

K.M. Gyrevich is hundred

Konstantin Markovitch Gyrevitch is hundred. He is one of founders of psychodiagnostics in our country. He is Doctor of Psychological Science and Professor.

K.M. Gyrevich was born in Samara in 1906. When he finished school, he came to Moscow, where his professional activity had been start. He worked in Central Institute of Work as a practical worker. Then, he worked as laboratory assistant in A.A. Tolchinskiy's psychotechnical laboratory and studied in pedagogical department of Second Moscow University. He was interested in individual, psychological and psychophysiological differences between people. Young scientist learned professional selection, using and checking tests. The psychotechnical laboratory moved to Leningrad in 1930 and K.M. Gyrevich transferred to psychotechnical department of A.I. Gerzhen's Pedagogical Institute, which he finished in 1932.

The professional consultation's laboratory founded in the institute of organization and work's guarding. Konstantin Markovitch continued his professional selection's work in that place. The decree C.C.U.C.P(b) on the 4th of July 1936 and article "about psychotechnics" in "Izvestia" influenced to close psychotechnical laboratories and departments of experimental psychology, where tests put in practice. Konstantin Markovitch lost his job, but K.K.Platonov employed him to work in organization of educational preparation in Kachinsk's Air Forces secondary school. However, this work, which Konstantin Markovitch learned with K.K.Platonov and S.G. Gellershtein, finished because Air repression had been begin.

In 1937, Konstantin Markovitch was a post graduate student in Moscow State Institute of Psychology. Konstantin Markovitch wrote dissertation about children under school's development of willed actions under the guidance A.N.Leontev. Konstantin Markovitch made the acquaintance of B.M.Teplov,

A.A. Smirnov, S.L. Rubenshtein, S.V. Krakov, P.P. Blonskiy, P.A. Shevarev in this period.

Konstantin Markovitch read pedagogical and psychological courses in Moscow Pedagogical Institute, then in Udmurtya's Pedagogical Institute, and then in Academy of Social Science for C.C. C.P.S.U.

K.M. Gyrevich is a senior scientific collaborator S.I.I. of General and Pedagogical psychology A.P.S. R.C.F.S.R. He worked in differentiated psychophysiology's laboratory at the head of B.M. Teplov and then Nebulizhun. He learned psychological displays of nervous system's typical properties for work's activity. As a result, K.M. Gyrevich wrote Doctor's dissertation in 1970 and monography published "Professional quality and main properties of nervous system". This monography is fundamental and systematic problem of scientific analysis of professional quality and influenced its psychophysiological peculiarities.

Konstantin Markovitch was at the head of laboratory of psychological problems' professional which conducted issues of professional quality's theory in 1968. It was a quality of personality which has totality of individual, psychological and psychophysiological person's peculiarities, which has necessary of work's effect and its work's satisfaction. Successful and quick results of its formulation influences of three main factors: several nature facts, peculiarities of professional motivation, completeness and adequacy of special knowledge and skill. As this K.M. Gyrevich's methods, pay our attention in questions of professional formulation and development of individual activity's style. Lectures, which he read in the faculty of psychology of MSU (60-70 years) were scientific and encyclopedia's knowledge, democracy and open communication.

The main cause for K.M. Gyrevich became psychological diagnostics' revival in Russia in seventy years. He understood that psychological diagnostics need seriously scientific and systematic work. The first scientific conference of psychodiagnostics was in autumn 1974 in Tallinn. The head of

the conference is a K.M. Gyrevich. Scientists decided that Soviet's psychological diagnostics should develop fundamentally.

In this period, Gyrevich's laboratory meetings discussed main theoretic psychodiagnostics' questions, his collaborators read and translated foreign articles and books of psychological diagnostics. In 1981 collective monography "Psychological diagnostics. Problems and issues" (editor was K.M.Gyrevich). In this book, scientists considered questions of construction, checking and using psychodiagnostics methods and discussed problems of their results. There were main results of West's development, theoretic and emperic material, which Russian scientists research with experimental issue of schoolchildren's psychological development. Also, there was original trend of diagnostics' issues and main peculiarities of nervous system (B.M. Teplov, V.D. Nebulizhun).

