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## Abstracts

**Graham L. How Robust Is Science Under Stress?** As the author argues, the Russian experience provides an extraordinary test case for examining the robustness of science. During the existence of the Soviet Union, scientists and engineers were generously supported there financially but were sharply restricted politically and ideologically; Russian scientists and engineers after the fall of the Soviet Union have been given political freedom but have been subjected to a financial deprivation as unprecedented in modern history as was political oppression under the Stalinist system. Analysis of these traumatic experiences leads the author to challenge the widespread opinion about the fragility of science and its dependence on political freedom. The Russian example shows, first, that science is incredibly robust; hardly a fragile flower, it can survive unbelievable punishment. Secondly, it provides a troubling challenge for the advocates of academic freedom: as the author claims, «we must conclude that the financial crisis of the post-Soviet period has brought Russian science much closer to the edge of extinction than the political oppression of the Stalinist period.» This admission may force us to rethink our assumptions about the conditions necessary for the development of science, as well as to recognize its complicated relationship with democracy.

**Porus V. N. Alternatives to Scientific Reason: Romantic and Naturophilosophical Critique of Classical Science.** The article argues that romantic and naturophilosophical critique of classical (Newtonian) science was a response to the difficulties and contradictions of the mechanistic world-view which had no account for electricity and magnetism and, most important, could give no satisfactory answer to the cultural questions concerning the nature and meaning of human existence. The language of mathematical science failed to express human spirituality, the capability of thinking and knowing with «mind and heart.» The scientific picture of the world had no place for human existence and existents.

The romantic and naturophilosophical critique had its effect on the evolution of classical science, having served as a heuristic source for many of its salient achievements, which is illustrated in the article by the studies of I. Ritter, L. Oken, G. Fechner, and H.-Ch. Oersted. The lessons of that critique may also prove important today, in the age when the cultural role of science has come under serious revision once again.

**Pospelova G. A. The Romantic of Antiquity.** Dedicated to the 90th anniversary of an outstanding Russian historian and archeologist Aleksei Okladnikov (1908–1981), the article presents the author's recollections of their 4-year joint work in the Altai mountains. A broad-minded scholar, Okladnikov favored the usage of paleomagnetic method to help evaluate the antiquity of the site they were excavating. The results of their study led him to conclude that human beings had made their appearance in Siberia not as late as they were believed to (34–25 thousand years ago), but much earlier (at least 780 thousand years ago).

**Tikhomirov V. M. The 100th Anniversary of P. S. Uryson.** The article provides a concise account of the personality and work of the brilliant Russian mathematician Pavel Samuilovich Uryson. It is accompanied by the publication of two letters written to Uryson in 1924 by distinguished German mathematicians, D. Hilbert and F. Hausdorff, and a memoir by his nephew (a well-known musicologist L. A. Mazel'), revealing the unique family atmosphere of the Urysons, as well as the cultural atmosphere of Moscow in the 1920s.