

dealing with price reform in the 1960s and with the impact of wage-price policy on consumption are generally informative. It is a pity, however, that the author does not take into account unofficial redistribution of income—through black market, moonlighting, bribery, and corruption—which substantially alters the final income structure pictured by official statistics. Although there is a lack of exact data necessary for scholarly analysis of these phenomena, a mere comparison of the official wage structure with the structure of final private consumption would indicate that the law of value was acting spontaneously, despite strict control over wage-price relations exercised by Czech planners.

On the whole, Professor Adam's monograph is a valuable contribution to the voluminous literature concerning the postwar Czechoslovak economy. Professor Adam must be given special credit for his impartial approach to the topic, and for a well-balanced evaluation of statistical material.

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THE NATIONALITY PROBLEM IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY: THE REPORTS OF ALEXANDER VAIDA TO ARCHDUKE FRANZ FERDINAND'S CHANCELLERY. Edited by *Keith Hitchins*. *Studien zur Geschichte Osteuropas*, 18. Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1974. xviii, 188 pp. 48 Dglds.

Professor Hitchins, author of *The Rumanian National Movement in Transylvania, 1780–1849* (Cambridge, Mass., 1969), has assembled—from the Nachlass Franz Ferdinand in the Haus-, Hof- und Staatsarchiv in Vienna—a collection of letters, written between 1906 and 1910, from Alexander Vaida Voievod to the heir to the Austro-Hungarian throne and his associates. In preparing the sequel to his fine study of Transylvanian nationalism, the editor has furnished us with sources cited by Leo Valiani in his recent book, *The End of Austria-Hungary* (New York, 1973), and has fully described the efforts by Rumanian middle-class leaders of Hungarian-ruled Transylvania to secure the crown prince's support for the creation of a federated empire. Vaida and his associates affirmed, in this manner, that the three million Rumanians residing in the Dual Monarchy could be accorded national rights denied them by Hungarian landed aristocrats. This volume, which, unfortunately, was not translated from the original German language of the letters and reports, also reveals the naïve hopes placed in the enigmatic archduke by romantically inclined Rumanians, who apparently believed he would rectify centuries of abuse when he succeeded the aged emperor. In addition, Vaida's correspondence points out the incredible myopia of Istvan Tisza and other stubborn Magyar nationalists who, on the eve of the war which was to destroy the Dual Monarchy, could not appreciate the degree of solidarity the Rumanians of Transylvania and the Banat of Temesvar had with their brethren in the Kingdom of Rumania. Dreams of Aurele Popovici (1863–1917), the apostle of federalism, and other loyal Rumanians from Transylvania—including Vaida, a member of the Hungarian parliament—were shattered by bullets at Sarajevo in 1914. Irony triumphed in the end, when Vaida, named premier of Rumania in December 1919, secured the approbation of the Allied Powers for the incorporation of former Hungarian territories into enlarged Rumania—an act he refused to support until 1914.

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