The most popular monography of main American scientists of psychodiagnostics is "Psychological testing", was head of Anna Anastazi (1982). K.M. Gyrevich said that that book was encyclopedia of West testing". This is first foreign book, which researches main problems and trends, social and ethic aspects of using psychodiagnostics' methods.

K.M. Gyrevich's laboratory had close contact with Bratislavsk's center "Psychodiagnostics". As a result, there were translated into Russian, adapted, standardized and checked two Russian tests: "Test of Intellect Structure"(R.Amthauer) and "Group Intellect Test"(GIT) for junior teenagers of G.Van. Tests have a lot of practice at school.

However, tests were found for people of another culture and it did not corrective. K.M. Gyrevich considered that construction of diagnostics' methods should realized modern approaches to understand individual psychics, which is a product of ontogenetic development, in what individual cognize social and historic experience of predecessors. To agree with K.M. Gyrevich's conception of social and psychological standards, the process of development defined objective requirements, which society represent to their members. There is influence on many sides of

life and activity of society's members: their attitude to nature, culture and other people, their purposes, norms and level of intellect's development. These requirements consist of a whole system, which influences on psychological appearance in society, where formulates its personality and individual. Most important requirements have named system of social and psychological standards by K.M. Gyrevich.

Practice of social and psychological standard's conception changed aim of testing, methods of construction, interpretation test's methods. K.M.Gyrevich saw scientific perspectives, prognosticated its main trends and ways of practical realization.

Social and psychological standard consist of basis' several tests of intellect's development, which intends for schoolchildren of different ages. The first test became STID – School Test of Intellectual Development. It worked out collective of K.M.Gyrevich's laboratory.

K.M.Gyrevich paid his attention to problem of individual and psychological differences. Its decision to connect with conception give new trend. Gyrevich named "electness" – quality of psychics, which displays into preference of activity, choose technology to activity and other actions. Electness determined genetic peculiarities, experience and teaching. It means source of abilities, personal case of individual unique. Konstantin Markovitch looks after special methods for learning to electness.

Gyrevich's special methods understand problems of intellect's development: diagnostics, abilities, psychological properties into educational appliances and textbooks of psychological diagnostics, which have author and editor by K.M.Gyrevich (1993, 1995, 1997, 2001, 2003, 2005). Textbooks are useful for future psychologists to understand opportunities and perspectives of psychological diagnostics.

Actual problems, which Gyrevich learns, he occupies scientific searches, its perspectives and his way in progress. Konstantin Markovitch "builds" own system of psychodiagnostics, which envies on deep understanding theoretic problem and main principles of psychology in applied issues.

K.M.Gyrevich is indifferent to external attributes of power and estimations of his activity. He never was high post (he was chief of laboratory, main scientific collaborator of Psychological Institute RAO), but his colleges considered that Konstantin Markovitch is judge and expert of scientific problems. Gyrevich have title honorable academic of Russian Educational Academy.

Konstantin Markovitch take cases open relationships to people, humanitarian communication. He is tactful, delicate and respectable psychologist. K.M.Gyrevich is interested and full personality.

Collective, which Konstantin Markovitch founds laboratory of diagnostics and correction psychic development P.I. R.A.O, his colleges and students congratulate him and wish health and successful results of his scientific searches and new discoveries.

An interview with K.M. Gyrevich

(The interview wrote in 1999 and represented for publication by Doctor of psychological Science N.L. Karpova. We tried to maximum save interested communicative language and special phrases of Konstantin Markovitch.)

Correspondent (C): Before beginning the interview, administration of our institute ask to you kindest words and congratulations. They ask to congratulate you with your Day of Birth and give this books.

K.M. Gyrevich (G): You know, I'm very thankful, but I have this book! May be, it needs for somebody.

