

THE GREAT SOVIET ENCYCLOPEDIA AS A SOURCE FOR THE HISTORIOGRAPHY OF SOVIET PSYCHOLOGY

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The student of the history of psychology in the Soviet Union, especially in the period up to 1950, often encounters difficulties in having access to contemporary material in the Russian language. For the earlier years the problem is somewhat alleviated by the fact that many Soviet psychologists published in foreign journals, but at least with reference to German journals the publication activities of Soviet psychologists came to an end after 1933. Because the bulk of translated papers by Soviet authors had appeared in German, this development resulted in a severe curtailment of the number of translated Soviet papers in general.

In an earlier paper (SCHEERER, 1980) I have already drawn attention to the first edition of the Great Soviet Encyclopedia as a potential source of materials relevant to the history of psychology in the Soviet Union. I now want to give a more complete account of psychology (and related fields) in the *BSE* (*Bol'shaya Sovetskaya Enciklopediya*).

First of all, I should like to mention that the "psycho-lexicography" (to use a term dear to Josef BROŽEK) of the early Soviet Union should not be restricted to the *BSE*. In fact, the *BSE* was not the only general encyclopedia appearing during the period. While the earlier encyclopedias from the pre-revolutionary period

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(which were based, in part, on the German *Konversationslexika* 'Brockhaus' and 'Meyer') did not come out in new editions, one "bourgeois" encyclopedia continued to appear, after it had been taken over by a cooperative, until 1940: the 17th edition of the *Enciklopedicheskij Slovar'* published by the Granat brothers and edited, among others, by K.A. TIMIR'YAZEV. However, only the later volumes of the Granat encyclopedia came out during the Soviet period. In 1933, the Small Soviet Encyclopedia began to appear; especially in the earlier volumes, it was in no way a mere abbreviation of the *BSE*. For instance, the article "Behaviorism" reflects the critical attitude taken by Soviet psychologists after ca. 1930, in sharp contrast to the *BSE*, where the article "Behaviorism" was written by John B. WATSON. Finally, mention should also be made of the various content-specific encyclopedias, such as the Great Medical Encyclopedia or the Pedagogical Encyclopedia. A complete picture of the lexicographic activities of Soviet psychologists can only be obtained by taking into account the entire sample of encyclopedias.

Nevertheless, the *BSE* certainly is the most interesting source. First, it had a very complicated publication history which reflected significant developments in Soviet politics in general, and in Soviet psychology in particular. And second, at least after 1931 (see below) a definite attempt was made to present the lexicographic material in the proper Marxist perspective. Thus, the *BSE* may be taken -as is true even today- as an organ for the expression of officially accepted viewpoints.

The *BSE* comprised 65 volumes in its first edition. Each volume contains approximately 400 double-columned pages. Its publication took 21 years, from 1926 to 1947; the second edition began to appear immediately after the last volume of the first edition had come out.

Thus, on the average each year saw 3-4 new volumes, but it would be a mistake to assume that the publication date of a volume can be extrapolated on the basis of its serial number. As may be seen in Appendix A, the publication sequence was rather irregular. The main factor responsible for this was that in 1931 the decision was made, ostensibly in order to speed up the publication rate, to build up the *BSE* from the beginning and from the end at the same time. Accordingly, Vol. 65 was brought out after Vol. 23 and before Vol. 24. The double-sequence scheme was kept up until 1936, where Vol. 56 and Vol. 32 met each other. From then on, only the forward sequence was continued. A second factor responsible for irregularity was the "Great Patriotic War" (i.e., the Second World War); publication of the remaining volumes of the *BSE* was suspended in 1942 and 1943. More remarkable than this is the fact that publication was resumed in 1944 while the war was still going on: a sign for the great importance accorded to the *BSE*. Finally, several volumes were delayed, while other volumes were being brought out. In the instance of Vol. 11, the cause for the delay was explained by the editors (see note to Appendix A). In other cases, no explanation was given, but a perusal of the relevant volumes makes it easy to find out which article had caused trouble.

