

UEFDSA Newspaper

Annual yearbook 2020

Editors: Ari J. Tervashonka, Juha-Matti Huusko

UEFDSA Newspaper Annual yearbook 2020

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Forewords of editor in chief and science series head editor

Year 2020 was the second year for UEF DSA newspaper.

During 2019 , UEF DSA newspaper evolved from a curiosity to a real newspaper. Many authors submitted various texts and materials to be published. In the Autumn of 2019, Ari J. Tervashonka established the UEF DSA science series which became a platform to publish scientific texts.

The page count of 2019 was $1+8+12+12+12+12+24+28=109$ pages.

You can find the UEFDSA Newspaper Annual yearbook 2019, for example, from here <https://www.bod.fi/kirjakauppa/uefdsa-newspaper-annual-yearbook-2019-ari-tervashonka-9789528018681>

During 2020 , our page count of 2020 is $16+36+40+75 = 167$ pages. The general series and science series take a 50% share each.

The issue 1 of 2020 contained scientific texts; and invited to visit Joensuu botanical garden and to join the UEF DSA annual general meeting. We also discussed COVID-19 which was already knocking on our door. Soon it would be the time of regulations and work-from-home.

In issue 2 of 2020, the new chair of UEF DSA greeted the readers of the newspaper. Beautiful nature photos encouraged us to take our socially distanced strolls in the outdoors. We learned about Finnish folklore and how similar Finland and Hungary can look. The other half of the issue consisted of scientific topics.

The issue 3 of 2020, contained critical discussions about the ISYY student profile study report and the relationship of university and market was discussed. The established UEF DSA Grant Application Support was announced. DSAGAS and offers support here <https://integraali.com/dsagas/> In this issue, the layout took good hints from the books of Edward Tufte.

In issue 4 of 2020, we saw the beautiful mushroom photos of Rowmika Ravi, together with a poem. In our first Long play, we discussed the case of Marko Koskelo. Marko is an active representative in the student union. The aerial cover photos by Anne Sorsa were amazing, as well as an intermission space photo from Jari Turunen.

We wish to thank all contributors. Both the scientific and hobby content are important. In particular, the photos and contents by Rowmika and Szabi made 2020 more refreshing. We congratulate the authors of scientific texts who spent their time wisely and earned their merits.

Editor in chief Juha-Matti Huusko

Science series head editor's foreword

Last year we saw proper growth of the level of journalism in our paper. Furthermore, in case of quality, UEF DSA Newspaper has received much positive feedback from

journalists. After Uljas magazine some of the student papers such as Varnitsa magazine has risen in quality over the years. It is noteworthy and relieving to say that the independent critical journalism has not died in academic bubble of UEF because many other papers are working now more on actual critical journalism than years ago.

Uljas magazine taught me the value of critical journalism and how it coincides and argues within democratic society. Journalism is always needed because democracy in a country or in any institutions need freedom of expression and quality journalism to overcome mental blocks, and to safeguard democratic processes. Without critical eye, nothing can fundamentally develop and without public eye institutions deteriorate.

In addition to these magazines in general provide environment for growth of the writers. In academia most of the people will be expected professional writing skills. Every issue on any magazine that is done within University serves not only the audience but also writers themselves and the rise of skills that are coinciding with clear and punctual writing.

In addition, for these basic skills UEF DSA Newspaper science series offers platform for scientific writing that is not only needed for the practice of scientific writing, but also getting new ideas open faster and for gaining more quality content for publication lists. It is very arduous to try to justify tens of thousands funding applications if there is no hint of working on anything. Writings themselves display the actual skills of a writer and enchant the idea of hard-working person. Therefore, even making extra articles on the side of the PhD is great way of showing that you are doing science seriously, not as a hobby. But we must also remember that there are differing limitations in each field

of study in this regard. Some of the articles need consistent laboratory work, fieldwork or over half a year of mathematical theories or cumulation of tens of books and articles for one article in humanities. Still there is choice of writing in addition on methodology, philosophy of methodology, philosophy of science in relation to researched topic, reviews, maybe even methodological theory (although very long process). In addition to peer reviewed articles scientific writings can be speculative essays when creating something new, work in progress. You can voice your opinions in columns but also in form of longer essays or critiques.

Above all the act of writing of anything new is intuitive intrinsic beautiful echo of thoughts coinciding with elements of the reality and imaginaries. To create new is the demand to fully engage in creative analytical process, but without the limitations of said process. Beauty of selected works and arranged argumentation sequences make sweet aftertaste to any text, thus splendour of views need also proper wording and emotionally valuable message to be understood and recognised. For many demands such the like of these can be overcome with more varied writing. Art part of the writing cannot be negated from any field of study because we as writers are writing to other humans as in conveying our ideas on behalf of humanity towards others. We make science.

