

peculiarities (pp. 127-140); continuity and increasing discontinuity of Hungarian folk customs and traditions among the country's rural population (pp. 141-152); role and work habits of the oldest generation of rural inhabitants in late-20th-century Hungarian villages (pp. 153-163); system of commuting by rural workers to new industrial centres, illustrated by the case of the industrial town of Ózd in northern Hungary (pp. 165-176); development and nature of industrial workers' culture during the post-World War II period (pp. 177-188); changes in the use of Historical sources in Hungarian ethnographical research (pp. 189-200); and the development of Hungarian ethnographical cartography in the second half of the 20th century (pp. 201-209). The volume is complemented by forty-three illustrations (pp. 211-214), and by a list of the most important geographical names in several languages for places now outside of Hungary (pp. 215-217).

Paládi-Kovács's work is a book of pedantic scholarship, which at the same time is also easy reading. It can be read effortlessly and with much profit by anyone interested in the ethnic traditions of the people of Hungary. Fortunately it is available in English, which makes it all the more valuable for people in the related disciplines.

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Tibor Glant, "Roosevelt, Apponyi és a Habsburg Monarchia" [Roosevelt, Apponyi and the Habsburg Monarchy], *Századok* 131 (1997), pp. 1386-1401.

**It is not** a part of the North American academic tradition to review articles in scholarly journals. An exception is made here because the subject of the article at hand is of interest to Hungarian Americans — as well as North American historians who study Hungary and, especially, Hungarian-American relations. That subject is the friendship that existed between American President Theodore Roosevelt and the Hungarian statesman Count Albert Apponyi. The story of this relationship has been told by historian Tibor Glant of Kossuth Lajos University of Debrecen.

In his study Glant claims that the friendship of Roosevelt and Apponyi amounted to the most important unofficial tie between Hungary and the USA from 1904 to the time of World War I, and wonders what would have happened to Hungary at the end of the war if in 1918-1919 Roosevelt and not Woodrow Wilson had been US President.

As those who have studied American history know, Theodore "Teddy" Roosevelt (1858-1919), the "hero" of America's war against Spain, was elected

the governor of New York State in 1898, became vice-President of the US in 1901, and succeeded President McKinley after he was assassinated in the same year. Roosevelt served as President until 1909. In 1912 he tried to make a political comeback, but failed. Nevertheless, he remained an influential political figure until his death.

Count Albert Apponyi (1846-1933) was an eminent figure on the Hungarian political scene during the last decades of the nineteenth century and the first three decades of the twentieth. From 1906 to 1910, and again in 1916-1918, he served as Hungary's minister of cults and education. After the war he was the head of Hungary's peace delegation, and from 1923 to his death a decade later he served as Hungary's chief delegate to the League of Nations.

Glant compares and contrasts the two men's backgrounds, careers, and ideas. He points out that, despite the great differences between them (Roosevelt was very much a man of action, while Apponyi was a man of words), the two shared characteristics and ideals, including knowledge of foreign languages, interest in other cultures, and the desire to promote world peace. It was shared interests and beliefs that brought the two together and made them friends. During their occasional personal meetings Roosevelt used to address Apponyi as "my dear Count."

In describing the meetings the two men had over the years, Glant discusses the incidents which reveal that Roosevelt had a good knowledge of Austria-Hungary's affairs. Much to Apponyi's surprise, Roosevelt on one occasion also talked about Hungary's history, recollecting little-known names and minor events. Apparently, he read about the subject decades earlier, and could still remember much of what he had read.

More important than the meetings the two men had, was the correspondence that they conducted from 1904 to 1915. This correspondence reveals Roosevelt's concern for the continued survival of Austria-Hungary, especially during the political crisis of 1905-06. To help to resolve this crisis Roosevelt took farsighted actions. Among other things he counselled Apponyi to advise his countrymen that the Habsburg Monarchy should be maintained intact. Though Roosevelt was evidently against the idea of Hungary separating from Austria at the time, his letters to Apponyi reveal that he did not reject the possibility of Hungary gaining her independence at some time in the future.

The two men's friendship continued after Roosevelt's departure from the White House. The ex-president visited Hungary in 1910 and, for part of this visit, Apponyi acted as his host. The following year it was Apponyi's turn to tour the United States and, during this visit, he stayed for nearly two days with the Roosevelts. In their conversations on this occasion, the two disagreed for the first time on the question of the resolution of international disputes, with Roosevelt endorsing the idea of the use of force as a last resort, and Apponyi opposing the idea of military intervention in such cases.

Though they never met again, their correspondence continued. On the eve of World War I, Roosevelt remarked in one of his letters to Apponyi that he

hoped a world conflict could be avoided, because if it broke out, it would be a great tragedy for mankind.

In 1915 the Roosevelt-Apponyi friendship became a casualty of the war. They continued to exchange letters, but it soon became obvious that the war had accentuated their differences. Apponyi's increasingly pro-German stance irritated Roosevelt who put an end to their correspondence not long after German submarines sank an American ocean liner, the *Lusitania*.

In the concluding section of his article Glant explores the question whether Hungary might not have been better off in the post-war restructuring of Europe with Roosevelt in the White House instead of Wilson. He points out that, despite the cooling of his relationship with Apponyi, Roosevelt remained sympathetic to Hungary, and for a long time avoided association with the people who demanded Hungary's dismemberment. By war's end, however, Roosevelt had abandoned his belief in the necessity of Austria-Hungary's preservation. After a lengthy analysis of Roosevelt's post-1915 attitudes, Glant comes to the conclusion that it probably would not have made much difference for Hungary's future whether Wilson or Roosevelt had occupied the White House during the war and at war's end.

Glant's study is based on a wide variety of primary sources and constitutes an important contribution to our knowledge of Hungarian-American relations. Hopefully it will become available in English translation in the not too distant future.

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