

Notes on the contents

■ The theme of the Historical Journal 4/2008 is Sweden's loss of Finland and Finland's annexation by Russia in 1808–09.

Mika Keränen examines Count Joseph de Maistre's correspondence during his years as ambassador to Russia in St. Petersburg in 1807–12 in his article “Ja niin on taas yksi kansakunta pyyhkäisty maan pinnalta’. Suomen sota ja Haminan rauha seurauksineen kreivi Joseph de Maistren kirjeenvaihdossa 1807–1812” (‘And so yet again one nation is wiped off the face of the Earth’: The Finnish War of 1808–09 and the Peace of Hamina and its consequences in the correspondence of Count Joseph de Maistre 1807–1812). De Maistre corresponded regularly with his relatives and friends, and in his correspondence he also touches upon Finnish affairs.

In her article “Kauppa- ja tullikomitea talouselämän etuja ajamassa autonomian ajan alussa” (The promotion of the interests of the business community by the trade and tariff committee in the early years of autonomy), Maare Valtonen examines the participation of representatives of the business community in, and their influence upon, the decision-making processes during Finland's early years as an autonomous Grand Duchy of Russia. The trade and tariff committee, established in 1811, is an exam-

ple of the lobbying efforts of the business community. Some twenty of the most important merchants and ship owners from the coastal towns participated in the work of the committee. By influencing political decision-making, did the economic actors try to secure their own economic interests in the new political situation?

Ritva Kylli's article “Samaan aikaan Pohjan perillä. 1800-luvun alku Utsjoen ja Enontekiön lapinmaalla” (Meanwhile in the far North: The early 19th century in Utsjoki and Enontekiö in Lapland). In the Kingdom of Sweden, the Sami people living in the northern regions of the country, and the policies connected to them, had been handled with the certainty brought by centuries of tradition. When the Sami people living in the northernmost parishes of Finnish Lapland were transferred in 1809 to become entirely the responsibility of Finland's administration, the Finns had to independently define their approach to a minority living inside their borders. At first, Sami affairs were ignored almost completely, until in the 1820s the administration in Helsinki started to take some notice of northern Lapland and its foreign-speaking inhabitants.

Jussi Hanska re-evaluates standard interpretations of the history of Turku's Cathedral School, which was established in the Middle Ages, by examining them in the light of the original sources. In his article “Turun katedraaliskoulun perustaminen ja *curriculum*. Kriittinen uudelleen arviointi” (The

founding of Turku's Cathedral School and its curriculum: A critical re-examination), he pays special attention to the timing of the founding of the Cathedral School and the content of its teaching.

During the first half of the 20th century, the Human Relations Movement, which was founded in the 1920s, and Sci-

entific Management were the leading international paradigms in management. But in Finland, the Human Relations Movement was much less influential than Scientific Management and rationalisation. In their article "Ihmissuhdekoulukunnan pioneerit Suomessa" (The pioneers of the Human Relations Movement in Fin-

land), Anna Kuokkanen and Hannele Seeck examine the key writings of the Finnish pioneers of the Human Relations Movement, the historical situation during which the paradigm was received in Finland and the reasons for its poor early success.

(Translation: *Valtasana Oy*)