C: No, it's your present. What are you telling? We congratulate and wish you kindest words. Here it is signatures of Panova, Rubzhova and Alla Borisovna Nikolaeva. She asks to give you special kind words. We are meeting today. We are telling about history of institute. But, at the beginning, you are telling several words about yourself, Konstantin Markovitch.

G: And what I should say?

C: What do you want to tell?

G: I was thinking at night, what I should say. But, if you want, I may tell you several words, how I find in psychology.

C: Thanks.

G: I'm not remembering for their protection, but find in special institute in Moscow, which names Central Institute of Work, in 1925. It was on Petrovka, 24. I worked collaborator in psychotechnical laboratory in this institute. And I was very glad of it's activity, how it may be a guy of nineteen years old. I finished middle school and suddenly I understand that I may know more about people. They choose candidates for education in Central Institute of Work (C.I.W.). C.I.W. was special institute. His director was working poet- Aleksey Kapitonovitch Gastev. You never hear about him, do you?

C: Unfortunately, no.

G: But he was great person. He organized education for simple professions as metal man, joiner, turner. It was strict method. Educational period was very short: about several months. But all of they study, he asks psychotechnic's people to choose people, who needs longer education. And I find in this laboratory. There was warm and friendly atmosphere. Laboratory's manager was well-known person – Tolchinskiy Anatoliy Abramovitch. Collaborators worked with me as equally worker. They asked me: "Do you read it?" – "No, I don't read it." "Read it if you have a time." – Oh, Gud, if I have a time! I stick in the books! (He is laughing.) I read. And across some time, they took me trying tests. I became to do it quickly. Aleksey Kapitonovitch Gastev noticed it. He was a very good person!

Sometimes, I went to see, what they do in shops, between my tests. Once upon a time, I felt that somebody fold in his arms to shoulders. I turned back. He was Aleksey Kapitonovitch (director). He told me: "Do you notice anything?" I said: "No, I'm curious only." "Well, what do you think about that?" (Do you understand me? He asked warmly nineteen or twenty years old person, who knows nothing.) After that, sometimes, I with trembling at the beginning, then calm went to his cabinet for his request. Conversations with him were very important for me, I felt myself not last person in laboratory because Aleksey Kapitonovitch heard me.

I remembered that he told me: "Go with me, I need to talk with you." He went to the room, where stands small conveyor. He laid wood cup in this conveyor. It fell down. He told: "We must get over from ford's technics of ruling to conveyor's ruling. Can you begin to ache it?" I said: "Yes, Aleksey Kapitonovitch. I don't know."- "You'll think about it." So, I felt taste of psychology. Across some time, I went to him and said what I want to enter in higher educational establishment (h.e.e.). It was in 1928.

He told: "Right, what I should do?" But I don't know in this time that I was neither working nor peasant person. After passing exams, they didn't take me. Aleksey Kapitonovitch said: "I take a

document and they attach you.” He really took me a document and they attached me as a student. So, administration of pedagogical faculty (faculty of Psychology was no in this time) was very friendly.

I became a student and went to lectures. Aleksey Kapitonovitch told me: “You go to psychology, but I think that you’ll become an engineer”. But he was with me friendly. I had mistakes in his experiments. He told with me strictly, but in whole he was very friendly. I lived in the laboratory for this moment, when Aleksey Kapitonovitch went to Petr Yakovlevitch Galperin’s position. So, he considered, that all people may all of this. So, psychotechnical laboratory was not need.

C: Konstantin Markovitch, excuse me. Psychotechnic people, who are they? And why is name “psychotechnic”?

G: Psychotechnic was ephemeral method in that time. Necessary of selection needed to that time. They may have selection of test if you are not psychologist. You should know that method. As a result, many people of different specializations went to psychotechnic because they don’t have job in other places. They were dentists and engineers and people of other professions. All of they made tests and something took in whole. This is technic, if it is psychotechnic, but it is technic. So, people in different life spheres knew, how it made. Aleksey Kapitonovitch told: “You’ll think, where do you move?” In that time, Tolchinskiy, who manages this laboratory, give the opportunity to organize professional consultation and psychotechnic’s laboratory of RSFCR in Leningrad. It was a tendency that Leningrad manages Russia, but Moscow managers Soviet Union. So, he offered me to move in Leningrad and work in it. I did it and worked in Leningrad’s institute of Organization and Save Work, but I was scientific collaborator. I didn’t finish h.e.e. and moved to Gerzhen’s institute. It connected me with important circumstance.