Ari J. Tervashonka

UEF DSA Newspaper No. 1



UEFDSA newspaper

Joensuu/Kuopio, Finland

VOL.II... No.1

MARCH 5, 2020

ZERO BITCOINS



Contents

Ari J. Tervashonka:

- Corona (COVID-19) – prevention and contagion

Cover photo:

Utra island in winter in Joensuu
by Salseng Mrong.

Osta suosittu Ari Tervashongan Lyhyt akateeminen erityisperehdytys Ebook (noin 60 sivua). NYT vain 4,99 €

Lyhyt akateeminen erityisperehdytys



Ari J. Tervashonka

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 intuitiivista 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>

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- Ari J. Tervashonka (∞)
- Rowmika Ravi (≥ 4)
- Aytaç Yürükçü, cultural reporter
- Lenka Dvořáková (≥ 1)
- Otto Korhonen (≥ 1)
- Become a writer! By writing 6 stories per year, you get an official writer status and a certificate.

Photographers

- Salseng Mrong (≥ 6)
- Rowmika Ravi (≥ 4)
- Lenka Dvořáková (≥ 3)
- Become a photographer! By sending us 20 photos per year, you get an official photographer status and a certificate.

Contact us at uefdsa@protonmail.com

Call For Papers

We call for all the scientific essays, unpublished abstract papers, philosophical writings, and summaries or research with the authors' name on it. If you are a member of DSA, staff member of the UEF or otherwise interested in themes of science and philosophy you can submit your paper in all these categories. We will start our science paper in the following UEFDSA Newspaper issues. Do you want to publish more general material? Do you wish to fatten your writer portfolios? Now there is a great chance to do that and also let other people actually know about your research.

One reason for this call of papers is to promote doctoral students and researchers alike for the wider audience and also promote the constant effort that we do during the doctoral studies. We also want to open this forum for methodological development and general scientific reference frame development that requires more philosophical reach than many of the peer-review papers would allow. This includes also themes that are still within the realm of speculation and try-out phases. Send papers to aritervashonka@hotmail.com for the edit.

Science categories will be

- I. Scientific essays
- II. Philosophical writings
- III. Summaries of research
- IV. Unpublished abstract papers
- V. Methodological essays
- VI. Book reviews

Freedom for the scientific essays!

Ari J. Tervashonka – vice editor in chief

CORONA (COVID-19) – PREVENTION AND CONTAGION

By ARI J. TERVASHONKA

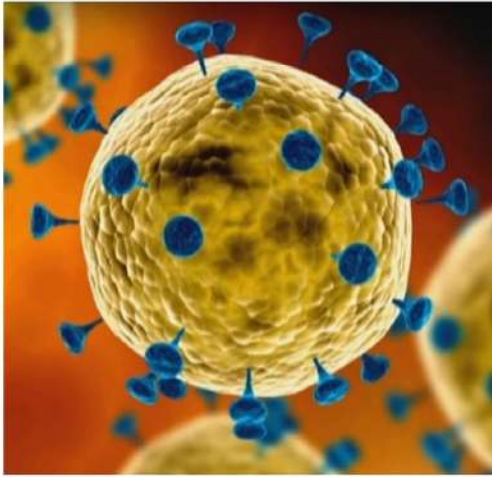


FIGURE: CORONAVIRUS IN AN ILLUSTRATION.

Preparing for the corona varies by the (1) age, (2) medical condition of the people and (3) concentration of corona cases within the area where you are. Age and general health are the main factors of what are chances of surviving coronavirus.

In China, the general mortality rate has been thus far near 3000 with over 80,000 corona cases. In terms of information, we are limited to the cases that hospitals know so the amount of cases is higher than in news. That being said the case amount in China has given information on some of the limitations of coronavirus.

The current general mortality rate of the corona has been 3,4 % that is less than in the case of SARS, Ebola and Spanish flu. For people aged over 80 have had a mortality rate of 15 %, while children below the age of 10 have all so far survived and generally healthy people have 0-less than the general mortality rate. Also the medical condition of the person effects the result of the disease. People with lung and breathing problems, diabetes and other breathing-related conditions have a higher mortality rate.

Because of the lack of information, many studies on coronavirus are still based on similar diseases or similar coronaviruses as SARS and MERS. According to 22 studies **coronavirus survives in surface areas up to nine days at room temperature. The general surface pathogen persistence is 4-5 days.** This means that if you happen to order something from China the contagion would be highly improbable in cases of weeks or over month waiting times. Low temperatures and high humidity increase virus lifespan. If the comparison to SARS or MERS is correct in case of optimal surface life (virus still being in optimal condition for contamination), that can be counted in hours. On the exact hours of corona virus losing its capacity to copy itself while being on the surface there is no information yet.

Precautions

When you are in public don't touch your face. Only do this after you have washed your hands. This simple action cuts substantially chances for many virus contagions. Hand washing and sanitizing are important when coming back to home or after being at high population density areas. Use your brains, if Corona is spreading in the area don't handshake people and limit, if able, the distance at least to 1 meter.

