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ZERO BITCOINS

This issue is late!

Sorry about that.

Regarding the contents of this issue I wish to say some positive words and thank all the authors and photographers. In particular

Anne Sorsa, thank you for the high quality cover photo. Before sending the photo, you asked me, which file size I would like. "As large as possible", I said. However, 93.6 Mb almost made my computer to crash! Thank you. This awesome photo of deep mystical abyss of the lake, fresh green trees and sandy roads would make a great wall paper.

Szabi, thank you for introducing natural wonders from Finland to us. I wish that you can see many Auroras this Autumn!

Rowmika, thank you for the mushroom photos. Many of the mushroom look juicy. Also, thank you for the poem.

In this issue, we have academic and scientific texts from **Ari J. Tervashonka**, **Lisa Gohlke**, **Tuomas Suppa** and **Basanta Adhikari**. I wish you all a prosperous new academic year.

I am glad that we have active people such as **Marko Koskelo** and others.

Jari Turunen, thank you for the space photo hidden in the document. People say, that while seeing a shooting star, you can make a wish. I wish your one comes true!

Dear reader, consider reading the texts from **Ari J. Tervashonka**. A regular dose might have a positive influence on your academic and everyday life.



Figure 1: Step-by-step, I am becoming a natural Santa Claus.



Figure: We have NO LIGHT at night anymore...TIME TO VENTURE OUT, again.

CHASING THE NORTHERN LIGHTS is a sport that just about all of us can get behind, isn't it? In the Finnish epic Kalevala, the Northern Lights are referred to as the gates of the north. Watching these majestic lights dance and flicker in the sky is always on [my bucket list](#). Here at the "Venice of North", around Kuopio, I was happy to learn that we have hilltops and lakeshores, which make for good vantage points for hunting the sparkling tail of the *firefox/Revontulet* (the Finnish word for the Northern Lights – translates as "fox's fires"). As [the time for auroras is on](#) (without freezing temps...!) these days, please allow us to share a [short shot](#) we created, which you may find nice. Maybe it'll tempt you to venture out, as well.

Szabolcs Felszeghy



ROWMIKA RAVI



ROWMIKA RAVI

Mushy Mushrooms

Blossoms of the fall,
Bold and beautiful indeed.
Amongst themselves do they compete,
To be the most attractive of all?

Oh Mushy Mushy Mushrooms,
I could turn into a garden gnome,
To make you my home sweet home,
With colorful happy rooms...

You remind me the world of fairytales...
You remind me of all that's magic and gay...
You tell me that earth is a beautiful place...
You tell me that life is colorful, in any case!



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Methodological problems and functions in academic writing

Ari J. Tervashonka

When you start writing in an academic setting, no matter the format, there are countless numbers or rules and ruses that reality will throw at you. If you make an article, essay, or even magnum opus of a book same rules apply when it comes to the methodological inquiry. One of the difference is that scientific writers should not just throw themselves into an act of writing without considering methodological philosophy, method choices, sources, angle of approach in argumentation, and the cover value of argumentation in relation to sources. In quantitative studies, there is also questions of validity and reliability, the margin of error, and above all consideration on can sources be relied on in this particular question and can these numbers explain anything. In this topic, I will dedicate more attention to qualitative problems. Even quantitative research has to consider its roots of classifications in terms of qualitative dilemmas. Still, the themes of validity and reliability should be thought even in qualitative research, at least to provide a critique to the alternatives of interpretation.

The function of methodology in science

Warning label, methodology leads to new discoveries in science. This means several consistently essential and arguable results. In one had new ideas is what science is for; it is not only the act of classifying the world into pits and pieces and labelling these parts to neat boxes. It is also a holistic consideration of what these boxes even do, what are the function and meaning of them. Methodology as of large is responsible for many new settings and ideas because also these new ideas shape the ways how we ask questions, therefore the relationship of new ideas and methodological development is sometimes circular, spiral or web-like. The methodology is the overall influence of different idea of how the reasoning should be guided and what would be the priority of this discovery. A person can teach a method in one class, but nobody cannot teach methodology even in one or two seminars. To make equivalent commitments for the role of methodology asks tremendous efforts even from the world-class Universities.

The methodology is, therefore, far different animal than methods. Sadly the lack of methodological consideration can be seen miles away. It is not only about reading on some method or few and executing them by the book. It is the critical nominator for any research and goes hand in hand with the novelty aspect of research. Even using method critically is the second best option to broader methodological consideration that always entails philosophy of science. This step can never be overlooked when it comes to consistent and broad methodological skills. Methodological philosophy is in combination



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the problems, more valid or far more hypothetical ones and it forms a matrix of possible and increasingly impossible or improbable solutions and problems for differing problems. When you think about angles of how you approach the problem, this selection is an additional lens that can cover a large portion of the matrix of problems and solutions. Each step of implementation, effects, interpretation, logical conjunctures, varying synthesis building styles can cast a very different form of methodological solutions. Therefore methodological considerations have to be renewed in all different sets of analyses.

Only viable options to broaden these sets of criteria that change how you can view this methodological matrix (methodological frame of reference as a whole), is to read openly, practice philosophy in general and philosophy of science particularly. To corrode too tight and narrow systematizations in idea creation is to leave a lot of room for intuitive processes and creativity. It does not matter where and how open or disordered your idea was if in the end it represents the reality in a sound manner and you can provide exact proofs for it or form logical confirmation around the probability of your claim or interpretation.

Weight of argumentation – Laws, principles and theories

How can we measure or otherwise qualify the weight of argumentation in terms of theory? There are many alternatives to go for. Fundamental logical truth can be one, but mostly in mathematics, it is more exact. In qualitative assessments, the truth itself becomes the question and logic also thereafter. We can alternatively use deductive logic to demonstrate propositions of logic that we have used. To show that logic is sound by deductive logic alone has to be in line with source materials and the logic behind the use of it. In a qualitative sense what I would say as logical confirmation as an action is to ensure that the source logic used to question and justify by sources has to be the same rules and additional rules need to be assessed in situations when the source materials vary in quality, depth, longevity, soundness, representability, clarity, and in terms of the coverage area of argumentation and the borders of the soundness of the argumentation. In many case, these late ones can only be accessed qualitative way in comparisons or analysis-synthesis queues. The almost qualitative equivalent of the ideas of axioms and theorems used in mathematics and logic. To make clearer how the idea functions models are terrific fun to build because while building the model you have to assess the total weight of argumentation in terms of its capacity to carry argumentation, coverage of argumentation and its argumentative borders. Methodological triangulation between different sources and arguments is useful in many ways. It raises the quality of debate and ensures that the analysis is sound enough to carry the weight of argumentation.



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Philosophical concepts of proof

Proof or evidence in general in research setting can be a result of deductive cataloguing of information from systematic sources. Sometimes we can know from old tax information how certain areas fared or what priorities people had when using money and what values they placed into their actions by choice. This kind of evidence in the context of proof is logical straight deductions. To get to this level of certainty the researcher has to set all the source materials and take into account the themes of reliability, credibility, interpretation, and accountability (if the source is an official record). In this type of straight evidence proof, the methodological setting is typically more straightforward, and it also makes the classification easier.

The second way is to provide proof of concept or build understanding of the subject with varied sources with equal standing in terms of evidence. This type of proof requires broader consideration and more sources in general. The problem cannot be limited to the only deductive way of thinking, and usually, it will also ask inductive lines of thinking, sometimes even more imaginative leaps of thoughts that are represented by systematic schemas, visuals, models or other varied conceptual gathering techniques. The display of the idea is therefore supported from multiple angles of evidence that can still be somewhat dysfunctional in general but if the question is set right and limitations of argumentation is understood in source logic the proof are sound.

Next harder proof style is the use of multiple analysis and synthesis. Analysis themselves can be considered in straightforward logical deductive manner, but the more challenging part is the synthesis. If we think in terms of multiple analysis as a gathered evidence researcher has also to tell the rules considering the connectivity or these analyses. Suppose the analyses are gathered in an uneven way (disorderly logic in source logic, not reliable materials mixed in with higher quality materials without thought on the combination, limitations of argumentation as argumentation area thought wrong, or simply the connectivity between ideas of different analysis cannot be in combination corroding each other in terms of sound evidence). Countless things can go wrong with any single analysis, and it can be seen in difficulties on the process of synthesis creation.

For creating synthesis, there are no general rules because this is pure intuition point in science. Each case has its standards, definitely so in qualitative research problems. The use of analysis-synthesis relation is to formulate a systematic explanation for more complex research problem that cannot be easily summed. The success rate of this analysis-synthesis relation gets higher with argumentative limitations or limitations of the amount of source materials because any division of logic might dull certain aspects or highlight the other, therefore causing synthesis to be built on uneven grounds.

This next category is for the opposite of what was expressed in the last paragraph. It is the category for magnum opuses, lifeworks



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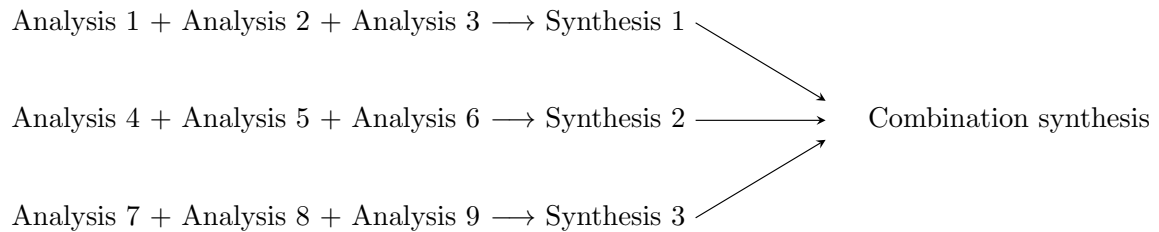


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or more extensive attempts to consolidate large amounts of uneven data. These problems are so difficult that to conquer the complexity of the problem is to build bridges around it. Research is constructed with mostly analysis-synthesis manner, but it can entail multiple layers of analysis, therefore creating additional difficulty in terms of sound proof. The logic of this kind of work can look like this:



As the reader can understand the creation of combination synthesis is an attempt that can have multiple generalizations or other guidelines from one analysis to the final combination synthesis. The most tricky part is to ensure that all these analyses have been conducted with same rules and same source logic, or in case of qualitative variance, the issues of variances are equalized in such a manner that at the same time permits the chosen aspect of generalization, connectivity, and equalized weight of argumentation. Argumentations have to fit also in terms of their areas and sometimes values (such as in study of politics, weight of influences). To make combination synthesis in a holistic setting is always a scientific equivalent of the heavy league.

Correlation and measurability in qualitative research

Usually, measurability is the theme of numbers. Nevertheless, it can also be as a guide for estimates to estimate, equalize and find limited correlations between different analyses. The idea of estimation of arguments in terms of its area of coverage, its capacity as evidence, its reliability, credibility, consistency, influence and influential permeability in society are ways to make combination estimates of different arguments and functionalities of the information inside of the said argument. These and many more values can be assessed and classified, thus creating the possibility of finding correlations between different pieces of evidence.

Sometimes these correlations can create systems theories or other arrangements where correlation plays the most prominent role in scientific proof. The hardest part of correlation proofs is to keep the evidence clean of any additional or hidden reasoning that would dilute the relations of implied correlations. Corroding for correlations is to try to find forcefully connectivity that is not existing or create interpretations that are mostly based on own imagination but without connectivity to the aspects of reality in mentioned research.

Interpretation

This leaves us the problems of interpretation, the trap of qualitative wells that can never be filled entirely. All attempts to tell a holistic story of anything is human effort attempt. Some stories have been written thousands of times in varied success rates, resulting in different quality interpretations. Such can be interpretations in language translations of classical books or ideas of famous philosophers. If the functionality is not there, the interpretation is flawed. If the sense of belonging is lost in the message conveyed within the words, the message does not get across. Interpretation is, therefore, like Maxwell's devil in qualitative research. You have the original material but what you write is always the interpretation of the texts, events, relations, influences, meanings, functionalities, experiences, modalities, and above all the human empathic connectivity. The interpretation made is limited mostly by the evidence, reasoning and imagination of the individual writing or otherwise expressing it.

From deduction to inductive logic and intuition

I want to pair these three themes together in a string of thought. The capacity of information gets larger at each point. At the beginning, we are making straight logical deductions based on the evidence that we have. In terms of this, we always have the danger of overstepping our deductive claims based on the qualitative facts that can demerit large deductive lines because start or middle positions were qualified wrongly. To demonstrate and sometimes overstep these difficulties, we can use inductive logic to create extended notions by generalizations and hypothesis. In these cases, the hypothesis can be deduced, logical confirmation based, or conceptually proofed multiple analysis requiring synthesis. When we get to this level of synthesis tools became increasingly less specific and less tangible, sometimes broken logic has to be provided for or hypothesis created to bridge the overall logic of synthesis. These gaps can entail holes in analysis or synthesis in source materials. For example, in history, particularly in archaeology where the empirical evidence sometimes constitutes only a minor fraction of a synthesis. However, without that specific standing point, there would not be knowledge of what happened. One ceramic piece or piece of metal can tell a lot.

Probability

When evidence and sources are more thinly spread, and arguments can be considered from multiple angles probability steps into the picture. Despite the real chances of making mathematical probability calculation on the dilemma, we can still logically think the general probability of certain events or relations. What would be probable cause for the event? What would merit the probable notions that created these events? Could there be hundreds of thousands of men in the field of battle with a logistical capacity of that time period?

Is the answer to questionnaire not only reliable but how probable certain answers are? Probability in a qualitative sense is therefore much broader problems that cannot always be determined by single sets of numbers. In these cases, only measurement tool thus far could be either a very powerful computer or creative, open, and intuitive mind.

When it comes to reasons, events, human interactions or elements of chaos in research, the discovery of probable cause or theory of such can also be considered by comparisons. Nevertheless, this is easier to say than do in qualitative problems. Only methodological help is to compare the reliability and argumentation coverage of the evidence and create images of probability as factors or imaginative re-plays of the events. The comparison of probability, therefore, comes from interpretation of the dilemma. Interpretation differentiates the argumentation and sources, thus providing the breaking points and limitations for argumentations used for and against the views of these interpretations. By finding equivalent criteria for assessing the credibility and probability of qualitative evidence, the question of qualitative probability can be answered.

Logic of discovery

It does not matter by what logic you came to conclusion if you cannot tell the exact procedures and criteria for the use of sources so that the reader can duplicate your efforts in their minds. There are many reasons and difficulties that hinder this act of repetition process of qualitative confirmation, however, in essence, the similarly knowledgeable people should be able to come to similar conclusions as the writer did by following the logic of the discovery. Therefore method chapters of dissertations are there not only to tell what methods or methodological philosophies were followed. But also why and how and what were the criteria for this logic along the road of discovery. Still, some parts of qualitative subjects elude this consideration, such as immanent subjects and substances.

When we think the original writer of theory or philosophy, there has always been something immanently entangled when the original writer creates the new meanings or uses the words ever so slightly differently. The emergence and purpose of the text are therefore understood by its own world of meanings that it creates around itself. Thus begins the immanent discovery of interpretation world within the subject. What was the purpose of the author and what was the emergence of the subject in psychological, ontological, truth value, physical and in a theoretical sense. The question is, therefore, the immanent experience and thought process that created the writing, the world experience around. In many cases this is studied by hermeneutical, phenomenological, or systems theoretical angles to determine the exactness of the picture that we draw about this immanent world of the originator of the text.

How free humans actually are?

This ending question is an important aspect of establishing one's views on the research subject. If we are subjective creatures, how far we are free to try attempt any objective truth arrangements in terms of scientific evidence in qualitative research. The question is, therefore, what is the personal limitations of the researcher. Sometimes only peer-review or other writers can help with this. Sometimes we are not able to connect our errors to meet them with clear eyes. Science is and always will be a collective effort.



Osta suosittu Ari Tervashongan

Lyhyt akateeminen erityisperehdytys

Ebook (noin 60 sivua).

NYT vain 4,99 €

Oletko pohtinut mikä on optimaalinen tie akateemiseen menestykseen? Akateemiselle kehittymiselle on loputtomasti erilaisia reittejä, mutta monia näistä yhdistää holistinen ja generalistinen ote. Tässä kirjassa ei siksi esitetä asioita yleistettyinä self help näkökulmina, vaan aiheina joita lukija itse kehittää omien tarpeidensa mukaan. Tarkoituksena on havahduttaa lukija kehityksen kokonaisuuteen. Rasituksesta väsynyt mieli ei opi samalla tavalla kuin huolehdittu, avara ja intuitiota käyttävä mieli. Kirjoituksilla avataan aiheita, joiden yhteisenä pyrkimyksenä on akateemisesta elämästä huolehtiminen, sekä kauniin mielen intuition synty.

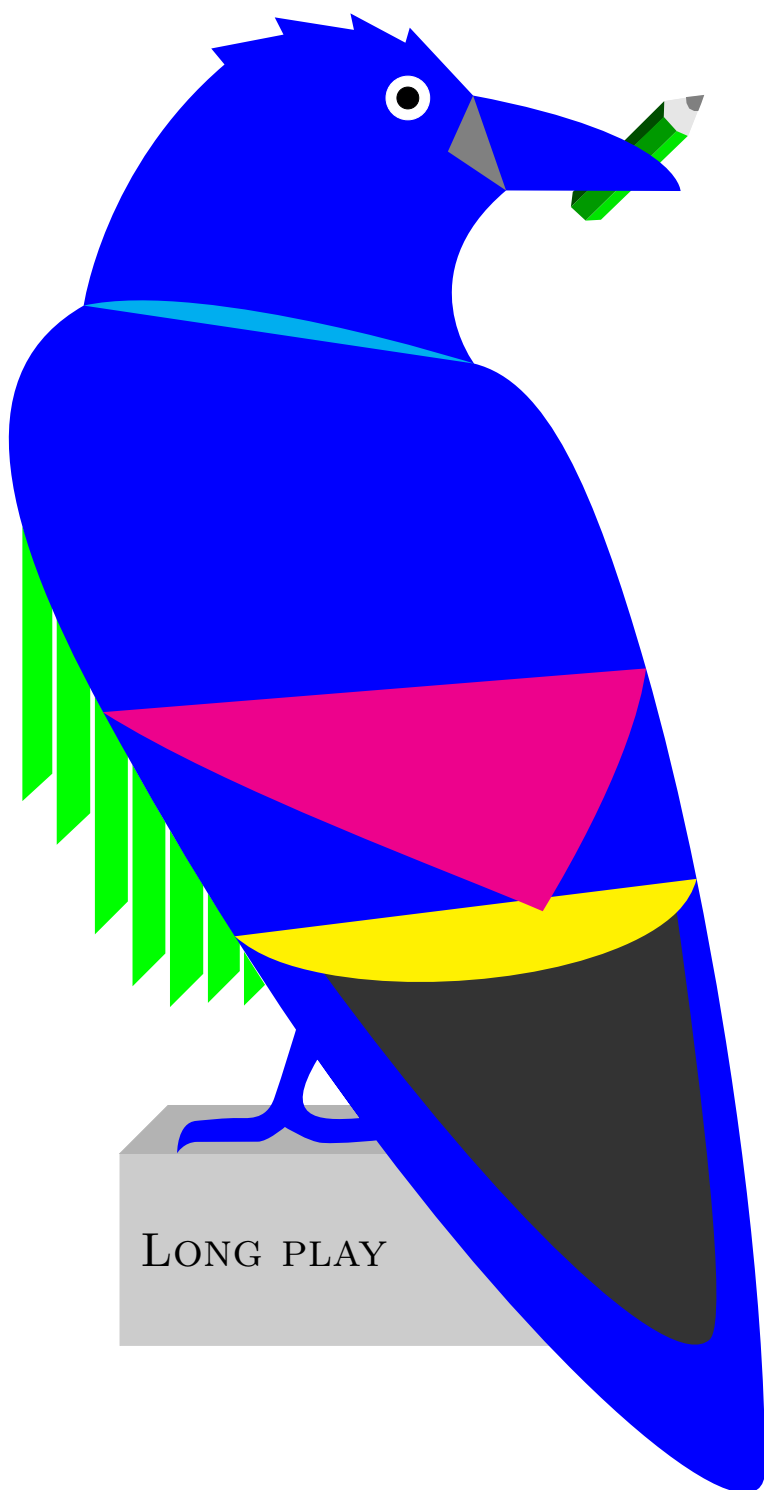
Kirjan voi ostaa esimerkiksi verkkosivulta

<https://www.bod.fi/kirjakauppa/lyhyt-akateeminen-erityisperehdytys-ari-tervashonka-9789528005254>

Lyhyt akateeminen erityisperehdytys



Ari J. Tervashonka



LONG PLAY – Marko Koskelo in administrative court, WHY?



