

RAIVA AJA

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Tarja Halonen: Haluan olla koko kansan presidentti

Sosiaalidemokraattien Tarja Halonen (sd) voitti Keskustan Esko Ahon Suomen sunnuntai-sissa presidentinvaaleissa prosenttein 51,6-48,4. Alustava ääntenlaskenta saatiin päätökseen vähän puoli yhdentoista jälkeen illalla. Halonen sai lopulta noin 104 000 ääntä enemmän kuin Aho.

Aho käväisi lievässä johdossa kun äänistä oli laskettu noin puolet, mutta tilanne asettui lopulliseen uomaansa kun suurten kaupunkien tulokset selvisivät iltayhdeksään mennessä. Vaalien äänestysprosentti oli 80,2.

Maailmassa on ennen Halosen virkaanastumista vain neljä naispresidenttiä. He ovat Irlannin Mary McAleese, Latvian Vaira Vike-Freiberga, Panaman Mireya Moscoso ja Sri Lankan Chandrika Kumaratunga. Irlannissa naispresidenttejä on ollut aiemminkin mutta kaikki muut

ovat Halosen tapaan maansa ensimmäisiä naispresidenttejä. Islannin pitkäaikainen naispresidentti Vigdís Finnbogadóttir päätti 16-vuotisen presidenttikautensa vuonna 1996.

Asiantuntemusta arvostettiin

Asiantuntemus oli vaaleissa molempien presidenttiehdokkaiden valttina. Tämä selviää MTV3:n Taloustutkimuksella teettämästä tutkimuksesta, jossa kysyttiin äänestäjiltä ehdokasvalinnan perusteita.

Etenkin yli 50-vuotiaat korostivat äänestäneensä Tarja Halosta nimenomaan tämän asiantuntemuksen ja sukupuolen takia. Moni nainen äänesti naista, etenkin johtavassa asemassa olevat tai yrittäjät. Samoin ajattelivat Halosen taakse kerääntyneet kokoomuslaiset.

Myös Esko Aho sai tunnustusta

asioitten osaamisesta. Monet Halosen valinnat pitivät kuitenkin Ahoa epäluotettavana ja ylimielisenä. Mielipide oli yleinen etenkin eläkeläisten joukossa. Toimihenkilöitä ei puolestaan miellyttänyt Ahon keskustalaisuus.

Aho onnitteli voittajaa

Esko Aho tunnusti tappionsa presidenttivaaleissa sunnuntai-iltana kello 8:37. Hän vakuutti uskovansa, että Suomi saa Tarja Halosesta hyvän ja taitavan presidentin. Omia tulevaisuudensuunnitelmiaan hän ei suostunut paljastamaan.

Aho oli hieman vaisu ja varovainen jo ennen ennakköänten julkistamista. Hän kiitti valmiiksi kannattajiaan kaikesta työstä ja vakuutti, että "niin on hyvä kuin käy".

"Tämä on ollut elämäni viikko. Maailma ei murru vaikka jäisin kakkoseksi", Aho sanoi paria minuuttia ennen tulosten julkistamista. Viimeisellä viikolla kampanjassa oli enemmän jännitettä, Aho sanoi, ja viittasi erityisesti Itävalta-boikotista käytyyn keskusteluun.

Hän piti erityisen arvokkaana Elisabeth Rehnin viime metreillä ilmaisemaa tukea. Pitempää kampanjaa hän ei olisi kaivannut. Kun jännitys lauk kahdeksalta ja Tarja Halonen sai ennakköäänistä enemmistön, myönsi Aho heti, että kilpakumppanilla on nyt etulyöntiasema. Tappion hän suostui myöntämään vasta puolta tuntia myöhemmin, kun myös vaalipäivän ääniä oli päästy laskemaan.

Aho ei halunnut arvioida, mitä kampanjassa olisi pitänyt tehdä toisin tai tehtiinkö siinä virheitä.