A contagion of the corona spreads mostly through contaminated surface areas while after touching your nose, eyes, and mouth. Also if other people cough the transition limit is between 1–1.5 meters. Enclosed air ventilation systems such as in public transports or cinemas, shops, gyms, restaurants, and bar, can also raise the probability of contagion in areas where there are more corona patients.

What if I get it?

You contact the hospital of your area with a list of your symptoms. The good side is that you get to know is it Corona or something else. Secondly, by this action, you can limit the contagion of Corona by being sure. You wouldn't want to cause harms for your elder relatives. While you are suspecting that you have corona it is recommendable to use a mask or at least some fabric if you don't have a mask.

Symptoms include fever, cough, and shortness of breath. Symptoms may appear generally 2-14 days

after exposure and the most viral episode of the virus is at the beginning of the symptoms during days 3-5. For the end note generally being contagiously sick at work is thoughtless and stupid.

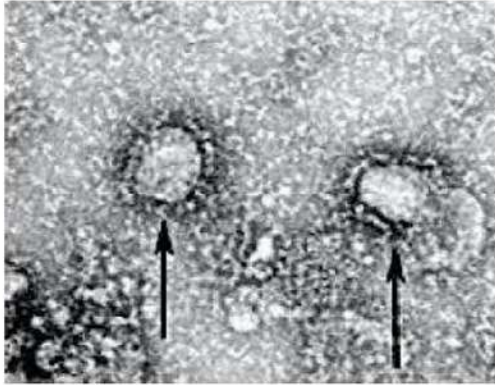


FIGURE: CORONAVIRUS IN MICROSCOPE.

What about masks?

The basic masks have essentially diminishing return as a safety measure and mostly used for corona patients. If you want to go for literal overkill for safety you can result in same masks than doctors use (and should use). In this case, it is recommendable to use masks of these sort N95 / 3M (that specifically equals to N95) / FFP2 (mostly used in Finland). These masks are good for prevention but you have to follow introductions.

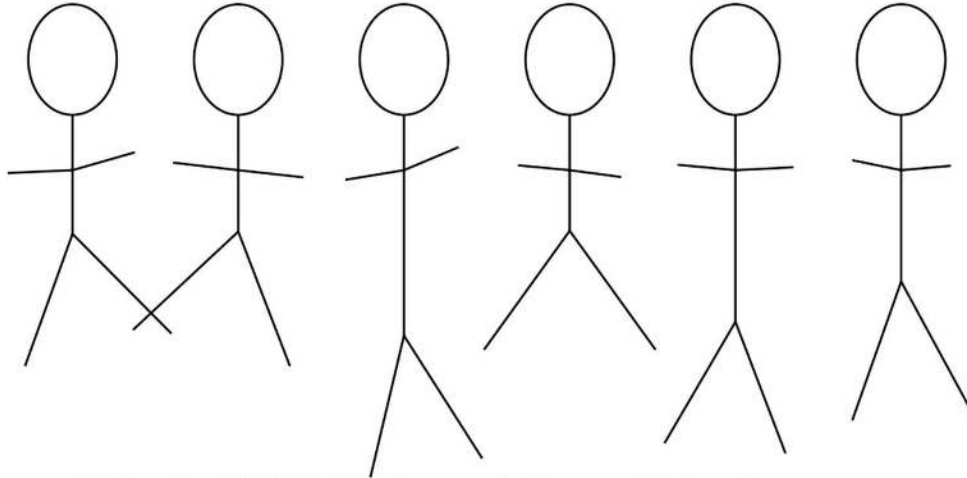
If you get a mask, go to YouTube and find videos on 'N95 how to wear and remove', to make sure you are using mask correctly. These types of masks are harder to use and breathing will be more laboured. **This is why you should only use them when country or area where you are going has more corona cases and there is a higher chance of Corona, including closed air systems such as trains, buses and other public transportation, shops, and public high population density places.**

More information:

- Gladstone Institution lecture – Understanding the 2019 Novel Coronavirus Outbreak <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UAFj-sp-SYs>
- N95 mask How to wear & Remove <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zoxpVDVoNI>
- Sciencealert – New Study indicates how long coronaviruses can survive on a surface <https://www.sciencealert.com/study-shows-just-how-long-coronaviruses-can-stick-around-on-a-surface>
- THL (Finnish institute for health and welfare) updated information <https://thl.fi/en/web/infectious-diseases/what-s-new/coronavirus-covid-19-latest-updates>

Ari J. Tervashonka

In 2020, who will be the UEFDSA board members?



Join the UEFDSA Annual General Meeting
in Kuopio/Joensuu, date not fixed yet

feel free to contact

juha-matti.huusko@uef.fi, +358 40 528 2815

UEFDSA 2019

Miia Hurskainen	chair
Ari J. Tervashonka	vice chair
Bukunmi Akinwunmi	secretary
Juha-Matti Huusko	treasurer
Hasan Sohail	events manager
Katarzyna Wisniewska (Kasia)	social media coordinator
Kenneth Muhumuza	material manager
Katinka Käyhkö	associate

To join as a member in UEFDSA, you need to

- be a PhD student in UEF
- pay a 10€ membership fee once
- fill a membership application form

More information at:

<http://www.uef.fi/fi/web/dsa/membership>

Also non-members are welcome to join our events.