In 10.7.2020 Eastern Finland Administrative Court gave the final word on the legal case of Uljas-magazine. Since Uljas-magazine funding was cut, and employees contracts cancelled Marko Koskelo saw this as his civic duty to correct ISYY's handling of the Uljas-magazine case. ISYY's controversial decision was questioned in national news, in local newspapers and other outlets. ISYY, however, maintained the view that everything had been handled in a correct legal manner. Marko Koskelo was not sure about the legitimacy of the case and went to the administrative court during the same month when the decision on Uljas budget was made. The legal case itself was a complex civic law issue with a multitude of effects. Because the case was public but not very clear Marko asked UEF DSA Newspaper to deliver long play issue on the ending of Uljas and for the

Figure 2: ISYY representative meeting on 25.8.2020 at 5pm, strategy 2021-2024: "Living organisation – Change begins with one". (This is not the final version of the strategy. The strategy is being prepared by the ISYY representative council.)

administrative court case.

The events began in 4.12.2018 when ISYY's Representative Council decided to end funding of Uljas with votes 23-14. After this decision, Marko Koskelo had gathered what can be viewed as a short history of politics surrounding Uljas-magazine during 2009–2018.

Marko's comment on the history of Uljas case (Detailed summary in English at the end of this section)

Kuten olette varmaan huomanneet, ISYY:n edustajiston kokouksessa tiistaina 4.12.2018 päätettiin Uljas-lehden lakkauttamisesta, kun edustajistoryhmä DeeKun esitys Uljaan budjetista meni läpi äänin 23-14. Tämä päätös oli henkilökohtaisesti minulle hyvin raskas, eikä minulla ollut muuta vaihtoehtoa kuin jättää kirjallisesti eriävä mielipide kyseiseen päätökseen. Julkaisen nyt tämän kirjallisen eriävän mielipiteen täällä, koska katson, että äänestäjilläni ja muilla ihmisillä on oikeus tietää, miksi Uljas olisi pitänyt säilyttää.

Eriävä mielipide ISYY:n edustajiston kokoukseen 9/2018 Uljaan lakkauttamiseen liittyen: Jätän eriävän mielipiteen ISYY:n edustajiston kokouksen 9/2018 budjettipäätökseen Uljas-lehden lakkauttamisen osalta, koska katson, että päätös ei ole perustunut faktoihin eikä ole linjassa aikaisempien Uljasta käsitelleiden edustajistojen kokousten päätösten ja linjausten kanssa. Perustelen asiaa niin taloudellisissa, käytännöllisillä kuin moraalisisilla syillä. Kun tuon niitä esille, taustoiton Uljas-keskustelun historiaa, koska ne ovat olennaisia argumenttien ymmärtämisen kannalta.



Marko Koskelo

- Parish council member in Kajaani
- From 2016 to this date Marko Koskelo has performed over 40 civic duties and board memberships
- Marko has attended the ISYY representative council meetings 100 % times
- Current Chairman of the board for Students' Interest representative council group
- Vice-chairman of ISYY rules committee

Uljaan hyödyllisyys ja merkityksellisyys:

Yleisesti lehdellä on ollut tiedotuksen, julkisen kritiikin ja asiasisältöjen lisäksi myös ns. formaattitehtävä. Lehti muodostaa julkisen formaatin, jossa opiskelijat voivat kritisoida mm. ISYY:n ja Itä-Suomen yliopiston toimintaa. Ilman lehteä kaikki kritiikin muodostus on sisäistä.

Kun Uljaan lakkauttamisesta uutisoitiin ja tiedotettiin eri medioiden kanavissa, haastatteluissa puhuttiin ”keskustelusta ja tiedotuksesta”. Kuitenkaan nämä eivät ole Uljaan ensisijaisia tehtäviä, vaan tehtävä on julkinen formaatti. Ilman sitä opiskelijat eivät esimerkiksi voi kritisoida yliopiston toimintaa tai kunnallisia toimijoita riippumattomasti. Kaikki tällaiset uutisaiheet eivät pääse paikallisiin lehtiin. Paikallislehdet eivät siten kykene täyttämään tätä tarvetta esim. sisällölliselle yliopistokritiikille. Myöskään erilaiset Facebook-ryhmät puhumattakaan ISYY:n sisäisestä tai ulkoisesta viestinnästä eivät yhdessä kykene ratkaisemaan tätä formaattiongelmia kokonaan.

Muutenkin Itä-Suomen Yliopiston Ylioppilaskuntaa koskien Uljas-lehdellä on myös yliopistolain suhteen monia tärkeitä tehtäviä. Nykyisten kahden kamppuksen Joensuun ja Kuopion ilmapiiriin takia on

olennaista täyttää roolia, mitä yliopistolaki säätelee pykälässä 46 ylioppilaskunnan tarkoituksesta: ”Ylioppilaskunnan tarkoituksena on olla jäsentensä yhdyssiteenä ja edistää heidän yhteiskunnallisia, sosiaalisia ja henkisiä sekä opiskeluun ja opiskelijan asemaan yhteiskunnassa liittyviä pyrkimyksiä.”.

Tämä tehtävä on asetettu ISYY:lle, mutta voiko ISYY hoitaa tällaista tehtävää ilman yhtenäisiä julkaisuformaatteja kuten Uljasta? En usko tähän, koska journalismilla on ollut perinteisesti tarkat eettiset ja tiedolliset normit sen suhteen, miten se pyrkii erottautumaan muista ajankohtaisen informaation tuottajista itsenäisenä tiedollisena käytäntönä. Näistä mainitakseni voidaan todeta Julkisen sanan neuvoston nettisivuilta löytyvien Journalistin ohjeiden pykälät 8, 11 ja 12: ”Journalistin velvollisuus on pyrkiä totuudenmukaiseen tiedonvälitykseen. [...] Yleisön on voitava erottaa tosiasiat mielipiteistä ja sepitteellisestä aineistosta. [...] Tietolähteisiin on suhtauduttava kriittisesti.”.¹

¹ https://www.jsn.fi/journalistin_ohjeet/

Toinen huomio yliopistolaista on, että ylioppilaskunnalla on myös mentoroinnin suhteen lakisääteinen tehtävä, joka jatkuu samassa lain pykälässä: ”Ylioppilaskunnan tehtävänä on osallistua 2 §:ssä säädetyn yliopiston kasvatustehtävän hoitamiseen valmistamalla opiskelijoita aktiiviseen, valveutuneeseen ja kriittiseen kansalaisuuteen.”. Tätä tehtävää varten tarvitaan julkisia kritiikinmuodostuksen formaatteja kuten Uljasta, eikä pelkästään esim. ISYY:n nettisivuja ja muita sosiaalisen median kanavia pelkkiä ilmoitusasioita tai sisäisiä asioita varten. Ylioppilaslehdissä on ollut näin ollen perinteisesti yhteiskunnallinen lakisääteinen funktio valmistaa opiskelijoita valveutuneeseen ja kriittiseen kansalaisuuteen.

Uljaan työrauha:

Myös Uljaan talous on ollut asia, jota on käytetty vuosikausia keppihevosenä perustellessa sitä, miksi Uljas on liian kallis. Jo vuodesta 2009 lähtien lehden taloutta käsiteltiin epävarmasti, mistä kertoo osaltaan mm. vuonna 2010 päätoimittaja Veera Järvenpään ero, joka joutui tyytymättömyydestä silloisen ylioppilaskunnan edustajiston toimintaan. Silloinen edustajisto ei mm. halunnut kuunnella Uljaan työntekijöiden asiantuntemusta, mitä tuli Uljaan budjetti-asioihin. Tämä vaikutti siihen, kuinka Veera Järvenpää esitti ylioppilaskunnan suuntaan toiveen siitä, että hänen seuraajalleen taattaisiin työrauha Uljas-lehden tekemiseen. (Katso² ja³.)

² <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-5498221>

³ <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-5498232>

Kun Jarkko Kumpulaisesta (nykyinen Voima-lehden päätoimittaja) tuli Uljaan päätoimittaja vuonna 2010, Uljaan taloudellinen tilanne alkoi vähitellen vakiintua.⁴ Tähän vaikutti ennen kaikkea se, että Uljaalle löydettiin ilmoitusmyyjä, jonka ansiosta mainosmyynti lähti kasvuun ja paperilehdestä tulevat kulut (paino, posti, rahti, muut kulut) korvautuivat täysimääräisesti. Käytännössä vuosien 2010-2012 välisenä aikana lehteä tuotettiin ilman taloudellista välitöntä uhkaa.

⁴ <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-5513430>

Tästä huolimatta vuonna 2013 silloinen ISYY:n hallitus esitti ISYY:n

edustajistolle Uljas-lehden lakkauttamista, mihin vastattiin mm. Uljaan entisten toimittajien yhteisellä vetoomuksella Uljas-lehden säilyttämisen puolesta.⁵ Lopulta ISYY:n edustajisto päätti vuoden 2013 viimeisessä kokouksessa, ettei Uljas-lehteä lakkauteta, vaan toiminta jatkuu entisellään. (Uljaan numero 9/2013, katso⁶.)

Uljas-lehden arki olikin normaalia vuosien 2014-2016 aikana, kunnes edaattori Marjo Turunen esitti Uljas-lehden siirtämisen kokonaan nettiin seuraavan edustajistokauden aikana, mikä meni läpi silloisessa ISYY:n edustajiston kokouksessa 6/2015.

Linkki on hukassa

Tämän seurauksena syntyi pitkä mielipidekirjoitusten sarja, jossa Uljaan pääpuolustajana toimi sen pitkäaikainen avustaja ja jatko-opiskelija Ari J. Tervashonka, joka toi omassa avoimessa kirjeessä esille, kuinka Uljaan paperilehden säilyttäminen on tärkeää koko Uljas-lehden tulevaisuuden kannalta. (Uljaan numero 1/2016, katso⁷.) Tähän avoimeen kirjeeseen vastasivat osaltaan edaattorit Sami Gabbouj, Aleksi Hiltunen, Paavo Kyyrönen ja Sami Vihonen, jotka toivat esille, miksi Uljas täytyy siirtää verkkoon.⁸ Keskustelu jatkui lopulta Tervashongan omalla vastineella edaattorien mielipidekirjoitukseen, jossa Tervashonka lähti oikomaan tiettyjä asiavirheitä mm. talouskysymyksiin, jotka ovat toistuneet myös nykyisen edustajiston päätöksenteon keskusteluissa. ⁹ Lisäksi Uljaan numerossa 2/2016 joukko entisiä Joensuun ylioppilaslehtien tekijöitä kirjoitti oman näkemyksensä siitä, kuinka Uljaan paperilehti olisi tärkeää säilyttää.¹⁰

Lopulta vuoden 2017 keväällä ISYY:n edustajiston kokouksessa edustajistoryhmä Deeku esitti Uljas-visiosuunnitelman osalta esityksen, joka sisälsi käytännössä paperilehden leikkauksen 4 vuodessa ja Uljaan siirtämiseen kokonaan monimedialliseksi verkkojulkaisuksi. Tämä esitys meni lopulta läpi ISYY:n edustajistossa ja näin Uljaan loppuhetket saivat lähtölaukauksensa. *** kolme linkkiä tähän, yksi hukassa

Silti Uljaan loppuhetkiä yritettiin viivyttää muun muassa allekirjoittaneen toivomusponnella Uljas-vision päivittämisestä, joka hyväksyttiin tiukalla yhden äänen enemmistöllä. Tämän seurauksena Uljaasta käytiin ennen ISYY:n edustajiston kokousta 7/2018 Uljas-iltakoulu, jossa käsiteltiin mm. Uljaaseen liittyviä tilastollisia ja taloudellisia lukuja ansiokkaasti päätoimittaja Jussi Turusen vastatessa kaikkiin mahdollisiin kysymyksiin. Kuitenkin oli erittäin ikävää, että yli puolet edustajiston jäsenistä ei osallistunut Uljas-iltakouluun ennen ISYY:n edustajiston kokousta.

**

Uljaan loppuhetket:

ISYY:n edustajiston kokouksessa 4.12.2018 edustajiston joululahja lehden toimitukselle ja ISYY:n jäsenille oli Uljas-lehden lakkautus, josta julkisen esityksen teki edustajistoryhmä DeeKu jo noin viikkoa ennen kokousta ja siitä uutisoitiin eri medioissa kuten Uljaan nettisivuilla

⁵ <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-6910447>

⁶ https://issuu.com/uljas_lehti/docs/uljas32

⁷ <https://www.uljas.net/avoinkirje-ita-suomen-yliopiston-ylioppilaskunnan-hallitukselle/>

⁸ <https://www.uljas.net/taustauljaan-verkkoon-siirtamisesta/>

⁹ <https://www.uljas.net/vastine-edattorien-kirjoitukseen-taustauljaan-verkkoon-siirtamisesta/>

¹⁰ https://issuu.com/uljas_lehti/docs/uljas_2_2016

**

Samanaikaisesti erilaisilla some-kanavilla kuten Itä-Suomen Yliopiston Facebook-ryhmässä sekä ISYY – Edunvalvonta voi kannattaa Facebook-ryhmässä alkoi kiihkeä keskustelujen sarja, jossa DeeKun esityksen puolustajat ja vastustajat väittelivät siitä, miksi Uljasta ei tulisi säilyttää tai tulisi säilyttää. Kyseiset some-keskustelut loivat ns. suuntaviivat itse edustajiston kokouksen keskusteluille, koska argumentit ja menetelmät pysyivät samanlaisina puolin sekä toisin.

Itse äänestys Uljaan lakkauttamisesta hoidettiin suljettuna lippuäänestyksenä, mikä kuvastaa osalta lehden lopetuksen tragikoomista luonnetta kokouksessa käytettyjen argumenttien ja muiden päätösten ohella. Julkisen keskustelun välttämättömyys nähtiin tekotavallisesti niin vähäisenä, ettei edes lehden lopetuksen äänestämistä voitu hoitaa avoimesti. Tämä kertoo vakavasti siitä ISYY:n lamaannuksen tilasta, jossa julkinen keskustelu ja päätöksenteko eivät ole riittävän avointa, rehellistä ja faktoihin perustuvaa.

Uljas-lakkautuksen taustalla oli selvästi yhtenäisinä teemoina niin jatkuva työrauhan rikkominen kuin vuosia jatkuneet talouskiistat hyvästä taloustilanteesta huolimatta, jossa paperilehti maksoi itse itsensä. Lisäksi valtavasti ennakoon ennakoitu automaatiojäsenyyden poistumisella argumentointi tuotti argumentaatiota Uljas-lehteä vastaan, vaikka samaan aikaan ISYY:n edustajisto halusi laittaa rahaa mm. nostamalla ISYY:n hallituksen palkkioita nostoon 218000:lla. Sama pätee myös siihen, kuinka ISYY:n edustajisto halusi laittaa rahaa ISYY:n strategiatyön konsulttipalkkioihin 150000:n edestä, vaikka sama strategiatyö olisi voitu tehdä paljon pienemmällä summalla. Kyseiset lisäykset kuvastavat osaltaan ISYY:n arvovalintojen sarjaa, mikäli niiden varjolla haluttiin lakkauttaa kokonainen formaatti opiskelijoiden edunvalvonnasta.

Toisaalta itse Uljas-visio toi mukanaan uuden ulottuvuuden niin sanotun leikkauksen keisarin vaatteissa. Paperilehden leikkaaminen huononsi merkittävästi Uljaan asetelmaa ja työllisti henkilökuntaa parin vuoden ajan turhaan. Tästä huolimatta Uljaan paperiversio oli koko tänä aikana mainostuottojen kohdalla plussan puolella ja maksoi itse itsensä.

Toisin sanoen Uljaan ympärillä jatkuvasti käydyt talousmyllerrykset ns. pakotetut ”visiot”, olivat aidosti vain leikkauksia ilman taloudellista syytä, jotka tuottivat Uljaalle epätasaisen tilanteen. Tämä tilanne yhdistettynä siihen, että Uljaan pitkäaikainen henkilökunta (päätoimittaja Jarkko Kumpulainen ja toimittaja Pasi Huttunen) vaihtuivat lähes samaan aikaan, muodosti tilaisuuden painaa Uljas-lehden lakkauttamisen agendaa disinformaatiolla ja poliittisella pelillä.

Lukuisaan disinformaatioon lukeutuu myös monet kannanotot ja argumentit Uljas-lehden taloustilanteesta, kuten edustajistoryhmä DeeKun Uljas-lakkautusesityksessä mainittu 100.000:n ylittävä budjettivaje, jota ei ollut. Uljaan menoista käytettiin myös yhtenäns sanaa tappio, vaikka Uljaan päätoimittaja Jussi Turunen esitti 4.12.2018 ISYY:n edustajiston kokouksessa Uljaan vuoden 2019 budjettia esitellessään, ettei lehti ollut yksinomaan tappiollinen, vaan tappiot olivat niissä

tapauksissa, missä ISYY:n myöntämä Uljaan budjetti oli ylitetty. Uljas myös tuotti voittoa tässä näkökulmassa leikkauksilla edellisiin esityksiin nähden sekä tuomalla budjettileikkauksen vuoden 2019 budjetilla (72 471,23e), joka oli pienin budjetti yli 7 vuoteen (vuonna 2012 69 817,89e). Tässä merkittävää on se, että Uljaan työntekijät olivat valmiita lomauttamaan itsensä kahdeksi kuukaudeksi, jotta ISYY:n edustajiston kokouksessa 8/2018 esitetty 10 % säästötoive olisi saatu toteutettua. Jos tämä ei kerro Uljaan työntekijöiden sitoutumisesta Uljas-visioon toteuttamiseen ja edustajiston tahtoon, niin en tiedä, mikä muu olisi auttanut.

Joka tapauksessa Uljas-lehden menoista käytetty sana "tappio" muodosti argumentatiivista taloudellista diskurssia lehden lopettamisen puolesta. Kuitenkin kuten aiemmin on todettu tämä todellisuus ei pitänyt missään vaiheessa paikkansa, vaan kyse oli arvovalinnasta, ei taloudellisesta valinnasta.