Sergey Leonidovitch Rybenshtein began to read your lectures in Gerzhen’s institute in first time. You know that there were twelve persons in psychotechnic’s department. We lived

friendly and people were very good. I feel sorry for people, who are died. It was a time, when we worked of projective method. It means that Sergey Leonidovitch read lecture, then he said: "You should prepare this text, understand it and then tell me what you don't understand, please." There was secretary for each department in each course. I was a secretary of psychology. I took record books, went to Sergey Leonidovitch and gave to him it. He asked me ironically: "Do you understand it?" I answered: "Yes, Sergey Leonidovitch, we understand it. "Do you understand all of this?" "No, we don't understand anything and anything." "So, I should explain it." Sergey Leonidovitch explained me tolerantly, that I imagined in this place as didn't understand (He is laughing). He was signatred in record books. Consultative exam passed. I took this books and went to the room, where my colleges wait me. They were sleeping on the table or chair. They were sleeping because they worked for life at night. Student's allowance was unreal for living. They met me: "Do you persuade him?" "Yes, I persuade him. You should work!" "Yes, but we don't argue." (They were laughing) I gave record books and we explain new topic. We followed that anybody didn't sleep. Because one person read and others heard (one book for all people) So, not all people understand topic. Somebody was sleeping. "Serezhka, why do you go to institute? Wake up!" "I only shut eyes. Don't fault with me, please!" "Right!"

In whole, course was beautiful, interested and educational. Sergey Leonidovitch read it directly in this h.e.e. and have his aim especially. We give a lot of information from him! I thought, that I hear many teachers and professors. Of course, they were interested, but calm and thinking was only Sergey Leonidovitch. So, I heard his course and became to feel yourself belongs to this profession.

So, I don't remember, who are recommending me to Gastev, may be nobody recommending, but it was very important for my professional life. I began to work at eighteen, may be at nineteen years old. I have worked in this science more than seventy years. Yes, more than seventy years. You know that I never tell that II

have high level. I know all of this and I know everything. Never! Always, you fight one level, but other level on the future. And, it's no difficult, find general, where you become scientific worker. Constant movements don't tired. I'm thinking now, if I'll be other specialist, I have not a job. I'm old. What I should do?

Scientific worker may work. He is sitting at the table, reading something and imaging something. Finish was going to this table. I heard that from Petr Alekseevitch Chylarev. He was in our institute. Do you hear about him?

C: Yes, of course. I hear about this scientist.

G: Petr Alekseevitch told me: "I tell you that I have a dream! I want to die in half of the word". So, he is sitting or writing. Half of the word finished and die.

Then, I entered to graduate course in this institute. I became a graduate student of Aleksey Nikolaevitch Leontev. Do you know Leontev?

C: Unfortunately, no.

G: Aleksey Nikolaevitch spared more time to me. It was very special. He may tell with me in whole days. This fact mented other people. He worked equally with all graduate students. Yaroshevskiy, who was graduate student after me, told me that Aleksey Nikolaevitch Spare time for working with us. Aleksey Nikolaevitch also have to me a lot of knowledge. I became more critical.

I finished graduate course. They directed me to Ydmyrtia. Because in that time, it had a principle: most successful students direct to province. They were more useful in that places. I went to Ydmyrtia. Three years later, Anatoliy Aleksandrovitch Smirnov and Mihail Vasilevitch Sokolov (he was a good person, he was elder brother for me) across Narkompross sent telegram to Izhevsk. "We suggest to send Gyrevitch to Moscow for executing commission". In Izhevsk, they told me that icome to Moscow I should say: "I don't go anything from Izhevsk."- "I don't say it". "You should say it. Across several time you will go back". Three years later, I come to Moscow, I recommend to director of City's pedagogical institute – Benyh Petr Salonovitch. I told him: "Petr

Salonovitch, I want to work in your place. But they don't realize me from Izhevsk." "I include you in work in order of Narkompress, you don't go anywhere." I said: "What I should do with party's ticket?" "Do you know charter of Party? Members of Party, who work in this place, so stand on calculation in this places. So, if I work in this place I should stand you in calculation. Do you have protest?" (He is laughing) I said: "No."

