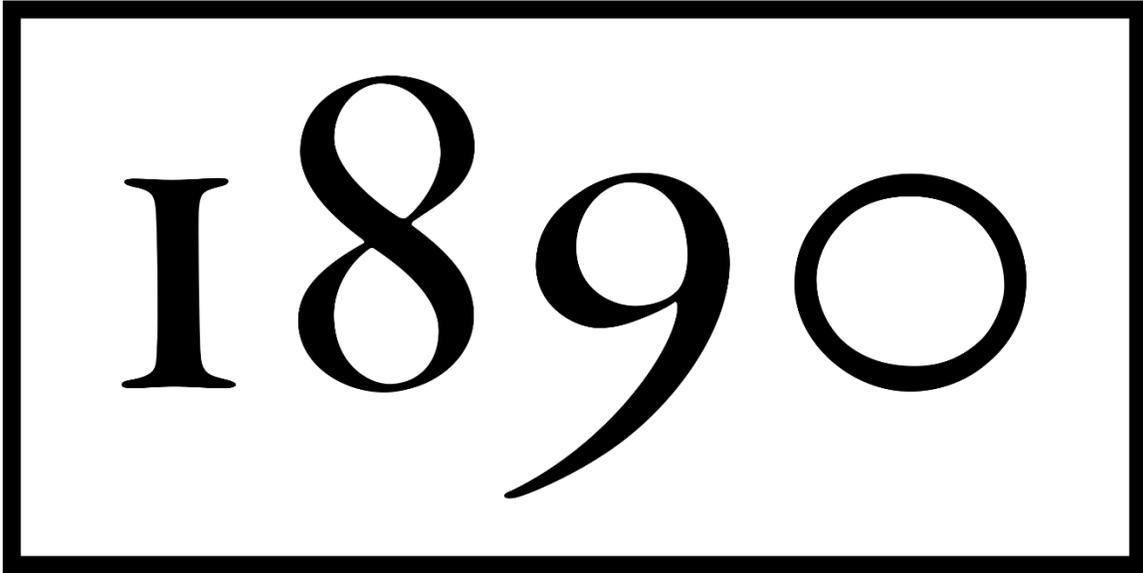


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## **MUSIC, TRAUMA, & IDENTITY IN ALEXIE**

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### **ABSTRACT**

One prominent issue discussed within contemporary Native American literature is the ambiguity of cultural identity. There are numerous causes for the general lack of a clear sense of self in this culture, particularly the historical trauma of colonization and its lasting impact on modern Native American life. Sherman Alexie, a prominent contemporary Native American author, directly confronts the issue of the loss of identity in many of his works. In "Because My Father Always Said He Was the Only Indian Who Saw Jimi Hendrix Play 'The Star-Spangled Banner' at Woodstock," there is an interesting development of the protagonist's identity. The purpose of this paper is to establish and support the assertion that Alexie combines historical trauma with the grim realisms of modern Native American life in order to convey and confront contemporary indigenous realities. Above all else, this research aimed to prove that, through his use of music as a means to cope with the outcomes of historical trauma, particularly alcoholism and violence, Alexie develops the idea that, while these negative realities impact identity, they do not define the person.

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## **PERCEPTIONS OF CURRENT TIPPING CUSTOMS AND FEASIBILITY OF A NO-TIP POLICY IN MICROPOLITAN AREA OF TEXAS**

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### **ABSTRACT**

**Purpose-** The purpose of this research is to examine the issues and perceptions surrounding the recent trend to establish no-tipping policies in American full-service restaurants. This study aims to gauge the opinions of customers and managers on tipping customs currently in practice, on no-tipping policies, and to determine if a no-tipping policy would be a feasible practice for full-service restaurants in a micropolitan area in Texas.

**Methodology/approach-** Data collected to study a micropolitan Texas area was done so with two questionnaires distributed in a town with less than 35,000 people: one questionnaire for full-service restaurant managers and one for full-service restaurant customers. A sample of 5 respondents from the manager survey allowed for an assessment of the local tipping climate. The manager survey was delivered and collected in person. The customer survey resulted in a sample of 53 out of 177 respondents from a controlled population of local college faculty and staff, and is used to assess how the local customer perceives the tipping practice. The survey was administered and analyzed using Qualtrics, a web-based surveying platform.

**Findings-** Recent studies and articles suggest that the trend in the American restaurant industry to not allow servers to accept tips stems from the wage inequality between servers and back-of-house employees and the ability for management to gain more control of income (Thorn & Kruse, 2016). Restaurants reverting back to a tipping policy found that they lost customers and employees when a no-tip policy was in place (Chandler, 2016). The data collected from the manager survey suggests that the average tipped wage in the area is \$2.35, customers usually tip 18% of their check total, and a majority of the surveyed managers believe tipping is not very fair for employees. A survey of customers in the area suggests that they experience social pressure to tip and mainly tip based on attitude and skill level of the server. Both managers and customers are concerned with a possible decline in quality of service if a no-tip policy were instated, because tips are seen as an incentive to work well.

*Keywords:* hospitality, tourism, tipping, micropolitan area, no-tip policy, full-service restaurants

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## **POEMS OF TRAVEL**

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## **ABSTRACT**

Here, the idea of “travel” should not be accompanied by mental images of exotic cities, sweltering beaches, or mastodonic Alps. Travel can be inward; it can inhabit the passage of time and the development of ideas. Travel can also be from one end of the room to the other. These poems were written away from home: the first two after aimless walks, the third after a full night’s sleep. They are meant to show the form and breadth of thought, the spontaneity of observation, and the strange ways by which the world changes.