"En ole tietenkään innostunut ja onnellinenkaan, mutta olen oppinut ajattelemaan, että jokaisessa ratkaisussa on huonoja ja hy-



Tarja Halonen on voittonsa jälkeen korostanut olevansa koko kansan presidentti. Halonen myös kiitti vastustajaansa Esko Ahoa hyvästä vaalitaistelusta. Halonen pitää hyvänä, että presidenttitaiston aikana keskusteltiin arvoista ja puitiin muun muassa sosiaalisia eroja.

viä puolia, eikä tässä tietenkään pelkää huonoja puolia ole", Aho sanoi, ja muistutti, että elämää on vaalien jälkeenkin.

Ahtisaarten lounasvieraina

Ulkoministeri Tarja Halonen ja hänen avopuolisonsa Pentti Arajärvi olivat maanantaina presidentti Martti Ahtisaaren ja rouva Eeva Ahtisaaren vieraina presidentin virka-asunnossa Mäntyniemessä.

Presidenttipari tarjosi vierailleen lounaan ja esitteli Mäntyniemeä talon tulevalle isäntäparille.

Sosiaalidemokraattisen puolueen puolue toimikunta kokoontuu torstaina, jolloin sillä on ensimmäinen mahdollisuus käsitellä Halosen seuraajan valintaa. Puolue toimistosta kerrottiin, että

seuraajakysymys pyritään ratkaisemaan nopeasti.

Kokoomuksen kannattajat ratkaisivat presidenttikilvan

Kokoomuksen kannattajat ratkaisivat presidentinvaalin Tarja Halosen hyväksi. Tilastokeskuksen analyysin mukaan SDP:n ehdokas Tarja Halonen menestyi riittävän hyvin kokoomuksen vahvan kannatuksen alueilla voittaakseen presidentin vaalin toisen kierroksen.

Keskustan ehdokas Esko Aho taas voitti näillä alueilla vain pari prosenttiyksikköä enemmän kuin Halonen, kun kannatusta verrataan vaalin ensimmäiseen kierrokseen.

(MTV3-STT)

Pääkonsuli Majja Lähtenmäki:

Tarja Halosella syvä asiantuntemus

Suomen New Yorkin pääkonsuli Majja Lähtenmäki sanoi olevansa iloinen Tarja Halosen voitosta. Hän totesi, että on jo korkea aika valita nainen kyseiseen tehtävään.

"Henkilökohtaisesti olen hyvin iloinen", pääkonsuli sanoi, muistuttaen, että Suomihan oli ensimmäinen valtio maailmassa, joka antoi naisille kaikki oikeudet.

"Suomen ensimmäisen eduskunnan jäsenistä 10 prosenttia oli naisia. Vielä tänäkin päivänä vain harva valtio voi ylpeillä yltävänsä samaan", Lähtenmäki totesi. Hän jatkoi sanoen, että ei halua "naista vain siksi, että hän on nainen", vaan sanoi "valitsevansa sen mukaan kuka on pätevin tehtävään ja selkein esittämään kanstansa".

Pääkonsuli ylisti Tarja Halosen ammattitaitoa ja "syvää asiantuntemusta". Hänellä on erinomainen tausta presidenttinä hoitaa Suomen suhteita ulkomailla.

Lehdistösihteeri Jarmo Mäkelä Washingtonin suurlähetystöstä kertoi sunnuntaisen presidentinvaalin saaneen vain vähäistä huomiota Yhdysvaltain lehdissä.

RAIVA AJAAN kotikaupungissa ilmestynyt *Sentinel & Enterprise* valitsi Tarja Halosen voiton keskelle etusivuaan valokuvan kanssa. Jopa Hillary Clintonin senaattiehdokkuus sai jäädä sen alle.