Time later, there was 1947. At once, the telephone was ringing. I heard a beautiful voice, who become own to me. He was Boris Mihaylovitch Teplov. He called me. He said: "Listen, do you have a protest of working in Academy of social science attach to Central Committee." I said: "Boris Mihaylovitch, I don't understand." "I'm the head of chair. I want that you work in this chair." Of course I was very glad. I was thinking that it was special privileged establishment. I said: "Boris Mihaylovitch, what do I do?" "We'll open business' laboratory." I was senior scientific collaborator in organizing psychology's chair of Academy of Social Sciences. Across some time, Boris Mihaylovitch told: "Listen, nothing does." I said: "What?" "They don't have experimental chair. They considered that philosophy it is all of this and for psychology don't need nothing." We have graduate students. I said: "What do we do?" "I don't know. I want to go!"- said Boris Mihaylovich. One year and a half later, I worked in this academy. Really, work was very boring. I should tell to graduate students, what does it mean psychology. But they were graduate students of this psychological chair. I said: "Boris Mihaylovitch, I want to go. I included in Institute of Psychology in next day and became collaborator and teacher in this faculty.

C: Have you ever seen this photograph?

G: I have made this photograph.

C: Yes?! (They are laughing)

G: I have made it from window. I was standing on window-sill and make this photograph.

C: We find author of this photograph. So, a little people know that you have made this photograph.

G: May be. I became collaborator of Boris Mihaylovitch's laboratory and worked for 17 years to his death. Boris Mihaylovitch was special person. Do you know him?

C: Unfortunately, no.

G: No, you can't know him. Boris Mihaylovitch was capricious person. He was nervous and strict. But, if he will make laboratory's work, he does it ideally! You know that I have volumes "Types of nervous activity of person and animal." Here it is. I was author since second volume. I don't find in first volume. I remembered that I take him my article, he gives it: "I'll tell with you at Saturday." Saturday was working day. He never lie somebody. If he'll appoint the day, he does it. He kept my article in hands: "I have microscopic remarks." It was simple his words. (He is laughing) There were microscopic remarks: "Listen, you write in this place, but it is no your style. Do you strike out? You may add in this place. You may think that add to. I want it. Do you make it?" "Of course." "Sit down and write now." He was reading all article from first page to last. He said: "You find deep topic, what do you mask it?" (They are laughing) "Boris Mihaylovitch, I don't know."

C: What does it do?

G: I don't know. (He is laughing) This microscopic remarks transformate our articles in whole and finishing works. He didn't mark text only by Leitz. Leitz always write very well. Boris Mihaylovitch, where give his article, he said: "It is no mark." (He is laughing)

Sometimes, he paid attention on one aspect of topic. Do you know what is it?

C: I don't know which meaning you meet in this definition.

G: It means, that he begins to work. He makes all at this, but he doesn't give up and go on. It needs himself, but we wait from him other information. I read all of this months with wide interest. He has a big talent.

C: You told, that Natan Semenovitch has constant interest to concrete practical psychology.

G: It is the same. Skill of find the perspective it means to go to use. Do you understand? I sometimes hear young scientists` reports in scientific council. They begin to have philosophy, but which philosophy do it if they don`t know it. We don`t know philosophy practically. Well, we learned dialectic materialism. It`s not bad thing.