From non-members, we usually collect a 2€ fee to cover for the snacks present, if any.

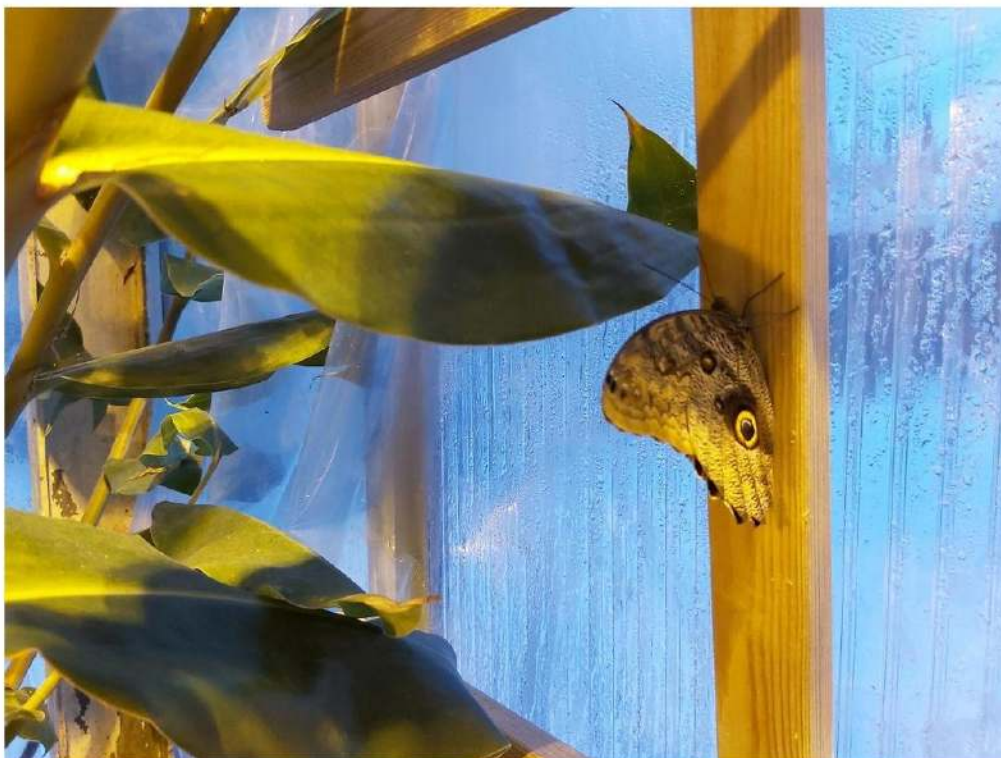


FIGURE. BOTANIA IS A BOTANICAL GARDEN IN JOENSUU. THERE ARE ALSO BUTTERFLIES.

Dear all,

Botania is a botanical garden in Joensuu. It is open during Thursday-Sunday. <https://botania.fi/>

I have bought a "myself + 3 friends" pass for 1 year. Therefore, I can take my friends to Botania for next 1 year. If you wish to go with me, I am usually free on

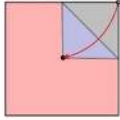
- Thursday 15-17
- Friday 16-18
- Saturday (perhaps for 2 hours, at some point, during 10-20)
- Sunday (perhaps for 2 hours, at some point, during 10-18)

For me, the idea is that after working in Metria, I will go to Botania for 1-2 hours to relax / hang out / drink coffee / work with laptop.

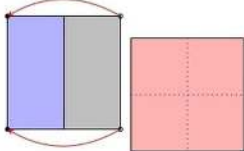
Best wishes,
Juha-Matti Huusko
juha-matti.huusko@uef.fi
tel. +358 40 528 2815

An origami cube

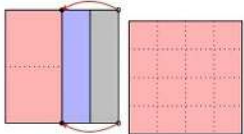
Let's make an origami cube. In these instructions, the front of the paper is red and the back of the paper is blue. The paper is on top of a table of similar size, which is gray.



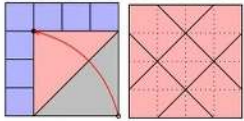
Fold the paper in half (2 times).



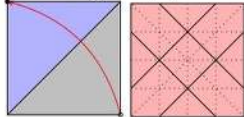
Fold the sides next to the folds, which were just created (4 times).



From the back side: fold three quarters ("3/4") (4 times).



Fold diagonally (2 times).