Samanlainen argumentti oli myös automaatiojäsenyyden tulon tuominen keskusteluun. Kenelläkään ei ole tällä hetkellä varmaa tietoa automaatiojäsenyydestä, sillä sen lakkauttamisen tiellä on vielä useita lakimenettelyitä, työryhmävaiheita ja ennen lain muutosta ainakin muutaman vuoden aikajakso, jolloin tilannetta voidaan seurata sekä ennakoita evidenssipohjaisesti. Automaatiojäsenyyden lakkautusta käytettiin kuitenkin argumenttina Uljas-lehden lakkautukselle tilanteessa, jossa samaan aikaan ISYY:n hallituksen palkkioille (ei sis. kuluja) esitettiin tuntuva korotus puhumattakaan ISYY:n strategiaan varatusta rahasta. Toisin sanoen Uljas-lehden lakkauttamisen syinä eivät olleet evidenssisyyt, eivätkä edes taloudelliset faktat.

Uljaan levikistä ja lukemisesta tehtiin monia tutkimusyrityksiä, joita vuosien varrella myös käytettiin jatkuvasti Uljas-lehden olemassaoloa vastaan. Ensimmäinen tutkimus tuotettiin yhden opintoryhmän sisällä Kuopiossa ennen vuotta 2016. Tämän jälkeen käytettiin tilastollisia menetelmiä, kuten kyselyjä määrittämään lukijoiden määrää ja kiinnostusta. Kaikkein suurin tutkimus saatiin ISYY:n entisen hallituksen jäsenen ja entisen edaattorin Sami Gabboujin toimesta, jolloin vastaajia oli alle 250, joista 30 % seurasi Uljasta. Määrä tutkimuksellisenä N-lukuna on kuitenkin otantana todella pieni suhteutettuna 13 000 opiskelijaan. Tieteellisesti hyväksyttävä lukema olisi ollut alarajallisesti n. 500. Kuitenkin näistä kyselyistä muodostettiin jatkuvaa aineistoa ja argumentaatiota Uljas-lehden levikkiä vastaan. Uljaan levikin arviointi ei tässä mielessä täyttänyt hyvän tieteen kriteerejä. Kyselyissä ei myöskään voitu tuottaa vastauksia siihen, miten lehden eri numeroiden levikit vaihtelevat, kuten lehdissä yleensä käy. Tehdyt kyselyt tuotettiin ISYY:n kanavien kautta, mikä on enemmän indikaattori siitä, kuinka moni ihminen seuraa ISYY:tä enemmän kuin todistus siitä, kuinka moni ihminen seuraa Uljasta.

Loppujen lopuksi Uljaan lakkauttamisen todelliset syyt olivat jatkuvat talouskampailut taloustilanteen stabiiliudesta huolimatta, työrauhan olemattomuus koko lehden historian aikana, sekä jatkuva tyhjien argumenttien käyttö täysin teennäisillä syillä kuten sosiaalisen median ja kokouksen keskustelujen argumentaation tasosta voidaan havaita. Suuri osa rahoista käytettiin ISYY:n hallituksen palkkioiden lisäämiseen, ISYY:n strategiaan sekä YTHS:n kulujen kattamiseen. Jälkimmäistä haluttiin 4.12.2018 edeltäneessä kokouksessa käyttää oikeutuksena

sille, että ISYY:n budjetin leikkaamista ns. juustohöylänä keskusteltiin aiemmassa edustajiston kokouksessa 8/2018 ja varsinainen leikkauksen sisältö vasta seuraavassa kokouksessa 9/2018. Tällöin muodostui täysin tehty tarve leikkauksille ISYY:n toiminnan sisällä, jonka sisällöksi voitiin ottaa nopeassa tahdissa täysin kritiikittömästi muodostettuja hätäisesti koottuja aloitteita. Samantyylistä poliittista strategiaa käytetään monien maiden parlamentaarisisessa työskentelyssä hallituksen ja opposition välillä.

Tästä poliittisesta strategiasta kertoo omalta osaltaan myös se, kuinka ISYY:n edustajisto päätyi lopulta suljettuun lippuäänestykseen, vaikka kaikki aikaisemmat Uljaan liittyvät päätökset on tehty edellisissä ISYY:n edustajistoissa avoimella äänestyksellä. Se, ettei edustajisto uskaltanut äänestää avoimesti näinkin ison asian puolesta, kertoo siitä, millaista edustuksellinen demokratiavaje voi olla ylioppilaskuntapolitiikassa. Ylioppilaskuntamme edustajiston tulisi olla avoimuuden, läpinäkyvyyden ja rehellisyyden edelläkävijä, jossa jokainen edattori voi sanoa avoimesti sen, mitä mieltä on ja äänestää omantuntonsa mukaisesti ilman suljettua lippuäänestystä etenkin, jos kysymys ei ole minkäänlaisesta henkilövaalista.

Toisaalta Uljaaseen liittyvässä päätöksenteossa jätettiin myös huomioimatta mahdolliset epäselvyydet, mitä tulee ISYY:n sääntöjen pykälän 18 1.momentin kohdan 21 osalta: ”paattaa kahdessa perakkaisessa kokouksessa kahden kolmasosan (2/3) enemmistolla ylioppilaskunnan harjoittaman liiketoiminnan aloittamisesta tai lopettamisesta tai oleellisesta laajentamisesta tai supistamisesta. Taman pykälän 1. momentin kohdissa 19. - 22. määrättyt asiat voidaan paattaa yhdessä edustajiston kokouksessa, mikäli edustajisto neljä viidesosan (4/5) enemmistolla julistaa asian kiireelliseksi. Taman jälkeen asia voidaan paattaa yhdessä kokouksessa kahden kolmasosan (2/3) enemmistöllä.”

Itse kokouksessa Uljaan kohdalla äänestyksen tulos oli 24-13, joka ei täytä edellä mainitun ISYY:n sääntöjen pykälän 18 1.momentin kohdan 21 kriteerejä.

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Muutenkin tämä olisi pitänyt selvittää, koska nyt on olemassa riski, että ISYY:n edustajiston kokouksessa on toimittu sääntöjen vastaisesti. Sama huoli koskee menettelytapaa, jossa päädyttiin suljettuun lippuäänestykseen, vaikka aikaisemmin Uljas-asioista on päätetty avoimella äänestyksellä ja kaikki muut ISYY:n vuoden 2019 budjettia käsitellyt kohdat käsiteltiin avoimella äänestyksellä. Ylioppilaskuntamme julkisuuskuvan ja toiminnan kannalta on kestävämpi, mikäli asia menisi joskus hallinto-oikeuteen ja siellä todettaisiin, että ISYY on toiminut sääntöjensä vastaisesti Uljas-lehteen liittyvän päätöksen teon osalta.

Mielestäni ISYY:n hallituksen tulisi käyttää ISYY:n sääntöjen pykälän 34 toimeenpanokieltoa, mikäli ei ole täysin varmaa, että ISYY:n edustajisto on toiminut sääntöjensä mukaisesti: ”Jos hallitus katsoo, että edustajiston päätös on lainvastainen, syntynyt virheellisessä järjestyksessä tai ei kuulu edustajiston toimivaltaan, on hallituksen kieltäydyttävä päätöksen toimeenpanemisesta ja ilmoitettava siitä viipymättä

edustajistolle asian uudelleen käsittelyä varten. Tämän lisäksi hallituksen on pyydettävä sääntövaliokunnalta lausuntoa asiasta.”

ISYY:n tulevaisuus ilman Uljasta:

Ylioppilaskunnan edunvalvonnan kapasiteetin leikkauksesta voidaan päätyä seuraaviin päätelmiin. Jos ainoa julkisen kritiikin kanava otetaan pois, muodostuu tarve tällaiselle kanavalle. Tarvetta ei täytyä ISYY:n sisäinen tiedotus tai julkiset kanavat, joita ei seuraa muut kuin ISYY:n jäsenet. Tällöin julkisen kritiikin esittäminen on täysin riippuvainen ISYY:n henkilökunnasta, luottamushenkilöistä ja jäsenistä, jolloin kritiikin sisältöjä ohjailevat poliittiset painotukset. Julkinen esteetön kritiikin esitys esimerkiksi ISYY:n ja Itä-Suomen yliopiston toiminnasta rajoittuu selvästi.

Samalla rajoittuvat myös mahdollisuudet kritisoida sisään lämpeneviä käytänteitä, jotka tuottavat rakenteellisesti epäoikeudenmukaista tai muuten epäsuhtaista toimintaa niin ISYY:n sisällä, Itä-Suomen yliopistossa kuin muissakin organisaatioissa. Ilman ulkoisen kritiikin painetta opiskelijoilla ei ole aitoa suoraa vaikutusmahdollisuutta yliopiston tai mihinkään muuhunkaan suuntaan, mikä olisi samalla julkisen tarkastelun alla. Toiminnan julkisuus auttaa usein alta vastaavassa olevaa henkilöä tekemään kritiikkiä suhteessa organisaatioiden toimintaan. Tämän mahdollisuuden kaventuminen ei ainoastaan uhkaa ISYY:n edunvalvonnallista kapasiteettia ja siten yliopistolain noudattamista, vaan myös yleisesti yhteiskunnalliseen vaikuttamiseen ja keskusteluun osallistumista. Julkisen asioiden käsittelyn raju kapeneminen tuottaa myös tilanteen, jossa kahden kampuksen välinen edustajiston poliittinen tilanne voi polarisoitua ilman julkista korjausmahdollisuutta. Tämä on vakava uhka ISYY:n toiminnan kehitykselle organisaationa.

Lopuksi totean, että minä olen aina puolustanut journalismia ja vapaata lehdistöä, koska ne ovat asioita, joita ilman suomalaista demokraattista hyvinvointivaltiota ja sivistisyhteiskuntaa ei olisi muuten syntynyt. Moni sanoo, että nykypäivänä journalismin ja vapaan lehdistön taso on kohdannut suuren romahduksen, kun klikkiotsikkouutisointi on lisääntynyt radikaalisti ja ihmisten sisälukutaito heikentynyt. Tästä huolimatta ylioppilaskuntien lehdet ovat historian saatossa pitäneet opiskelijoille tärkeitä teemoja ja asioita esillä. Ne ovat olleet myös yhteiskunnallisen vaikuttamisen kanava, jossa jokainen opiskelija on niin halutessaan päässyt vaikuttamaan oman elinympäristönsä ja muun yhteiskunnan kehitykseen.

Se, että ISYY päätyi historiallisesti lakkauttamaan Uljas-lehden hätäisesti, kertoo siitä, kuinka ylioppilaskuntamme toiminnassa tarvittaisiin entistä enemmän journalismia ja vapaata lehdistöä. Nykyisten diginatiivien ja digitalisaation aikakausina disinformaatio sekä älyllinen epärehellisyys ovat saaneet liian paljon valtaa julkisissa keskustelu- ja toimintakulttuureissa, mistä myös Uljas-lehden lakkauttamisen perusteluissa käytettyjen argumenttien taso kertoo omalta osaltaan. Tästä huolimatta demokratiaan kuuluu se, että enemmistö päättää siitäkin

huolimatta, etteivät päätökset perustuisi todellisiin faktoihin.

Edesmennyt presidenttimme Urho Kaleva Kekkonen totesi aikoinaan:

”Kansa ei ole huomenna siitä, mitä ylioppilasnuoriso on tänään.”. Vaikka Uljas-lehti lakkautettiin nykyisen ISYY:n edustajiston päätöksellä, niin journalismi ei ole häviämässä minnekään. Haluan uskoa siihen, että Uljas-lehti tulee jossain vaiheessa takaisin muodossa tai toisessa, koska ilman laadukasta journalismia ja vapaata lehdistöä ei ole olemassa vahvaa ja läpinäkyvää yhteiskunnallista vaikuttamista sekä edunvalvontaa. Eläköön Uljas ikuisesti! Aamen! (Ps. Tässä kirjoituksessa on käytetty Ari J. Tervashongalta tilattua Uljas-tutkimusta.)

Kunnioittaen,

Marko Koskelo, teologian ja yhteiskuntatieteiden yo., kirkkovaltuutettu, varaedaattori”

English summary of Marko’s preliminary comment before the administrative court case

Importance of Uljas

The fate of Uljas-magazine was solved in the budgetary part of the ISYY meeting with the vote on representative group DeeKu’s suggestion to cut Uljas budget, therefore ending the paper. The decision was made 23–14 for the budget cut.

Uljas was needed for a multitude of things. It was a platform for independent public criticism on ISYY and the University of Eastern Finland.

Local newspapers and other current outlets cannot compete with the scope of Uljas since many issues of ISYY are not interest in local papers. Additionally, Facebook groups or University formats cannot function as a public outlet because those are not being shared locally wider or nationally. Finnish University law § 46 dictates that the purpose of the student union is to function as a connecting party between different students and support their intellectual growth as independent citizens. What can ISYY do to actually achieve this law’s goal without an independent public outlet?

The security for Uljas staff members

Staff members of Uljas could never really work in peace without constant political manoeuvring of its budget. In 2009 already head editor of the magazine Veera Järvenpää left the paper because she was not happy with the budget and the role of Uljas within ISYY. Concerns were made on the longevity of the paper. (See¹¹ and¹².)

When Jarkko Kumpulainen (nowadays Voima-magazine editor in chief) became head of Uljas in 2010¹³ the financial stability rose. Ba-

¹¹ <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-5498221>

¹² <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-5498232>

¹³ <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-5513430>

sically during 2010–2012 the magazine could be conducted without any immediate worry of its budget.

Still, in 2013, the board of ISYY voiced that Uljas should be ended. Concerns were voiced nationally¹⁴, and the magazine was saved. The representative Council of ISYY decided to keep the paper (Uljas issue 9/2013, see¹⁵.)

In 2015 ISYY's Representative Council voted on the suggestion by Marjo Turunen that Uljas could be transformed into an internet outlet completely. **Linkki on hukassa**

What followed was a long series of opinion writings and public criticism, that was speared by Ari J. Tervashonka in a public letter for ISYY how important it was to retain the paper format. (Uljas issue 1/2016, see¹⁶.)

For this open letter following representatives answered Sami Gabbouj, Aleks Hiltunen, Paavo Kyyrönen ja Sami Vihonen who voiced that Uljas has to be only on the internet, not on paper.¹⁷

The discussion was continued and ended by Tervashonka's reply in which he questioned decision for financial facts. These reasons were also repeatedly discussed. ¹⁸ *Key issue was that the paper form earned Uljas tens of thousands of euros every year through ads revenue.* in the next issue of Uljas group of old staff members also wrote on the importance of paper outlet ¹⁹

In 2017, spring representative group DeeKu made Uljas-vision plan that suggested part by part ending of paper Uljas in 4 years, and the decision was made. So began the end of Uljas.

²⁰ **Kaksi linkkiä on hukassa**

Despite this decision, the meeting also entailed my issue of the vote to update the Uljas vision plan, and it passed with only one vote margin. Afterwards in ISYY meeting 7/2018 in Uljas-evening meeting of the representatives of ISYY discussed on finances of Uljas and the representation of the economic numbers. Sadly most of the members were not there to hear the facts on the finances of Uljas.

²¹ Marko Koskelo remarks that Ari J. Tervashonka researched the details of the history of Uljas-magazine for communication use.

Ending moments of Uljas:

The Christmas present of ISYY in 4.12.2018 to staff members of Uljas and for the members of ISYY was to end Uljas-magazine. The public suggestion was published only a week before the meeting by DeeKu group before the last ISYY Representative Council meeting. This suggestion was published in Uljas ²² At the same time In many channels such as University student groups on Facebook were heated with discussions on Uljas. The discussion remained inherently the same in the official meeting.

The vote on the ending of Uljas was made in a closed vote. The way how the voting was done does not reflect in a satisfactory manner on the public role of Uljas. It tells volumes about ISYY's situation where public discussions and decision was not transparent, honest,

¹⁴ <https://yle.fi/uutiset/3-6910447>

¹⁵ https://issuu.com/uljas_lehti/docs/uljas32

¹⁶ <https://www.uljas.net/avoin-kirje-ita-suomen-yliopiston-ylioppilaskunnan-hallitukselle/>

¹⁷ <https://www.uljas.net/taustaa-uljaan-verkkoon-siirtamisesta/>

¹⁸ <https://www.uljas.net/vastine-edaattorien-kirjoitukseen-taustaa-uljaan-verkkoon-siirtamisesta/>

¹⁹ https://issuu.com/uljas_lehti/docs/uljas_2_2016

²⁰ www.uljas.net/paperi-uljaalle-nelja-vuotta-elinaikaa/

²¹ <https://www.uljas.net/uljaan-paperilehti-tayty-sailyttaa/>

²² <http://www.uljas.net/uljasta-esitetaan-lakkautettavaksi-kokonaan-ei-tarpeeksi-hyotyja-kuluihin-nahden/>

nor handled factually.

Political reasons placated the ending of Uljas, for the Board of ISYY 21800 euros raised the payments in the same meeting, and for consulting work, the budget was 15000 euros. These numbers represent the values behind the actions of ISYY.

Overall the political play and continuous disruption of Uljas staff member's work were made without real economic reason. This with the connecting situation that when the head editor of the paper Jarkko Kumpulainen and editor Pasi Huttunen left and were changed by new staff members it was easy to drive the agenda to end the paper with disinformation and political play.

Disinformation was numerable such as representative group DeeKu's Uljas ending plan where was mentioned that Uljas is causing over 100.000 euros deficit for ISYY budget. The reality was not so, because deficit can only be formed when Uljas goes over the budget given by ISYY noted head editor of Uljas Jussi Turunen in 4.12.2018. Basically, the word deficit was continuously used against Uljas to remark its budget as a minus, not as an essential part of ISYY's over 2 million yearly budget. Uljas also made a profit by selling ads in comparison to late years of budgets. Uljas budget in 2019 was (72 471,23e), which was the smallest budget in 7 years (in 2012 69 817,89e). Additionally, the staff members of Uljas were ready to go on unpaid break for two months to overcome a 10 % budget slash. If this does not tell about the commitment of Uljas staff members, nothing will.

Similar disinformation claims were discussion of automatic membership of student unions. Nobody has any valid information on it and discontinuing it is not an economic fact.

There were also attempts to prove scientifically against Uljas on its significance. The first of this kind of study was made in 2016. The bigger study was made by an ex-board member of ISYY and ex-representative Sami Gabbouj whose study cohort was 250 people, and 30 % of them read Uljas. This number N (250) in the study was meager in comparison to 13 000 students, and a scientifically significant number would have been higher than 500 people. Despite the scientific flaws of this study, it was continuously used against Uljas. The studies on Uljas did not meet the standards of good science.

Marko views that populism and lying are rampant at ISYY. According to Marko, Uljas was an essential paper for democratic processes of ISYY. It also viewed all the significant changes that the University of Eastern Finland did or other issues with a major effect on the students' life. In the end, the political play was more important than democratic processes. The undemocratic tone is highlighted by the fact that voting was done anonymously. The process left many uncertain issues such as ISYY rule 18 1 moment part 21 that dictates that when deciding on business-related issues 2/3 of the adjured Representative council has to agree on the issue of ending or modifying in a significant manner any business side of ISYY. A decision can be only made in this case with one meeting if more than 4/5 of the total number of members are agreeance by vote otherwise in the next meeting agreeance has to be over 2/3.

