresno State women's basketball players Hanna and Haley Cavinder, a pair of twins with over 260,000 followers on Instagram. The Cavinders were some of the first athletes to make major NIL deals when they announced a partnership with Boost Mobile in Times Square at midnight on July 1.

"I think NIL will actually close the gap between men's and women's college athletics, especially Division I, because you'll see a woman who has this enormous earning potential stand beside men, which they've never really done, because female athletes aren't valued like that in our society," Graham said. "I really hope that the Shaylees, the Paisleys and the



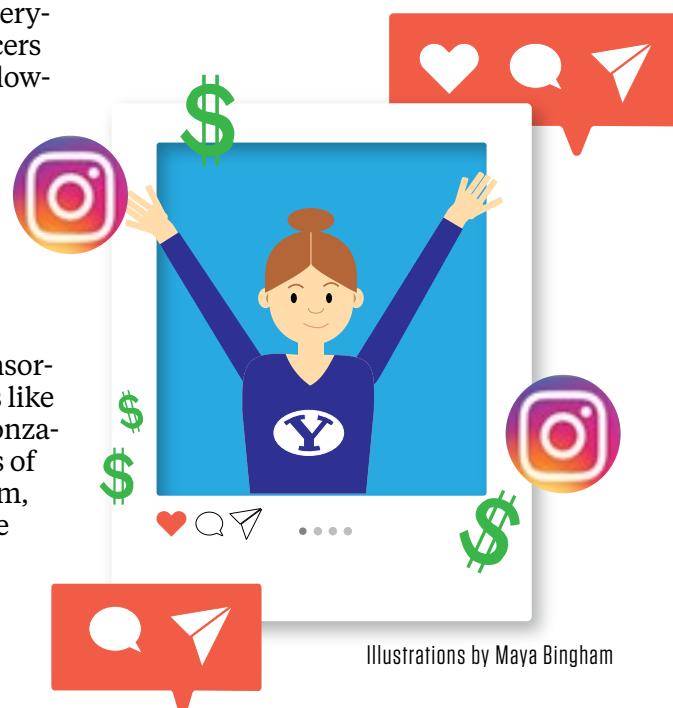
Fresno twins, those sort of people will help to close that gap. They already have, using social media and growing awareness and being vocal about stuff, but I think even more with making money and being these marketable female athletes is really, really important for the world to see."

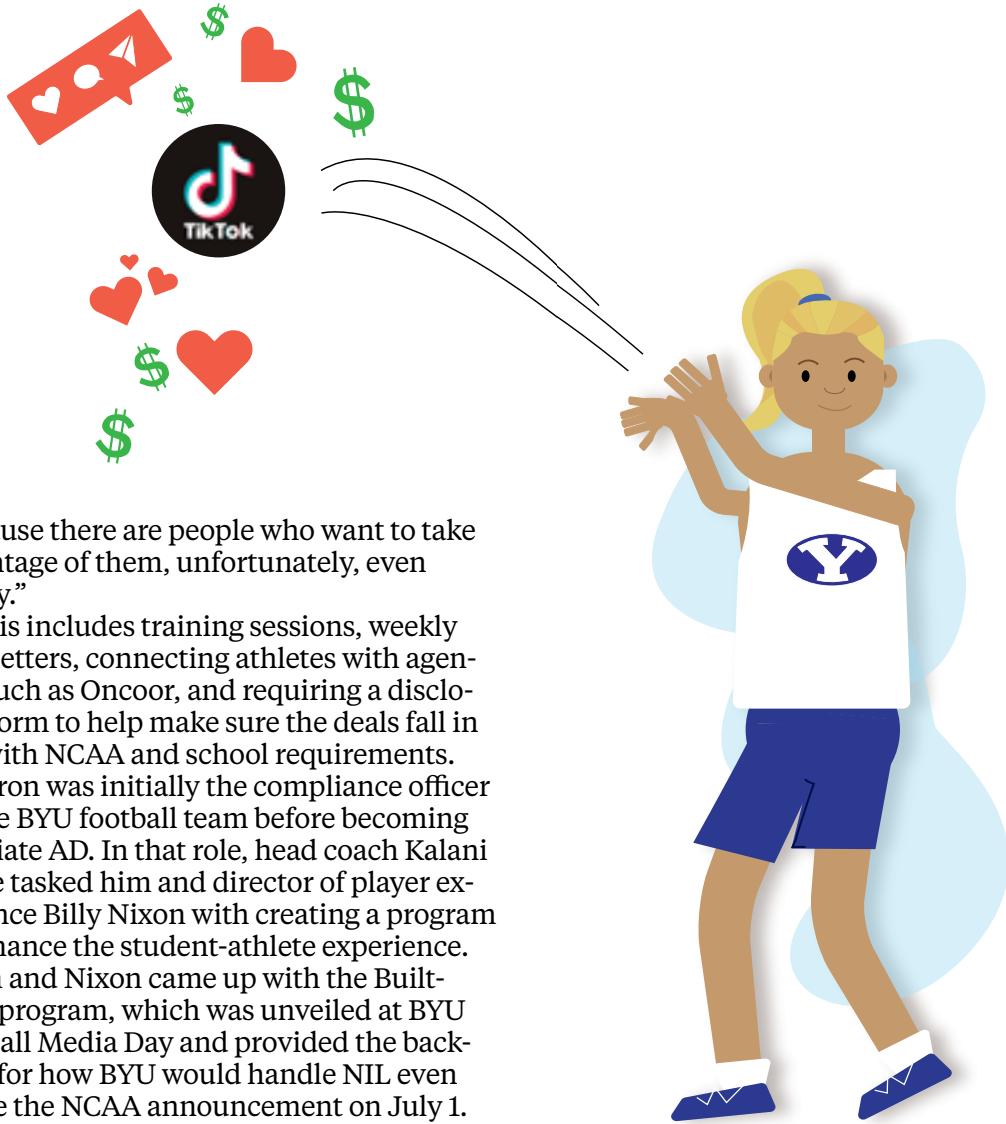
Graham is researching women in college athletics for her master's project at BYU, and the panel will be released as part of the completed project in 2022.