This week in

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RAIVA AJA

• Tarja Halonen becomes Finland's first female president

Suomen uutisia

Kekkosen muistomerkki Finlandiatalon kupeeseen

Presidentti Urho Kekkosen muistomerkkin rakentaminen aloitetaan Finlandia-talon kupeeseen ensi kuun aikana. Muistomerkki on tarkoitus paljastaa 3. syyskuuta, jolloin Kekkosen syntymän satavuotisjuhluksi huipentuu pääkaupungissa pidettävään juhlaseminaariin.

Kuvanveistäjä Pekka Jylhän teos koostuu vesialtaasta, neljästä seitsemänmetriä korkeasta tangosta, pronssikädestä sekä luonnonkivipaadesta, johon hakataan Kekkosen nimi ja hänen elinvuotensa. (MTV3-STT)

Lähes 850 000 suomalaista osti luotolla joulukuussa

Lähes 850 000 täysi-ikäistä suomalaista teki luotollisia ostoksia joulukuussa. Tyypillinen luotonkäyttäjä kulutti joulustoksin noin 1600 markkaa, kerrotaan Suomen Asiakastieto Oy:stä. Yli 150 000 ihmistä vietti joulun maksaen luotolla vähintään 3000 markan ostokset luotto- tai maksuaikakorteilla, kaupallisten tilikorteilla tai osamaksulla.

Tutkimuksen mukaan suurin osa luotto-ostoksia tehneistä eli 82 prosenttia pitää erittäin epätodennäköisenä, että heidän pitäisi lykätä näinä päivinä maksettavaksi lankeavien laskujen takaisinmaksua. Kuitenkin viisi prosenttia tutkimukseen vastanneista ilmoitti maksun lykkäämisen olevan erittäin tai melko todennäköistä.

Tiedot perustuvat Asiakastiedon Suomen Gallup Markkinatutkimuksella teettämään kyselyyn, johon vastasi tammikuun lopussa lähes 950 täysi-ikäistä suomalaista. Kyselyn mukaan noin 42 000 kuluttajalla on vaikeuksia maksaa joulukuun luotolliset ostot ajallaan. (MTV3)

Elokuviissa käydään yhä useammin

Suomen elokuvateattereissa kävi viime vuonna seitsemän miljoonaa katsojaa. Elokuvaliiton tilastojen mukaan lisäystä edelliseen vuoteen on 600 000 katsojaa. Elokuvatereiden liikevaihto koko maassa oli 270 miljoonaa markkaa, kun se vuonna 1998 oli 243 miljoonaa markkaa.

Eniten kasvua oli Helsingissä. Liikevaihto kasvoi 30,5 prosenttia ja katsojamäärät 28 prosenttia. Helsingin osuus koko maan katsojamäärästä ja lipputuotoista on liki 40 prosenttia. Viime helmikuun lopulla avattu elokuvakeskus Tennispalatsi osoittautui menestykseksi. Sen osuus Helsingin yli 2,6 miljoonasta katsojasta oli 1,2 miljoonaa. Toinen uusi elokuvakeskus Kinopalatsi keräsi runsaat puoli miljoonaa katsojaa. (MTV3-STT)

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Samat puhemiehet jatkat

Eduskunnan kevät-istunto-kausi on alkanut puhemies-ten valinnalla. Entinen kolmikko eli puhemies Riitta Uosukainen sekä varapuhemiehet Sirkka-Liisa Anttila ja Jukka Mikkola jatkatavat tehtävissään. Tasavallan presidentti Martti Ahtisaari avasi uudet valtiopäivät perjantaina. (MTV3)

Lajunen sprinttikisan ykkönen

Samppa Lajunen on voittanut yhdistetyn maailmancupin sprinttikisan Japanin Nozava Onsenissa. Toiseksi sijoittunut Norjan Bjarte Engen Vik hävisi Lajuselle 7,4 sekuntia ja kisan kolmonen Tšekin Ladislav Rygl 13,2 sekuntia.

Muista suomalaisista Hannu Manninen oli 12:s, Jari Mantila 18:s, Jouni Kaitainen 29:s ja Antti Kuisma 35:s.