In view of the turbulent times during which the *BSE* appeared, it is remarkable that the main editorial office was headed by one and the same person for all volumes: O. Yu. SHMIDT. But the other members of the editorial board printed on the front

page varied considerably. Among those who were prominent party leaders, some were dismissed for political reasons. In one of the two copies on which my report is based, the name of one prominent earlier member of the editorial board has been deleted with red ink - a curious re-enactment of the *damnatio memoriae* conferred on certain Roman imperators by their successors.

For our purposes, the list of sectional editors printed in almost every volume is more important than the editorial board given on the front page, which mainly served representative functions. Who was responsible for psychology? And what place was given to psychology in the arrangement of the sectional editorships? In the answers to these questions we will see the history of Soviet psychology in a nutshell.

The first period lasted from Volume 1 to Volume 20; chronologically, from March 1, 1926 to December 1, 1930. Psychology is counted among the natural sciences, the responsible editor is K.N. KORNILOV. It is impossible to state the exact end of KORNILOV's tenure as an editor; Volumes 21 and 23 (March 20 to June 20, 1931) do not contain a list of the sectional editors. (I have checked two copies in order to make sure that this was not a peculiarity of one copy only).

The second period begins with a reorganization of the editorial office which was announced in Vol. 65 (September 1, 1931). Vol. 65 contains an editorial in which it is stated that the previous volumes had contained several articles that presented attitudes which were quite obviously incorrect from the standpoint of Marxist-Leninist theory. It was not said which articles belonged to that category. However, the objectionable articles were to be replaced by new ones in supplementary volumes. I have not been able to find any of the promised supplements, and apparently they never were published. The editorial office announced that it would seek closer contacts with Communist scientific institutions, engage the services of more friendly non-party specialists, and adopt more cooperative forms of work. As far as psychology is concerned, the editorship was taken over by I.I. NOVINSKIY, a person about whom I have not been able to obtain further information. The field was now named "psycho-neurology" (*psikhonevrologiya*); it was first counted among the natural sciences, but later on among the medical sciences. NOVINSKIY remained editor until April 14, 1935. The following volumes were edited by him: 65, 24 - 27, 64 - 59, 22.

The third phase began with Vol. 29 (December 21, 1935). Psychology was put in the neighborhood of philosophy; the responsible editors were V.N. KOLBANOVSII and K.K. ANSON. The KOLBANOVSII-ANSON editorship lasted until February 15, 1937; it comprised Vols. 29, 30, 32 and 58 - 56. Vols. 31 and 34 - 38 (July 28, 1937 - June 19, 1938) again do not contain a list of sectional editors. Starting with Vol. 39 (October 31, 1938) KOLBANOVSII was joined by B. Yu. SLIVKER instead of K.K. ANSON. The *rapprochement* between psychology and philosophy became even closer, as witnessed by the fact that SLIVKER was also responsible for philosophy. KOLBANOVSII and SLIVKER were responsible for Vols. 39 through 49 (October 31, 1938 to March 27, 1941). Volume 50, one of the wartime volumes, does not contain the name of an editor for psychology.

The fourth and final phase began with Vol. 51 (September 20, 1944). Psychology was now considered a part of philosophy; the scientific editor was S.L. RUBINSHTEJN, while the responsibility for the entire field of philosophy was taken over by B.E. BYCHOVSKIJ. RUBINSHTEJN remained in charge of psychology for the rest of the volumes; the last one was completed on April 25, 1947.

The extent to which the authors of the articles are identified varied somewhat with the changes in the editorship. As a general trend, it may be stated that in the later volumes anonymous articles are found more frequently than in the early volumes. Besides this, no obvious pattern of author credits can be discovered. Occasionally, brief articles are signed, while some longer articles are unsigned. The same remark applies to the abbreviations of author names. Despite these somewhat erratic practices, the main contributors of psychological articles in the *BSE* can be identified without difficulty (see Appendix C).