As for the deals themselves, Gonzales has signed with NIL agency Ohana X and Johnson has partnered with car detailing service Dapper Pros through another agency, Oncor Sports.

With this newfound freedom and opportunity, however, comes more responsibility and risk for student-athletes. Gary Veron, BYU associate athletic director for student-athlete experience, explains the efforts the administration has gone to in order to try and set the Cougars up for success when it comes to NIL, and their economic futures in general.

"We tried to provide them with the best possible guidance and resources and arm them with the knowledge and the wherewithal to practice due diligence," Veron said.





“Because there are people who want to take advantage of them, unfortunately, even locally.”

This includes training sessions, weekly newsletters, connecting athletes with agencies such as Oncoor, and requiring a disclosure form to help make sure the deals fall in line with NCAA and school requirements.

Veron was initially the compliance officer for the BYU football team before becoming associate AD. In that role, head coach Kalani Sitake tasked him and director of player experience Billy Nixon with creating a program to enhance the student-athlete experience. Veron and Nixon came up with the Built-4Life program, which was unveiled at BYU Football Media Day and provided the backbone for how BYU would handle NIL even before the NCAA announcement on July 1.

“We customized it based on our student-athletes, our population, the institution, its values, the sponsoring church, and in line with Kalani and his vision,” Veron said. “We believe it was inspired. Not that Billy and I came together and had this great idea necessarily, but just the right time, the right place, with the backdrop of NIL coming into effect.”

As one of the minds behind Built 4Life, Veron became the de facto NIL expert for BYU athletics in his new role as associate AD. Both Veron and athletic director Tom Holmoe have insisted that BYU’s approach through Built4Life goes beyond just NIL, and includes partnerships with local companies and setting student-athletes up with internships and job opportunities in Utah.

Still, the magnitude and immediacy of NIL is not lost on Veron or Holmoe, as they stated their desires to help BYU athletes earn as much money as possible and reach their full potential as influencers and role models in the community.

The process to reach a deal can take

many different forms, and comes with some unique requirements at BYU. Veron explained that, while he occasionally posts potential deals from companies in an athletics group chat, the athletes and companies can interact independently of the athletic department and arrive at deals without his direct involvement. Athletes can also sign with agencies like Oncoor, Ruke and Ohana Experience, who find deals for their clients in return for a cut of the sponsorship earnings.

After the athlete has a deal, they fill out a disclosure form that goes to the BYU athletic department for their approval and records. BYU athletes’ deals have to comply with the Honor Code, meaning they cannot partner with a company that promotes alcohol, tobacco or gambling, among other things.

In addition to the department looking over the deals for BYU’s unique requirements, Veron and other administrators encourage athletes to consult with a lawyer before signing any agreement, to make sure the deal works to their advantage and follows

legal parameters.