C: I think, yes. (They are laughing)

G: But we haven`t wide knowledge. Suddenly superficial philosophic conception was made was the Kant`s philosophy, then it was Gegel`s philosophy and no their Ivan Ivanovitch. It`s no normal. Do you understand? If you have philosophical level, you will need philosophic education. It`s very good. Sergey Leonidovitch said, that he was in Germany in creative seminar of Kant, I said: «How was it that seminar?» Sergey Leonidovitch smiled and turned back: «We work in two lines for a year» I said: «How is it?» – «For words. Why we have this word or other? In which phases it has be? We do these two lines for a whole year. It was Kant`s learning» Well, we may be Kant`s learning: who is Kant? I read about him. Well, he was diagnostic scientist. In general, we may be don`t rend and read about him better. It`s easier.

C: And more simple. (They are laughing)

G: It`s wrong! Do you understand? It`s no premise that professional philosophers know Kant and Gegel, of course. They learn their four lines. They try to understand sense, which author puts in this lines. It was really a high value. Well, I sometimes hear. I want to say: «You don`t make nothing» On the other hand, I haven`t law to disguise people at this activity. They have a work, they have something. But I know that we have many problems in our psychology. And he instead of us, he make philosophic work. At once, I said to young person, what I want he`ll learn concrete philosophical, psychological problems. He told me: «Do you know, that I have a book?» I want to tell him: «It`s really pity!» (They are laughing)

C: It needs to say.

G: Yes. What do I do? In general, it is slight of thought. Translate it in the computer, give a text, send to journal and publish. Well, I make it not bad. Nobody read this article in journal. Last years, unfortunately, I send article to editorial office of journal and they publish it now. I see weak places. It`s results of your work.

C: You are responsible for you are writing.

G: Of course. (They are laughing). It`s life.

C: Thank you very much, Konstantin Markovitch. Do you tell me about your laboratory?

G: It`s not my laboratory.

C: Well...

G: It`s laboratory of Elena Mikhailovna Borisova. She is the head of laboratory.

C: It`s now. And in this book, if have written that since 1968...

G: Well, it was long ago. I don`t know, what I may say about laboratory? Friendly collective was left. It is very well, very friendly. You know, that we have difficult experience. The director was Vasiliy Vasilevitch Davidov. He is a person, which I have a high value. Then took off. Scientific council was and they told: «Vasiliy Vasilevitch was wrong. He didn`t take right trend of our activity» I said: «Vasiliy Vasilevitch was talented director. He took in right trend. I can`t say bad word of him!» They didn`t like this words. She was deputy president. I don`t name her. They wished that I had left laboratory. He invited Margarita Akimova and said: «You have a high post in laboratory and you let it. They let special post and work`s perspective of Kozlova and Borisova. Kozlova and Borisova refused theirs. It was serious check. They left of my direction. I told to Matushkin, who became a director that he organized group. For a long time situation changed. Vasiliy Vasilevitch became a vice-president. Aleksey Matushkin left his director`s post. Then there was Victor Mikhailovitch. It was again in 1993. I have got at tached to their not only for elderst and scientist. They are good people. At once Boris Mikhailovitch said: «If I have a choice between talented, but not

good person and not very talented, but a good person...» I said: «To last of good person» (He is laughing). They are all good people, they have worked well and they have scientific honour. They don't accidental people in laboratory. Laboratory's achievements ascribed to me, of course. (He is laughing) It was clumsy and funny. They have worked well. Two of them have a professional level. They are Borisova and Akimova. Kozlova don't want make it. It is her choice. She told that it her thoughts.

C: Konstantin Markovitch, Aleksey Aleksandrovitch Bodalev asked me to pass your kindest words, wishes and congratulations. He asked me to answer on the question: which meaning of the definition «acme» do you contribute? Do you have acme in personal and professional activity? He underlined that you improved «acme» and go on of this way. It was a question. (They are laughing)

G: I don't know. I have many little pupils, I often get books with signature «from your pupil» and I don't know him. Sometimes I get it from people, who are not good specialist. But he write that he is my pupil. If somebody come to me for need I won't refuse him. May be Aleksey Aleksandrovitch has scientific perspective. People come to him, introduce and stand on this way. We realized many things, which we didn't realize early last years. What he interested in?

C: Which maintenance do you contribute in the definition «acme»? How do you improve to realize in all ways?

