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MISSION:

Primary Source, an undergraduate journal of history published by students of Indiana University, seeks to bring undergraduates into the historical conversation, strengthen their voices within all historical fields, and promote the understanding of a variety of historical viewpoints through the publication of quality undergraduate historical interpretation. Publishing original works is an important endeavor at the university level, but it can be especially difficult for undergraduate students. Therefore, *Primary Source* seeks to offer undergraduates exploring all branches of history the opportunity to show their ideas to the world.

SUBMISSION INFORMATION:

The editors of *Primary Source* publish a new edition every semester with cutting edge undergraduate historical scholarship. New submissions are due by the beginning of October for the fall edition and by the middle of February for the spring publication. Submissions should be sent as attachments to primary@indiana.edu. Please direct questions to the same address. Finally, we ask that undergraduates interested in submitting a piece of their original work format it in the following manner.

Essays should be no longer than twenty (20) pages, excluding the title page and bibliography. The title page should list the title of the work as well as the author's name, university, and class (i.e. freshman, etc.). An abstract of 100 words maximum should also be on the title page. The essay should appear in 12 point Times New Roman Font and be double-spaced. It should also have one-inch margins, with pagination centered at the bottom of the page. Finally, authors should format citations according to Chicago style.

CONTENTS

Diplomatic Coercion:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Eisenhower, Chiang Kai-shek, and the 1953 Korean Armistice Agreement | 1 |
|---|----------|

Bradley J. Pierson

Purdue University

When Dwight D. Eisenhower entered office in 1953, he inherited an unpopular war and a stagnating war effort. Desperate to expedite progress towards a conclusion to the Korean War, the Eisenhower Administration sought to apply pressure on Communist China by developing Taiwan into an American satellite. This, however, did not signal the creation of a formal partnership between Washington and Taiwan. Eisenhower used military assistance as leverage to coerce the Chinese nationalists into aligning themselves with American interests. Eisenhower utilized Taiwan as a mechanism to expand the Sino-American confrontation and induce pressure upon Communist China to agree to an armistice.

The Soldiers at Home:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Reconciling the Ideals and Realities of Gender Relations in Nazi Germany | 4 |
|---|----------|

Carla Geglio

Purdue University

During World War II, Germany underwent a radical transformation of gender roles and gender ideals. Prewar Germany prized a gender dynamic in which women remained in the home while men made up the workforce and acted as the sole breadwinners. This dynamic was upset completely by the demands of total warfare. German women were universally forced into unconventional roles as men were sent to the front lines. By examining the personal narratives of three different women living in Berlin during World War II, this paper seeks to demonstrate that war necessitated a dramatic shift away from Germany's prewar gender roles.

'Gens Anglorum' & 'Normanitas':

| | |
|--|-----------|
| The Bayeux Tapestry and the Effects of the Norman Conquest on Language and the Arts | 10 |
|--|-----------|

Sara Elaine Jackson

Indiana University–Purdue University Fort Wayne

Appreciating the role of identity within the medieval period presents certain problems. Identity does not seem to translate well to this period, where the conception of self seems naturally limited. This paper considers the elements of identity reflected within the creation of the Bayeux Tapestry; specifically, the research looks at the artistic style and linguistic elements, which provide insight into what might be termed the synthesis of an Anglo-Norman identity. I argue that a full appreciation of the effects of the Norman Conquest on the evolution of English identity might be discernable in an examination of how those effects are represented within the Bayeux Tapestry, with an eye towards cultural synthesis rather than cultural subjugation.

| | |
|--|-----------|
| Combatting the Myth of Racial Democracy in Brazil | 17 |
|--|-----------|

Rebecca Pattillo

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In this paper the myth of Brazilian racial democracy is examined, specifically how the myth was born and perpetuated for much of the nineteenth century due to popular comparative histories of the racial stratification in both the United States and Brazil. By examining several histories of Brazil, one can see the birth of the idea of a racial democracy, specifically when compared to the unique history of the African-American experience. This paper discusses these popular works and addresses the stark differences between the United States and Brazil in regard to the collective ideas of race and social hierarchy.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| From Forest to Field: Nature, the State, and the New Deal in Rural Wisconsin | 23 |
|---|-----------|

Colin Taylor Higgins

University of Wisconsin–Madison

New Deal rural welfare fundamentally altered the ecological, political, and ideological landscapes of Wisconsin, with social changes roughly following contours of the physical environment. I seek here to narrate the process of transformation as a result of human actors and their ecosystems by contrasting agricultural practices, acceptance of the welfare state, and constructs of nature in Wisconsin's Driftless and Central Sands regions. I conclude by suggesting the implications of these changes for subsequent agricultural development.

| | |
|---|-----------|
| Citizens of No State: Daily Life of Shanghai White Russians, 1920s-1930s | 30 |
|---|-----------|

Haochen Wang

University of Wisconsin–Madison

Shanghai has long been a cosmopolitan metropolis with White Russians as one of its most visible émigré groups. This article presents an account of their daily life and experience, including their arrival, composition, plights, and the resources and methods they utilized to overcome these difficulties. Despite the initial hardships and discrimination, some of the Russians managed to achieve economic prosperity and upward social mobility, eventually giving rise to a cohesive and vibrant community. They also played an important role in the development and transformation of Shanghai as an industrial, commercial, and entertainment center.

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|---|-----------|
| The Power of Presence: Nixon, Israel, and the Black September Crisis | 35 |
|---|-----------|

Bradley J. Pierson

Purdue University

The 1970 Black September hijackings instigated an international crisis that threatened to bring the United States and the Soviet Union to the brink of war. Despite cumbersome military commitments in Southeast Asia, the Nixon administration managed to diffuse the crisis by employing a composite strategy of firm diplomatic posturing and the display of overt military signals. By publicly demonstrating a capacity and willingness to intervene militarily, the United States successfully deterred a potentially serious military altercation in the Middle East. The Nixon Administration's handling of the crisis is a resounding demonstration of American brinkmanship during the Cold War.