“We’re not a law firm, so we can’t offer those services to them. So we tell them, ‘Go talk to a contract attorney or go talk to a financial planning expert about your finances or questions on this front or accountant,’” Veron said. “A lot of them don’t know what 1099’s are and have never filed taxes before. So it’s a lot of new things happening because of the NIL space opening up that they’ve never experienced before. So we encourage them to take time, and choose the best fit for them both with the individual deals, and also talent agencies. But we don’t ever force anything on them, or compel them where to go.”

Graham says that BYU is taking NIL “very seriously” and appreciates the athletic department’s efforts to help protect and prepare student-athletes for the deals that will invariably come their way. She described a mandatory meeting that took place the week after the NIL announcement, where Holmoe and Veron, along with marketing experts, gave them the “whole rundown” and encouraged them to sign with an agency if they were serious about building their brands and making deals.

The challenge for student-athletes and the department in educating them is two-fold: how do they grow their social media following to gain earning potential, and how do they ensure that a deal is in their best interest?

“Now we have the business marketing world that’s completely overlapping with the student-athlete, college world,” Graham said. “And so a lot of people don’t really know anything about it. (The department) was warning us to get help, ask questions, and don’t sign stuff without (help). Because this period of time, right now, when it’s brand new, is the perfect time for student-athletes to get taken advantage of.”

Veron expects continued changes, both at the state and federal level, as NIL begins to take shape in the coming months and years. Through weekly frequently-asked-questions newsletters and expanded training, in addition to a robust network through Built4Life, he believes BYU is in a good place to adapt.

The BYU football team recently made headlines nationwide when Utah-based Built Bars gave NIL offers to all 123 players, including deals with BYU’s 36 walk-ons to pay their tuition, essentially putting the entire team on scholarship. In return, players wear the Built logo on their practice helmets and will promote the brand on social media and at events.

DANCE GROUPS PERSEVERE DURING COVID-19 PANDEMIC

By Kristine Kim

BYU International Folk Dance Ensemble

Jeanette Geslison, artistic director of the BYU International Folk Dance Ensemble said the ensemble was formed in 1956 by Mary Bee Jensen. The group has 26 dancers and performs routines from different parts of the world, particularly North America, Northern and Western Europe, Tibet, Indonesia, Mexico and India, Geslison said.

The students performed all of 2020-2021 with masks, even during the online live streams they hosted throughout the semester, Geslison said.

BYU statistics alumnus and ensemble dancer Emmanuel Valdez said the group had a lot of guidelines put in place, having to wear masks and physically distance themselves during rehearsals.

Geslison said the students all said they would rather dance with masks, rather than not dance at all. "It wasn't the easiest thing but after a few days the students got used to it."

Living Legends

BYU Living Legends is a cultural dance performance group that represents the Native American, Latin and Polynesian cultures with its dance, but focuses more on indigenous dance according to Jamie Kalama Wood, artistic director for the group. Living Legends also focuses on spirituality and the connection people have to their ancestors and the world around them.

"For our performance teams, we usually rehearse together. But we couldn't do that this year, so everybody was broken up into their sections for almost all of fall semester," Wood said.

Living Legends performers also had to wear masks when they were singing and the team tried to follow the guidelines to keep the students safe, she said.

Thinking outside the box

Geslison said the students were allowed to perform at the Richards Building theater for several performances. Up to 40 students at a time could enter the theater. The students and audience had to wear masks during the performances, and the audience had to socially distance as well.

However, with only being allowed to have up to 40 people at their performances, Geslison wanted to find a way to reach more. "We were trying to create a meaningful and positive experience for the students, despite the fact that live performances were taken away from them," she said.

Geslison really had to think outside the box and decided live streams would help the ensemble have a much broader outreach. "Every performance, you typically have

BYU folk dancers took a mirror selfie before a performance.



somewhere from 500 to 1,000 audience members in one live performance, but we had our livestream in January; our full show had about 1,000 streams from about 30 different countries."

Geslison said seeing that many people streaming in and watching from different parts of the world was really amazing. A positive aspect of having the live streams was that family members of the performers who were in different countries could see the dancers perform.

Having the opportunity to reach places performing virtually was fun and a super positive experience, Valdez said.

"In some ways, there were hidden blessings that turned out to be a blessing in disguise in some ways," Geslison said.

With a smaller physical audience, Wood also had to think outside the box on what Living Legends could do to switch it up because of COVID-19. Wood had the idea of recording videos of performers and putting them up on YouTube.

She said doing videos this year became something that was really powerful and put what they did into context. "It's become a great resource already for educators as they try to expand their curriculum beyond colonial history."