Almost without exception, during KORNILOV's tenure as editor the psychology articles were written by L.S. VYGOTSKIJ and A.R. LURIYA, i.e., by two members of the "*troyka*" who promoted a "cultural-historical" approach to psychology (cf. SCHEERER, 1980). Among the numerous articles written by VYGOTSKIJ and LURIYA, only VYGOTSKIJ's article on the biogenetic law in psychology and education is remembered today; his other contributions have escaped the attention of his Soviet bibliographer (SHAKHLEVICH, 1947; a similar comment applies to the TEPLOV bibliography compiled by TUTUNDZHYAN & UMRIKHIN, 1979).

The articles written by VYGOTSKIJ and by LURIYA represent a fairly adequate picture of their interests at the time. VYGOTSKIJ wrote on developmental matters ('biogenetic law'), on the psychology of language ('verbalized behavior', 'inner speech'), on the psychology of art ('inspiration', 'esthetic taste'), and on conceptual or systematic issues ('analytic psychology', 'assimilation', 'Franz Brentano'). An otherwise not well documented interest in typology becomes apparent in his article 'asthenic type'.

At the beginning of his scientific career, LURIYA was greatly interested in psychoanalysis. This is reflected in his articles "Alfred Adler", "Ambivalence", "Drive", and "Repression". An early interest in general psychology becomes evident in his articles "Attention", "Mental imagery" and "Reproduction". "Association", "Affect", "Expressive movements", "Anger" and "Movements, psychological" document the interests of the author of "The Nature of Human Conflicts". One article ("Debility") shows that LURIYA's concern with mental retardation goes back to his early years, and "Alexander Bain" documents an early interest in the history of psychology.

With the end of KORNILOV's editorship, the "cultural-historical school" lost its leading position, but the "*troyka*" does not entirely disappear from the roster of authors, except of course VYGOTSKIJ, who died in 1934. A.N. LEONT'EV had made his *debut* as a *BSE* author in 1930, with an article on graphology. In 1933, he wrote on emotions, and in the same year LURIYA contributed an article on eidetic imagery. In 1935, we find an article "Dynamic psychology" by LURIYA; it reports on R.S. WOODWORTH's viewpoints rather than on psychoanalysis.

A most remarkable and, as I believe, hitherto un-noticed document on the continuity of LURIYA's and LEONT'EV's eminent position in psychology is presented

by the articles they contributed in 1940 and 1941. LEONT'EV wrote on "(The) psychical," LURIYA on psychoanalysis, and they jointly contributed the articles "Psychology" and "Speech (psychological)". In my view, these articles fall into two classes. "(The) psychical" and "Speech" represent a type of article which had become common after around 1935/36, i.e., they consist to a very great extent of quotations from Marxist classics, including STALIN, who is quoted after a book written by BERIYA (the head of the secret service) on the organization of the work of the Bolsheviks in Transcaucasia: certainly a somewhat unusual source-book for a philosophical or psychological term. However, "psychoanalysis" and "psychology" are of an entirely different scientific standing. It is true that LURIYA presents, on balance, a negative picture of psychoanalysis, but he refrains from the type of vulgar criticism that had become popular after the defeat of Soviet "freudism"; his main critique is that psychoanalysis tends to biologize the complicated socio-historical genesis of the human mind - a point he had made earlier (cf. SCHEERER, 1980) and that certainly is to be taken seriously. The "Psychology" article consists on 38 columns and gives a well-balanced outline of the history and present achievements of psychology and its sub-disciplines, both outside and inside the Soviet Union. I believe that it would merit translation, as a document showing the approach taken to psychology after the well-known condemnation of "pedogogy" in 1936, which often is pictured as a time when psychology was virtually absent from the Soviet scene. The article simply shows the incorrectness of this assertion. A minor point of interest is that VYGOTSKIJ is mentioned as an important contributor to the development of Soviet psychology; this should tend to relativize the wide-spread assertion that he had become a non-person briefly after his death. Finally, the lack of acceptable Soviet textbooks at that time is documented by the fact that the (rather brief) reference section on "contemporary handbooks" contains only one Soviet text (RUBINSHTEJN's *Principles of Psychology*) along with several handbooks from abroad (FRÖBES, DUMAS, WALLON, MURCHISON, WOODWORTH). The section on the history of psychology contains not a single Soviet work. The following are quoted as "classical" authors on psychology: FECHNER, WUNDT, JAMES, EBBINGHAUS, G.E. MÜLLER, WOODWORTH, TITCHENER, N.N. LANGE, SECHENOV, and PAVLOV.

