

## SUMMARY

### **Some View-points on the Organization of State Administration.** By Jaakko Uotila.

The writer scrutinizes first the criteria of »good» organization; such are for instance efficiency, legal security, adequacy, democratic control and integrity. In the study of administration, organizations are considered as means of reaching certain goals; the difficulty lies in the fact that those goals often happen to be in contradiction with each other.

The possibilities of the centralization of state administration in Finland are for the present objects of systematic investigation. The writer refers in this connection to the work of the Committee for the Reorganization of State Administration, appointed in 1955. According to the recommendations of this committee the government has this year given general instructions for the reorganization of state administration.

Administration at the provincial level is just now under reorganization. In this year there have been two new departments founded. The endeavour is to reach a far better coordination of the activities of the provincial government with the field-offices of the several administration branches, and also to harmonize the special territorial districts with the provincial districts.

The article examines critically the organization of the state railways, state forests and the Post and Telegraph Office, of which the organizations are however much the same as in the executive departments of the state government. From this it arises that the heads of these offices do not have sufficient power in handing their budget, their deliveries or their personnel. The effort is now to turn those offices into public corporations, but still remaining under governmental custody.

At the end of the article the writer scrutinizes further the organization of educational administrations, which is for the moment divided between the Ministry of Education, the Department of Public Education, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, the Ministry of Agriculture and the Department of Agriculture. The writer recommends the uniting of administration at the ministry level as a road to better planning and efficiency in educational work.

### **Frame-budget.** By Yrjö Iivonen.

The state budget in Finland is prepared in such a way that the Finance Ministry cuts down the expenditure proposals from the departments because the total sum is always too high. The result is that the depreciations are not always the less important expenditures, and the departments yearly use tactics of various kinds to increase their allowances, having no regard to the whole. The budget is also followed according to the letter.

The writer suggests that the budget should once be prepared in such a way that the state revenues would be estimated first. Then the government would distribute the

available resources among the ministries, and those would do so to their departments. Only now each department would draw up its own expenditure proposal according to the frames of the total budget.

The town of Gothenburg in Sweden has since 1958 executed its account books according to this principle, and the name »frame-budget» is used there. Every official who has the right to make economic decision would now attend to his own activity in accordance with the total budget, but still with a certain elasticity. In Finland the same procedure has been tried out on smaller scale in the rural district »Espoo» since 1958.

#### **Students and National Defence.** By Pertti Pesonen.

Most Finnish students enter military service directly after graduation from high school. It lasts 240 days for the rank and file and 330 days for officers or non-commissioned officers. A majority of the students become officers.

The purpose of this study is to compare students who have not yet received their training with those of different ranks in the reserve forces, in an attempt to discover some effects of military training on opinions and interests. Of the 4 930 male students of the University of Helsinki, 333 were drawn at random; 276 (83 %) were interviewed in May 1959.

Only 12 % of the students thought another world war might start within five years. But 67 % thought that Finland had only meagre chances of remaining outside a major war, and 63 % considered the armed forces unable to defend the country. Yet a majority (76 %) preferred a fight to an occupation (18 %). Officer training had added to optimism about the army's strength, and service had created additional desire to defend the country. Most students thought the training insufficient and a majority, especially of the officers, would have liked to be called a second time for exercises (four weeks' duration). Some special interest appeared in those aspects of the military life which were stressed in the respective training programmes.

In certain areas — activity in student life, desire to see manoeuvres and reading war literature — intensity of interest correlated with military success, although training itself did not increase the overall level of interest. The desire to include more military material in the mass media of communication had increased only among officers, but all the ex-servicemen showed an increased desire to see military parades. Interests in visiting barracks and willingness to participate in voluntary protection of the population were highest among those without military training.

A majority wanted not only an increased defence budget but also student pressure-group activity for this purpose. The pro-military majority was the least optimistic about the duration of peace and the country's chances of remaining outside a war and had the strongest desire to defend the country against an invader. They were also the most willing to render their time for additional training or voluntary work and wanted to change the civil population's attitudes toward the defence forces.

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