

SUMMARY

Prospects for communal cultural administration and cultural policy. By Paavo Hoikka.

In recent times a great deal of attention has been devoted to the organization of its cultural administration, to the preconditions of its effective action and to its sufficiency in the Finnish society; this is evidenced by the fact, for instance, that the Finnish Culture Foundation has undertaken to support a program comprising five research projects for the development of cultural administration in order to provide a sound basis for the cultural policy of the near future. Comparisons of the Finnish conditions with the reports of the International Union of Local Authorities reveal similarities as regards the general development of communal administration and the trends of cultural administration. The attempts made to develop communal cultural administration in Finland are apt to bear out that their promoters have realized what is the primary problem of cultural administration at the communal level — the problem of outlying districts — and how it forms an essential part of the central questions of cultural administration at the moment: which is a better solution, centralization or decentralization; and how is the manpower question in this branch of administration to be dealt with?

When the present state of communal cultural administration is examined exclusively from the point of view of communal administration, one may have to admit that the multi-board system does not represent centralized communal administration insofar as this is currently regarded as an objective of communal administration embodied in the communal law.

The present conditions are an outcome of historical developments; boards have come into existence at various times and through the action of groups with specific interests. In the last analysis, communal cultural administration thus rests largely upon the interests of different groups and even upon different kinds of ideological activity of its inhabitants, each of which is to have its own preconditions and sufficient freedom in order to prove successful. The question of whether the present, historically determined conditions are satisfactory or not can be examined from various angles, and such examinations can arrive at different conclusions. The question can be evaluated from the point of view of 1) communal administration in general; 2) the tasks of each board and the totality of which these tasks form a part; 3) subordination relationships among the boards.

Such a compromise has to be aimed at that the proposed alterations do not create greater obstacles to various fields of interest within cultural administration than are their advantages to communal administration in general — a solution has to be found which would eliminate the obvious drawbacks of the present system without sacrificing its advantages.

It is to be expected that in the near future the communal cultural administration in Finland will depend, in accordance with the general trend of communal economies, upon 1) the overall growth of the Finnish economy and of the cultural administration, 2) the extent to be assumed by the tasks of the public sector; and 3) the division of labour between the central and the local government.

The time-table of communal needs has to be fitted in with the economy's pace of advance; the activity at the communal level has to comply with the time-table of the Finnish economy.

On Patriotic Language as used by selected polities. By Tuomo Martikainen.

The subject matter of this study was the patriotic language consisting of the measurable concepts »patriotic feeling», »patriotic values» and »interest of the country». The reason why patriotism as such was not dealt with is that, in order to measure patriotism, one should be able to determine the degree of patriotic behaviour actually displayed by the subjects and, consequently, one should know this behaviour, as well as the definition of »actual» patriotism. As the basic prerequisites for a study of patriotism itself were lacking, the choice fell upon the patriotic language capable of a precise definition. If this is taken, subject to some qualifications, as the operational counterpart of patriotism, the possibility of drawing some conclusions on the nature of patriotism was not entirely excluded.

Fourteen Finnish-language newspapers were subjected to investigation; 12 of these were clear-cut party organs and two were independent. The study focused on the following aspects of patriotic language: quantity, quality, context and the manner of usage. The classification was based upon the »constructive — neutral — aggressive» dimension; in the case of the extreme classes, the object and the direction of language were also specified. Moreover, use was made of dichotomous classes indicative of the nature and the emphasis of language and the authority referred to.

If no distinction is made between the different papers or groups of papers, the following characteristics of patriotic language can be enumerated (following the order of the classes): *General attitude*: constructive, the *object* of the language being the political institutions and its *direction* reformative. *Nature*: matter-of-fact; *emphasis* upon realities, among which economic and social welfare were most strongly in the foreground; *authority*: the community; *appeal*: to the present time.

The special problem in the study was »The Democratic League of the Finnish People (SKDL) vs. the National Coalition Party» in regard to patriotic idiom. The intention was a more accurate specification of the subjectively determined boundaries and dimensions of patriotic language.

The share of constructive language in the SKDL papers was slightly over 50 per cent and, in the Coalition party papers, about 65 per cent. The object could not be specified in detail in either case; on the other hand, the direction was clearly reformative in both cases. The share of aggressive language was appreciably larger in the SKDL papers than in the Coalition papers: 45 per cent compared with 15 per cent. The SKDL papers directed it at political institutions in 95 per cent of the cases. On the other hand, no clear line was discernible in this respect in the papers of the extreme right. The language used by the extreme left was predominantly accusing (70 per cent); in the case of the extreme right, again, a disapproving tone was by far the most predominant.

The nature of the patriotic language used by the extreme left was almost exclusively matter-of-fact. In the case of the extreme right the proportion of a matter-of-fact (as

distinct from emotional) language was slightly over 80 per cent. In the right-wing papers, values were emphasized in 33 per cent, and realities in 67 per cent of the cases. The corresponding figures for the SKDL papers were 7 and 93 per cent respectively. Economic and social welfare were the realities most uniformly emphasized. The group was referred to as the authority in 35 per cent of the cases by the extreme left and in 20 per cent of the cases by the extreme right. The SKDL papers referred to the present time in 73 per cent of the cases, whereas the Coalition papers did the same in 63 per cent of the cases.

Some aspects of the Finnish China policy. By Pekka Laine.

The study of the Finnish recognition policy and, later, of the Finnish China policy in the United Nations is based on an analysis of how the various restraints (1) internal, and (2) external have influenced the policymaking.

As to the recognition question, Finland tried to preserve her neutral stand. The unclear legal situation in China led to a delay in recognition. The delay gave rise to a domestic discussion. The discussion dealt, however, only with timing of the recognition, and didn't question the main aspects of the Finnish policy.

The basic object of the analysis of the China policy in the United Nations is to establish the extent to which the organisation contributes to the achievement of the goals of the Finnish foreign policy. The main question is the adaptation of the Finnish policy to a new environment. The existence of the third neutral bloc in the bipolar system — especially the behavior of Scandinavian countries — and secondly the voting system of the United Nations guarantee the possibility of a neutral stand. In the adaptation process the Chinese issue was one of the first ones that confronted Finland. The already established voting behavior made it possible for Finland to vote for the Chinese representation.

The Finnish stand on the issue is a manifestation of a realistic policy. The Finnish policy conforms in this respect to the policies of other Scandinavian countries. These countries formed a united front already in the League of Nations. Their policy in the League of Nations could be called a legalistic or moralistic view on international questions. World War II is a turning point leading to a realistic understanding of international problems.

The realistic view of Finland's position in the post-war world created the necessary prerequisite for Finland to adapt her policy, as a member of the United Nations, to various possible questions. This contributed to successful adaptation of the Finnish policy, signifying co-operation with other Scandinavian countries, and possibilities to express the Finnish views to a worldwide audience. This, in short, contributed to activation of Finnish neutrality.