

ing class (skilled or otherwise) and that of the immigrant "elite" could create dissensions within German-American ranks. Despite the nativist tinge of the new Republican party, most rank-and-file German-American voters (but not always those of higher status) eventually rallied to the party's antislavery call.

Besides developing the key differences among certain types of German immigrants, Levine's main contribution is to sharpen current knowledge of the social and political conflicts of the 1850s. For example, while detailing the German reaction to the Kansas-Nebraska Act (especially in the midwestern states) he also notes that the labor organizations had been weakened at the very moment that the Kansas crisis (along with other issues) provoked new political alignments. While his prime focus is on the antebellum era, Levine does carry the story through the war years. In the end he leaves the careful reader with a fuller understanding of the complex position those of German heritage occupied in the critical decades of the nineteenth century.

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*The Union Army, 1861-1865: Organization and Operations. Volume II, The Western Theater.* By Frank J. Welcher. (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1993. Pp. viii, 989. Indexes. \$75.00.)

Four years ago Frank J. Welcher and Indiana University Press produced volume one of *The Union Army, 1861-1865: Organization and Operations* (reviewed in these pages in September, 1990), a mammoth work covering the Eastern Theater of the Civil War. Now they offer its companion volume. Words like "massive," "comprehensive," "meticulous," and "detailed" filled reviews in scholarly journals for that first volume, and they remain appropriate for the second volume.

Welcher begins with the military divisions of the army (seven geographical commands) and then describes, in alphabetical order, the thirty-three departments of the army. Each department description includes a brief account of its initial organization and subsequent reorganizations and its commanders, all the districts into which each department was divided, the troops and operations within the department and the major posts. Indiana was part of the department of the Ohio in May, 1861, and remained in that department throughout its subsequent reorganizations. Following the departments are the thirty-four field armies, again in alphabetical order. Each field army has an organizational description

(divisions, brigades, artillery, and cavalry units and their commanders) followed by a chronological summary of operations and subsequent unit reassignments.

Welcher then turns his attention to army corps which, like the field armies, are provided with a description of their creation, organization, units and commanders, and a summary of operations. A subsequent section covers miscellaneous organizations, which range from "Bank's Expedition to the Gulf of Mexico" to Sherman's "Yazoo River Expedition." Here one also finds accounts of United States colored troops and state regiments of colored troops. Many of the organizations described in this section, however briefly and colorlessly, remind readers of the lesser-known but often dramatic stories of the Civil War, such as the 1862 march of the Column From California and Sibley's Sioux Expedition of 1863.

The last and longest section of *The Western Theater* covers battles and campaigns. Critics of volume I complained of the repetition of content from one section to another, and that same criticism can apply to the second volume. Welcher faced fiendishly difficult problems of organization, however, and such repetition is largely inevitable. There are three indexes, and to the great relief of users of volume I, these indexes cover both volumes. Now complete, *The Union Army, 1861-1865: Organization and Operations* belongs in every library and on the shelves of serious students of the Civil War.

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*Lincoln, the War President: The Gettysburg Lectures*. Edited by Gabor S. Boritt. (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992. Pp. xxix, 242. Illustrations, notes. \$23.00.)

Each year on November 19, the anniversary of the Gettysburg Address, Gettysburg College sponsors the Robert Fortenbaugh Lecture Series. Gabor S. Boritt, Fluhrer Professor of Civil War Studies at the college, selected six of the recent papers that reflect on Abraham Lincoln as a war leader, added one of his essays, and presents them here for the first time in book form. Robert V. Bruce's lecture describes premonitions of the Civil War and determines that Lincoln rejected the predictions until war was imminent. James M. McPherson discusses Lincoln's creation of the national strategy of total war, with emancipation included as a war aim. Kenneth M. Stampp tells how emancipation gave divine purpose to the war. David Brion Davis compares emancipation