G: There weren't ways. Person turns on side, which it needs in this case. You should make it, which believe. You may be a technician, expecutor and director in science. I'm reading memories by Peter Alekseevitch Kropotkin with bid interest. He was anarchist. Do you remember? He wrote very well: «Who felt charm of science at once (may be small discovery)» So he didn't forget it never and try to repeat it. Of course, people steal themselves. They have not enjoy of their work.

C: I interrupt you. Do you tell me about your youth?

G: After finishing the school, I had a question: what do I do? I was sixteen years old. I was librarian of Samara's Council of

trade union. I got twelve rubles. My elder brother was student of Physics and Mathematics faculty in Moscow State University. It was very difficult to find a job. My brother took me money for lunch and went out. He was working. Then I was independent. I had 70 rubles, when I became a scientific assistant – 130 rubles year later. I bought suit. (They are laughing) Then I bought one move shoes. I moved to Leningrad. Then our laboratory closed. Konstantin Konstantinovitch invite me to Air Forces. He was military doctor and I was a worker in 1937. Suddenly, commander of Air Forces shot himself! Party's committee went to school. Victor Nickolaevitch kalbynovsky was director in institute of Psychology, he was member of committee. Comissar, who head of this committee, told me: «Who are you?» – «I'm simple worker» – «You have 48 hours to go out» I considered that it was very strict, but it was very generous. He didn't see me because he didn't wan't to ask me. Bold person went to me and said: «did you work in this place?» – «Yes» «What did you?» I said what I do: «Listen, I'm director in Institute of Psychology. Do you want to enter in our graduate course?» it was a magic. «What I should do?» – «You come to Moscow and we talk with him. I think that he approach to us. I came to Moscow and went to institute. Victor Nickolaevitch met me, talk with me and said: «You enter to our institute. Your supervisor will Aleksey Nickolaevitch Leontev» I knew leontev for his issues. He wrote about memory. I went to Aleksey Nickolaevitch, Ivan Vladimirovitch Shvachkin entered together with me.

He was more talented than I. He was very interested scientist. I had topic: “Issues of children under school's will”. Shwachkin worked on reasons of children speech. Aleksey Nikolaevitch was supervisor of our works. He was very open-handed person.

C: You said, that you had special interest to statistics.

G: Are you about dimension?

C: Yes, I'm about problem of dimension.

G: You don't create science without comparison and dimension. Dimension have to unit. What can unit of dimension in psychology? It's right answer. But that is saying of testing person. Has he external work? One, may be, say it simple, other answer in case and third has a result of work. Do you work in factor's analysis?

C: No.

G: Good. (They are laughing) Factor's analysis consider that unit of dimension compare one to other. So, you said: "This is easy and this is difficult. Psychological unit is different.." It's no interested to people, who work in factor's analysis. I went across factor's analysis. Teplov was very like it. Factor's analysis helps to underline general in several different numbers. It has criteria. One stands far it and other near to it. Unit of dimension is nearest to criteria.

C: It's interested because we are working on comparison's problem now.

G: We change "bigger or smaller" and "near to criteria or far to criteria". What does it mean "criteria"? Criteria is social and psychological product of normative. What does it mean normative? Normative is a requirement of society, which advances to concrete group (professional and educational). Special peace of social and psychological normative is school. You should know something in each form. It is criteria. You need to see, how do you near to this criteria. We can't say that you are clever or stupid. May be stupid, but near to criteria. We have notion 'special mental development'. What is it? Intellectual goes on mental development. Mental development connects to criteria, which in life's educational.

C: Can we talk about health criteria? Do you have a definition?

G: It was very relative notion. I was in hospital. Doctors told: "Healthy person is not only person, who have strong systems!" (They are laughing) One have problem with stomach, other with back, but they know about it. They cured their diseases, so they are healthy! I said: "Person have absolute health,

haven't he?" Sergey Ivanovitch Smirnov asked: "Do you know him?" I answered: "He is sportsman." You don't know sportsmen. They don't healthy in your sense." It is criteria of different functions.