In the meeting, the result was 24–13, so it did not satisfy the conditions of ISYY's rule 18.1 moment 21 part.

Marko continues, in my opinion, the board of the ISYY should wake rule §34 and put the implementation of a ban on the action of ISYY's Representative Council to make sure rules are not broken. "If the board of ISYY sees that actions of the representative council are illegal or their conduct is flawed with administrative error Board of ISYY has to wake ban on this action and inform the representative council of their decision immediately. In addition to this board has to ask for guidance from the Rule committee of ISYY on the matter." Because of the need for democratic openness in ISYY and Uljas as a tool to ensure this Marko viewed that he had to go to administrative court to check the validity of the decision, the validity of the decision process, the validity of the used facts in connection to the decision and to have last chance of overruling the arduous fate of Uljas.

What happened in court?

According to administrative court, Uljas-magazine was not a business and therefore the rule of needing over 2/3 votes in ISYY representative council. Uljas was not business even if it earner tens of thousands in ads revenue per year because its focus was otherwise non-profit actions as a Union magazine and because it did not turn a profit.

MARKO KOSKELO COMMENTS THAT NOT ALL COMPANIES TURN A PROFIT:

"Finally, the decision came, but from the start, the whole issue was politicized heavily. ISYY also tried to make an example of me by asking for additional expenses from the administrative court. Usually, anyone can send the case to administrative court, and if their case is nullified in court, they pay 260 euros for the court. The payment cap in normal cases is there for that any individual could file a case for administrative court without having to pay thousands for legal expenses. It is part of the democratic processes in Finland. In addition to this ISYY had demanded from administrative court that Marko Koskelo would pay for ISYY's legal expenses. Marko views that these additional legal expenses were caused by ISYY using lawyers for their defence in administrative court. Usually in administrative court, lawyers are not used."

ISYY had demanded legal expenses from Marko Koskelo in administrative court. Administrative Court had however, rules that Marko Koskelo does not need to pay ISYY's expenses because his claims were legitimate to make. Usually, in Finland administrative court cost is limited in legitimate cases. If the prosecuting side would overstep with their claims in administrative court, they would have to pay all the legal fees of the defendant (in this case ISYY). Because Marko's concern was legitimate Administrative Court ruled that Marko is not demanded by the court to pay for ISYY's legal expenses.

The question remains why ISYY had legal expenses. Marko Koskelo only demanded ISYY to redo and vote again on the question of the Uljas budget. There would not be any other legal ramifications or any other expenses for ISYY. If ISYY would lose the case, it merely

would mean that they would have to decide on Uljas budget in a more informed manner. Even if ISYY lost the case, there would not be even nearly a similar cost than ISYY's legal expenses were because ISYY had commissioned legal services from the law firm Teräskulma.

Ending the budget was already an act of quieting all criticism towards ISYY. Were these legal expenses demands an additional method of making sure that nobody would want to try to complain about any case to the administrative court? Objectively in any administrative court case that has a legitimate claim (not something that is not even an issue), the complainer or prosecuting side does not have to pay the legal fees of the defender. In a way, ISYY makes sure by having legal expenses that these cases will not be done for nothing. It would be in ISYY's interest, of course that nobody would make any cases in any court. Nevertheless, is this an excellent way to use the student union's budget if the complaint does not have any legally binding fees or claims that would require massive budgetary changes. In these cases, if losing the legal case would cause 0 or diminishing amount, in comparison to the full expense of legal help from a law firm, it seems this is rather wasteful expenses.

What is ISYY's view on the administrative court case?

UEF DSA Newspaper tried to get interviews for this long play article, but ISYY's officials' responses were quiet. Chairman of the board of ISYY **Aino Peltonen** did not answer at all to our email inquiry. Vice-chairman of the board of ISYY **Saara Tenhovuori** declined the interview because of the earlier declines for interviews by other ISYY board members. ISYY's general secretary **Sanna Heinonen** answered that she does not have anything to comment on the finished case. President of the Student Union **Olli Auvinen** commented that he does not comment on the case because the case was between a private person and ISYY and that the essential information on the case is in the case papers. However, Marko Koskelo was not a private person but ISYY vice representative council member (currently a council member). After providing this detail to **Olli Auvinen** he ceased from answering. The case papers are not in public records because the administrative court does not publish all of them. Readers can ask from the administrative court for these papers, but without us doing this long play writing nobody would know about this possibility.

For the detail, many of ISYY workers and officials have changed during the time between the case of Uljas and Marko's administrative case. Certainly, this similarity between responses is mostly because nobody in ISYY wants to speak on behalf of old controversial decisions and those people who put these decisions forth. Still fixing old mistakes is always a civic duty in democratic organizations.

Views on the case

Jussi Turunen, says the need for independent journalism has not decreased.

JUSSI TURUNEN, THE LAST EDITOR IN CHIEF OF ULJAS

"Students still need an independent avenue to have their voices heard and also take part in the public debate. The reason why that is important is simple: you need someone willing to ask hard questions from institutes that affect the everyday lives of students, be it university, social or housing services, or politicians. I suppose curiosity and critical thinking are one of the goals of education: you want to know what is happening around you and why. It's just that you can't do that alone".

JARKKO KUMPULAINEN FORMER EDITOR IN CHIEF OF ULJAS

"To be honest, I don't understand the Uljas decision. Sometimes I feel the decision was made without any knowledge on how upholding the students' rights is done.

ISYY without professional magazine that is working though reliable independent journalism. This case speaks for itself on the contrary, what will happen when there is no publicity and criticism. One man can be taxed for saying his views and nobody will even know about it.

Diplomatics through ISYY and public criticism through Uljas were two pairs. As Roosevelt viewed "speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far". I view Uljas as a big stick and promoting of interest by diplomacy as a small stick. When diplomacy didn't work there was always a possibility to use the big stick. Now, this other pair is missing and it is questionable how the ISYY can carry its load of responsibilities for its union members.

Democracy has lessened in general in Universities. We-spirit is not important enough for many and this cultural shift makes things easier in society for bigger players. The lack of criticism is worse for the public.

In the case of Uljas I think that it was a simple example of the ending of student interest views in the student union. I don't know how the union can do this in comparison to their lawful responsibilities in Finnish society. How Uljas budget decision supports this responsibility by University law? Today the Student Union has lost its way from its purpose. It has lost its view what is a proper use of power and what is to handle public issues of the Union as a whole. The magazine is the place where this decision making can be kept open. The lack of this paper is a disaster for ISYY."

MIKKO HIETALA (GROUP LEADER OF IVIVA, CHAIRMAN FOR EAST FINLAND'S THE LEFT YOUTH OF FINLAND)

"I see problematic that support for ending Uljas budget was not a big majority decision. Additionally, the closed vote does not promote the openness of ISYY. For ISYY members, it would be essential to be able to send publications for independent outlets because many publications will not accept every time student issues in magazines. Nobody can see all of the developments in ISYY, and they cannot comment on them in any public way. Uljas was therefore needed, but sadly some people in ISYY viewed ISYY as useless despite its independent journalism. It is problematic that we will never know about what was the motive to end public criticism.

Even in high schools, there are usually papers to promote independent journalism and objective writing. Now for some reason, ISYY does not want to promote this among its members. Every year there is the new X amount of first-year students, and they get only information from administration sources, but not from the independent reliable student sources. UEF DSA Newspaper is a good opening in this direction, but paper without paid people and tens of writers can be tough to work on with only a few people who do it in free time. Without a platform for public criticism, ISYY's future is dreadful. Members of the student union might lose their interest in student issues and view ISYY as an unreliable entity to battle their rights."

HASAN SOHAIL (VICE-CHAIRMAN OF UEF DSA, ISYY VICE REPRESENTATIVE)

"Independent student unions are the backbone for advocating the social and cultural interests of

students. I feel restricting the rights of ISYY as an autonomous student body would have long term consequences. This will not only limit the students from expressing their views independently, but will also have a negative impact on the thought process of students. ISYY should work independently for the true representation of students in administrative, cultural, and social decisions."

JOUKO HARKAINEN (ISYY EX-MEMBER AND EX-VICE REPRESENTATIVE)

"It feels that ISYY sometimes is not sure about its own rules. In meetings surrounding the issues of Uljas in many cases, it felt that there were rather other than facts used, typically personal claims against Uljas. Nobody wanted to even hear real facts or numbers and the ethos was to "cut the head of Uljas" rather than handle this financial issue in a normal manner. When the decision came it felt like it had been decided before the vote. It felt mostly that people were against Marko and being openly juvenile about it. The 100 % funding cut and whole magazine staff fired. Afterwards claims that "we did not end the paper" is like saying that we didn't murder the magazine, we just merely ended its life. For a total outsider of these issues, the whole case looks bad. Personally, it felt a very sad experience.

Financial numbers of the paper were also reported by many people differently, it caused a lot of doubts and differing opinions on the matter. After the decision, most of the financial facts were known afterwards and it seems that there was purposely placed picture about the financial situation of the magazine. It feels like this was just a case of power-play rather than a normal issue. The case was placated by personal feelings rather than financial facts given by the head editor of the paper. It felt that decision was made by people who didn't even know what they were voting for. In a democracy, people should always know what they vote for.

Today, many formats are full of disinformation. Uljas function was to clear political play and criticize decisions. Who or what instance will make this task, now I do not know."

LASSI OIKKONEN (GROUP LEADER OF KESKEISET)

"It seems that Marko did fight for the right thing since the administrative court saw his claims legitimate enough so that he did not need to pay for ISYYs legal fees. ISYY could have made this far easier by solving this issue in the later meetings and arranging it as one subject and not just as a subject inside of budget issues. Since the whole process started in this non-transparent manner, the whole process was ridiculed by all the critical aspects. If we think how this decision was made in the opinion of members of ISYY it was not a transparent decision to end funding of Uljas-magazine.

I view this case inherently with criticism since all independent quality journalism was killed in one move. ISYY could do podcasts or do radio, where all manner of opinions could be voiced on the issues of ISYY members. ISYY has possibilities to start all manner of outlets, and it pretty much has to because it cannot only depend on national or local news outlets. ISYY's voice in them would be silenced almost entirely even if we would try to speak. Even with podcasts, there are possibilities that particular views could gain dominance, and the whole level of journalism would not be independent enough. The most critical value would be that these outlets would remain open and equal to everyone."

JUHA-MATTI HUUSKO (UEF DSA NEWSPAPER EDITOR IN CHIEF, DR.)

"I view the ending of Uljas budget and laying off all of its employees and writers as one of the biggest non-intellectual events in the history of UEF. Sadly we will not have a continuing professional magazine. The only good side now is that our paper UEF DSA Newspaper can at least to some extent publish issues on ISYY and UEF. I would like to welcome all ISYY workers, publishers, private persons, representatives, UEF faculty members, and any student to join to write in our paper. At least there is some publication left to publish issues for the benefit of students and doctoral students."

JURI PESONEN (MODERATOR OF UEF STUDENT FACEBOOK GROUP)

"As a student in UEF, I find it questionable, and frankly absolutely revolting how the ISYY has spent money on this matter. The union has showed no respect towards the money that is collected from each and every student. Rather than spending said money on improving the lives of the students, as is the very thing the money is earmarked for, certain individuals in ISYY, and by majority ISYY as a whole, decided to spend a significant amount of this money on a personal vendetta. Whether it be a vendetta, or an attempt to establish a sort of a warning for other such unruly students who dare go against the big and mighty ISYY, is really only known by the petty individuals who are behind this whole thing.

Now, naturally all this could just be due to incompetence, which would certainly not surprise anyone. However, the more sinister possibility, and the one that I believe to be true, is that this was all done on purpose. And that purpose was to make an example of a single student. This is, of course, because ISYY is the Word and the Truth on and off campus. "Obey the union or we will bleed you dry!", there is a new motto for the bunch. Copyright-free, even. A union by students, for students, ISYY is not; I wonder if it ever has been. I do understand, that this was just one instance of the monster showing its true colours. However, I do think it is finally time we discuss what a bloated mess of a political role-play the whole union is. How much did this childish witch hunt and protection of ISYY's hegemony cost this time? 3000 euros? Even more? Only the selfish people behind this debacle know the true amount.

If you ever find yourself in a union as powerful as ISYY, and you find your fingers in the pockets of other students, grasping at the pennies in the bottom to fund your thirst for power.. Please just stop. ISYY was enough of a joke as it was, this sort of action just makes it a political dung heap. This is exactly why most students do not bother to vote in the elections. ISYY, and especially certain individuals in it (you know who you are), should think about their actions long and hard. Do you really want to be the villains of student politics? Is it your aim to represent the students, or to misuse the funds they have given to you? Personally, I believe for most people in ISYY, it is neither. Most people in ISYY, especially those unnamed imbeciles behind this, are in this to leech "impressive" notes on their CV, and to enact their infantile political power fantasies.

–Juri Pesonen, a student whose money was spent on this

Sara Peltola (ISYY ex-board member and ex-group leader of Keskeiset)

How do you view Marko's administrative case?

"There are people who do not want responsibilities, but they want power. Power does not come without responsibility. When you wield and use the power, you have to accept that your decisions will be questioned. I do not see any problems that anyone questions how power is used. I know that this is not ok for everyone – they can stay away from the places of decision making."

How ISYY functions without public criticism and an outlet for public criticism?

"As an active member of ISYY I saw that there was a lot to be developed in Uljas. While I was on my term in the board of ISYY in 2017, I understood the role and potential of Uljas. Now that Uljas is gone, what is ISYY's channel for what they have to say? What ISYY uses as a tool to achieve students' interest? What will connect students and create a student culture?

What is your opinion on the Uljas case on a larger scale?

"I do not believe and, I did not believe that many would have believed that in that year Uljas would be put to its grave. All other earlier attempts to end Uljas had failed before because the majority had understood the role of Uljas and its potential.

The budget cut ending of Uljas as a budgetary issue was a shameful joke. So big, politically intricate subject was handled through the backdoor in such an offhanded way that it makes your stomach sour.

My view on how to deal with issues like this is completely opposite how it went. If we had wanted in ISYY to give a proper ending for Uljas it would have been done with more extended considerations and procedures. Now only squabbling representatives managed to push the agenda badly, and the result was a lot of disappointed, betrayed, and sad people.

There has been much critical discussion on the role of Uljas. In my board responsibility year of 2017, we worked on the Uljas vision plan to develop Uljas into a multimedia platform. This plan was discussed, and representatives in ISYY committed to the execution of the plan."

How you view ISYY's actions during this case?

"In the aftermath, I see the ending of Uljas and the negative speeches to be part of attempts to wound interests of students and at the same time to purge part of the ISYY's role as a guardian of its members. You have to ask why didn't ISYY's board take action on the case more strongly?

The ending of Uljas was an ugly and mentally tiring process that did not give anything to the people. We lost a journalistically independent information outlet that ISYY would need for its essential functions. I would like to develop Uljas by developing the suggested vision paper on how Uljas could become a multimedia outlet. It is sad to notice that the vision paper was just stepped on by the same people who pledged their support to use Uljas vision. As for this, I would like more reliable decision making in ISYY."

KALLE KANGASMÄKI (ISYY VICE REPRESENTATIVE COUNCIL MEMBER)

"It seems that the ending of Uljas was more cause from political manoeuvring rather than real decision making. I would not see what harm would the existence of Uljas make, rather the opposite. Marko did epic civic duty crusade for the benefit of all ISYY members to ensure the legitimacy of ISYY. With all the effort combined, I would say that Marko did great service for ISYY. Without a public free format, it is unsure how ISYY can perform its tasks to guard the interest of student union members. You could say that there is a chance to complain when you put an email on some complaint, but it is not public, and it can disappear or be ignored. Therefore the future of ISYY members is unsure."

ANONYMOUS POLITICAL COMMENTATOR –THE SOURCE THAT WANTS TO REMAIN ANONYMOUS BECAUSE OF ISYY'S PUBLIC ROLE HAS VOICED CONCERNS FOR ISYY'S PUBLIC IMAGE AND ROLE:

"If facts and numbers do not matter what will happen to our capacity to provide our services as Union for students of the University of Eastern Finland? Without Uljas the validity of ISYY's decisions cannot be publicly voiced, therefore dislocating ISYY from the democratic world and progress that it habituates. Are political gains more substantially important than securing the national position of Union's members? What is or should be the role of ISYY if not guardian of the spirit of the University law?"

Marko Koskela, what now?

In general, it was good that the whole issue was solved and closed.

MARKO REMARKS:

"The importance to follow the rules and formulate right legal views on how to follow the rules and perform duties as an organization will hopefully get better in ISYY. We can ask how this improvement will take place without a journal that would dedicate its attention to every detail and issue that ISYY does. As an ending remark, there is no replacement currently for the professionally made and funded Magazine as Uljas. It is good that UEF DSA Newspaper can make critical investigations, but in comparison to Uljas DSA paper does not have similar funds nor a motive always to handle all the criticism in ISYY. I am afraid that the democratic development in ISYY and legal fairness will go in the wrong direction in general without an accessible public outlet. Because of this, I would like to thank UEF DSA Newspaper for publishing Long play issue on this case.

In University law ISYY is responsible for helping its members to become active citizens. The question still remains how ISYY will handle this civic duty that has been given by the Finnish government without a public outlet for ISYY issues and criticism, how we can be sure that all the most significant issues within ISYY can be handled within the public process where all the decisions can be seen, assessed, criticized, and rectified. Without this process, I do not view that ISYY can really represent all of its members that it says that it represents. This administrative court case is a good example of how substantial budgetary issues are not interesting for many, but still, the effect can be very large to all members of ISYY. If we really want to have progress in ISYY we would have to develop ISYY in a big way. The only remark that I can, therefore say is to give members a chance to help ISYY develop itself in the public light. Otherwise, the guarding light of ISYY will be dimmed and eventually, it will die out in a democratic sense."

