

CONTENTS

The Grand Failure: How Logistics of Supply Defeated Napoleon in 1812	1
Lynch Bennett	
<i>When analyzing Napoleon's 1812 invasion of Russia, many scholars cite the Russian winter or the Russian Army as the primary cause of Napoleon's downfall. While these forces played a large role in the defeat of Grande Armée, Napoleon's poor plan for supplying his army exacerbated the situation. As the Grande Armée marched deeper into Russia, the lack of supplies caused a breakdown in the discipline and strength of the army which resulted in its ultimate demise.</i>	
Diversity within Dogma: The Nazi Leadership's Accommodation of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact	9
Brian Blankenship	
<i>When one speaks of an "ideology," there is a temptation to imagine a monolith to which followers consistently adhere. Adolf Hitler and the Nazi Party's demonization of communism is one such case, as communists were one of the Nazis' perennial scapegoats for explaining Europe's "ills." However, a study of the Nazis' reconciliation of their alliance with the Communist Soviet Union reveals that the ways in which "practitioners" of an ideology perceive their principles are far from uniform. Whatever the impact that these principles may have on individual thought, one must always remember that human diversity will produce diversity within dogma.</i>	
Stayin' Alive in the Cold War: Disco and Generational, Racial, and Ideological Currents in the 1970s-1980s	17
Eric Gonzaba	
<i>Despite recent scholarship on the disco genre and its impact on American culture, few scholars have examined disco's impact on the Cold War. This paper presents disco's impact within the generational divide in the Soviet Union, its use by both Soviets and Americans for racial identity politics, and its ideological presence during the 1980 Olympic Games. Although music is sometimes considered an apolitical element of history, it can often be seen as a reflection of power, which makes music innately political in nature.</i>	
The Inner Battle of the Civil War: An Analysis of General Lew Wallace's Views on Slavery	23
Kasey Greer	
<i>The events leading to the American Civil War radicalized portions of society based on their support or disdain for slavery. Individuals in between these two extremes had to decide where on the spectrum their own beliefs stood using their own unique set of experiences. Thus, their opinions evolved as the conflict developed because their exposure to the institution changed as they moved geographically in war time. This paper explores how Union Major General Lew Wallace could move from a Douglas Democrat to an ardent abolitionist over the course of the Civil War while believing his views remained consistent.</i>	
Constructing a National Architecture: The History of U.S. Embassy Building and its Implications in Accra	29
Therese Kennelly	
<i>National architecture attempts to actively forget the ambiguities of national identity. Instead it asserts a new identity that can be shared within the nation and projected to other nations. This paper explores the ways United States embassy construction has changed over the past fifty years using the 1959 and 2007 United States embassies built in Accra, Ghana, as case studies. Though these embassies are just two examples out of hundreds across the world, they illustrate key shifts in United States architectural styles, priorities, and projections of nationalism. Both embassies illustrate how national architecture abroad enables the United States to cultivate and project a sense of nationalism and identity.</i>	
Liberation from Concentration Camps: The Complexity of Concluding the Holocaust Narrative	35
Nina Kovalenko	
<i>It is natural to assume that liberation from concentration camps was a happy ending for Holocaust survivors. This paper seeks to refute this oversimplification of reality. It demonstrates that many survivors experienced and witnessed illness due to intense deprivation after the Nazis left the camps. Additionally, liberation aroused a range of conflicting emotions in survivors. In early post-war testimony, survivors discuss how they sought to get revenge on their persecutors after liberation. By contrast, in later memoirs, survivors tend to focus on the hopelessness, fear of the future, and revival of numbed feelings that freedom brought.</i>	
"If you don't go, nobody else will:" Ida B. Wells-Barnett's Crusades Beyond Lynching	41
Tess Kuntz	
<i>Ida B. Wells-Barnett has received considerable acclaim for her tireless work to combat lynchings in the United States in the late 19th and early 20th century. She is less well known for her role in promoting women's rights, especially those of black women. This essay explores her various contributions to the empowerment of black women not only through her anti-lynching campaign, but also by engaging in fearless journalism, the fight for suffrage, women's clubs, and political action.</i>	
Flexible Response: The Development of American Counterterrorism Policy, 1968 -1976	45
Scott Williamson	
<i>After the emergence of international terrorism in 1968, American counterterrorism policies developed haphazardly as the government struggled to respond to the growing threat. Gradually, a nascent counterterrorism bureaucracy emerged, and it succeeded in providing the government with effective analysis and a body of coherent policy responses. However, the weakness of the bureaucracy left the President with significant flexibility in shaping the government's response to individual terrorist organizations in pursuit of the national interest. The relationship between the CIA and the PLO that began under President Nixon reveals how that flexibility worked to the advantage of the United States.</i>	