

Abstract: Rebel in the city. Photographs of Helsinki in the early 20th century

Emil Rundman (1867–1942) took interesting pictures in Helsinki by photographing demonstrations in 1902–1906. Consequently, his photographs show how Finnish people reacted against Russian authorities, promoted democratic demands and how Finns resisted the Russification that had started in 1899. Photographer Rundman sold his pictures as postcards, indicating that selling postcards was a profitable business. At the same time, the production of images and printed material was one way to inspire political activism that culminated in the General Strike in autumn 1905.

Keywords: Finland, Russia, photographs, demonstrations, postcards, democratic demands, General Strike

Jyrki Ruohomäki

Abstract: Northern Ireland and the Åland Islands. Two interpretations of popular sovereignty

In 1921, the League of Nations decided that the Åland Islands should remain a part of Finland. The decision disregarded the claims for a referendum made by the Ålanders. In 1922, Ireland was partitioned as Northern Ireland executed the right given to it to secede from the new Irish Free State. The principles of self-determination and popular sovereignty were central in both of these processes, but while self-determination was granted to the people of Northern Ireland, the similar demands made by Ålanders were declined. This article compares the debates from the British House of Commons and the material related to the Åland Islands affair to determine whether they explain the opposite outcomes. The primary material is contextualised with the post-World War I ideological atmosphere, which emphasised the freedom of nations and the need for a more democratic world order. The article concludes that the different outcomes demonstrate the ambiguous and political nature of the idea of self-determination and the contestable nature of political concepts, emphasising the skills of a political agent. The comparison also shows the resiliency of power politics.

Keywords: self-determination, popular sovereignty, Northern Ireland, Åland, League of Nations, autonomy

Abstract: A multinational corporation and ties to the West. IBM in Finland and in Western Europe during the post-war years and the 1950s.

This article explores the development of the International Business Machines Corporation in Finland from the 1930s and asks how IBM contributed to rebuilding international economic and political linkages on a national level and on a European level for Finland after WWII. Based on archival sources from both the main IBM Archives in the United States and IBM Finland's collection, this article argues that IBM skilfully combined its many national and international operations to strengthen Europe for political and economic reasons. A key figure for IBM Finland was its chairman of the board from 1938 until 1959; long-time Finnish foreign minister Carl Enckell. He could for instance support IBM in supplying punched card machines for Finnish companies in charge of war reparations to the Soviet Union. After war reparations, IBM integrated its Finnish subsidiary into the corporation's new transnational manufacturing system in Europe, aimed at overcoming economic boundaries and duties as well as creating interdependence inside the company and the continent. Exceptionally, salesmen from IBM Finland also introduced an inter-bloc contact when they rented machines to a petrol company owned by the Soviet Union in Helsinki in the mid-1950s. Overall, however, IBM Finland and its sister companies connected willing Finnish customers to the technological community of the Western countries.

Keywords: Multinational Corporation, business history, transnational co-operation, international relations, Finland, Europe, punched card machine, IBM World Trade Corporation

Pasi Nevalainen

Abstract: The great change of telecommunication and Finland

The telecommunications industry has undergone major structural changes since the 1970s. State-owned national monopolies have given way to competitive markets and listed companies throughout the world. In Finland, competition in telecommunications was introduced during the late 1980s and early 1990s in such a way that the Finnish communications markets in the 1990s became one of the most liberal in Europe. During the same time, the Finnish Post and

Telecommunications Department was renewed, incorporated and partly privatised. This article explains how the Finnish telecommunications industry was reformed and how the international phenomena of *deregulation* and *privatisation* have affected the industry in a domestic context in particular. The Finnish telecommunications field was in transition from the late 1970s. The reasons why the process advanced from minor enhancements to cover major reforms lie in external factors. While formerly the reasons for such reforms had mainly been of domestic origin, from the 1980s onwards internationalising regulation and rapidly developing markets together crushed the old status quo in short order. The European Community's telecommunications policy was particularly important. Meanwhile domestic actors were quick to take advantage of new business opportunities.

Keywords: telecommunications, deregulation, privatization, 20th century Finland

Heino Nyysönen ja Jussi Metsälä

Abstract: The new role of history in international politics. Is there such a thing?

The article examines the similarities and differences in history and international relations, more precisely the use of history in international politics. The topic is first placed into context by the general scholarly debates concerning the study of IR and then compared to the thoughts of E. H. Carr, a classic in both disciplines. This initial position functions as a background for the evaluation of the recent international discussions in international relations concerning a particular "historical turn", i.e. the meaning of history and historical knowledge, both on scholarly and practical levels. Political arguments based on perceptions of history seem to be pervasive in politics and in scholarly works, as well. The past – and interpretations of it – can serve as a useful and flexible tool for many a cause.

Keywords: international politics, history, E. H. Carr, historical turn, historical knowledge, meaning of history