

further developed through lecture or an additional text should the book be used in a course. Although he is the author of a sympathetic biography of Jefferson, Cunningham maintains a scrupulous neutrality, leaving it to the reader to make judgments on each man's positions and character.

In addition to often-cited documents such as Jefferson proclaiming "We are all republicans: we are all federalists," and Hamilton remarking that Jefferson is "too much in earnest in his democracy," there are less well-known selections. In an 1802 letter, Jefferson analyzes the consequences for the United States of France's acquisition of Louisiana in a vein of *Realpolitik* that is not always associated with him. As for Hamilton, historians, other than specialists in the period, might not know that he wanted to break up the large states, the better to centralize power in the federal government. Absent from the compilation are documents from contemporaries, with the single exception of a letter by George Washington. Such sources could have provided insightful perspectives. What John Adams had to say about each man is especially worth reading.

The conflict between Jefferson and Hamilton as traced in this book has Shakespearean overtones. Both men were acutely aware of being present at the creation where policies and structures defining the nation for generations to come were taking form. Beginning as cordial associates in Washington's cabinet, they soon fell out on matters of principle in regard to the size and scope of the federal government. Before long, they were questioning each other's motives as well as positions. Their letters teem with eighteenth-century words for manipulation and deceit: "cabal," "faction," "intrigues." Yet in 1800, with the presidential election deadlocked between Jefferson and Aaron Burr, Hamilton used his considerable influence to swing the Federalist vote to Jefferson, whom he considered the lesser of two evils. Four years later, Burr would have his revenge by slaying Hamilton.

Despite the drama of the inner story, many of these documents will be rough going for undergraduates, particularly if used in a survey course. Issues such as the funding and assumption of the Revolutionary War debt and the debate about the constitutionality of a national bank are not among the clearest or most compelling parts of American history. Accordingly, *Jefferson vs. Hamilton* would be used to best advantage in a major-level course on the Early National Period or in a course on American political theory.

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**Michael P. Johnson, ed. *Abraham Lincoln, Slavery, and the Civil War: Selected Writings and Speeches*. Boston and New York: Bedford/St. Martin's, 2001. Pp. xx, 358. Cloth, \$39.95; ISBN 0-312-22763-9. Paper, \$14.20; ISBN 0-312-20854-5.**

With the ready availability of so many thoughtful and finely crafted studies on Abraham Lincoln, does the need exist for another work? The answer is an affirmative one, provided that the new publication has been created for classroom use and has been structured specifically for student needs. The Bedford Series in History and Culture, which has already released more than 65 titles, has achieved an enviable record precisely because it has targeted college classroom audiences. This new volume represents one of the best efforts in the broad-based series and it should easily find its market.

Drawing upon Lincoln letters and speeches written primarily between 1854 and 1865, editor Michael Johnson presents the thoughts of a man who was truly a product of his turbulent times. His racial views echoed the standard white supremacy position of the mid-nineteenth century, and yet they softened as the Civil War progressed. At times, he seemed overly solicitous of commanders such as George McClellan, Joseph Hooker, and Don Buell, and yet he held the divided military structure together until victory was achieved. Likewise, he kept the slave-owning border states within the Union while moving gradually toward the Emancipation Proclamation. All the strengths and frailties of Abraham Lincoln emerge honestly from the pages of this book, and readers are free to draw their own conclusions about this very human individual and his complex nature.

Almost 200 Lincoln letters and speeches comprise this book, ranging from the full text of the January 1, 1863, Emancipation Proclamation to a curt one-sentence command of February 1, 1865, to Ulysses S. Grant to destroy Robert E. Lee's army if it failed to surrender. Johnson has done a masterful job in choosing the items for inclusion. He presents "standard documents" from the Lincoln-Douglas Debates, the first Inaugural Address, various letters on the emancipation of slaves, suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and the Gettysburg Address, but most of his choices are from more obscure writings. Having published three books about the Civil War, Johnson knows the literature and knows the Lincoln presidency. Hence, the documents are drawn from a multitude of diverse sources and assembled within a solid interpretive framework.

Intent on making this book "user friendly," the editor provides a full range of pedagogical aids. A general introduction explains Lincoln's youth and how he came to develop a love for books and expressive language, despite his own lack of formal education. More important are the editorial comments that lead into each section of related documents and help place them within a larger context. These range from one to three paragraphs each and are essential reading for students. Furthermore, numerous footnotes identify people, places, and events that are mentioned, but not fully explained, in the original versions of the documents. Rounding out the ancillary features are four military campaign maps, eleven photographs, a select bibliography, a chronology of Lincoln's life, a detailed index, and a list of twenty questions that are suitable for framing classroom discussions or posing essay questions.

Available in paperback at a reasonable price, *Abraham Lincoln, Slavery, and the Civil War* offers good adoption possibilities for upper-level courses on the Civil War,

the presidency, and biography, as well as for general surveys of American history. Any instructor who is searching for a source that promotes critical thinking skills among advanced students will be richly rewarded by the use of this work.

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**Sam Roberts. *The Brother: The Untold Story of Atomic Spy David Greenglass and How He Sent His Sister, Ethel Rosenberg, to the Electric Chair*. New York: Random House, 2001. Pp. 543. Cloth, \$35.00; ISBN 0-375-50013-8.**

David Greenglass will be remembered forever as the atomic spy who betrayed his sister, Ethel Rosenberg, assured a guilty verdict in her (and her husband's) treason trial of 1951, and sealed the couple's fate: death in the electric chair on June 19, 1953. Rather than receive the death penalty for his role as a spy at Los Alamos during World War II, Greenglass was sentenced to fifteen years in prison. He served ten years and was released in November 1960.

Although one of the most controversial figures of his generation, David Greenglass all but disappeared from public view until Sam Roberts, a *New York Times* reporter, discovered his whereabouts in 1983. It took another thirteen years for Roberts to convince Greenglass to participate in what eventually totaled more than fifty hours of interviews. Greenglass told Roberts that he finally agreed to talk because, at his advanced age (79), "I need the money."

And so historians of the McCarthy era have an opportunity to rehear the Rosenberg spy story from a long silent source. *The Brother* reveals Greenglass's perspective on everything from his amateur spying methods in the Manhattan Project to his persistent lack of regret for all he did in World War II and since. Readers are never tempted to like David Greenglass, but we are at least able to understand his political motives and often perverse reasoning. The result is that we now know that all sides in the great Rosenberg debate were right: Greenglass lied to save his (and his wife's) skin, but the Rosenbergs were guilty as charged. Greenglass has simply confirmed what recently disclosed Soviet espionage records have seemingly proven.

But just as we are ready to close the book on the Rosenberg case, there is lingering doubt about Greenglass's revelations to Sam Roberts. Is Greenglass still lying? After all, Roberts admits that "there were several elements of his account ... that were contradicted by other sources." And Roberts quotes Greenglass as saying, "When you think you can get out of something without getting anybody in trouble, then it's okay to lie." Greenglass had no qualms about lying at the Rosenbergs' trial (despite the terrible trouble it caused them) and at anti-communist Congressional hearings of the 1950s. ("I'm not adverse to lying to a committee. Screw them!") Greenglass's credibility is just as questionable today as it was in 1950, although the stakes back then were admittedly far greater.