

SUMMARY

Quantity of Opinions and Activity. By Antti Eskola.

The quantity of opinions has in many studies been pointed out as a variable of great importance. It has under others been stated that quantity of opinions in politics correlates to political activity and general interest of politics. The article of this writer tries to suggest answers to the two following questions:

- 1) Is it possible to measure the quantity of opinions in a reliable way? and
- 2) What is the relation between quantity of opinions and the various forms of activity?

The outcome of the study is based on secundar analysis of two groups of material. The former group represents the male population (in age 17—45) of the whole country and the latter group the male students in the University of Helsinki.

From both material groups there were selected five open questions, which in the first place dealt with matters concerning politics and national defence. In accordance therewith, if a person admitted his answers or not, two sum-scales measuring quantity of opinions were set up. The split-half reliabilities of those scales were .65 and .68. The outcome shows that quantity of opinions can be measured with relatively trustworthiness.

The scales correlate to various forms of activity even then, when the as relevant verified question of attending school is under examination. The relation between activity and quantity of opinions can be discerned also in the following way: the supporters of four Finnish political parties were in their opinion mostly (1) intellectually active among the supporter of a conservative party, and mostly (2) socially active among the supporter of a communist party. This result points out, that assortments of opinions produced by intellectually impulses from the opinions produced by social participation, can sometimes be more appropriate to the purpose of study than speaking of quantity of opinions in general.

The Ideological Ties of Finnish Immigrants in Sweden. By Vilho A. Koiranen.

During the last years of 1940's and thereafter a considerable amount of Finnish manual workers have immigrated to Sweden. Since 1948 the number of Finnish employees in Swedish factories, forests, restaurants and shops has risen year by year rather regularly, so that it by 1957 reached its peak so far — the amount of 50 000. The majority of these workers were Finnish speaking at the time of immigration. The main interest in this article is, what kind of ideological ties these immigrants have preserved to Finland?

As a point of departure the Crech and Cruchfield's concept of ideology is here used. The author assumes that »Finnish ideology» is a suitable concept to his purposes in this context. He considers »Finnish identification» as symptoms of Finnish ideology and high

position on the patriotism scale. Finnish identification is measured by some items, to which the positiveness of the answer (from the Finnish point of view) is considered to indicate the degree of identification.

The results arrived in the article refer to the conclusion that Finnish immigrants in Sweden still have many strong ties to Finland. High position on the patriotism scale often produces high position on the education scale. This one is thought to measure the attitude of the interviewee's to the education of their children either Finnish or Swedish. Patriotism and economical preference seem to have a correlation to the same direction as was seen between patriotism and education. Those having high position on the patriotism scale more often consider the economic welfare of Finland more important to themselves as that of Sweden, as do those having low position on the patriotism scale.

One way to the measure ideological ties to Finland is certainly the studying of attitudes, as is seen before. An other way is the examination of actual behaviour. This way is represented in the article by participation to political activities in Sweden and also by preferring Finnish food. Only a few persons in the sample were interested in political life, even among those who had opportunity of political participation. There are not many among those 100, who have become citizens of Sweden, who have voted in the elections. The overwhelming majority of the sample (92 %) still prefers Finnish »agrarian» diet to the »sweeter» Swedish diet.

The Development of Communal Cooperation toward Provincial Self-Government. By Reino Kuuskoski.

This article is based on a lecture by the President of the Supreme Administrative Court, Mr Reino Kuuskoski, held in the annual meeting of the Finnish Political Science Association last April.

After a short historical summary the writer draws his attention to the distinct between the Finnish and the Swedish system of provincial self-government. He points sharply out the deficiencies and defects of the system still in force, and at the end of his article, he forms with great skill the outlines of the new Provincial Self-Government, which is at time being under consideration in a State Committee.

The municipal administration in Finland differs in so many viewpoints from that of even other northern countries, that a more detailed report on this important article, seems to the opinion of the editors to be unfortunately out of question.

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