Ari J. Tervashonka

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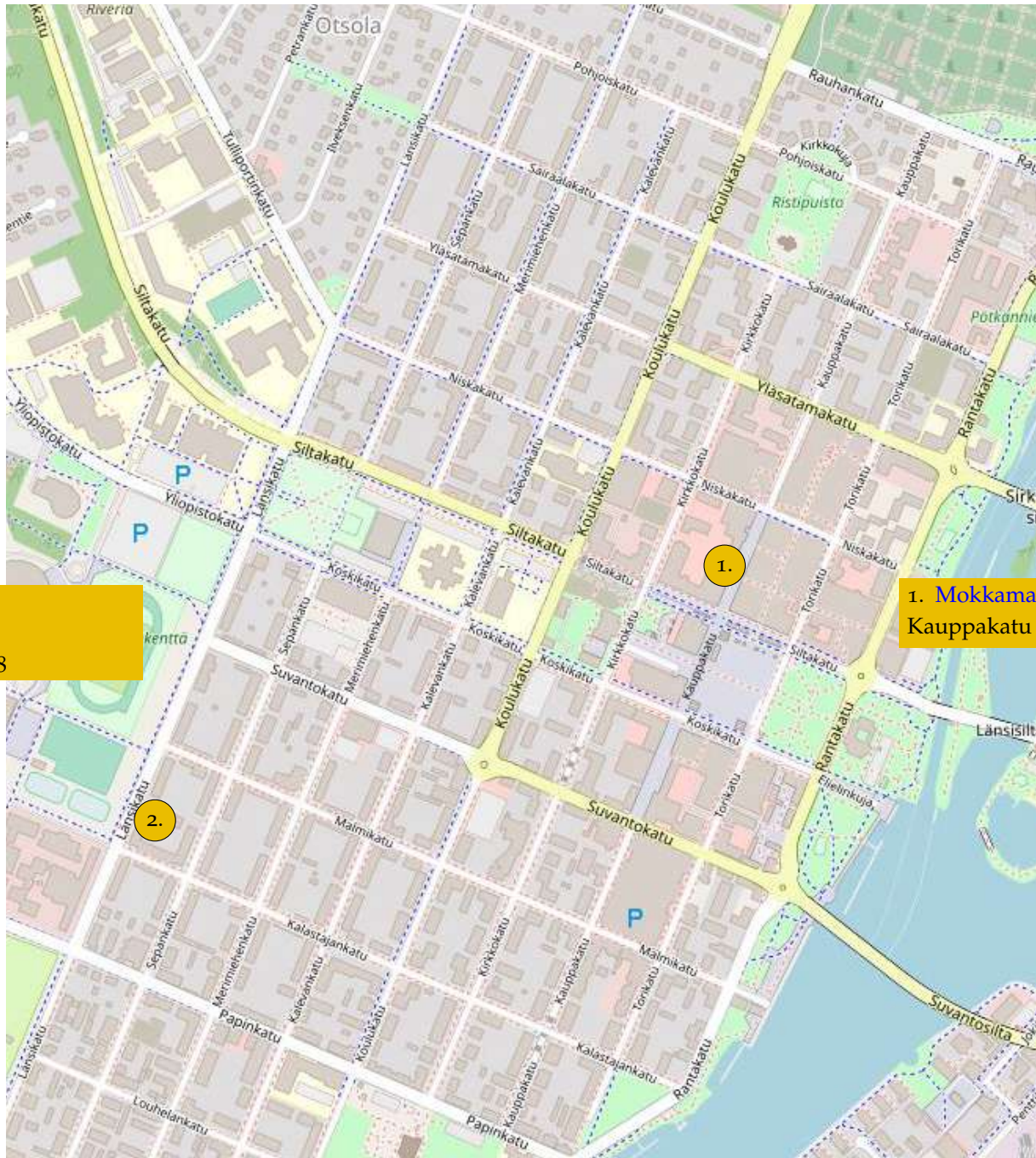
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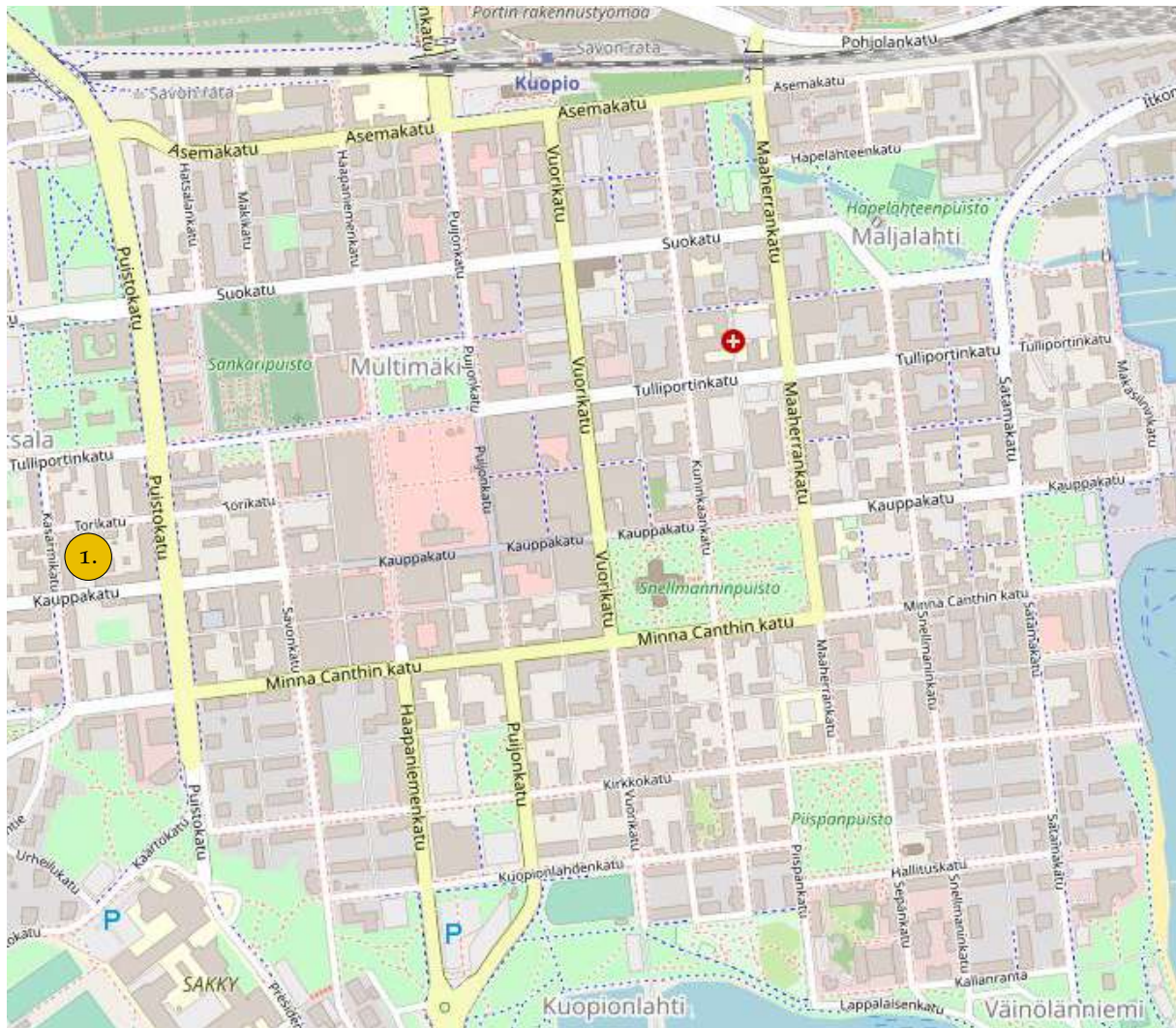
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Scientific Papers – I. Essays

Political Stalemate and Health Crisis in the Republic of Moldova: Where to go from there?

Lisa Gohlke

The global COVID-19 pandemic, the death of George Floyd and the Black Lives Matter movement, the electoral campaigns for the United States presidential elections, or the Hong Kong protests and the passing of the new national security law - in the last months, national and international media have been working hard on keeping pace with numerous significant political and social developments all over the world. Yet in the midst of all these developments, there has hardly been any international media coverage on the current instable political situation and worrying spread of COVID-19 in the Republic of Moldova.

The current health crisis in the Republic of Moldova

Along with North Macedonia, the post-Soviet Republic of Moldova is one of the two countries that are currently affected the most by the COVID-19 crisis in Europe (Kalisch and Stotz, 2020). Since the beginning of April this year, the number of COVID-19 infections has steadily been rising in the Republic of Moldova. As of July 2020, the country counted 18,924 COVID-19 cases and the death of 635 people due to COVID-19 in a population of just 2,640,400 (excluding Transnistria) (CSSE, 2020; Biroul Național de Statistică al Republicii Moldova, 2020). In reaction to these high numbers, the Moldovan government declared a 60-day state of emergency and lockdown for the entire state territory in April which was succeeded by a state of emergency in public health until mid-July (alegeri.md, 2020). Since the beginning of July and the end of the nationwide lockdown, economic activities have been resumed under restrictions, educational services for children and adults have gradually been reopened, while groups larger than three remain prohibited in public spaces and cinemas, rehabilitation centres, health spas, and nightclubs are closed. To prevent the continued spread of COVID-19, the National Army has been employed to supervise citizens' observance of the COVID-19 measures, the European Union granted a loan of 100 million euros to alleviate the impacts of the pandemic, and the Moldovan Ministry of Finance collected 25 million Moldovan Lei of donations for containing COVID-19 in the country (IPN, 2020b; IPN, 2020c).

Yet the numbers of COVID-19 infections remain worryingly high with just a recent slight decrease in the number of new cases. What is more, the containment of the pandemic and the

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tackling of its social and economic impacts seems to be hampered by the increasing political instability of the country.

Growing political instability: from the “theft of the century” to the ousting of last year’s government, a new “technocratic” Prime Minister, and the formation of the political party Pro Moldova

The origins of the present growing political instability can at least partly be traced back to the “theft of the century” that made it into the international media in 2014. In 2014, \$3 billion U.S. dollars, about 12% of Moldova’s GDP, “disappeared” from three Moldovan banks. Ilan Șor, chairman of the Șor Party and its current deputy in the Moldovan parliament, was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison for his involvement in the embezzlement, with the final ruling still pending. Several other former and present Moldovan politicians are suspected of having been involved in and benefitted from the bank fraud as well such as Vladimir Plahotniuc. Until June 2019, Vladimir Plahotniuc was the chairman of the Democratic Party of Moldova (PDM). He was considered the most powerful person in the country with significant influence over the government, police, and media (Williams, 2016).

A closer look at the present political situation in the Republic of Moldova reveals that the past bank fraud scandal has shaped the political developments in the country since the Moldovan parliamentary elections in February 2019 and contributed to Moldova’s current political instability. Following last year’s parliamentary elections, the Șor Party and the Democratic Party of Moldova (PDM) became the two oppositional parties in the Moldovan parliament. The government was formed out of the coalition of the Party of Socialists of the Republic of Moldova (PSRM) and the NOW Platform, comprising the Action and Solidarity Party (PAS) and the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA). The government was headed by the new Prime Minister Maia Sandu (PAS). It succeeded the previously governing European’s People Party and the Democratic Party of Moldova (PDM) chaired by Vladimir Plahotniuc. Following the change in government and with investigations into his involvement in the “theft of the century” and other frauds intensifying, Vladimir Plahotniuc fled into exile (Dulgher, 2019). So did Ilan Șor, who went into hiding in summer 2019 as well.

However, already in November 2019, the Party of Socialists (PSRM) withdrew its support for the governing coalition. After a vote of no-confidence against the government of Maia Sandu (PAS), Ion Chicu was appointed as a replacement Prime Minister with the votes of the

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Democratic Party (PDM) and the Party of Socialists (PSRM) as well as the support of the Moldovan President Igor Dodon, the former chairman of the Party of Socialists (PSRM) (Ernst, 2020). Despite of having previously served as an advisor to President Igor Dodon, Ion Chicu was presented as a technocrat without any political party affiliations. In March 2020, he became officially the head of the new governing coalition formed by the Party of Socialists (PSRM) and the Democratic Party (PDM) (alegeri.md, 2020). Since then, the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS), the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA), and the Șor Party have constituted the opposition in the Moldovan parliament.

Yet already since spring this year, Ion Chicu's government has been seriously challenged by the formation of the new political party Pro Moldova. Pro Moldova is headed by Andrian Candu, a former member of the Democratic Party (PDM) and godson of Vladimir Plahotniuc (Ernst, 2020). It currently comprises 14 parliamentary deputies that have left the Democratic Party (PDM) to join Pro Moldova (MOLDPRES, 2020). As a result, the governing coalition of the Democratic Party (PDM) and the Party of Socialists (PSRM) has lost its majority in the Moldovan parliament, comprising as of June 2020 only 49 deputies while at least 51 would be required for a majority (alegeri.md, 2020).

The government's loss of a majority in the parliament has triggered a series of strategic moves by both the governing parties to stay in power and the opposition parties that seek to gain in power. At the same time, this race for power seems to seriously hamper the implementation of urgently need political responses and measures to tackle the current health crisis in the country.

The current race for power in the Moldovan parliament

The governing parties, evidently, attempt to regain or at least maintain their power in the Moldovan parliament. In particular Prime Minister Ion Chicu, the Party of Socialists (PSRM), and its former chairman President Igor Dodon seek to preserve their current political power by referring to both the need to overcome assumed corrupt oligarchic power structures in the country as well as the health crisis caused by COVID-19.

Initially, President Igor Dodon attempted to regain his influence over a majority government by suggesting a new governing coalition. The new coalition should comprise the Party of Socialists (PSRM) and its former allies, the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) and the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) (Ernst, 2020). That is to say, Igor Dodon suggested the

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reinstallation of the governing coalition that he and the Party of Socialists (PSRM) just broke in autumn last year. He also considered to include the Democratic Party (PDM) into such a new governing coalition. Calling the members of Pro Moldova “the people of Plahotniuc and Șor, bought with money from the stolen billion” (Ernst, 2020), President Igor Dodon claimed that such a new coalition would be required to free the country from the continuous political influence of the “corrupt oligarchs” Vladimir Plahotniuc and Ilan Șor:

All anti-oligarchic parties should consolidate their efforts to free the parliament from these bandits. Yesterday, we proposed to have a wide round of discussions among the PSRM, PDM, PAS, and PPDA. In short, there are over 70 deputies, who are not related to Plahotniuc. [...] We represent four anti-oligarchic parties together. We can constitute a new parliamentary majority and form a short-term, 3-4-month ‘national rescue’ or ‘anti-oligarchic’ coalition. (Igor Dodon as quoted by AGORA, 2020a; own translation).

President Igor Dodon also justified such a potential renewal of the coalition of the Party of Socialists (PSRM), the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS), and the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) with the need to overcome the current health crisis in the Republic of Moldova: “I am equally ready to support either the current government or a new government that would include PAS and PPDA if these parties feel truly prepared to take responsibility in managing the current health and economic crisis” (Igor Dodon as quoted by Ernst, 2020).

However, after both the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) and the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) refused to form such a new coalition, President Igor Dodon changed his strategy. Declaring the refusal of both parties as a proof of their cooperation with the “oligarchs” Vladimir Plahotniuc, Ian Șor, and their allies in the Moldovan parliament in the form of the Șor Party and Pro Moldova (IPN, 2020a), President Igor Dodon and the Party of Socialists (PSRM) decided to prevent the dismissal of the current governing coalition to fight corruption and oligarchic power structures:

I want to point out that the lack of a sufficient number of votes for the current parliamentary majority is not yet a political crisis and destabilization, because the current government will continue its work anyway and do everything necessary for the people in this time of crisis, even in the lack of a stable political majority [...] But if the current government is blocked or dismissed, leaving the country without a government, those who, together with Plahotniuc and Șor, participated in creating the chaos will be held responsible to the citizens. (Igor Dodon as quoted by AGORA, 2020b; own translation)

President Igor Dodon’s justification for preserving the current government due to the need to fight corruption and oligarchic power structures has been supplemented by Prime Minister Ion

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Chicu's references to the country's current health crisis. On the 1st of July 2020, the Moldovan government of the Party of Socialists (PSRM) and the Democratic Party (PDM) presented four draft laws to amend the Payroll Act, the State Budget Act, the Social Security Budget, and the Medical Budget (AGORA, 2020c; publika.md, 2020a). The government declared that through these amendments, it would be possible to finance several urgently needed social projects such as higher salaries for medical staff and additional payments to pensioners (AGORA, 2020c). This would increase the deficit of the national public budget by 1,327.3 million Moldovan Lei (AGORA, 2020c). However, these four draft laws still need to be passed by the majority of deputies in the Moldovan parliament. So far, three plenary sessions in which the laws should have been passed were boycotted by the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS), the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA), Pro Moldova, and the Șor Party (publika.md, 2020b). The four opposition parties have explained their boycott with deficits in the drafted laws (publika.md, 2020b), the government's disregard of official procedures for passing such amendments, as well as the impression that the governing coalition wants to enforce the amendments for their own interests:

The political party "ȘOR" is convinced that the Budget Law must be discussed in the parliament, publicly examined, and debated by experts. [...] The absolute non-transparent way in which the Dodon government operates, the haste with which it tries to promote this project, provokes many questions and demonstrates that behind these projects he is trying to hide the interests of the ruling clan again. (party statement of the Șor Party as quoted by AGORA, 2020j; own translation).

In response to the opposition's boycott of the plenary session, Prime Minister Ion Chicu accused the four parties and in particular the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) of purposely aggravating the health crisis in the country: "People live in this country, not the electorate. Don't you like the 30% increase in salaries for the 47,000 medical workers who are now dying for the people? Don't you like the allocation of 700 lei for 659 thousand people in need? [...] Politician, people are dying in the country. Not the electorate – people." (Ion Chicu as quoted by AGORA, 2020d; own translation). In addition, like Igor Dodon, he reproached the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) of aligning itself with "the corrupt, oligarchic group of Andrian Candu (Pro Moldova) and Ilan Șor" which aims, arguably, at destabilizing the Republic of Moldova (AGORA, 2020d; noi.md, 2020).

Since June this year, both President Igor Dodon and Prime Minister Ion Chicu have thus been seeking to either create a new governing coalition under their influence, that is to say a coalition of the Party of Socialists (PSRM) and other political parties, or to keep the current governing

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coalition of the Party of Socialists (PSRM) and the Democratic Party (PDM) in power. In justification of this goal, both have been accusing the opposition parties of the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS), the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA), Pro Moldova, and the Șor Party of cooperating with corrupt oligarchs and of preventing the implementation of urgently needed measures to tackle the current health crisis in the Republic of Moldova.

The four opposition parties, in turn, have sought to replace the present government of Ion Chicu by a new governing coalition without the Party of Socialists (PSRM). In June-July, the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) has publicly launched an initiative to dismiss the current government and proposed to vote for a new cabinet headed by a Prime Minister of the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) (AGORA, 2020e). The Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) explained this proposal with the present government's perceived inability to deal with the health crisis and the need for a responsible and well-functioning new government: "The country will have much to lose if it remains in the hands of this government docile to Dodon, which has already brought the country to the brink of catastrophe." (Alexandru Slusari (PPDA) as quoted by AGORA, 2020h; own translation). In contrast to the present government, a new cabinet headed by the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) would arguably be able to stop the spread of COVID-19 in the country, to provide for adequate equipment to protect medical staff against the virus, to adopt a legal framework on wage guarantees and special social protection for medical staff in times of epidemics and pandemics, to access EU support for resolving the health crisis, to reform the current health system, etc. (AGORA, 2020h).

Negotiations were held with Pro Moldova to join the initiative of the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) (AGORA, 2020e). The Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS), in turn, agreed to support the initiative only if there are enough votes in the parliament for electing a new government (AGORA, 2020e). Blaming the current government for the high number of deaths caused by COVID-19 (AGORA, 2020i), the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) has emphasized that a majority in the Moldovan parliament would be needed to be able to immediately elect a new government that tackles the current health crisis (AGORA, 2020g). For such a parliamentary majority, the support of the Democratic Party (PDM) would be required:

We [PAS] and they [PPDA] confirmed that the resignation of the government will be realized when we have the certainty of being able to appoint a new government. The discussion was whether we have 51 votes or not. Unfortunately, we don't have them. [...] We want to bring down the current

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Executive because it is the worst that Moldova has had since its independence, but the country cannot be left without a Cabinet of Ministers in times of crisis. (Maia Sandu as quoted by AGORA, 2020g; own translation).

The Democratic Party (PDM), however, seems to have distanced itself from the possibility of a new governing coalition with the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS), the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA), and eventually Pro Moldova. While both the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) and the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) announced coalition negotiations with the Democratic Party (PDM) for the end of June, the Democratic Party (PDM) declared that it would have no intention of forming a new governing coalition with corrupt and oligarchic political parties: “The Democratic Party of Moldova sees no possibility of a dialogue with a team of thieves of billions, represented in the parliament by the Candu group and the Șor group, and regrets that certain political forces are ready to discuss with these two groups.” (party statement of the PDM as quoted by AGORA, 2020f; own translation).