Lajunen lisäsi johtoaan maailmancupin kokonaiskisassa. Lajusella on 1560 pistettä, kun toisena oleva Bjarte Engen Vik on kerännyt 1345 pistettä. Jari Mantila on maailmancupissa 7:s, Hannu Manninen 9:s ja Jaakko Talus 14:s. (MTV3)

Suomen autot yhä vanhempia

Suomalaiset ajavat yhä edelleen Euroopan vanhimmilla autoilla. Autokannan keski-ikä on yhä kasvanut ja vuoden vaihteessa henkilöautot olivat keskimäärin reilut kymmenen vuotta vanhoja.

Esimerkiksi Saksassa ja Ranskassa pikkuautojen keski-ikä on noin seitsemän vuotta. (MTV3)

Exchange rate

February 7, 2000
1 Finnish mark = US \$ 1.1653
1 US \$ = 6.0507 FIM
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1 US \$ = 1.0204 Euros

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Suomen uutisia

Suomi jäädyttää korkeat suhteet Itävaltaan

Pääministeri Paavo Lipponen (sd) on antanut ohjeet Itävallan-suhteista. Suomi jäädyttää ministeritason kontaktit ja vierailuvaihdon Itävallan kanssa. Suomalaisministerit eivät ota vastaan Itävallan virallisia edustajia.

Lipponen mielestä EU:n neuvoston tai komission ei tule tehdä asiassa muodollisia päätöksiä. Suomi katsoo, ettei Itävallan oikeuksien EU:n jäsenvaltiona tule puuttua. Suomen hallitus seuraa muiden jäsenmaiden hallitusten tapaan Itävallan uuden hallituksen toimia. (MTV3)

Ilkka Taipale nousee eduskuntaan

Tarja Halosen paikan eduskunnassa perii lääketieteen tohtori Ilkka Taipale, 57. Hän jäi viime vaaleissa SDP:n ensimmäiselle varapaikalle Helsingin vaalipiirissä vajaalla 4200 äänellä, kun Halonen oli ykkönen lähes 16 000 äänellä.

Taipale on aiemmin istunut eduskunnassa 1970-luvun alussa. Hän on noussut julkisuuteen toimimalla aktiivisesti mielenterveysongelmaisten, vankien ja asunnottomien ongelmia julkisuudessa järjestötyössä. Taipale on toiminut muun muassa Kellokosken sairaalan ylilääkärinä. Sen jälkeen hän on mm. avustanut syrjäytyneitä pääsemään eläkkeelle. (STT)

Suomen naisilla hyvä asema politiikassa

Suomea pidetään poliittisen tasa-arvon kärkimaana. Suomi on rankattu maailmalla kärkimaaksi mitä tulee sukupuolten väliseen tasa-arvoon poliittisessa elämässä. Suomessa naisilla on Tanskan ja Ruotsin jälkeen kolmanneksi eniten paikkoja parlamentissa.

Viime eduskuntavaaleissa naiset saivat 200 eduskuntapaikasta 74. Seitsemästätoista ministeristä kahdeksan on naisia sekä kahden puolueen johdossa on nainen.

Suomalaiset naiset saivat ensimmäisten joukossa maailmassa äänioikeuden vuonna 1906. (MTV3-AFP)

Iivari budjettiesittelijäksi

Ulpu Iivari on nimitetty Euroopan parlamentin kulttuuri-, nuoriso-, koulutus-, tiedohvällitys-, ja urheiluvaihtokunnan budjettiesittelijäksi. Iivarin tehtäviin kuuluu Euroopan unionin kulttuurirahoitusta koskevan lausunnon valmisteleminen parlamentin budjettivaihtokunnalle. Tehtävä on kaksivuotinen.