The end is a little bit difficult. See the video [5:11→]:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7vXVblyJnqY&t=311>

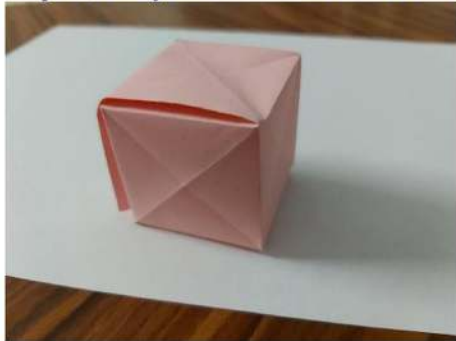


FIGURE. FINAL RESULT.

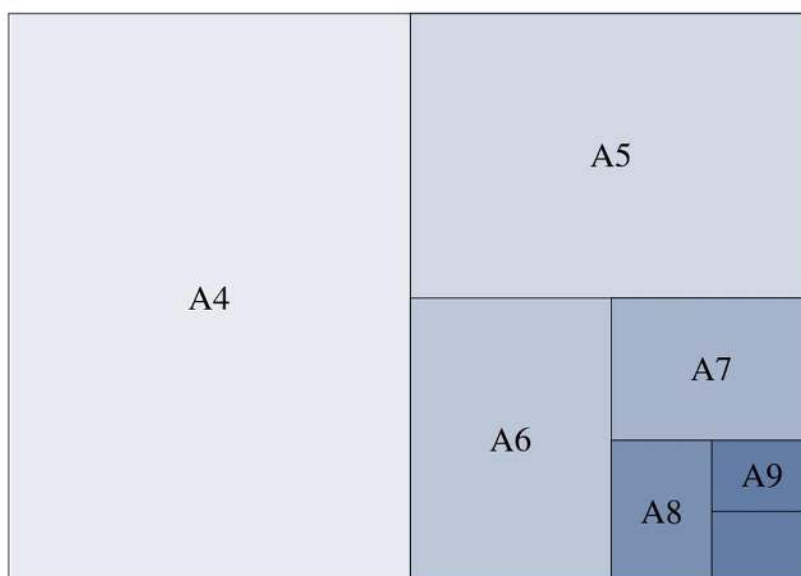
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Size A7 15 €	Size A7 30 €	Size A7 10 € / newspaper
Size A8 10 €	Size A8 20 €	Size A8 6.60 € / newspaper
Size A9 5 €	Size A9 10 €	Size A9 3.30 € / newspaper

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- Of the advertisement money, 70 % goes to expenses of writers and magazine.



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Scientific Papers – I. Essays

WHY THE SOCIAL SCIENCES ARE NOT REDUCIBLE TO NATURAL SCIENCES?

By ALIREZA MOMENI

Introduction

The natural sciences, based on *universal law* [1], historically, stand up distinctively valuable epistemic position over all field of sciences. On the other hand, *philosophy of social sciences* is based on some certain *concepts*, which are developed by a set of social *regularities/situations*. The most important questions, in this sense are; are the social sciences reducible to the natural sciences, particularly physics? Does social inquiry utilize the same “*scientific methods*” as natural science?

In this essay, I show that even before considering the social sciences as the real sciences, several epistemic fallacies were occurred leading somehow by two sets of perspectives including *Reductionism* and *Essentialism*. I emphasis on avoiding both two models of viewing to secure the social sciences standing which might be recognized as inferior discipline. Otherwise, by losing significance of the social sci-

ences, several issues may arise for the field, for instance, receiving much less support and funding from government, universities, etc., than other disciplines, consequently discouragement of scholars who chose the inferior pursuits [2, 3].

Finally, I am going to argue that a compelling account of the social sciences based on the certain ontological principals in social phenomenon help us to build up the compatible and realistic expectations from the social sciences.

The Social Sciences beyond of the philosophy of science

So many years ago, *Thales of Miletus* claimed that he knows the originating principle of the natural world by declaring water as the first cause of the nature [4]. The other Milesian, *Anaximenes* stated that the air is the source of every things [5]. *Heraclitus* insisted in ever-present change and motion of the univers [6]. *Socrates*, after six centuries later, was concerned that some of the early naturalist Greek philosopher explain things merely in favor of matter and motion regardless of human intelligent order [7].

The study of human behavior, over the centuries, had been the realm of theology and mythology, just *Rene Descartes* in 17th century attempted to explain human body function with mechanical explanation.

In nineteenth century, *Aguste Comte*, as known as father of *sociology* [8] aimed to place social sciences in the scientific hierarchy [9, 10], however, his concern was that the new-established discipline may fall to pre-science realm – metaphysics and theology – it made him to refer to physics by developing concept of “*Social Physics*” [10] based on “*the positive philosophy*” [9]. At the turn of the 20th century, Science has historically been a physics-dominated field [11]. Since the early 1980, *the philosophy of social science*, which address certain basic philosophical questions toward the social sciences, has become a popular discipline [2, p. xv]. Philosophers of science turned formerly to social realm for understanding how the *knowledge* can be acquired from social world as well as natural world. During the 20th century, Karl Popper and Thomas Kuhn built the most fundamental criticisms of knowledge created through induction in natural sciences. Karl Popper pay more attention to the social sciences, although he never hides his interest in the natural sciences [12]. He proposes the idea of “*unity of the method*”, while he suggests the “*situational analysis*” more benefit method to the social sciences [12].

