his receipt of the Nobel Prize in 1961, and his donation of his art collection to the Foundation in 1972.

Moore, B. C. J. (1997). An introduction to the psychology of hearing (4th ed.). New York: Academic Press. Discusses how, using new techniques, researchers since Békésy's time have been able to demonstrate that, even though his theory of the traveling wave in the basilar membrane is correct in general, the surgical techniques he used led him to underestimate the degree to which individual neurons responded specifically to individual frequencies.


Ratliff, F. (1976). Georg von Békésy, June 3, 1899–June 13, 1972. Biographical memoirs, National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America, 48, 25–49. This biography is particularly useful for its discussion of Békésy's early work on telephone systems as well as his later research on hearing, and for a list of his academic honors; it also contains a complete bibliography.


David J. Murray

BEKHTEREV, VLADIMIR MIKHAILOVICH (1857–1927), Russian neuroanatomist, neuropathologist, psychiatrist, psychologists/reflexologist. Although he has received far less recognition than Ivan Pavlov, Bekhterev probably had more influence than Pavlov on the early, general acceptance of conditioning by psychologists. Bekhterev and his students introduced motor conditioning using animals and humans, which he believed provided a better methodological foundation for psychology than Pavlov's salivary conditioning. Bekhterev's "objective psychology" a sophisticated "behaviorism," influenced John B. Watson's development of behaviorism. Watson devoted his 1914–1915 winter seminar at Johns Hopkins to the 1913 French translation of Bekhterev's Objective Psychology, and before World War I prevented it, Watson's protégé, Karl Lashley who had participated in the seminar, was to have worked and studied with Bekhterev in Russia. Watson emphasized Bekhterev's methods, but instead of Bekhterev's term association reflex used Pavlov's term conditioned reflex, which stamped the latter into the vocabulary of behaviorism and obscured Bekhterev's influence. Further reducing Bekhterev's influence were the suppression of his views and those of his followers in the Soviet Union after his "mysterious" death (see below). However, with glasnost in the former Soviet Union, Bekhterev gained renewed international recognition, especially in social psychology. His textbook in social psychology, Collective Reflexology, Part I, received its first English translation in 1994, only the second of Bekhterev's psychological texts ever to be translated into English.

Bekhterev earned a medical doctorate at age 24 from the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg. He then studied with leading European scientists such as Jean-Martin Charcot (psychiatry/hypnosis), Emil duBois-Reymond (neuropsychology), Paul Emil Flechsig (neuroanatomy/neuropsychiatry), and Wilhelm Wundt (psychology). Bekhterev accepted the chair in Psychology at the University of Kazan in 1885 where he founded Russia's first psychophysiological laboratory and first institute for brain research addressing mental diseases. During his career, he produced significant work in neuroanatomy, neurology, and psychology, resulting in more than six hundred articles and books. Several neurological conditions or symptoms and several brain structures were given his name (e.g., "Bekhterev's disease," a spinal cord disability, and "Bekhterev's nucleus," now known as the superior vestibular nucleus). He also founded numerous laboratories, hospitals, clinics, academic institutes, and journals.

Basic research and clinical application were equally important to Bekhterev. His conditioning procedures were used to investigate experimental behavior and organic abnormalities. His knowledge of hypnosis and skill as a practitioner influenced his theoretical views about social behavior. For example, he compared social suggestion to "psychological infection" which he related to infectious disease, "every personality... inoculates others with the peculiarities of his own psychological nature, and... takes from them one or another kind of psychological trait" (see Jaan Valsiner's "Introductory Commentary" to Collective Reflexology, p. xx).

In 1893, Bekhterev accepted a position at the Military Medical Academy in St. Petersburg where in 1896, he founded the first journal with the term experimental psychology in its title, Review of Psychiatry, Neuropsychology, and Experimental Psychology. In 1907, he founded the Psychoneurological Institute, an independent, highly progressive academic institution with a diverse faculty and a mission to study scientifically all aspects of being human. The institute was exceptionally successful in attracting students, and, notably, women and Jews were admitted, not a common practice at that time.

Bekhterev was in and out of favor with both the tsarist and the postrevolutionary governments. For example, his role in a tsarist-rigged, anti-Semitic trial (the Bells case, 1911–1912) resulted in Bells's acquittal but Bekhterev's loss of the Psychoneurological Institute. However, Bekhterev's importance and value were such that by 1917, he was allowed to found the Reflexological Institute for Brain Research. As an expert in neu-
Because much of psychology was too subjective for Bauer, cutting instances the body was subjects after it was considered from ontogenetic and phylogenetic perspectives. Genetic reflexology was constructed with equal foundations in biology and sociology. Reflexology was constructed with equal foundations in biology and sociology. reflexology resulted from poisoning at the direction of a Russian and Eastern European psychology (formerly Soviet psychology), 27. 71-91. (E. Lockwood, Trans.) Appeared first in Russian in 1988 in Literaturnaia Gazeta, and see Shereshcivski below. Bullettin, 63, 42-64. A frequently cited and useful source that examined the contributions of Bekhterev, Sechenov, and Pavlov to American and Russian psychology. Shereshevskii, A. M. (1991). The mystery of the death of V. M. Bekhterev. The Bekhterev Review of Psychiatry and Medical Psychology, 2, 102-111. Contains information possibly inconsistent with and doubts not seen in Moroz above. Shereshevskii, who is currently associated with the Bekhterev Psychoneurological Institute in St. Petersburg, acknowledged that the evidence is incomplete, suggested that more could be forthcoming, and offered his opinion that Bekhterev was poisoned. Strickland, L. H. (1991). Russian and Soviet social psychology Canadian Psychology, 32, 580-593. An examination of Russian and Soviet social psychology with considerable emphasis on Bekhterev by the leading contemporary Western authority. Strickland edited the translation of Bekhterev’s Collective Reflexology.

Bibilography


Bekhterev, V. M. (1923). General principles of human reflexology (4th ed.). (E. & W. Murphy, Trans.). New York: International. (Original work published 1928; original translation published 1932) This is an abbreviated, updated version of Bekhterev’s earlier three-volume work, Objective Psychology (1907-1910) which has never been translated into English.


Belgium

From a European perspective, the Kingdom of Belgium is both a small and a young country. It was formed in 1830 when it separated from the Netherlands after the battle of Waterloo in 1815 the two countries