EU tukee nuorisoon, koulutukseen, kulttuuriin ja tiedonvälitykseen liittyviä hankkeita yhteensä yli neljällä miljardilla markalla. Kulttuuribudjetista rahoitetaan muun muassa Sokrates- ja Kulttuuri 2000 -ohjelmia. Kulttuuri 2000 -ohjelma on tarkoitus käynnistää virallisesti opetus- ja kulttuuriministereiden kokouksessa Lissabonissa maaliskuussa. (HS)

Keskustan ja SDP:n kannatus nousussa

Keskustan ja SDP:n kannatus on tällä viikolla julkistetun kyselyn mukaan noussut tammikuussa. Kokoomuksen kannatus on sen sijaan laskenut.

Kyselyn mukaan keskusta keräisi 24,4 prosentin kannatuksen, jos eduskuntavaalit pidettäisiin nyt. Kohentumista keskustan joulukuun kannatuslukuun on 1,4 prosenttiyksikköä. SDP:n kannatus oli kyselyn mukaan 25,8 prosenttia, jossa nousua joulukuusta on 1 prosenttiyksikkö. Kokoomuksen kannatus oli kyselyssä pudonnut joulukuun 21,7 prosentin lukemasta 20,2 prosenttiin. Vihreitä lukuunottamatta pienten puolueiden kannatus nousi tammikuussa hieman. Muutokset mahtuvat kuitenkin tutkimuksen virhemarginaaliin, joka on suurten puolueiden kohdalla 2,5 prosenttiyksikköä suuntaan tai toiseen. (STT)

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From the desk of Stig Häggblom:

Oslo talviolympialaiset helmikuussa 1952 oli varsinainen ensi koetus sekä 19-vuotiaalle mäkimiehelle Antti Hyväriselle Rovaniemeltä että tälle reporterille.

Ei ollut vielä Antin vuoro. Tosin hän piti kisan kolmatta tilaa Holmenkollenin mäessä ensimmäisen kierroksen jälkeen, mutta se ei pitänyt. Norja perä ylivuimaisen kaksoisvoiton Arnfinn Bergmanin ja Thorbjörn Falkangerin ansiosta. Antti Hyvärinen oli seitsemäs.

"Onhan meillä vielä aikaa näyttää, vai kuinka?" heitti Antti Hyvärinen reporterille kun jätimme Oslo taaksemme kisojen päätyttyä.

Omalta kohdaltaan Antti oli varsin oikeassa. Reporterin kohdalla ei ole aivan selvää näyttöä jatkossakaan...

Antista tuli yhdessä Kuopion Matti Pietikäisen, Rinuli Heinosen, Kärkisten veljesten, Aulis Kallakorven, Veikko Salmenrannan, Niilo Halosen ja Eino Kirjosen kanssa 50-luvun tiennäyttäjää mäessä. Menestys oli hurja ja nimiä pitäisi mainita muitakin, Kouvolaan Lasse Johansson, Lahden Ossi Laaksonen, Hemmo Silvennoinen. Niitä hän oli.

Aulis Kallakorpi oli suomalaisista ensimmäinen joka valloitti Holmenkollenin, mutta Hyvärisen Antti oli sitten se toinen.

Vuoden 1956 talvikisoja varten Italian Dolomiteille Cortinassa rakennettiin hyppyrinmäki, jonka veroista maailma ei ollut sitäkään nähnyt. Se sai nimekseen *Trampolina di Italia*.

Muistan hyvin sen kirkkaan päivän, kisojen viimeinen, kun Antti Hyvärinen voitti olympiakullan, sen jonka turvin hänestä myös tuli "Vuoden Urheilija" Suomessa monen muun olympiavoittajan edellä.

Kaksikymmentäkolmevuotiaana Antti Hyvärisen toinen hyppy kantoi mäkiennätykseen, 84 metriä, ja ratkaisi kaiken. Meitä oli melkoinen

liuta reporttereita seuraavana päivänä junassa matkalla Venetsiaan. Ei ollut juuri muuta keskustelun aihetta kuin tuo hyppy, niin mahtava se oli ollut. "Vuosisadan hyppy", niin sanottiin vielä vuosikymmeniä myöhemmin. Ehkä tuo hyppy oli juuri sitä? En kai tekisi nuorelle vaimalle (67-vuotias) oikeutta, ellen mainitsisi jotakin luottamustehtäviä, jotkut merkittävistä vuosikymmenten aikana.

