

Certainly, the author's inclusion of the German terminology (e.g. *Landeshoheit*, *Honoratioren*), when accompanied by a definition in English, is fine. However, Gagliardo attempts to be "innovative" by using *Nürnberg* instead of Nuremberg, *Karl* instead of Charles, and so on, all the while leaving untouched those names where "the inveteracy of English usage is indisputable." So: Cologne, Frederick the Great. This all seems a bit arbitrary and pretentious, especially in light of the background today's students have in world geography. More attention might have been devoted to placing maps within the text, rather than grouping them at the end of the book.

These criticisms are minor, though, for the book as a whole is a significant achievement and will serve the academic community well in the years to come. It is by no means an "easy" read; students should have completed the basic European survey sequence before attempting this work. As a course text, the book would be appropriate for upper-level undergraduate surveys of German history and for core readings in senior-level and graduate seminars. Graduate students with a reading knowledge of German, though, might be encouraged to combine this book with Christof Dipper's *Deutsche Geschichte 1648-1789* (Frankfurt: Suhrkamp, 1991), written in the vein of the *Annales* school and a much more integrated discussion of the period. Instructors teaching Western Civilization and History of Europe surveys will find the book very useful as a reference in lecture preparation and as a suggested reading for beginning students looking to explore this aspect of history further.

State University of New York at Buffalo

Jon Stauff

**Stuart Woolf. *Napoleon's Integration of Europe*. London and New York: Routledge, 1991. Pp. ix, 319. \$45.00.**

Stuart J. Woolf, who has previously written on fascism and on the social and economic history of early modern Europe, here offers a volume for those already familiar with the basic political and military story of the Napoleonic epoch. This work addresses the perplexing situation that has faced every conqueror since Sargon of Akkad first extended his dominion over the peoples of Mesopotamia: Once the battles are over, how are the myriad cultures, heritages, and institutions of the subdued to be united under some semblance of coherent administration? The transformation of coercion into legitimacy is ever the key to successful and stable empire; it is also Woolf's concern with respect to Napoleon's hegemony in Europe.

In a variant on the interpretation of Napoleon the revolutionary, the proponent of the centralized state in direct contact with its citizens, and the prophet of a unified Europe, Woolf focuses on French administrators and their collaborators across the continent as the agents of a common ideology that went beyond mere exploitation. These functionaries sought "to extend their ideals of progress and civilisation to every region of Europe touched by French armies" and "to convince the peoples who came under their control of the benefits of integration or imitation association by demonstration of the superiority and applicability of the French model of government." This model, it should be noted, was no static thing. It was the pre-*Brumaire* legacy that Napoleon creatively reshaped, amplified, and developed according to the ever-changing needs of his ever-expanding empire.

The values of the imperial administrative elite, derived from the Enlightenment, included scientific efficiency, informed decision-making based on statistics, uniformity, and the implementation of benevolent policies designed for the betterment of all. The aim was to sweep aside the disorder of the *ancien régime* in the name of reason as expressed by, say, the Napoleonic law codes or a reformed fiscal system. This was a new order to be created and imposed by the enlightened despotism of professional administrators in league with local notables, the traditional molders of public opinion. Ironically, these missionaries of modernity

felt most confident of success in that very period when the empire they served was cracking under its final crises.

The role of Napoleon himself in advocating and promoting imperial idealism remains ambiguous in Woolf's book; the emphasis throughout the work is on the civil administration. Woolf offers insight into how its potential members were identified and recruited; he speculates on the significance of property rights in driving a wedge between officials and the lower orders they claimed to be helping. He looks at the impact of changes within France on the governance of the rest of the empire and devotes considerable space to the compromises imposed on bureaucratic dreams as the various annexations and vassal states struggled to maintain their separate identities. There is some indication also of the conflict between the civilians and the soldiers; the army, despite its preeminence in public life, shared little of the spirit of the administrators. Indeed, conscription, the economic burdens of military occupation, and the army's tendency to ignore the salutary legal procedures established by the officials all worked to undermine whatever possibility might have existed for European integration. Military defeat brought the experiment to an end, but Woolf points out how much nationalism and liberalism, the supposed nemeses of the Napoleonic system, borrowed from that same system.

This is an ambitious analysis, probably too much so, given its brevity (fewer than 250 pages of text). It aspires to sketch the temporal and geographic nuances of an enormously complex and protean situation and to impose order on something that defies such efforts. Of necessity, there is much in the book that is stated more than argued. Even so, this work presents a compendium of wonderful information not readily accessible in English elsewhere and a thought-provoking, unusual way of evaluating that information topically. Woolf certainly makes manifest the labyrinthine difficulties that beset those intent on regularizing and modernizing Europe. *Napoleon's Integration of Europe* is too involved to be effective as assigned reading in a regular survey course on the French Revolution; Owen Connelly's older investigations of Napoleon's satellite states might prove more acceptable for that purpose. However, Woolf's intriguing comparative study would be of value to the advanced student who is curious as to how empires actually operate.

Fort Hays State University

Robert B. Luehrs

**Eugen Weber. *France: Fin de Siècle*. Cambridge and London: Belknap Press of Harvard University Press, 1986. Pp. x, 294. Cloth \$27.50; Paper \$9.95.**

For many years Eugen Weber has been one of the most prolific and respected American historians studying the Third French Republic. With *France: Fin de Siècle*, Weber presents a broad but comprehensive view of France during the period he has come to know so well, taking the reader on a tour of the major events and everyday life of this troubled and at times paradoxical era. The result is a well-written and insightful work of history that is accessible, informative, and a joy to read.

Weber's work is pleasantly unique in several respects. Whereas other accounts of this period tend to gravitate around either the political arena, social life, or cultural and intellectual circles, *France: Fin de Siècle* provides a panoramic and balanced vista that takes in all of these areas. The author eschews the detailed analyses of his previous works, opting instead to illustrate the "surface phenomena" of the period, those aspects that might catch the attention of "the inquisitive tourist: us." As such Weber presents French life in its multiplicity: from the vibrant and tumultuous city of Paris to the often disinterested provinces; from the lofty and pretentious squabbles of café intellectuals to the everyday issues of personal hygiene, domestic relations, women's rights, and xenophobia.