Viewing the social sciences through the essentialist lens and reducing it to the natural sciences and physics, such the epistemic fallacies make an unrealistic hierarchy for the sciences in which the social sciences might be recognized as inferior discipline. In next part, I deal with to show these misleading perspectives within emphasizing to avoid them through study sciences.

Essentialist lens

“Are the social sciences really inferior to the natural sciences?” To arrive at that question asked by Austrian-American economist, Fritz Machlup in his article in 1961 [1], at this point, you may think that; are the social sciences really science? The later question by itself bears a certain in-depth question that ask what science really is. As you see, Machlup’s question inquires the position of the social sciences in a hierarchical clustering of sciences, with holding implicitly the scientific nature for the social sciences in advance. It seems the first question lead us to go deeper and deeper into the subject until reaching the roots.

The philosophers of science, historically, moved most often from the surface to the depth; getting to the origins. They constantly seek out the common principles that lie in the underlying layers of sciences, attempting to reach the essence of the sciences, and finding a common ancestor to all the sciences evolutionarily. For instance, the controversy between the *rationalists* who hold the origin of knowledge as *rational inference* [13], and the *empiricists* who maintain the *experiment and observation* as the basis of knowledge [11, 13] is such a long story in philosophy of science.

This idea that “the essence of sensible things can be found in other and more real things-in their primo-genitors or forms” [14, p. 317] outlined by *Plato* and many of his followers [14]. The key role of science, therefore, is to discover the latent reality or essence. The most important question in this sense is; can we simply talk about the soul (or essence) of science with fixed and unchanged properties? Popper argues that the philosopher of science, by adopting such an essentialist approach that inquires what is, or what are and not why [15]. In other words, the philosopher of science might describe the science within its axioms, but by this way, the logic of scientific changes, internal complexity, and extrinsic networks of science will be eventually ignored, whilst the advancements in knowledge take place most often in changes [16]. On the other hand, the common principles of sciences, if any, seems are disputable and no discoverable easily. Applying such a mentioned approach, most importantly, may lead us to build a dogmatic hierarchy, somehow, in science, which boosts totalitarianism and authoritarianism [17].

Furthermore, detection of epistemic errors, in this sense, is more effective than looking for roots of knowledge. Popper proposed a magical technique so-called *Critical Rationalism* [12, 15, 17, 18] to avoid the *scientific dogmatism*. He writes, “Science must begin with myths, and with the criticism of myths; neither with the collection of observations, nor with the invention of experiments, but with the critical discussion of myths.” [17, VII]

Reductionism

“There is physics and there is stamp-collecting” this famous statement of physicist *E. Rutherford*

(quoted by Crane, & Mellor, 1990) [19], recall the idea of *Reductionism* in science which is originated from unified science theory. In the 20th century, *Rudolph Carnap* (1934), as a leading figure of the *Vienna Circle*, proposed the idea in his book so-called *the unity of science* [20], while it is old as even before philosophy of science was invented [21]. Reductionism most often covers view in which all of sciences regardless of several ontological and epistemological differences are reduced to one discipline such as physics. This reductive process may happen, therefore, in three aspects of science including vocabulary, laws, and explanatory principals [22]. Early philosophers of science, such as Auguste Comte, may initially thought that *demarcation* such a sufficient approach play key role to solve many social issues, and the following controversy in this sense – reductionism or the Unity of Science, never imagined before. Karl Popper, later pointed that “the believers in reduction who, for some philosophical or other reason, adopt a priori the dogmatic position that reduction must be possible, in a way” [15, p. 8].

Social phenomena versus natural phenomena

In this part, I emphasize on the certain features of the social phenomena compared the natural incident, which may inspire to open the comparative discussion between the social sciences versus the natural sciences, and building up the compatible and realistic expectations from all both disciplines.

1. Complexity versus simplicity

The social phenomena, such the highly complex processes [3] have many interrelated parts inside, and a broad network of contributed variables outside, which make them to never acquiesce in the precision and measurability as well. In contrast, the natural phenomena are simple and susceptible to measure mathematical definition precisely.

2. Concept-oriented versus law-oriented

The social phenomena are based on *situations*, instead of the *universal-matter-based laws* of physics. The social situation is defined by a couple of concepts that are utilized by researchers to understand and explain no *absolute reality*, but at least like

the real circumstance (*verisimilitude*) [12]. For instance, the brain drain in the low-income developing countries as a social phenomenon is explained by such concepts as poverty and new colonialism (concept), whilst the planet movements can be explained by the Newton’s laws of motion.

3. Situational versus Universal

The natural events are explained based on the universal laws that are not limited to a space, time, and state. In contrast, social issues are situational and contextual, that change in a particular geography and time, declining the predictability of social phenomena as well.