Kun Veikko Kankkonen 1964 Innsbruckissa saavutti mäessä kultaa ja hopeaa, ei paljon puhuttu Antti Hyvärisestä. Mutta hän saattoi olla tuossakin valmentajana tärkein taustatekijä.

Rovanimellä oli melkein pakko, että Antista tuli oman Ounasvaaran Hiihtoseuran puheenjohtaja ja niin hänestä se tulikin.

"Mäenlasku ei ollut mitään

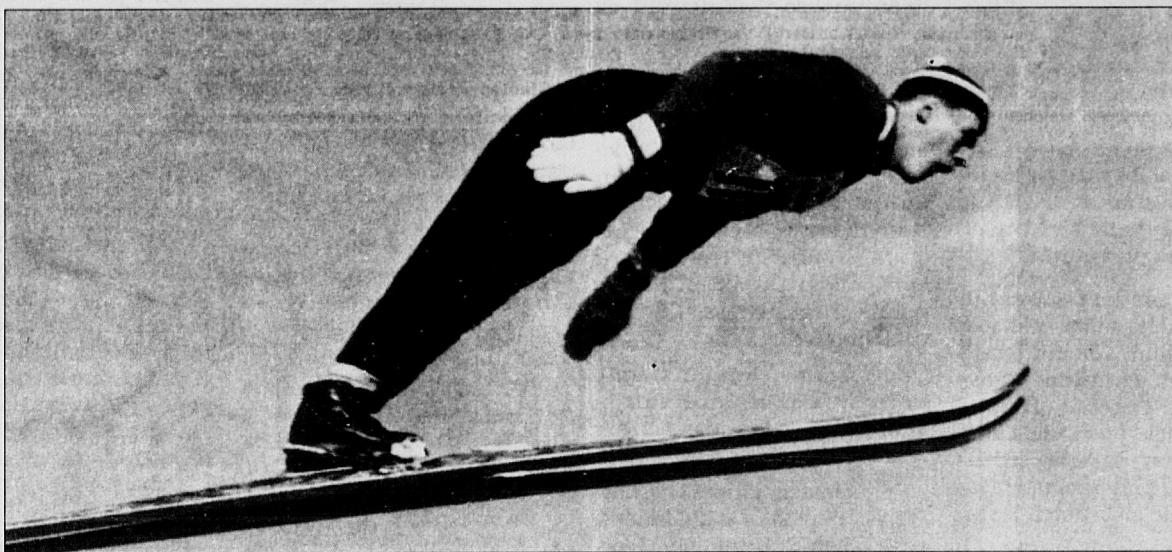
kuntourheilua", muistan Hyvärisen sanoneen.

Tämä tuli silloin, kun Ounasvaaralla oli uusi mäki 1962 ja kaupunginjohtaja Tuure Salo pyysi Anttia suorittamaan avaushypyn. Antti teki sen, mutta hyppy tehti suorittajalle paljon töitä...

Itse muistan parhaiten erään koulutustilaisuuden Vierumäellä, josta olin vastuussa. Paikalla oli paljon

ulkomaisia edustajia ja olin pyytänyt Anttia näyttämään Vierumäen silloisessa mäessä (jo poistettu) kuinka se oikea ponnistus syntyy. Antti teki vaivalloisen matkan ja näytti meille ne ponnistuksen alkeet.

Antti Hyvärinen oli suuri gentlemanni mäessä, mutta tämä tyyli hänellä säilyi rikokoutumattomana läpi koko elämän.



