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Review text:

Within the applied Quantum Theory the majority of phenomenological models is constructed in Hilbert space where the metric operator Θ (which enables us to define the scalar product, the space of functionals and the norms of elements) is trivial, $\Theta = I$. Although it has been known for a long time that the theory might also be built on quasi-Hermitian Hamiltonians (i.e., Hamiltonians which are essentially self-adjoint with respect to some nontrivial metric operator $\Theta \neq I$), the practical constructive implementation of the idea has only been initiated by the recent discovery of models (i.e., “natural” candidates for quasi-Hermiticity) with real spectra of $H \neq H^\dagger$. Under the trademark of the so called PT-symmetry, this new direction of research became quite fashionable recently, and the letter in question (which summarizes briefly also a part of the broader context) contributes significantly to its further development by promoting a new idea of working with time-dependent models. A solvable example (with prospective applicability in quantum optics and, perhaps, quantum chemistry) is presented and described in some detail.