Overall, the four opposition parties (PAS, PPDA, Pro Moldova, and the Șor Party) aim thus at dismissing the current government of the Party of Socialists (PSRM) and the Democratic Party (PDM) under Ion Chicu and to form a new governing coalition without the Party of Socialists (PSRM). They have been justifying this goal with the perceived incompetence of the currently governing coalition as well as the need for a new responsible majority to tackle the health crisis in the Republic of Moldova. The governing Party of Socialists (PSRM), the Democratic Party (PDM), Prime Minister Ion Chicu, as well as President Igor Dodon, in contrast, seek to maintain their political power by accusing the opposition parties of cooperating with corrupt oligarchs and of preventing the implementation of initiatives to deal with the COVID-19 pandemic. However, so far, neither the governing parties have been capable of securing their power or even to regain their parliamentary majority, nor have the opposition parties succeeded in gathering enough support in the Moldovan parliament to elect a new governing coalition. This political stalemate hampers significantly the implementation of political initiatives to tackle the COVID-19 crisis and its social and economic consequences in the country as well as the government’s capacity to act in general.

The present political stalemate & its political and social implications

The first worrying aspect of this political stalemate are its consequences for the current health crisis in the Republic of Moldova. As highlighted by the mentioned refusal of the opposition to pass the government’s four draft laws, the current minority government requires the support

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of the opposition parties in the Moldovan parliament to realize initiatives that seek to ease the health crisis and its social implications. At the moment, however, such a support seems highly unlikely. The opposition parties are officially justifying their boycott of the government's initiatives by referring to deficits and lack of transparency from part of the government when drafting the laws and presenting them in the Moldovan parliament to be passed (AGORA, 2020j). Indirectly, the opposition parties might benefit from this boycott. As people in the country might get more frustrated about the inactivity of the government during the pandemic, the currently governing coalition might increasingly come under public pressure while support for the formation of a new government might grow. Consequently, it is unlikely that the current government will have the opposition's support for realizing any initiatives that aim at containing the spread of COVID-19 in the country and reacting to its social and economic impacts. Nor does it seem likely that the opposition parties might agree to any other laws and initiatives that have been drafted by the government. And the government will hardly draft any laws in cooperation with the opposition since, in the eye of the public, it might confirm the government's incompetency in elaborating those alone as claimed by the opposition parties.

Yet such measures and law initiatives that seek to prevent the continuous spread of COVID-19 and to tackle the pandemic's economic and social impacts would be urgently needed. According to UNDP Moldova, about 17% of all Moldovan migrants have already stopped remitting to their families in the Republic of Moldova since the beginning of the global COVID-19 crisis (Dulgher, 2020). Due to the social and economic implications of COVID-19 worldwide, the remittances sent to Moldova are expected to decrease by 24-27% in total in the next months (Dulgher, 2020). As many families in the Republic of Moldova depend on remittances from their migrated relatives, UNDP Moldova estimates that 23.4% of Moldovan households will be at risk of being placed below the poverty line in the very near future (Dulgher, 2020). To prevent such a rise in poverty, the realization of profound social initiatives and projects from part of the government would be required. However, at the moment, this seem unlikely to happen due to the political stalemate in the Moldovan parliament.

Second, the current political rivalry between the government and opposition parties indicates several strategies with the help of which the different political parties might seek to mobilize voters for the Moldovan presidential elections in November this year. Traditionally, Moldovan politicians have sought to mobilize voters by referring to either the future European or Eurasian integration of the country and the question of a reunification of Romania and the Republic of

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Moldova. These traditional foci of political mobilizing strategies were first supplemented by the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) and the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) in 2019. In their electoral campaigns for the parliamentary elections in spring 2019, both parties stressed the need to fight corruption and oligarchic power structures that seemed to have been established under the government of the Democratic Party (PDM) and its chairman Vladimir Plahotniuc. The two parties pursued this official goal of fighting corruption and oligarchic power structures in their electoral campaigns for the local elections in Chişinău in October 2019 (AGORA, 2019). Ironically, the topics of fighting corruption and oligarchic networks have now been adopted by the Party of Socialists (PSRM), its unofficial leader President Igor Dodon, the Democratic Party (PDM), and the “technocratic” Prime Minister Ion Chicu. In their current attempts to stay in power, they have been portraying the four opposition parties in the Moldovan parliament as cooperating with the corrupt oligarchs Vladimir Plahotniuc and Ilan Şor.

The additional topic of “professionalism” seems to have been initiated by the mobilizing strategies of the Party of Socialists (PSRM) for the local elections in October 2019 (realitatea.md, 2019). This topic of “professionalism” and “political responsibility” seems now to have been resumed by the opposition parties Pro Moldova, the Şor Party, the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA), and the Party for Action and Solidarity (PAS) who accuse the governing parties of lacking exactly those. During the electoral campaigns for the local elections in Chişinău in 2019, the Liberal Party and the National Unity Party also continued emphasizing their pro-European stance, the question of a Romanian-Moldovan reunification, as well as the importance of traditional cultural and religious values in the Republic of Moldova (publika.md, 2019). Both pro-European parties will very likely pursue these foci of their mobilizing strategy for the presidential elections in autumn this year. The question of the future geopolitical orientation of the country will very likely be continued by the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS) and the Dignity and Truth Platform (PPDA) as well as by Pro Moldova as well. According to its official party program, Pro Moldova will also focus on the topic of traditions, culture, and religious values in their electoral campaigns (Pro Moldova, 2020).

Hence, the question of the future geopolitical orientation of the country, its assumed traditional cultural and religious values, the professionalism of political parties, as well as the fight against corruption and oligarchic power structure will very likely dominate the electoral campaigns for the presidential elections in autumn this year. The current debates among the governing parties

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and the opposition indicate that the current health crisis might become the fifth topic that is employed by all political parties to mobilize voters this year. As in the case of the other four topics, the risk is high that the COVID-19 pandemic in the country will be used by the political parties to gain or remain in power even though the presidential elections might not change the current political stalemate and enable for the implementation of urgently needed health and social initiatives by the government.

Not only will the upcoming presidential elections fail to solve the issue of a minority government. Rather, they might confirm the current balance of political power in the Republic of Moldova. According to a survey conducted by the Association of Sociologists and Demographers at the end of June 2020, 35.8% of the survey participants would vote now again for Igor Dodon as the Moldovan President, while 19.6% would support Maia Sandu (PAS) and 5.5% Andrei Năstase (PPDA) (AGORA, 2020k). Such an outcome of the presidential elections would maintain the current political situation. President Igor Dodon would continue seeking to either preserve the minority government of Ion Chicu or to replace it by a coalition of the Party of Socialist (PSRM) with other opposition parties, which would very likely be rejected by the opposition as happened so far.

Consequently, further steps seem to be required to overcome the current political stalemate and to be able to tackle the country's health crisis. Several political experts such as Victor Chirilă from the Foreign Policy Association (APE) recommend therefore snap parliamentary elections after the presidential elections this year (IPN, 2020d). Initially, in June this year, the Party of Socialists (PSRM), the Party of Action and Solidarity (PAS), and President Igor Dodon declared their general support for snap parliamentary elections as well (IPN, 2020e; AGORA, 2020l). Hence, the chances are high that a parliamentary majority will be found in support of snap parliamentary elections to overcome the current political stalemate. If realized this year, the Republic of Moldova might witness its fourth government within two years that will hopefully be able to mitigate the short- and long-term consequences of the COVID-19 pandemic in the country.

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Tuomas Suppa, 12.5.2020:

Ivalicen opetukset-murtuva mies

Lapsen omaksumaa, aikuisen laatimaa

Kuten rap-artisti Eminem toteaa populaarikulttuurista kappaleessa We Made You, pätee fraasi hyvin moneen asiaan, jolle altistumme nuorena. Tällöin oltava hereillä sen suhteen, että mitä ihminen kuluttaa taiteen ja viihteen puolelta. Sillä se, mitä katsomme nuorena, on peili sille, mitä pidämme normaalina käytöksenä tai ongelmattomana tapana ratkoa konflikteja ja eturistiriitoja.

Paradigman, eli niin sanotun vallitsevan ajattelutavan muutos tuntuu olevan tyypillisesti silloin kun edellisen sukupolven edustajat luopuvat heidän rahaa tuottavasta toiminnasta, jos Thomas.S. Kuhnin konstruktivistista teoriaa on uskomisen. Kuhnin teoria on varsin hyödyllinen hypoteesi, silloin kun kyseessä on henkinen työ ja erityisesti tieteessä, jossa vanhemmat akatemian jäsenet arvostelevat ja päättävät opinnäytteiden kautta mikä on oikea teoria tai mitä hypoteesia testataan.

Ja tieteen myötä muuttuu myös käsitys ihmisestä, hänen haluistaan ja tavoitteistaan. Mutta ennen kuin otamme koulukirjan käteen, on yleensä visuaalinen kulttuuri, pelit, elokuvat ja sarjat päässeet päähämme. Ne ovat mieleemme sisällä, rajoina joita emme mielellään ylitä, sillä ajattelu on vaivaa vaativaa ja lapsena opittua vastaan ei ole helpointa nousta.

Nykyään on yhä enemmän visuaalista viestintää, joka on taitavaa, mutta samalla hyvin koukuttavaa. Visuaalinen ärsyke on vahva, se on valmiina tarjottuja esivalittuja havaintoja maailmasta, se on kuin katsoisimme toiseen maailmaan omilla silmillämme. Sen vuoksi on kysyttävä, mitä me kulutamme, mitä me sen pohjalta ajattelemme?

Me ruokimme aivojamme isommalla määrällä visuaalista dataa, me tarvitsemme enemmän pelikoneisiin rautaa tai kovalevyille reaktiokuvia, eli meemejä. Meemit ovat Richard Dawkinsin teorian mukaan kulttuurillisia asioita, jotka toimivat samantapaisesti kuin geenit. Ne ovat meihin vaikuttavia, ylisukupolvaisia asioita, jotka eivät geenien tapaan aktivoitu aina.

Voi olla, että vanhempi olisi innokas Susikoiran Roi:n katsoja, mutta tämä taipumus ei välttämättä siirry hänen lapsilleen. Näin toimii memeettinen periytyminen. Vanhemman makua kopioidaan, mutta ei täydellisesti tai lopullisena kulttuuriperintönä. Nykyään tietokoneiden kovalevyt pursuavat reaktiokuvia, sarjoja, kirjoja ja kaikkea mitä saa sähköiseen muotoon.

Tällöin on huomattava, että viihteen merkitys ei ole muuttunut, se on vain nykyään vain vaihtunut säilömiseen suhteen pienempään, mutta sähköisen energian kulutuksen kautta energiasyöpömpään muotoon. Yhä pienempi, kannettava laite riittää pitämään lapsen huvitettuna tunnista toiseen ja siksi on syytä kysyä, että miten tämä vaikuttaa kasvatukseen.

Ja otan tässä esimerkiksi yhden pelin, jonka olen itse pelannut kännykällä. Peli on alun perin julkaistu

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1997 kesällä japanissa, itse pelasin sen lukioikäisenä vuosina 2011-2012 ensimmäisen kerran ja palasin siihen korona-keuhkautena 2020 uudestaan. Pelit ovat interaktiivisia, koko ajan pölöttäminen ei kuulu niiden vaatimuksiin ja ne ovat oivallinen tapa kerätä ihmisiä yhteen ilman sosiaalista painetta avata itseään, vaan pelin ympärillä sosialisointi voi olla kevyttä huumoria, ja omiaan keräämään isomman porukan ympärilleen.

Kumminkin me vertaamme itseämme niihin, kilpailemme pelien sisällä toisiimme tai tekoälyä vastaan. Me näemme niistä itseämme ja samalla ne heijastuvat meihin. Pelin tarina on harvoin pelaajalle avoin, vaan se etukäteen mietitty ja pelaajan tehtävä on edetä pelissä, katsoa mitä tarinassa käy. On olemassa avoimia maailmoja, ja niin sanottuja suljettuja maailmoja, jotka ovat haarautuvia tai yksiselitteisiä putken omaisia siirtymisiä eteenpäin.

Itse en ole räiskinnän ystävä; veri ja kärsimys ei tuo hyvää mieltä. Se ahdistaa, liian graafinen väkivalta on kuin katsoisi autenttista kärsimystä, mitä emme halua nähdä liian usein, koska siitä seuraa usein ahdistusta. Muistan omasta lapsuudestani ns. shokkivideot kuten perseen levittämistä kuvaava Goatse, miehen sukuelimen ylösalaisin pyörimistä kuvaileva Meatspin, saksalaisten eläkeläismiesten homoseksuaalinen seksuaalinen kanssakäyminen ryhmässä nimeltä Lemonparty.

Näitä videoita oli paljon, liian paljon. Internetistä löysi kaikkea, mitä halusi tietää aina kannibalismista pomminteko-ohjeisiin, kuten Myyrmäen pommi-isku todisti vuodelta 2002. 2000-luvun alkuaika oli nousevan ja kontrolloimattoman internetin aikaa, pääsimme herkästi viattomina mielinä mielettömimmät näyt nähden ahdistumaan tavoilla, jotka olisivat nykyään vieraat.

Toinen elementti on pelissä oleva jännitys, joka kuluttaa meidän verensokereita kun koitamme tähdätä johonkin kohteeseen, hypätä tasolta toiselle tai tehdä valintoja vaikkapa ihmissuhteiden suhteen. Ne pelit, jotka onnistuvat haastamaan meitä eniten, jäävät eniten mieleen. Mutta onko tämän valinnan, toiminnan alla meitä muokkaavia ajatusjärjestelmiä?

Ranskalaisen filosofin ja psykologi Michael Foucault'n mukaan ajatusjärjestelmät ovat kokonaisuuksia, jotka liittyvät johonkin tiettyyn elämän osa-alueeseen. Kun siirryimme ruumiinrangaistuksista vapausrangaistuksiin, niin on sen ympärillä ollut lakipykälää isompia muutoksia.

On opittu erittelemään erilaisia ihmisen mielenterveyden häiriöitä, jotka laskevat syyntakeisuutta tai impulssikontrollin tasoa mittaavia testejä joiden avulla voidaan arvioida, onko kyseessä kylmäverinen murhaaja vai vihan valtaan nopeasti joutuva tapaus.

Millaisia ajatusjärjestelmiä piilee peleissä? Pelit ovat meillä jo ennen koulutietä kädessä, ne ovat meille kuin ennen koulua olevia interaktiivisia elokuvia. Ja pelien läpäiseminen opettaa meille erilaisia päätöksen teon taitoja, joskus jopa kokonaisia tarinoita, historiallisia tai maagisia ympäristöjä. Näiden ympäristöjen sisään kuitenkin on viritetty hienovaraisia tiedollisia kokonaisuuksia, joita ei voi pitää vain tietona.

Sillä Foucault'n mukaan koulun kautta omaksumme paljon erilaisia tiedollisia tapoja hahmottaa maailmaa, eli episteemejä. Episteemi voi olla esimerkiksi psykologiassa persoonallisuuspsykologiaa koskee paljon erilaisia nykyisen taustalla olevia oletuksia, jotka voivat olla muinaisia tai ihan toisen maailmansodan tuomia tutkimuskysymyksiä ihmisen pahuuden luonteesta.

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Ja biologiassa on uskottu neljään eri ruumiinnesteiden väriin, jotka määrittivät sen, että mikä tauti oli kuolemaksi tai terveyden runteleva. Muinaisuskossa täällä Suomessa on ollut hoito-ohjeina; Viina, Terva ja Sauna. Jos ne eivät auttaneet, oli aika siirtyä kohti tuonpuoleista. Näin muodostuu käsityksiä ihmisestä, ihmistä mittaavia työkaluja ihmistieteisiin, jotka ikään kuin profiloivat ihmisen eri tavoilla.

Episteemien ja ajatusjärjestelmien lisäksi on huomattava diskurssit, jotka ovat hyväksyttävä tai perinteisiä puhetapoja vaikkapa siitä, miten lapsi kasvatetaan tai kuinka olisi oikein rangaista omaisuusrikoksesta ihmisiä. Diskurssi on episteemien ja ajatusjärjestelmien ns. pinta, jonka taakse piileytyy käsitykset ihmisestä, ihmisyyden osasta ja se, että kenen etu on puhua ihmisestä tietyllä tavalla.

Pelien kehittäjä on kuitenkin erilainen, hän piiloutuu interaktiivisen pinnan alle. Lapsi ei välttämättä tajua kysyä, että kuka teki pelin ja kenen etu se on. Tai miksi peli on sellainen, kun se on. Tämä piilottaa tekijän ja hänen omaksumansa historialliset ajatusjärjestelmät ja episteemit, jotka ohjaavat hänen tekemäänsä peliä. Pelin tekijä on ikään kuin agentti, jonka toiminnallisuutta ei pystytty luotettavasti todistamaan.

Siirryn nyt Final Fantasy Tacticsin pariin, jota koitan analysoida erilaisten episteemien, ajatusjärjestelmien kautta ja erityisesti sen maskuliinisuuksia, eli miehisyysliitettyjen diskurssien, ja niiden syntyyn liittyvien mekanismien piiloutuminen interaktiivisen pelin sisälle.

Ivalice, ihmeitä ja ihmisiä

Final Fantasy -pelisarjan pääsarjan (I-IX), jotka tuotettiin peliyhtiö Squaresoft aikana, olivat erilaisia maailmoja, yleensä yhdelle pelille pyhitettyjä ennen X:n jatko-osaa, X-2:n julkaisua. Poikkeuksista isoin tähän on Ivalice, joka on suunniteltu eri peliksi kuin sitä hyödyntävä XII oli alun perin.

Ivalice-sarja alun perin muodostui Final Fantasy Tactic:stä, Vagrant Story:sta, myöhemmin Squaresoftin muuttuessa Square-Enixiksi Final Fantasy Tactics advancesta ja sen jatko-osasta Final Fantasy Tactics Advance2 Rift of Grimoire. Näiden pelien suosio on pienempi kuin pääsarjan, mutta samalla ne ovat vuoropohjaisia ja niin ollen hitaampia, ja enemmän keskittymistä vaativia sekä hieman graafisesti vaatimattomia. Mutta näiden pelien suosion osoittaututtua tarpeeksi laajaksi, Ivalice maailma otettiin mukaan Final Fantasy, eli lyhyesti FF:n, pääpelisarjaan, toisin sanoen kanoniin.

Maailma on erilainen kuin pääsarjan pelit, vähemmän sankarillinen, synkkä ja poliittisempi. Ivalice maailmassa kuollaan kerran, ja kuolleen myös pysytään. Ruumiin löytäjä usein varastaa ruumiin yllä olevista varustuksista yhden varusteen ja joskus voi saada sielukristallin, jonka avulla omaksua kuolleen hengen taidon.

Maailmana Ivalice vaikuttaa sellaiselta, että ei ole läsnä ihmistä suurempaa entiteettiä, olentoa, joka vahvistaisi moraalia tai rankaisisi ihmisiä pahoista teoista. Ivalicen maailmassa on maageja, ja lohikäärmeitä, mutta he eivät ole kaikkivoipia tai haavoittuvaisia.

