

he constantly stressed the interrelation of society and ideology with the formal educational system, and of the general with the moral-political aspects. Though he appreciated the development and achievements of Soviet society and education, he felt constrained to point out the cost in terms of the individual's freedom in thought and action, as well as implications for education in the United States.

Not the least of Dr. Counts's accomplishments in the area of Soviet education was his personal example of linguistic mastery, careful and comprehensive study, and efforts at objective analysis. His career has been an inspiration to students and others.

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VICTOR L. TAPIÉ, 1900–1974

Professor Tapié died on September 23, 1974. He was born in 1900 into a family from Paris and Brittany. He studied at the Lycée in Nantes, then at the University of Paris. In 1921 he was sent to Prague to pursue historical research. He learned Czech and at Charles University met the famous historian Josef Pekař, who introduced him to a personal and unconventional vision of the Habsburg Monarchy. Agrégé in 1931, Tapié published in 1934 his doctoral thesis, *La politique étrangère de la France et le début de la Guerre de Trente Ans, 1616–1621*. While a professor at the University of Lille he was in 1949 called to the Sorbonne to teach Slavic (Russian-Czech) history. After 1955 he was in charge of modern history until he retired in 1970.

Professor Tapié devoted most of his life to the comparative history of Europe in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. In these studies Central Europe always played a great part. He felt equally at home in Vienna, Prague, and Budapest, and was more sensitive to their common features than to the differences created by recent nationalisms. He was among the first to discover the glory of baroque in the Habsburg Monarchy, and to study the period's social background, tradition of rural life, and relations between peasants and nobility, which reminded him of Brittany. His major work, *Baroque et classicisme* (1957), was followed by *Monarchie et peuples du Danube* (1969) and *L'Europe de Marie-Thérèse: Du baroque aux lumières* (1973). He had been elected a member of the Institut de France (Académie des Sciences Morales et Politiques), of which he later became vice-president. A book of essays in his honor, *Études Européennes*, was presented to him in 1973 by his former students and friends.

With Professor Tapié's death the Sorbonne loses one of its leading figures.

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