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## **SHOULD SCHOOLS NATIONWIDE ADOPT THE FOUR-DAY WEEK SYSTEM?**

Nur Syafiqah binti Adam Malik  
University of Michigan

## **ABSTRACT**

In the United States of America, some schools have opted to implement the four-day school system wherein students attend school for longer hours four days of the week and get a three-day weekend. Most schools have chosen this system to cut costs, however, the effectiveness of the four-day system in improving student achievement is inconsistent and inconclusive. In certain settings, such as small, rural, and poor districts, the four-day system managed to boost academic performance. To identify whether a school should adopt the four-day system, administrators should perform a rigorous cost-benefit analysis to ensure that schools are not at a loss for switching to the four-day week system. If schools are inclined to switch to the four-day

schedule, additional hours throughout the school week should be utilized to improve students' academic outcomes and to avoid causing larger societal problems such as inequality and property crimes.

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**MALICIOUS MAGNANIMITY: ANNA'S LINGUISTIC & SOCIAL AGENCY IN *ANNA KARENINA***

Karlin Anderson  
Whitworth University

Faculty Advisor/Mentor  
Leonard Oakland, PhD

**ABSTRACT**

Often left outside of critic circles, Alexei Alexandrovich Karenin from Count Leo Tolstoy's novel *Anna Karenina* is cast as the cold villain within a tragic love triangle. Diving beneath the exterior of Karenin's character, I would like to look at the linguistic play between Anna Karenina and Karenin, to examine how the word "magnanimous" shifts an entire novel and its characters. Through a close reading of the text I analyze how Anna, despite lacking legal and financial power, alters the meaning of "magnanimous" throughout the narrative and, in turn, changes how Karenin is perceived. The analysis provides a more textured reading of Anna and Karenin than their trademark features of a hopeless romantic and a cold-hearted husband.

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**PERSONALIZED OBESITY MANAGEMENT: PROMISE OF MERGING NUTRIGENOMICS WITH GUT MICROBIOME MODIFICATION**

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Faculty Advisor/Mentor  
Jennifer Stonaker, PhD

**ABSTRACT**

The obesity epidemic is one of the greatest public health challenges faced today. While the prevalence of obesity and obesity-related disease continues to rise, current public health strategies have remained relatively stagnant over the past few decades, and debates on optimal diets for weight loss continue to be highly controversial. In this paper, I specifically focus on how we can approach diet in a more systematic, evidence-based way. Emerging scientific research suggests that both an individual's genotype and intestinal gut microbiota makeup can have significant impact on energy intake, hunger suppression, inflammation, and insulin resistance—all important contributing factors to an obese phenotype. In addition to showing the scientific promise of both approaches, I show the limitations of each and argue that merging the two sciences and philosophies of nutrigenomics and gut microbiome modification to create a newly proposed branch, "nutrigen-gutomics" or "nutriomics," may offer a broad-based vision for the future of obesity management and prevention strategies.

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## **WE SEE OUR ROLE MORE CLEARLY NOW: PUBLIC HEALTH STUDENTS' ENTHUSIASM FOR THE POPULATION HEALTH FOCUS OF THE EXPANDED COMPETENCIES**

Ben Lasser  
Angela Sas  
Anna Wang  
Sabiya Azim  
Trumam State University

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Carol Cox, PhD

### **ABSTRACT**

Through integrating clinical healthcare and public health, health professions students and practitioners are better prepared to meet ever-changing healthcare challenges. Interprofessional clinical education programs at the pre-licensure level aim to develop future healthcare professionals who are better equipped to provide safe and effective team-based healthcare. The authors of this paper recently participated in a semester-long, interprofessional clinical education program focused on geriatric healthcare and health education. Team members had the opportunity to learn about the new population health-focused competency updates alongside their peers during the didactic portion of the program while also demonstrating inter-professional collaboration and communication during the home visit portion of the program.

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## **WORLD WAR II WIDOWS: THE NEGLECTED SURVIVORS**

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Faculty Advisor/Mentor  
Justin Olmstead, PhD

### **ABSTRACT**

Near the end of World War II, President Franklin D. Roosevelt signed the Servicemen's Readjustment Act into law. This act, also known as the GI Bill, rewarded returning American veterans. From home and business loans to educational assistance, the GI Bill assisted former military men in achieving a secure financial future. Nevertheless, not every soldier lived to come home to his or her family, resulting in over 206,500 widows and orphans who did not qualify for benefits the new GI Bill offered. In 1948, war widows organized and lobbied for an extension of the GI Bill. While the congressmen agreed the widows and orphans needed financial support, they were uncertain an extension of the bill would be appropriate. Traditional roles of marriage and costs weighed on the decision. Consequently, war widows would not receive educational benefits until 1968. Through examining newspaper articles, letters from widows and testimonies at congressional hearings, this paper will argue how surviving dependents were dishonored when not achieving immediate support.

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**VOTING RIGHTS IN ACTION**

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**ABSTRACT**

It is the intent of this paper to use the over-arching theme of governmental efficiency to gauge effectiveness of the Voting Rights Act. In essence, the Voting Rights Act will be a mere example of a significant governmental legislative effort to benefit a segment of the populace which is in need. The benefits garnered by that segment of the populous (the African American community in this case) will be a depiction of the true influence our government has. So frequently legislation is created with the intent to address a problem, but lacks the components to remain effective over time. The VRA has not benefitted its target group as extensively as intended. I will be making suggestions to improve upon this, and in turn hope that they will be used in future legislative efforts to improve our political system in the United States.