The "Psychology" article could very well compensate for a certain lack of psychological information that is noticeable in the later volumes of the *BSE*. Although the alphabetical listing (Appendix B) does not display a very steep decline in the number of psychological articles, the quantitative picture may be somewhat deceptive. Many articles that might be supposed to present at least a psychological aspect of a given concept are restricted entirely to its philosophical, or more precisely to its Marxist-Leninist meaning. Two outstanding examples are "Personality" and "Consciousness". "Personality", written in 1938, illustrates the *Zeitgeist* by concentrating on the role of leaders and heroes in history; only Marxist classics are quoted. "Consciousness" presents an outline of the theory of reflection; no mention is made of the fact that the psychology editor of the very same volume in which the article appeared (S.L. RUBINSHTEJN) had made important contributions to a psychological analysis of consciousness in terms of the Leninist reflection theory.

Returning to psychology proper, we should mention, in passing, some other well-known psychologists serving as authors in the *BSE*. P.P. BLONSKIJ appears more in the role of the educator than in that of the psychologist ("children's lies", "children's plays"). M. BASOV, very influential at the time but today nearly forgotten, contributed a long article on the will. B.M. TEPOV and N.F. DOBRYNIN belong to those authors who made their *debut* in the mid-thirties and continued to contribute in the later years. Animal psychology is represented by N. Yu. VOJTONIS and N. LADYGINAKOTS; and applied psychology ("psychotechnics") by N.D. LEVITOV, S.G. GELLERSHTEJN (HELLERSTEIN) and I.N. SHPIL'REJN (SPIELREIN). Although LURIYA was the main authority on psychoanalysis, the article on "Freudism" was not contributed by him, but by K. VEJDENMYULLER (WEIDENMÜLLER) and A. SHCHEGLOV, both non psychologists. It should be noted that "psychoanalysis" and "freudism" do not have the same meaning; the latter term applies more to the sociological, political, etc. extension of psychoanalysis and to the attempt to merge it with Marxist thought.

In general, and in the Soviet Union perhaps more so than outside of it, psychology cannot be considered in isolation from its neighboring sciences. I have therefore included a liberal sample of articles from adjacent fields which I thought to have some relevance to psychology. Considering the "Pavlovian" image of Soviet psychology persisting until today, the physiology of higher nervous activity seemed especially interesting. But it turns out that it was very poorly represented until about 1935. The expert on the physiology of the nervous system was A.A. UKHTOMSKIJ, and he had the opportunity to present his "system" in a long article on the "dominant". In 1934, Kh.S. KOSHTOYANC, a student of PAVLOV, joined UKHTOMSKIJ as an editor for physiology, and later he became responsible for the whole field of biology. Briefly before PAVLOV's death, his article on the conditioned reflex appeared. He himself became the subject of a rather long article by P.K. ANOKHIN, who also wrote on reflexes and on the trophical function of the nervous system. However, the Pavlovian approach never replaced other lines of research in the physiology of the central nervous system, as is witnessed by the contributions of I. BERITOV (BERITASHVILI). For chronological reasons, V.M. BEKHTEREV could scarcely have contributed to the *BSE*, though there is a possibility that a brief piece on movement, signed V.B., may have been a posthumous contribution by him. N.A. BERNSHTEJN's article "Biomechanics" must be one of the earliest publications by the noted specialist in the physiology of movement. Sensory physiology was pretty constantly represented by S.V. KRAVKOV; at least in Germany he was well-known to psychologists as he tended to publish in German psychological journals.