Kyseessä on mustan fantasian genreen kuuluva teos, jossa kaikki on sallittua, mutta veren ja väkivallan kurimus syö elämän ennustettavuuden, riskijakauman suureksi vaihteluväliseksi matemaattisesti ilmaisten. Jos elämä on vain valintoja, joissa kuolema on läsnä ja sen kylmä koura on valitettavan läsnä jokaisessa päivässä, on Ars Moriendi, kuolemisen taito silloin tärkeä.

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Ars Moriendi on vanha kristillistä ajatustraditiota ja siihen liittyvä kirjallisuuden laji, jonka tarkoitus on opastaa meitä elämään niin kuin tulisi elämään tuonpuolesta ajatellen, maallisen kuoleman varalta. Tämä nousi renessanssin jälkeen esiin, säilyen 1400-luvulta aina 1700-luvulle.

Kuoleminen taito, Ars Moriendi, oli siis kaiken kaikkiaan hyvin vaikutusvaltainen opinkappale, joka oli omiaan lohduttamaan Mustan surman ja viileämmän ajanjakson keskellä olevia ihmisiä, joiden pelko Jumalan läsnäolon puutteesta voitiin muuttaa stoalaisia, roomalaisten yläluokan filosofiaa muistuttavalla diskurssilla, jossa nautinto ja sen tavoittelu oli kuoleman jälkeistä elämää tärkeämpiä.

Vasallit ja heidän hallitsijat murhaavat toisiaan, eikä kukaan ei uskalla liittoutua liian harvojen kanssa. Syntyy massiivisia liittolaisverkostoja, jotka pyrkivät ensin kukistamaan vihollisensa ja sitten toisensa, kunnes jäisi vain yksi tarpeeksi vahva hallitsija hallitsemaan Ivalicea.

Näiden asioiden lisäksi on itse luonto julma ja vaarallinen; metsien elämänä löytyy kaikkea villikissoista suuriin lohikäärmeisiin, jotka ovat luonnoltaan lihaa syöviä ja näkevät vain ruuan ihmisessä. Matkustaminen paikasta toiseen tapahtuu usein isoissa joukoissa, jottei paikallinen fauna tee luomakunnan kruunusta ravintoketjun osaa. Maailman voimasuhteet ovat jännitteiset, Ivalice on ajautunut sisällissotaan, jossa on useita pelaajia.

Tämän tarinan kertoo historioitsija, joka alussa näytetään pergamenttien keskellä. Hänen tarinansa on epäselvästä ajasta, jonka tutkineen astronomin, Alazdam J. Durai, on kirkko tapattanut, julistaen samalla hänen teokset indexiin, eli kirkon sensuurin alle, kiellettyjen kirjojen luetteloon. Hän kertoo tarinan, jonka mukaan ”Leijonien sodan” [War of Lions, 2011] keskeltä nousseen kuninkaan taustalla olikin toinen mies, jonka suku on tunnettu ja tuottanut pitkään ritareita.

Mainittu suku on nimeltään Beoulve. Beoulve on tuottanut ritareita, ja sen päämies on jo vanhuuden vähenevien voimien vuoksi luovuttanut toiminnallisen puolen kahdelle esikoiselleen ensimmäisestä avioliitostaan. Toisesta avioliitossa on syntynyt Ramza ja hänen siskonsa Tietra.

Esikoiset ovat Zalbaag ja Dycedarg. Dycedarg on kahdesta enemmän kotona, hän hoitaa suunnitelmien laatimista ja varmistaa, että asiat sujuvat toivotulla tavalla, myös vastaten huhumyllystä. Beoulven suku on siis koulutettua sotilasaatelia, he johtavat Pohjoisen taivaan ritarikuntaa. (Order of Northern Sky) Ritarikunnat ovat valinneet puolensa, ne ottavat yhteen verisissä taisteluissa, jalkaväet muuttuvat ryöstelijäjoukoiksi, kun traumatisoituneet miehet etsivät resursseja taisteluiden jälkeen.

Kyseinen toiminta muistuttaa Foucault’in valitsemia lehtiartikkeleita Ranskan tilasta ennen vallankumousta hänen teoksessa *Tarkkailla ja rangaista*. Tästä johtuen Foucault’ia voikin käyttää tässä tapauksessa pelinä sille, miten väkivallan kokeminen ja sen käytön etuoikeuden säilyminen valtiolle on problemaattinen yhdistelmä. Valtio ei kykene huolehtimaan Ivalicessa omista sotilaistaan.

Heidän tarpeensa ohitetaan, jolloin voidaan puhua marxilaisittain vieraantumisesta. Tämä olisi Meghnad Desain Marxin kosto kirjan hengessä tyypillistä, rikollisuus ja tuotantoketjujen hoitaminen maaorjuudella sekä maaorjien käyttäminen sotilaina, luovat rikollisuuden joka on kaksinkertaisesti poissa tuotantoketjusta. Ensinäkin tuotanto pysähtyy, toisekseen olemassa olevat resurssit joutuvat taisteltaviksi. Niukkuus luo väkivallan viheliäisen kehän, josta ei näytä olevan ulospääsyä.

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Kuunneltavaa

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Opening-Final Fantasy tactics Soundtrack- Hitoshi Sakimoto

Pelattavaa

Final Fantasy Tactics: War of Lions (Androidille/PSP)

Scientific Papers – IV. Abstract papers

Basanta Adhikari – The impact of the key elements of the induction program to retain beginning teachers in Nepal

Keywords: Induction, support, principal component, subscales, education leaders, educators, quantitative, qualitative, intention, attrition, and retention.

Abstract. The purpose of this study is to examine the impact of the critical elements of the induction support program to new teachers' retention by assessing their opinions, views, perceptions, and experiences about their intention to remain in the profession. The current study used an integrated mixed-methods approach, which is rooted in both hypothesis testing and hypothesis-generating. The sampling strategy of this study was a simple random sampling method where two hundred and fifty new teachers were randomly selected from thirty different schools, both the private and public schools of Chitwan district of Nepal. The response rate of the survey questionnaire was 97.67 % (n = 210). Eleven new teachers, who took part in the survey study, took part in the semi-structured interviews as well. The instrument of the quantitative survey was a self-administered Likert type questionnaire developed based on previous research studies. The Principal Component Analysis, Student t-Test and Binary Logistic Regression Method were used to analyze quantitative data and the transcribed interviews' data, using content analysis method was applied to interpret qualitative interview data.

On most of the twenty-one sub-scales computed based on the Principal Component Analysis, they showed slightly lower mean values signifying that new teachers were unsatisfied with the current induction support program. Only a few gender differences were found on the scales, e.g., male teachers appraised the support for the well-being of teachers higher than female teachers. More female teachers appreciated collegial support to develop content knowledge than the male teachers. Results show that 72 % of new teachers showed their intention to remain in the profession, and 28 % showed their plan not to stay in the teaching profession. The results further confirmed the lower rate of new teachers' intention not to remain in the job compared with 30 % to 50 % of the international attrition rate, which is suitable for teachers' management in Nepal. The quantitative results show highly task-oriented principal management behaviour, collegial support for content knowledge, a high expectation of school principal, and the emphasis on the demand for effective teaching skills were influential factors of teacher attrition.

Conversely, results further show that collegial support for instructional skill, recognizing and comfortable atmosphere, and well-working observation facilities were influential factors of teacher retention in the Nepalese context. The qualitative results supported the lower mean values of the quantitative results signifying the dissatisfaction level of new teachers for the support mechanism of the induction program in Nepal but interviewed teachers further reported that they are still working because of the lack of opportunities in other professions. The qualitative results show that the majority of new teachers were dissatisfied with the roles of principal management behaviour, the characters and nature of senior colleagues, and different formats of collegial support were the main contents of qualitative results. Similarly, the formats of the support program, topics of the induction support program to improve teaching skills, the characteristics and quality of the support program, and the roles of mentors to support new teachers were also other contents. The majority of new teachers reported that induction support machinists were not helpful for them to remain in the profession. The results confirm that the roles and management behaviour of principals, roles, and nature of senior colleagues, different formats of collegial support, characteristics and quality of personal care and support in the induction program, and the roles of the mentors to support new teachers are convergent results of this study.

Basanta Adhikari – he impact of the key elements of the inductionprogram to retain beginning teachers in Nepal

The qualitative results have contributed the quantitative results to a more comprehensive and nuanced understanding of this predicting relationship between perceptions of teachers on the main elements of the induction support program and their interest to remain in the profession, and also to validate the interpretations of quantitative results with the convergent results. The qualitative findings also supported quantitative findings to dig into different retention issues, to find out why new teachers intended to remain and not to remain in the profession and to learn the opinions and perceptions of new teachers who participated in this study.

The main contribution of this study is to add a possible research area on teacher retention in the archive of the induction program in the Nepalese context. The results further indicate that the school leaders and practitioners have to reconsider how to find a new solution for new teachers' attrition. They also would be able to understand the real problems of new teachers in Chitwan district, and also to revise the policy of teacher education for the further improvement and modification of the current supports of the induction program in our schools. Educators, policymakers, school leaders, researchers, and practitioners will be benefited from the knowledge of this study to understand the perceptions of new teachers towards the nature and level of the current induction support mechanism in Nepal. Additionally, the results of this study would be importantly helpful to the local government to reform local education policies to support new teachers in Chitwan district of Nepal. The results further show that the induction support program had not a buffering effect on initial levels of new teachers' attrition but affected change over time.

Scientific Papers – VII. Research reports

Research report

Researching the minds of geniuses

Many people who work on doctoral dissertations do not publish memoirs on the creative processes of researching and writing the dissertation. In many cases, those who do, write it in their biographies. Nevertheless, at that point it is outdated. I want to use this opportunity to tell you about my research efforts to convey the struggles and successes, and maybe through this report, you can think about issues in your dissertation project or research in general.

Before my doctoral research, I had been working on interdisciplinary subjects and was thinking about continuing in a similar direction. The most significant difference was the scale. Dissertations ask for far more methodological consideration if the topic is interdisciplinary. Furthermore, in the case of my dissertation, it is also qualitative, interpretation-based, and comprises synthesis-based proof (not straight deduction). The study itself covers theoretical papers in physics on the theme of ether theories and hypothesis mainly between 1850–1920. Still, a lot of consideration has also extended to classical sources and criticizing and extending the scope of a group of classical sources towards far Asian sources. This bigger time scale extends over 2700 years as a background check. This theme had to be limited to Maxwellian theory creations, thus also limiting the core of the inquiry to a group of theoreticians. The material in combination was more apparent because most of it has been published in English and scientific outlets. Still, many minor difficulties had to be worked through within source materials, methodology, methods, argumentation, model creation, analysis-synthesis relation, and CLARITY. Without clarity, there would not be that much novelty in work, but the subject matter itself is the kind of subject where you can make it way easier if you would choose to make straightforward generalizations out of it, but I choose to hit the most challenging books and proofs around the theme and attempt to solve a lot of complex questions within the theme of ether. This inquiry entailed the intellectual history of physics, history of philosophy, methodological development in systematic analysis and philosophy of science. I still have around nine months to go. However, I am reasonably optimistic that this project can get a good ending. Nevertheless, this text is not about the dissertation itself. It is more about the experiences while writing it. In some parts, there are more valuable bits of advice and lessons I have gained, but in general, I think the best way to gain any amazing learning from experience is to live it through with imagination vividly.

For those who think about starting a dissertation project or who are already doing it, I wish that these details will help them in one way or another to raise further the quality of the dissertation and the quality of the memories that we will have later on. This 4–5 years or more dedication to write and publish one of the first scientific writings is an arduous task for many. Now I do not say that my case will cover all the possible errors and hardships, but it will be one writing that you as a candidate for the doctoral degree might want to look at. Many swamps and deserts are surrounding the difficulties to finish the dissertation. The focus that we will have here is the kind of scientific mentoring theme that usually does not happen. I hope you will enjoy it.

Prelude

Before we go into what happened during the dissertation process, there were a few tasks that I took while waiting for a reply to my research plan from the University of Eastern Finland. I do not get too much here on the applying process or research plan because in my case, I continued my old theme with huge justified addition of around 20-30 thousand pages of the source material. The research plan was something of necessity, but also it helped me to create documents I needed later for funders.

Because in Finland many PhD projects are funded by private foundations, if you do not have by chance some position in University or any knowledge of such coming, it is vital to get to know potential funders. During the dissertation application, I used around one month lazily browsing through around over 1000 foundations (many of these are duplicates, but this is close estimate how many foundation pages I went through). Some foundation lists were helpful such as Aurora, Säätiöt ja rahastot, Jelli and some older web listers. Additionally, I looked a few foreign ones just in case of postdoc or publication process funding. Note to anyone who wants or needs to go through this same process. Make an excel file about possible funders for now and for the future. Makes a lot of things more manageable, and it will determine how many tens of applications you will have to make and send each year.

Applying for University for the dissertation was easy, but one essential detail is actually to find good supervisors for your project. These people are your foundation when you are starting as a scientist, and if you choose wrong or wrong University for what you are doing, things can get more challenging. In these cases, I advise either change supervisor or even University. It is your future and life, after all. I was lucky to find very open-minded supervisors for dissertation and earlier for master thesis in the history of physics.

2016 – (2 months)

When I got permission from the University, to begin with, the project, but it was around the end of October when I started, so I had around two months of sufficient work time. To use the time, I went through what kind of studies I would need and decide to take my own selection of classes with a mixture of projects that I would do later. One was the project that I started immediately, a peer-reviewed article on Michelson Morley experiment and lesser-known but technically thematically as challenging Oliver Lodge's six years experiments. Since the theme was out of the scope of the dissertation and my earlier master thesis, I used around one month to gather source materials and wrote the article in around two weeks + repairing time. The article was not for the dissertation but for getting a grasp of scientific writing and criteria in general. A right way of furthering your academic skills and career at the same time. These experiences helped me to acquire a fundamental lesson. Do not use too much time on classes or lectures, do your own thing in a satisfactory manner, publish articles and books, or do lectures. In the end, it will give you far more reliable experience and skills.

At the beginning, I did not know would I receive any funding for my dissertation work. Luckily time proved that if you unleash all the doubts and just concentrate on improvement of everything chances will be around later. I would still recommend starting PhD candidate to try to get funding before or some project position before starting. It is very hard to do everything

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without any extra money, research materials, philosophical books, and methodological sources. The same thing goes for seminar and conference lectures and all manner of meetings and scientific talks. Without moving a lot, some of the possibilities would not have been there. In one particular late spring, I travelled in 2 months near 6000 kilometres by train (inside of Finland) because of all manner of scientific events and projects. Also, if you want to dwell on many projects at the same time to benefit from synergies of thoughts. You can triple the cost for all of this. Demands rise as follows, at least one book per week, one or three trips per month for solely scientific reasons, and any flights to anywhere for the same purpose for years. Making science is not free.

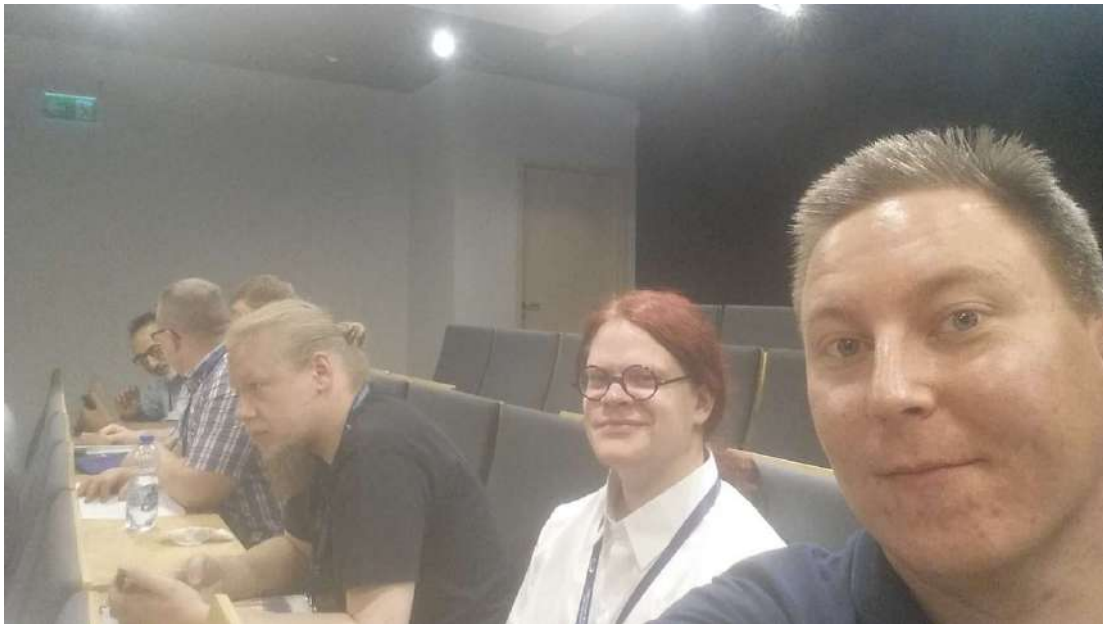
2017 – Year 1

To a similar note, I continued with the doctoral studies. I was determined to do most if not all, studies at the beginning so that I could save researching time for later phases of the dissertation. I was thinking that I would need more time for synthesis creation and connectivity thinking at the end of the dissertation and so far, that has been the case. In the first half a year, I had made around 80% of the doctoral studies. For the methodological themes, I was writing essays (later on polished and published) for my themes of needed methodological improvements. This theory work entailed reading of the countless numbers of philosophy, theory, and methodological books to acquire openings and at the same time criteria for methodological development. These issues also occupied my interest in the next two years while I was working on the methodological theory (hermeneutic theory on the systematic analysis). However, during this year most of the works were draft versions and thinking on how I can formulate these methodological problems.

For the dissertation, these problems were situated in the thesis research problems but also on how and what criteria I have to think while sorting material for analyses, and more importantly how to keep those criteria intact while working on synthesis based on earlier analyses.

During this year, I was also chairman of the Labyrinth association that was handling the Lähde-magazine. It was interesting to develop workings of peer-review criteria and models of peer-review in general. Sadly my views differed from the board mainly because I was too driven on behalf of improvements and I took my leave after the first term as a chairman. No hard feelings, personal chemistry can be sometimes an issue and also how we picture, life in general, can hugely affect the outcomes of our negotiations and results. I also learned valuable lesson to ask in what capacity I am needed for each project.

At the same time, I was also working as vice-chairman for the art association Harha. In both associations, the term ended in next year. The best experience was a personal art gallery for one month with 23 paintings. Sadly the time was limiting these projects and, I had on the next year drop many of these projects.



The next stop is in Poland in a mathematical conference where I went to meet different scientists and think systematic analysis mostly. Previously in my master thesis, I had been discussing systematic analysis broadly. One of the most memorable discussions on systematic analysis was with Bishop of Kuopio bishopric Jari Jolkkonen who had previously written a guide on the primary method in 2007. From this starting point over the years, I had cumulated different argumentations and uses of systematic analysis from the basics to loftier but justified theoretical openings of Kari E. Nurmi. Still, for my dissertation, the problem was multi-layered proof that entailed difficult conceptual synthesis proof in theory development. During this time, I was still calibrating what would later be SAH theory (hermeneutic systematic analysis).