C: Yes, physical, psychic and moral.

G: In general, it's not simple notion. You don't have serious requirements. For example, school. Teacher will say: "I have excellent mark for this pupil. He may know worse, but answered well in other cases. This pupil have good mark. Does he know it? Yes, but he don't think serious. (They are laughing)

C: Is criteria subjective?

G: Yes. It's unreal in psychological and social aspects of science.

C: Thank you very much, Konstantin Markovitch. Are you tired at my questions?

G: No, it's my life.

C: Good.

G: Anything else?

C: I have one question. Konstantin Markovitch, what psychology do you see in third thousand years?

G: Elena brings American books for me. Thank her very much. I read translations. On one hand, psychologist have not psychology as high value, but on the other hand we should make experiments. It's no psychology without experiments. Natan Semenovitch is a talented experimentator. He finds right ways in experiments. Bobneva wrote about social experiments. Do you read her books?

C: No.

G: She has social experiment. It is a photograph. People are sitting and waiting, when they go to photographer. Suddenly person will go and say: "I need to make a photograph quickly. You have a responsibility to make it without turn for me." How will people react? You don't know. It is experiment. You may feel that this person is a liar and he doesn't make a photograph. You may think: " He will need, but I?" He doesn't make a

photograph again. You need to know that this people have problems. Which problem does this person? (They are laughing)

C: So, we need to have experiments.

G: You are right. Leitz will say: "You may observe and give results." Many observations are same as experiments in same conditions. I had elder friend. He was Mihail Ivanovitch Zhinkin. Do you hear about him?

C: Yes, I know his issues.

G: He was older than I. But we have friendly relationships. One graduate student said: "One per cent was no right, but it is understand..." Zhinkin: "This per cent interested me. What is per cent?" (They are laughing) You understand that whole result of 100% is unreal. Criteria of 100% is unreal because criteria is the same as external peace. I may only near this criteria.

C: We know about it.

G: You are scientist. Mihail Ivanovitch was honest person. He considered that one per cent is the most interested thing. He said: "That is right, but opposite." (They are laughing)

C: You told that B.I.Teplov was natural person.

G: Yes, M.I.Zhinkin said that he was natural: "If you want to clever, you should leave a child." Do you hear about this form? Zhinkin agreed with Einshtein in this aspect. He said that we work because we are in childhood.

I have natural perception. My friends and relatives have natural perception too. I had one relative. He said: "Do you know about yourself whole night? What do you do? But you want to think about yourself! No!" Nikolay Ivanovitch said that Zhinkin was natural person. I loved him because he really let good advices. I told him that I have dramatic situation: "Listen, why is it for you?" "Why I'm..." "You don't need it. Give up it!"

C: He was psychologist, was not he?

G: Yes.

C: I have last question. Do you work on the computer?

G: Yes, you don't work serious on the computer.

C: May be.

G: It stands here. We moved not a long time (3 months). We lived in previous flat5 since 1946 (53 years). I have big book's problems. I often look for a book. (He is laughing) I don't find some books for present time.

C: Right. Do you learn computer by yourself? Yes?

G: No, but it's other. Computer helps to work with books.

C: No. Do you learn computer by yourself?

G: It's not difficult.

C: Well, Konstantin Markovitch. (They are laughing)

G: I have grand-son.

C: What is his name?

C: Kostya. We learned together. I asked: "Kostenka, what I should do? I need this phrase." "Turn on this and all." "Kostenka, one word doesn't write." He told: "I do it for you, don't worry." I answered: "No, it's no education. Will you show?" "Right."

Kostya want to become a psychologist.

C: Who is psychologist in your family, Konstantin Markovitch?

G: They are not psychologists. Kostya works in build's organization. Then, we decided that he should choose profession by himself. He likes this job. We meet with him. He took part of my books. I talk with him about psychology. He told that it needed for him. But he has another aims for present time.

C: Thank you very much.

G: I'm regretting that I have much time.

C: No, it's very interested. I know some new things. Thank you very much.