For the historian of Soviet psychiatry, the *BSE* must be about equally informative as for the historian of psychology. Being no expert in the field, I restrict myself so pointing out a clear trend in authorship. In the early volumes, the psychiatry expert was Yu.B. KANNABIKH, but he drops entirely out of the picture after 1930. It should be noted that in several cases he supplemented articles written by LURIYA or other psychologists with psychiatric material. During the KORNILOV period in psychology, psychiatry was also represented by T.I. YUDIN; his articles "Degeneration" and "Genius" may well have belonged to those objectionable after 1931, as they

contain viewpoints which not only a Marxist will dub "entirely erroneous". In the later volumes, KANNABIKH's and YUDIN's places were taken by M. SEREJSKIJ and by V.A. GILYAROVSKIJ, without a very clear delimitation of the fields they were covering. At any rate, the articles related to mental retardation were now treated by psychiatrists, while earlier the psychologist LURIYA had written one of them. The presentation of neurology is rather conventional in the *BSE* and does not anticipate, despite the field being called "psycho-neurology" from 1931 to 1935, the later impressive development of neuropsychology in the Soviet Union.

A perhaps unexpected source of information on psychology is opened by certain articles in biology. I mention only two of them: "Biology", by N. KOL'COV and S. SOBOLOV, and "Vitalism", especially the section on neovitalism by I. AGOL. These articles present important material relative to the reception of Gestalt psychology in the Soviet Union. On the other hand, "Ontogenesis", published in 1939, does not even mention that the term is used in psychology and not only in biology.

The relation between philosophy and psychology in the *BSE* was such that initially philosophy tended to be psychologized (e.g., "Abstraction" was written, from an exclusively psychological perspective, by LURIYA) and later psychology was philosophized (see above for examples). Thus, it is difficult to draw a sharp dividing line between the two disciplines. However, certain purely philosophical terms are relevant to the history of Soviet psychology in that they contain information about controversies on the "ideological front" that had repercussions in psychology. "Menshevizing idealism" and "mechanism" belong to that category. Unfortunately, "dialectics in the natural sciences", cross-referenced in an earlier volume, did never appear (Cross-references leading nowhere are quite common; for instance, in LURIYA's "Psychoanalysis" article he refers to both "Oedipus complex" and "sublimation", but the latter never appeared. Such instances are very important because they allow the reconstruction of the original list of articles).

Up to now, the history of Soviet psychology tends to be described in almost exclusively "internalistic" terms, on the level of ideas or of people. This trend is followed even by Soviet historians, who should know better. For a social history of Soviet psychology, information about the practical tasks that were faced by psychologists is essential. Such information is given, e.g., in "literacy" and "homeless children", articles which are densely packed with statistical information. They are a "must" for the social historian of Soviet psychology.

In sum, while it is certainly impossible to reconstruct the history of psychology in the Soviet Union on the basis of the *BSE* alone, the *BSE* is indispensable to any serious student of the field. I hope that finding the relevant articles will be facilitated by the present report.

SUMMARY

The first edition of the *Great Soviet Encyclopedia (BSE)* contains a great amount of material that is relevant for the history of psychology in the Soviet Union prior to 1950. The publication history of the *BSE*, the editors responsible for psychology, and the principal authors of articles in psychology and related fields are reviewed. The review is based on a sample of more than 300 articles, which are listed in the order in which they appear in the *BSE* and in English translation. An author index is also included.

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 1974, 20, 3, 152-160.
- TUTUNDZHIAN, A.O. & UMRIKHIN, V.V.: "Polnyj spisok trudov B.M. Teplova".
Voprosy Psikhologii, 1979, 25, 5, 174-177.