During the stay in Poland, my host was Juha-Matti Huusko who lectured on linear differential equations with slowly growing solutions. From Poland, I also got great criticism towards the interdisciplinary nature of my research and methodology. Also, my old favourite subject monadology got attention in several discussions; it seemed that there was keen interest towards the philosophy of interdisciplinary geniuses.



Poland had all manner of interesting places. Here I was on the fifth floor of only stairs building. The local Turkish tobacco vendor resided there, a perfect place after long days of lectures. Cannot overstate how important it is to have idle moments so that creativity can be at the peak. Also, many intuitive functions are dependent on these ideal moments of mental rest. While working on a dissertation for 4–5 years, without maintaining stress balance, it could make the whole project unimaginable hard, or impossible. When you work a lot, take a rest too. In the scale of stress, the creative processes and maintaining the creation of ideas is one of the most mentally taxing feats in the long run. I hope as many people as possible would take this advice at the beginning of the studies and at least later because these issues have caused problems for the uncountable number of people whom I have personally met. Remaining in creative scientific circles can be very demanding for different individuals.



In autumn, when I came back from Poland, I had the privilege to co-speak in a System thinking seminar with prof. Ulla Härkönen on systematic thinking and Pedagogical systems theory. The seminar was at Aalto University held by prof. Raimo P. Hämäläinen and prof. Esa Saarinen in Systems Analysis Laboratory. These seminars became a perfect place to demo many things that I was working on at the time. I owe much favour for many discussions that helped me to go through much material in systematic thinking, systems science, and in my years of effort to raise the usability of systematic analysis in complex qualitative analyses.

Systems science is a lot like cousin for systematic analysis, and the joint part is systematic thinking which is used to formulate any if not all the theories in both areas. Here there has been one precious lesson also, do not just stand nearby your own area of science or typically only minuscule scope. Many ideas are gained incrementally by intuitive processes, and it will matter what is the space of knowledge inside your mind when you are trying to create or recreate ideas. Some supervisors might try to limit the scope of dissertation studies or try to monopolize the mentoring of a doctoral candidate. In both cases, it does not have excellent results mainly because good ideas are formed with a lot of interaction and failures. To limit any of this trial and error only because University politics or some other nonsense is not real science. Remember to demand total openness from your supervisors. I got lucky with my supervisors mainly because of their commitment towards this idea of total openness. Although it might raise risks for the PhD project as a whole (getting late krhm), holistic outreach in science, philosophy of science, methodology, mentoring, teaching, theory creation, consulting, and publishing can reward you with considerable skill increase.

2018 – Year 2

During this year, I was more focused on writing the dissertation. Also, because I had decent writing timetable I was able to write an article on Oliver Heaviside. It was refreshing to think about the personal history of individual who made good progress in mathematics concerning electricity and vector analysis.

The year was challenging, but luckily after several months of being without funds, I got a half a year funding from Otto A. Malm fund. It helped me to get back in track with my themes, and at the end of the year, I managed to gather some papers and thoughts to make an article and short ebook on academic skills.

In spring, I was also writing (and fixing a lot of typical spelling errors) on an article about Oliver Heaviside and his academic role. The attempt was to go into the character of this brilliant but out of academic circles person who still published a lot of materials on the mathematics of electromagnetism and finalized the modern form of Maxwell equations. It was particularly empathically difficult to read Heaviside's heavy life history and a mind-numbing amount of work that he but, to only gain recognition at the end of his life.

The ebook (Lyhyt akateeminen erityis perehdytys) was as a name indicates a short introduction to academic mentoring issues. It had some 60 pages where I gathered many themes to think about for those who would want to go forward with their future academic plans. Additionally, this ebook helped me immensely because previously, I had been doing private academic mentoring since 2011 without massing general explanatory texts. To end this duplication of effort, I wanted to publish a short version of the mentoring theme (longer is being written this year).

Now that we are in the theme of mentoring, I have to say that teaching others has been one good way to progress in structural argumentation and in general to gather insight into academical pedagogical problems. Years of this kind of experiences are to me functionally more valuable than any class could be. Because of this philosophical and pedagogical theme, I was also speaking on the theme of academic improvements in Platon's Academy philosophy event with researcher Visa Kurki and Ilkka Taipale, Finnish politician, psychiatrist and above all a pacifist. I started these academic and philosophical lectures academically early after the first candidate work, and it has been a very established value to me. It is not only what we write but also what and how we present in public.

The speech itself was my late return to Platon's Academy organization programs. I had been speaking years before on Leibniz's monadology and co-lectured on the history of physics with Vesa Maanselkä. This time I gathered the themes of my ebook to deliver a few messages or principles such as 5/5 is just a basic level of excellence in global competition but also different ways how academic excellence can be gained and in some sense forwarded to other practitioners of science. Also, some history of academic private mentoring was used to illustrate the problems of Finnish higher education. The highest quality demands extreme levels of commitments, thus far not supported by the University system, only carried out by individual efforts of excellent academics. This task is however, almost unlimited in scope for one person and in the practical sense, it is never done. Nevertheless, still unpaid and forgotten efforts.





Year had also good autumn. I was one of the two researchers from UEF that were awarded one-year funding from the Finnish Academy of Science and Letters. That was a really essential timing. I had to write most of the start chapters of the dissertation and try to re-allocate to new living space in 2019.

The same year was extremely busy with trips and lectures and article projects. In autumn there was also following prof. Anita Pipere's visiting seminar. I was asked to speak in two weeks' notice, and I agreed on delivering a lecture on 'Researching complexity with systematic analysis'. The topic had been based on last year's themes and further development ideas of systematic analysis as a method. The whole day was an excellent time to talk on the nature of science and complex problem solving and discovery tools. You know the feeling when you have whole day interesting and complex fun with ideas and the intuitive motions firing new angles for ideas every microsecond. It is a good sign of great seminars and conferences.

VISITING SEMINAR
"ENVISIONING COMPLEXITY: TOWARDS A
NEW CONCEPTUALIZATION OF
EDUCATIONAL RESEARCH FOR
SUSTAINABILITY"

Professor
Anita Pipere

Daugavpils University, Latvia
Department of Sciences

TUESDAY 25.9.2018
15.00-17.00

Itä-Suomen Yliopisto; UEF
Educa E103
Tulliportinkatu 1
Joensuu

CHAIR: Ulla Härkönen, emerita
professor; UEF

Presentations:

Anita Pipere (prof): **Envisioning
complexity: Towards a new
conceptualization of educational
research for sustainability**

Ari Tervashonka (Phd student; UEF):
**Researching complexity with
systematic analysis**

You are welcome to discuss the topics
of sustainability, complexity, systems
thinking and systematic analysis



UNIVERSITY OF
EASTERN FINLAND



Erasmus+

Lisätietoja:

Titta Kettukangas

titta.kettukangas@uef.fi

2019 – Year 3

The year started with the UEF DSA (doctoral student association) issues. I was elected as vice-chairman of the board, and during this year we were founding UEF DSA Newspaper with Juha-Matti Huusko, and I was applying for funding on behalf of the foundation to make University-wide interdisciplinary conference. Sadly application did not pass, but the first attempt into this direction was made in the history of UEF DSA. We demoed a lot of similar projects and started seminar projects for doctoral students with University. Autumn was additionally busy because of my trip to Moldova.

During Moldova visit, I lectured in themes of methodology and philosophy of science in seven different disciplines in three different Universities (International University, State Pedagogical University, and State University). Topics were as follows; Visions of anthropology, Methodological questioning -Tools of the qualitative eye and analysis, European identity and image, Finnish concepts, Systematic analysis as a methodological approach to the study of politics, and Holistic approach to systematic analysis. Sadly one lecture got cancelled because of the staff member error, and the 7th lecture had Internet difficulties since at that time I was already in Finland.

Still, the discussions were helpful, and some of the researchers saw great methodological value in my themes. These discussions also helped me to establish the scientific value and functional methodological value of some of my themes in systematic analysis. If you have time or some good chance, please visit in different countries. The scientific circles are always different nationally, and you might get very valuable insight either in your field of study or in a general scientific way. One biggest lesson from Moldova was the long work hours that people did there for the sake of science and a very welcoming open atmosphere for new ideas. In comparison to Finland, we have a lot to learn from this open academic culture.



Rest day picture in Moldova. The day before I made three lectures on the same day, one of them being also improvised co-lecture on the topic of European identity and imaginaries. Others mostly on methodology, systematic analysis, and support tools for conquering complex problems.

While this was going during the same month, I was making videos and all the editing for student campaign of *Students' Interest* electoral list in a student union election. Our list got three seats of the total 39 seats and as a first-year new list, I would say that the campaign was successful.

Otherwise, the trip in Moldova was a great eye-opener. There are far more different ways of handling things and how University hierarchies work in each country. Moldova was a great example of the opening of the vivid and hardworking scientific world. Although at one point the humidity almost downed me when I went to the fifth floor by walking people were very friendly despite occasional language barriers I was almost always offered tea, and in one University friendly French researcher spend time with me with google translator while I was waiting for the dean of the faculty. The exchange of ideas was exhilarating, and my only regret is that sometimes timetables could not be met while working in three universities simultaneously.



The presidential building at Moldova, Chișinău

After returning Finland, I went to hold two more lectures and started the co-operation shortly to re-write my systematic analysis theory with the interest of information studies. This co-operation took one year, and it was very constructive. After this experience, I can say that please try to get some co-writing projects with more experienced writers. It is not only about the writing itself but also for many skills, for example, writing, argumentation, clearness, and understanding of your work's novelty value.

2020 – Year 4

Not the best year because of Corona. I worked on the informative column about it in February. To my great satisfaction, nothing of the information got old in the following months when the virus spread far wider in the world. Sadly publication did not spread enough, but alas that is the wheel of time.

The year began in an excellent manner with invitation research seminar at Oulu University after representing some subchapters of my dissertation, there were extensive heated discussions about the topic. The seminar was held by prof. Petteri Pietikäinen who dedicated much focus on openness of thought. Similarly, I learned good divisions of various proofs in science from prof. Jouni-Matti Kuukkanen. (Earlier I had been stuck with contemplation on this subject how to represent the nature of the conceptual proof, but only at the seminar the idea formalized to more definite form). The seminar itself was a good opportunity to provide more clearer proof

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for my synthesis in the dissertation. In most other seminars, the level of criticism did not raise to a similar level of constructivism in the argumentative sense.

I also continued in UEF DSA for this year I was elected as a chairman of the board. During the first half of the year, we conducted a new Discord channel for more effortless event organization, and I held there also lecture on the development of intuition based on the earlier essay on the subject Bildung and Intuition. I was formulating Bildung not just as culture or culture of education but specifically as a culture of the mind.

During the year, I was also accepted as a member for the science board of the faculty, and to University Collegium. Most of the meetings were done non-physically for a good reason. The only good side of Corona was that it forced me to stay at home and write a dissertation in spring and half of the summer. Writing continues more heavily this year the draft is now around 210 total pages. I estimate that I will need around 100-150 pages to be done with my synthesis on Maxwell's effect on theory development. At this point, many midsections of the work are solved, but there is always more to study. I am very grateful that the cultural foundation of North Carelia and Otto A. Malm fund both decided to support my work during this arduous year and at the start of next year. It will be one a hell of a year to end a whole large project neatly.

Overall I have done now nearly four articles (2 published), several published essays, and tens of other published and non-published writings and maybe third ebook at the end of this year. All this and more on the side of the dissertation. A Dissertation is a big project, but it is healthy to do other things too to gain ideas and angles to your main project. Different projects might also help you to maintain your writing habits while not taxing your scientific projects. We have great try out time while working on a dissertation and it is an excellent time to try broke all manner of intellectual and personal limits.

Reflecting on the issues of mentoring

Since 2011 I have been conducting and developing interdisciplinary private academic mentoring. During 2017–2020, I handled private mentoring of tens of people. The cases varied hugely from two hours of mentoring subject talks to a year or longer mentoring on the developing projects. Some people require more help in writing habits, methodological development, understanding of research problems, and questions and above all about academic life in general. These endeavours made me think about what would be the least minimum effort guidance, and I published near 60 pages [ebook](#) on the matter for those who want to skip larger parts of it. Most of the subjects were incremental and thus, harder elements to convey. How to remain creative, how to avoid mental blocks, how to deal with fundamental academic challenges in writing and life.

These elementary themes served well enough for most undergraduates, but during these last four years, I have been thinking about the history of science. The question of quality has been a problem before too. In the Victorian era in Cambridge, the issue was solved by emerging private mentors that helped the brightest minds to achieve mathematical supremacy at the national level. This environment was full of intellectual competition to the level of people melting down because of it. A bit less would suffice, but I still think we could do way more

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than today. We could do and demand more pedagogically. The reality of education has, however, changed with the constant need to increase student amount and somehow educate more people with less or the same staff amount. We will see how that goes, but the question of quality remains. How to educate those who are not satisfied with perfect rows of grades in their papers, who want additionally push their limits as individuals. For this, I do not know any other answer than private mentoring or massive interdisciplinary attempts to contact all manner of people that you will need for your development. These people could be leading names in your field of study. They could be retired people with 10 times more wisdom than their counterparts. They could be news reporters, speech writers, politicians, business owners, artists, philosophers, and methodological geniuses, anything that would help you in your development as a human being.

At the top of academic excellence, the demands for mentoring are more varied and interdisciplinary, intuitively demanding even. For that purpose, I have been swayed in my next mentoring project to try to gather the essence of subjects that are not taught usually in academies. These include the development of sensory logic (in the theme of sensory talents), memory development, intuition, creativity, life balances, philosophical inquiry of science, and the attempt to excel not attempt to mundane. Maybe I can finish my book project at the end of this year on these issues in mentoring, we will see.

Epilogue

There are a countless number of other projects and things that I was working on during this time, but I think most of those with “pedagogical value” are listed. There were much visiting lectures that helped me to gain insight into particular areas of science. More critical were avid discussions that I have had during these years with professional scientists, philosophers, and intellectuals alike. Your encouragements, knowledge and arguments, criticism and wisdom has been an essential foundation for my academic improvement. Thanks for all whom I could not mention earlier.

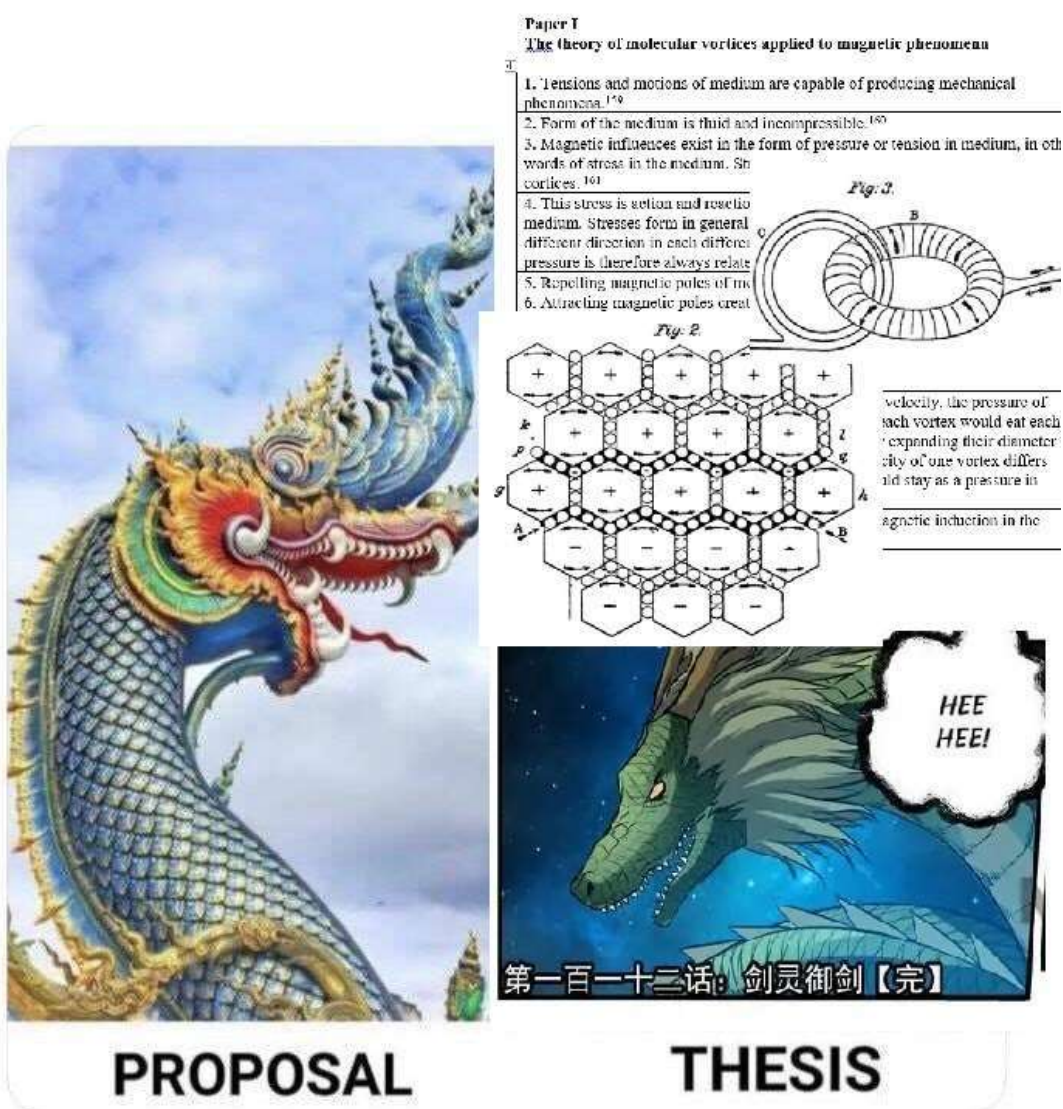
The following short advices are mostly for those who would like to continue doing science after PhD. Never give up. Do extra articles and get used to publishing. You have at least four years of easy time to dedicate to your methodological proves until starting a professional career in science, make the time count. Learn how to apply for funding and use all of the possibilities. This can entail 20-40 applications per year. If you manage to efficiently learn this way, it will help big time after PhD. DO NOT stare too much lectures or classes, just do your own projects and get students points from those efforts (this will be very helpful later).

Reading broadly cannot be ever underestimated. Develop habits of reading a reasonable amount would be at least be monograph per week as average. This rarely happen to me during some of the solid writing periods most of the books were read during travelling and phases in between more definite writing sessions. In many occasions, I took around five research books with me for any short trip. Although routines would be good to keep creativity rarely likes it. To remain in peak creative condition variety of work is best. Maybe in this, the golden line is never stop publishing.

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Many other things are about stubbornness, willingness to spend late hours on writing and fixing, willingness to spend a lot of money on scientific books and publications when needed despite the situation and more importantly the view of constant progress as a goal, not just goal to write the dissertation. The biggest reason why projects fail in reality is the lack of stubbornness, mental fortitude, and keeping basics in life together. No matter what hardship comes around, you as a scientist should always worry secondarily and forward science primarily. If I would worry too much over half that I have been writing would not exist.

Now I have around over half a year time (around nine months) to finish the monography dissertation. It entails much mechanical writing most of the research and reading has been done previously. I hope these adventures and developments encourage you to develop in your own way, by your own rules and intuition. The only thing that I wish is that you will have a beautiful time with your argumentative growth in science for science.



Late-night personal thesis meme

Pro scientia atque sapientia!

Ari J. Tervashonka – believer of intellectual enlightenment

