AB Reviews a research project conducted at Pavlov's laboratory at the Institute of Experimental Medicine in Leningrad. The paper's primary objective is to present a formal, quantified account of both E and S behavior as they interact during a dynamic learning experiment. The analysis focuses on a prominent Soviet paradigm, P. S. Kupalov's (1960) "situational-place reflex," which combines elements of classical Pavlovian stimulus pairings (E-paced stimuli) with S-paced arrangements that involve a variety of behavioral prerequisites. Discussions and conclusions focus on (a) the operational aspects of the Kupalov paradigm and their implications for current learning typologies, (b) cultural differences in viewing experiments, and (c) the strengths of the Soviet researchers' sensitivity to individual differences.