4. Changeability versus stability

The social situations as mentioned, are based on a set of internal and external relationships which can be identified and explained within its “time” and “place”, the changeability, therefore, make them to be less generalizable than natural events. For instance, are the leading factors contributing to increase the rate of suicide in Tehran the same as Helsinki?

5. The social theories have many exceptions.

Finally, the social regularities, contrary to the laws of physics, have many exceptions. In the other words, there are a couple of social theories, which would never be falsified. Popper tried to avoid circularity of positivist *verification* by relying on the principles of his innovative method so-called *falsification* [15, 17, 18], but some hypothesis or theory may never have a potential to be falsified in some disciplines, especially in the social sciences.

Conclusion

To sum up, the study of sciences need mostly to adopt a non-essentialist (*nominalist*) approach not only to explain the nature of each science within its consequences, advances, and achievements, but also to develop a plural scientific world. The social sciences, accordingly, based on their certain ontological features, are not simply reducible to natural sciences.

Furthermore, the study philosophy of the social

sciences illustrate that the fundamental differences of social phenomena compared to natural events make the fields not amenable to measure precisely definition within a lower power of predictability, generalizability, and uniformity rather than the natural sciences. Applying the same scientific methods as in all both disciplines and “the unity of method” seems as an ambitious approach as well as following the interpretivist which isolate completely the

way for explanation in the social sciences. However, rethinking to basic ontological differences between two disciplines within maintaining the significance of each one and avoiding the epistemic errors help us to choose a middle way. Finally, let us to emphasize that the developments of knowledge and the transition of scientific patterns and paradigms throughout the time mostly occurs in the changes.

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Jouko Hartikainen – Governmental control of information was not total in the early 18th century Britain

**GOVERNMENTAL CONTROL OF
INFORMATION WAS NOT TOTAL IN
THE EARLY 18th CENTURY BRITAIN**By **JOUKO HARTIKAINEN**

 In my Master's Thesis I looked into the ways how the first modern Newspaper, *The London Gazette*, of the British Crown told news of the Great Northern War, a series of conflicts between Kingdom of Sweden against a coalition formed by Russia, Denmark, Prussia, Saxony, Poland and Hanover. This conflict emerged mostly as a distant foreign war from the British perspective. However, in the end this war had also political significance in Britain itself, when the changes in international situation, including change of the throne to a new Monarch, and domestic politics caused anti-Swedish bias in the government by 1717.

The era was a very interesting also because it was an early transition period in the history of the western press and emerging media. This was one of the earlier eras of media's proper propaganda usage as well. Furthermore, the Great Northern War has remained mostly part of the traditional historical narratives of countries like Sweden, Finland and Russia and it had at times surprising connections to Britain which have sometimes been overlooked.

The thesis investigated three different occurrences between 1709-1717 and how the paper shared news and information regarding these events. The selected theses were: The Battle of Poltava between Sweden and Russia, British Royal Navy's presence and the trade warfare in the Baltic Sea in 1714-1716 and Swedish plot with British Jacobite rebels in 1717.

The thesis concludes that the control of informa-

tion was clearly practised in *The Gazette*, but that this had little effect in the long run in a period of emerging private press that revealed what the Crown's paper did not. Time was favouring more commenting forms of press, both pro- and anti-governmental, and thus the Crown was somewhat abandoning *The Gazette* as a mean of influencing the emerging bourgeoisie, which was the major component of the public sphere of the era. The paper thus remained separated from actual governmental propaganda that was printed in other publications. Nevertheless, the paper still presented messages directly from the Crown among content such as news reports, which were in turn clearly edited to favour the objectives of the Crown. This was, however, limitedly effective, as other areas of press shared conflicting views.

The author here thinks that this thesis was able to shed some new light on the function of news and spread of information in early modern Europe and early Georgian Britain.

With new developments in both the spheres of international politics (such as Brexit) and changes in media (the prominent role of social media, scandals in the British Royal house and struggle over "fake news") the thesis and its themes can have some slight relevance what is happening right now, despite the obvious distance of the study era and present day. At least one can see some more universal types of changes that tend to happen when more freedom or new ways of expression are made possible in a society. One cannot help but wonder whether the gradual change away from professional journalism towards individualised news and media content via social media is happening similarly than what happened with the British Crown's monopolistic hold of the media three centuries ago.

Jouko Hartikainen
Master of Arts, UEF

Scientific Papers – IV. Abstracts

From ether experiments to ether skepticism: Development of Michelson Morley experiment towards Lodge's experiments

Ari J. Tervashonka

Change from absolute reference frame by Isaac Newton towards relative physics by Albert Einstein was a slow theoretical process that took decades. During this time ether experiments had a role in this development. This article studies technological change from Michelson Morley experiment (1887) towards renewed versions carried out by Oliver Lodge. Experiments that Lodge did were developed further ideas from original Michelson Morley experiment that was optical. Lodge added to this study also electrical and magnetic phenomenon

to gain further knowledge. This development was driven by dissatisfaction towards Michelson Morley experiment that did not find any evidence for the existence of ether. Ether was thought to be the medium substance that was vesicle for magnetic, electric, thermal and optical phenomena. It was believed that through this medium we could explain how these phenomena worked and it was understood in a mechanistic manner. Lodge used similar reasoning while developing further original Michelson Morley experiment to prove the existence of ether.