Virtual world tour

Every summer, BYU dance groups go on a tour to a different country or place. Because of COVID-19 and travel restrictions, they were unable to do so. However, Geslison said in place of their regular tours, they could host an online tour with members of five other dance groups.

Geslison said this past April and May, the five dance groups including Living Legends, Ballroom Dance Company, International Folk Dance Ensemble, Young Ambassadors and Vocal Point hosted a virtual world tour and livestreamed all the performances from each group.

Wood said during the virtual world tour, the five groups tried to hit five different major time zones so everyone could join in from around the world and watch the performances.

"It really felt like a culminating experience for the students, even if they didn't get to have their summer tour," Geslison said.

The virtual world tour was a major highlight for the Living Legends team, Wood said. "We got to cheer each other on and dance with each other. The students were able to realize that they are also loved by their peers as well."

FROM THE ARCHIVES

The Daily Universe Magazine follows the tradition of nearly 150 years of BYU journalism. The following quotes and images are from the L. Tom Perry Special Collections at the Harold B. Lee Library and Lawrence Hall Bray's master's thesis, "A History of the Student Newspaper and its Early Predecessors at Brigham Young University from 1878 to 1965."



"In 1897-98 the White and Blue, a student publication using a magazine-newspaper format was issued. In its last year of publication, 1920-21,

under student editor Ernest L. Wilkinson, a 16 x 22 inch, four-page newspaper format was used."



"Brigham Young University continued to enroll more students annually, and by the start of the 1955-56 year the fruition of long range Journalism Department planning was realized through the increased newspaper appropriation

budget when the Universe was issued on a daily basis. The name was altered to the Daily Universe in 1956-57. Daily Universe content showed an increased use of national and international news."

"The first student newspaper, The B.Y.A. Student, was issued as a three-column, four-page weekly in January of 1891. The paper was edited and financially controlled by editor W. M. McKendrick and business manager Richard R. Lyman. The Student, published from January through May of 1891 only, stimulated the publication of The Normal, representing the Academy's Normal Department, and The Business Journal, representing the Commercial Department, the following fall."

THE ACADEMIC REVIEW.

VOL. I. MAY, 1883. NO. 8.

OUR TRIP TO JAPAN.

The above was the subject of a lecture given by Benjamin Chaff before the last meeting of the Polytechnic Society. The speaker explained the different phenomena and their causes, met with on a voyage from New York to Yokohama. The days of Newfoundland, streams in the ocean, cyclones, monsoons, typhoons, water spouts, etc., were all treated upon.

The Empire of Japan comprises four principal islands: Kiusha, Shikoku, Stephen, and Yesso—and about 3,000 smaller ones, extending from the tropic to the frigid. The climate in the southern part is mild, but toward the north it is more extreme. July and August are the rainy months while the pleasant time is during October and November, when the rains have ceased, leaving the atmosphere cool and salubrious.

Vegetation is luxuriant and varied. There, indeed in the tropical jungle is the evergreen of the north temperate zone; the palm and the pine grow side by side, and the banana enjoys the shade of the oak; rice, wheat, potatoes, maize, tea, tobacco, etc., are profitably cultivated. In the abundance and quality of its minerals, Japan ranks among our leading countries. The gold mines of Matsuwa are most celebrated, and silver deposits are found in almost every part of the empire. The northern portion of Stephen is said to be one continuous bed of gold, silver, and copper, but the wary native keeps the greedy Chinese from visiting it, and in like manner he protects his rich iron mines of Texas. The coal deposits of Japan will compare with those of Great Britain in extent, the beds extending from Nagasaki to Matsuwa. Sulphur is found in immen-
surable mountains, and in a very pure quality.

The history of this interesting country and its peculiar people dates back to the seventh century, B. C., from which time to about 1547 A. D., one dynasty of kings reigned. About this time Yoshimura, a very able and ambitious general, possessed himself of most of the sovereign power; there is now, therefore, two emperors, making the government a kind of oligarchy.

In the 16th century the Portuguese commenced trading with this nation, and the mission of Francis Xavier followed. No such success attended the labors of this man and his assistants that, at one time it appeared as though all Japan would have Roman Catholic, but the simplicities of the natives were assumed against some of the missionaries; and, fought against by the jealous Dutch, Christianity was driven from the empire. Exclusion of all nations, but the Dutch, was maintained by Japan until 1854, when our own expedition under Commodore Perry succeeded in opening her ports in treaty with the United States.

There is no mystery in the fact that the hairy usually turns gray before the whiskers; there is usually about twenty years' difference between the ages of the two creeps.

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adventure
be?

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