TABLE 1: A.- PUBLICATION DATES AND CONTENTS OF THE VOLUMES

Volume No.	First and Last Entry	Year
1	A - Akolla	1926
2	Akonit - Anri	1926
3	Anrio - Atoksil	1926
4	Atolly - Barshchina	1926
5	Barykova - Bessal'ko	1927
6	Bessarabiya - Bol'	1927
7	Bol'nica - Bukovina	1927
8	Bukovyye - Varle	1928
9	Varlen - Venglejn	1928
10	Vengriya - Vil'no	*1928 / 1930
11	Vil'om - Vodemon	1928
12	Voden - Volkhovstroj	1928
13	Volchanka - Vysshaya shkola	1929
14	Vyssheye - Gejlinks	1929
15	Gej'bron - Germamiya	1929
16	Germaniya - Gimn	1929
17	Gimnaziya - Gorovicy	1930
18	Gorod - Grac	1930
19	Graciadei - Gur'ev	1930
20	Gur'ebka - Dejki	1930
21	Dejli - Dzhut	1931
22	Dzhuca - Dogovor togovyj	1935
23	Dode - Yevraziya	1931
24	Yevrej - Zheleznyakov	1932
25	Zhelezo - Zazor	1932
26	Zazubnyye - Zernovyye	1933
27	Zernovyye - Imperializm	1937
28	Imperialisticheskaya vojna - Interpolyaciya	1937
29	Interpolyaciya - Istoricheskoye...	1935
30	Istoriya - Kambifom	1937
31	Kambodzha - Kaufman	1937
32	Kauchuk - Klasson	1936
33	Klassy - Konkurenciya	1938
34	Konkurs - Krest'yanskaya vojna	1937
35	Krest'yanskaya gazeta - Larson	1937
36	Larte - Lillo	1937
37	Lill' - Mammalogiya	1938
38	Mammilyariya - Mera	1938
39	Meravi - Momoty	1938
40	Monada - Naga	1938
41	Nagan - Niderlandskoye...	1939
42	Niderlandy - Oklagoma	1939
43	Okladnoye strakhovaniye - Paliashvili	1939
44	Paliza - Peremychka	1939

Appendix A.- continued

45	Peremyshl' - Pol	1940
46	Pola - Prizmy	1940
47	Priznaky delimosti - Ravenston	1941
48	Ravi - Robbia	1941
49	Rober - Ruchnaya granata	1941
50	Rudnoye... - Sericit	1944
51	Serna - Sozercaniye	1945
52	Soznaniye - Strategiya	1947
53	Stratigrafiya - Telec	1946
54	Teleckoye ozero - Trikhofiliya	1946
55	Trikhocisty - Ukrainskoye iskusstvo	1947
56	Ukrainev - Fayans	1936
57	Feaki - Flor	1936
58	Flora - Franciya	1936
59	Francoz - Khokusai	1935
60	Kholangit - Cyan'	1934
61	Ch - Shakht	1934
62	Shakhta - ("soft sign")	1933
63	E - Elektrofon	1933
64	Elektrofor - Efedrin	1933
65	Efemeridi - Yaya	1931

* Note to Vol. 11: According to an editorial note, work on the volume was finished in 1928, except for an article 'VKP (b)' ('All-Union Communist Party (bolshhevikii)'), which was completed in 1930 only. The rest of the articles had been printed in 1928 already.

B. ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ARTICLES RELEVANT TO PSYCHOLOGY

No.	Article	Volume: Column (s)	Author (s)
1	abstrakciya	1: 98	A. Luriya
2	avtomatizm	1: 328	-----
3	avtomaticheskiye dvizheniya	1: 329 f.	A. Samojlov
4	Adler, Al'fred	1: 597 f.	A. Luriya
5	adekvatnyj razdrazhitel'	1: 632 f.	A. Samojlov
6	aktivaciya	2: 50 f.	A. Kulyabko
7	algolagniya	2: 146	-----
8	ambivalentnost'	2: 385	A. Luriya
9	amneziya	2: 490 f.	Yu. Kannabikh
10	analiz dvizhenij	2: 585	A. K-ko
11	analizator	2: 607 f.	-----
12	analiticheskaya psikhologiya	2: 622 f.	L. Vygotskij
13	analiticheskij metod (v psikhotehnike)	2: 623 f.	-----
14	anketnyj metod v pedagogike i psikhologii (v psichotehnike)	2: 769 f.	A.P.
15	appercepciya	2: 770	N. Levitov
16	assimilyaciya, v psikhol.	3: 173	A. Luriya;
17	associacionizm	3: 608 f.	L. Vygotskij
18	associaciya, v psikhol.	3: 613 -3	V. Ivanovskij
19	astenicheskij tip	3: 633 -6	A. Luriya
20	autizm	3: 641 f.	L.V.
21	afaziya	4: 62 f.	-----
22	affekt (v psikhol.) (patologogicheskij)	4: 66 -8	M. Krol'
23	Akh, Narciss	4: 150 -1	A. Luriya
24	besprizornost'	4: 151	Yu. K.
25	bessmysleniye slogi	4: 156	-----
26	bessoznatel'noye	5: 783 -90	A. Zel'kind, M. Epshtejn
27	bessoznatel'noye sostoyaniye	6: 46 f.	-----
28	Bekhterev, V.M.	6: 47 -52	G. Bammel'
29	biogeneticheskij zakon, v psikhol. i pedagog.	6: 52 f.	Yu. Kannabikh
30	biologiya (sovremenndaya)	6: 90 f.	V. Osipov
31	biomekhanika	6: 275-9	L. Vygotskij
32	bikheviorizm	6: 320-2	N. Kol'cov, S.S. I'
33	Blejler, Yevgenij	6: 345-2	N. Bernshtejn
34	bliznecy	6: 434-43	Dzh. B. Uotson
35	Blonskij, P.P.	6: 496 f.	Yu. Kannabikh
36	Bolduin, Dzheims	6: 530-6	N. Bogoyavlenskij, M. Kolosov
37	bol'	6: 522 f.	A. Pinkevich
38	Brentano, Franc	6: 777	-----
39	Burdona test	6: 829-31	Yu. Kannabikh
40	Bèn, Aleksandr	7: 433 f.	L. Vygotskij
41	Byuler, Karl	8: 144	-----
42	Vagner, V.A.	8: 370-2	A. Luriya
		8: 400 f.	-----
		8: 402	S. Sobol'

Appendix B - continued

43	vdokhnoveniye	9: 118 f.	L. Vygot'skij
44	Vebera—Fekhnerna zakon	9: 131-5	P. Lazarev
45	verbalizovannaoye povedeniye	10: 251 f.	L.V.
46	Vertgejmer, Maks	10: 364 f.	—
47	vitalizm (II)	11: 255-88	I. Agol
48	vkus	11: 545-9	S. Kravkov
49	vkus esteticheskij	11: 549 f.	L. Vygot'skij
50	vlecheniye	11: 610-5	A. Luriya & I. Sopir
51	vnimaniye	11: 737-47	A. Luriya
52	vnutrennyaya rech'	11: 767-9	L. Vygot'skij
53	vnushayemost'	11: 803 f.	Yu. K.
53A	vnushneniye	11: 804-8	Yu. Kannabikh
54	vozbuzhdeniye	12: 391-5	I. Kan
55	volyuntalrizm	13: 104 f.	A. Voden
56	volya	13: 106-12	M. Basov
	(patologiya v.)	13: 112-4	Yu. Kannabikh
57	voobrazheniye	13: 119-21	A. Luriya
58	vospominaniye	13: 240	—
59	vospriyatiye	13: 241-51	P. Rudik, S. Kravkov
60	vosproizvedeniye	13: 251 f.	A. Luriya
61	vse ili nichevo	13: 491-3	A. Samojlov
62	Vundt, Vil'gel'm Maks	13: 632-40	V. Asmus, A. Voden, V. Shor
63	vyrazitel'nyye dvizheniya	13: 770-4	A. Luriya
64	vyrozhdeniye	13: 775-8	T. Yudin
65	visshaya nervnaya deyatel'nost	13: 806	—
66	vytesneniye	14: 48 f.	A. Luriya
67	Vyurcбургskaya shkola	14: 106-7	I. Makarov
68	galyucinacii	14: 450 f.	Yu. Kannabikh,
69	geneticheskaya psikhologiya	15: 202	—
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Note. - The article headings have been translated as literally as possible. Terms little used in the English language have been deliberately retained in the form in which they appear in the *BSE*; e. g., 'psychotecnics' = 'applied (or industrial) psychology'.