Tekniikan Waiheita 3/2017 – History of technology magazine

<https://journal.fi/tekniikanwaiheita/article/view/82335>



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Ari J. Tervashonka – vice editor in chief

UEF DSA CHAIRMAN'S GREETINGS

By ARI J. TERVASHONKA

Oh, they year 2020. Seems like it is not going to be an easy one this time. Corona and its effects on creativity, society, scientific funding and health are going to be vast. Continuing economic problems might lower substantially the dividend gains of foundations, therefore effecting hugely on available scientific and cultural funding. This aftereffect will be many times larger than what we are acutely experiencing now. Additionally, public meetings are banned for a good reason. These issues will limit this year's many of the planned seminars, panels and gatherings. Some of them can be handled by our communication channels but some projects won't be happening at least for the first half-year period. For these and many more extra problems this year the UEF DSA board will work to maintain the same good quality activities that we have achieved last years.

For communication, board has already decided on using discord. It is a handy platform where a lot of internet communities go for. It is free, supports calls with tens of people without a problem and you can even change the support server if there are problems with the call. You can even change the volume of other people, and software texts are translated to tens of different languages. Discord will replace Skype, Skype bizz, zoom, teams, and other varied applications. By this action DSA tries to keep communication clearer and put all the effort into one channel, thus rising its quality and availability of support. Discord can also be accessed through phones with often better voice quality. The platform itself is not only for voice calls but there are a lot more informative text chats and varied pages for our members.

Join link here: <https://discord.gg/U9JXjzU>

UEF DSA is not for only those members whose research projects fit into certain categories of top projects "Kärkihankeet". We don't believe that anyone could do calls on what projects might bring us prosperity or global recognition, definitely not

from those who don't have holistic views on science, because if they did UEF would stop immediately this top project nonsense. No, our understanding is founded on the holistic understanding of basic science where each individual as a part of the scientific community contributes to global efforts that drive human improvements. Additionally, we believe that improvements cannot be made by only supporting projects that fit in arbitrary strategies lead by those who aren't in the lead of that knowledge in the first place. University might be on a road to decapitate the chances of more varied fields of study and thus limits the qualitative results of these varied studies.

Research requires money, time, social contact efforts and many other often private resources. It is already enough difficulties to compete regionally, nationally and globally on funding. In many cases starting researchers also compete for projects and above all scientific private mentorships and opinions of leading experts. For those who want to grow leading experts or decent researchers, there is no maximum quality, only continuous competition and demands for rising ones talents. For this theme, yours truly has also written on intuition and academic cultivation if you will on our science series.

Similarly, I left a comment on the University Collegiate strategy meeting that maybe we could just cut all the funding of minor efforts and put all effort into environmental research = READ HIRE PEOPLE. With that UEF could actually show for established efforts on creating environmentally friendly technologies or examining our current and past cultural and environmental connectivity. Sometimes solutions are not new ones, but newly connected. University could, therefore, do what would be society-wide long term effects instead of handcrafting all manner of non-effective campaigns with arguable financial balances. With these views, I would like to convey the message to University not to put efforts into empty slogan generation or fantasy projects, but only on solid research efforts. In the long run if the UEF would only do this, we could easily get global recognition. Let's make UEF famous for its quality and research commitments instead of strategic smartversity Hubba-Bubba bubbles.

For UEF DSA supporting all the individual PhD's is a very heterogeneous task. Some people know

where they would want to be afterwards some don't. Some industries and fields of study might take place in foreign countries rather than in current Finland. The brain drain is already a real problem but it will get larger if Universities don't hire more people and get funds from society to do so. Ever-increasing competition for better quality education is our systematic long shot that Finland has thus far made well, but could do better. Finland did historical efforts into this educational quality rise in times when funds were a lot more limited than today. It is not only a matter of fact how Finland got a ridiculously high presence in the current world of global science per capita but also it affected our society. Quality choices decades ago made this current Finland possible, but it won't be the possibility if higher education and research funding is cut to pieces. Similarly, as foundations funding has increased over the decades, the government has lowered its research funding in com-

parison. This will not do in the long run because many nations will do otherwise. Those countries that innovate in more varied ways, ways that we cannot even currently comprehend will take the global lead. It is the funding choice of the biggest foundations, individuals and government that will make or break the academic future of Finland. The only thing that we know for sure is that most of the new jobs in the future will need more higher specifications and more varied education, this trend has never stopped and in capitalistic driven global markets, it will not cease to exist. Therefore it would be paramount to take all initiatives to end Finnish brain drain and to hire future experts today.

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Chairman of the board

*Writer has expressed his opinions with the experience since before UEF existed as a University.