

pitch" that his students so profited from, seemed to be an impediment to his own writing. Nevertheless, his respect within the field grew and an appearance by Mathewson on a panel at a professional meeting was an event that drew a large audience.

Mathewson did not live to reach his sixtieth birthday and the sense of loss occasioned by his untimely death is made keener by the knowledge that he was not able to finish a number of projects that had engaged his interest. In recent years he had been working toward a book on Chekhov's short stories. He also had in mind a major study on the idea of the pastoral, and his dislike of shibboleths was to have found expression in an essay on Pushkin, which was to challenge the high opinion of Pushkin's work that is traditional in Russian culture.

Mathewson relished the bawdy, the irreverent, and the iconoclastic. His manner was predominantly incisive and wry, even occasionally querulous. At the same time he had a distinctly religious sensibility. One of the texts he cared about most was William James's *Varieties of Religious Experience*. His own complete lack of pretentiousness enabled him to speak of great things with simplicity. He was available to his friends and students in the complete fullness of his own struggle with the question of how one is to live, and of his own struggle with the problem of mortality. Although he was a reticent and even shy man, many of his friends recall luminous moments in which he spoke to their needs generously and out of his own concern and wisdom.

PATRICIA CARDEN
Cornell University

ROBERT AUTY, 1914–1978

Robert Auty, British scholar of international distinction and professor of comparative Slavonic philology at the University of Oxford, died on August 18, 1978 at the age of sixty-three.

Born in Rotherham on October 10, 1914, he was educated at Rotherham Grammar School, at Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and at Münster University.

Recipient of M.A. (Cantab and Oxon) and Dr. Phil. (Münster) degrees, Robert Auty was a man of vast knowledge and unusual intellectual flexibility. He studied and taught several subjects at Cambridge, London, and Oxford, and served with devotion and distinction in innumerable educational, political, scholarly, editorial, and administrative capacities both at home and abroad. He was a Fellow of Brazenose College at Oxford since 1965, and constantly crisscrossed the continent and the oceans because of his involvement in virtually all important international activities within the discipline of Slavistics and comparative philology. He was secretary and vice-president of L'Association internationale des langues et littératures slaves, member and vice-president of the International Committee of Slavists, vice-president of the Fédération internationale des langues et littératures modernes, chairman of the Modern Humanities Research Association, member of the governing body of the Great Britain Eastern Europe Centre, head of the Department of Languages and Literatures, London School of Slavonic Studies, and so forth. Among his many editorial offices, probably the most important was that of editor of the prestigious *Oxford Slavonic Papers* from 1968 until his death.

Although he frequently had to put aside his personal scholarly research, along with a number of articles and translations, he left behind works which have served, and will serve, many generations of Slavists, especially his *Handbook of Old Church Slavonic* (published since 1959 in several editions) and his *An Introduction to Russian History*.

To this dry account of facts and dates, I would like to add a personal remembrance of a good, congenial colleague. For many years we collaborated closely as members of the International Committee of Slavists and met regularly at the Committee's yearly sessions in various Slavic and Western countries.

Robert Auty was always a voice of reason and sound judgment in debates among Slavists, especially when East and West had to reach some agreement despite ideological differences. As a link between the Committee and the various organizations and institutions, Robert Auty was also of great help in coordinating activities, securing financial assistance, and mediating controversial issues.

His sudden loss will be felt painfully by scholars all over the world.

ZBIGNIEW FOLEJEWSKI
University of Ottawa

RUSH V. GREENSLADE, 1916–1978

Rush V. Greenslade, who died in May 1978, led the Central Intelligence Agency's research on the Soviet economy in the Office of Economic Research (OER) from the early 1950s until his retirement in 1973. His keen intellectual interest in all facets of Soviet economic development sparked a wide range of studies, and he had an influential role in dozens of classified papers and reports presented to U.S. policymakers. At the same time, he wrote extensively for open publications, notably in various U.S. Congress, Joint Economic Committee compendia, and participated in numerous professional meetings dealing with Soviet economic topics.

Dr. Greenslade's emphasis on the importance of rigorous measurement of economic activity for the study of the USSR led him to develop a Soviet industrial production index patterned after the Federal Reserve Board index for the United States, and also led to an elaborate comparison of consumption in the USSR and the United States. He guided OER's construction of Soviet GNP indexes and benchmark dollar comparisons of U.S. and Soviet GNP. With these measures in hand, Dr. Greenslade sponsored a series of studies of the sources of Soviet growth—sectoral studies of factor productivity, investment in human capital, and the role of research and development. Over the years he contributed several papers on trends in organization and management and on approaches to the assessment of the burden of military spending in the Soviet Union.

While at the CIA, Dr. Greenslade retained his interest in teaching as a part-time professor at American University, Virginia Polytechnic University, and Howard University. After retiring from the CIA, in addition to serving as a consultant to various government agencies, he taught at the School of Advanced International Studies at The Johns Hopkins University, as well as at the University of Virginia, Charlottesville. His research interest during this period turned especially to the impact of technology transfer on the USSR and—together with his wife, Dr. Gertrude Schroeder Greenslade—to the application of the theory of bureaucracies to Soviet economic organization.

With Rush Greenslade's passing, the study of Soviet-type economies has lost one of its leading practitioners.

MAURICE C. ERNST
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