Cortinan kotka on laskeutunut

■ Rovaniemi
Kari Pyykkö

Mäkihypyn ensimmäinen suomalainen olympiavoittaja, rovaniemeläinen Antti Hyvärinen on kuollut. 67-vuotias Hyvärinen menehtyi sairaskohaukseen torstaina Frankfurtissa, Saksassa. Hän oli paluumatkalla talviasunnostaan Espanjasta kotiin Rovaniemelle.

Antti Hyvärinen tullaan aina muistamaan ensimmäisenä suomalaisena, joka voitti olympiakultaa mäkihypyssä. Hyvärinen ja Suomen suuri hetki koitti Cortinan olympialaisten viimeisenä kilpailuna.

paikalla olleiden suomalaisten niskavillat pystyyn. Cortinan kisojen jälkimmäisessä tuomaria ehdittiin epäillä jopa sokeaksi.

Hyvärisen voiton arvoa korosti vielä se, että hän hyppäsi olympiahypyt rikkinäisellä suksella. Se särkyi kärkeä pari päivää aiemmin harjoituksissa. Suksi päätettiin kuitenkin teipata hyppykuntoon, sillä toista paria Antti ei ollut ehtinyt kokeilla kuin nimeksi.

Hyvärinen viihtyi Cortinan mäessä jo vuotta aiemmin voittamalla esikisojen mäkimittelön. Kokemuksesta ei sinänsä ollut hyötyä, sillä mäki nurettiin heti esikisojen jälkeen.



Antti Hyvärinen, s. 21.6. 1932 - k. 13.1. 2000.

Loukkaantuminen esti osallistumisen Lahden 1958 MM-kisoihin. Hyvärinen yritti vielä Squaw Valleyn olympialaisiin 1960, mutta oli ensimmäinen joukkueen ulkopuolelle jäänyt hyppääjä. Samana keväänä hän hyppäsi viimeiset kilpailunsa.

Mäkeen Hyvärinen palasi vielä kerran. Ounasvaaralle valmistui uusi betonimäki talvella 1962 ja kaupunginjohtaja Tuure Salo pyysi Anttia hyppäämään avaushypyn.

Mäenlasku ei ole mitään kuntourheilua, sitä ei voi harastaa ikuisesti. Parin vuoden tauon jälkeen minun oli kä-

1965-1984.

Mäkiuran alkuvaiheessa Antti Hyvärinen tunnettiin myös hyvänä jalkapalloilijana Lapin Poikien ja Rovaniemen Palloseuran riveissä.

Kuntourheilu pysyi hänen ohjelmassaan loppuun asti. Eläkevuosien ykköslaji oli golf, joka vei mäkimestaria kesät talvet. Viimeiset yhdeksän talvea Hyvärinen vietti Espanjan Malagassa. Siellä onnistui golf myös talvikaudena.

Minun nuoruudessani kukaan poikajoukosta ei ajatellutkaan ettei pantaisi suksia jalkaan ja hypättäisi mäkeä. Se oli itenäistä selviytymistä.

Lapin Kansa julkaisi kuvan viime vuosisadan kauneimmasta ilmalennosta, kun Antti Hyvärinen tammikuussa kuoli Frankfurtissa Saksassa. "Cortinan kotka on laskeutunut" kerrottiin lehden otsikossa.

SCANCORin perustajalle James G. Marchille

Suomen valtion tunnustus

STANFORD, CA - Suomen tasavallan presidentti on myöntänyt Stanfordin yliopiston professori, tri James G. Marchille, Suomen Leijonan ritarikunnan komentajan kunniamerkin. Kunniamerkin luovutti Suomen Yhdysvaltain suurlähettiläs Jaakko Laajava yliopistossa maanantaina pidetyssä tilaisuudessa.

Kunniamerkin myötä Suomen valtio haluaa antaa tunnustuksen tri Marchille siitä työstä, jota hän on tehnyt organisaatioteorian tutkimustyön edistäjänä Suomessa ja koko Skandinaviassa Stanfordin yliopistossa toimivan SCANCORin (Scandinavian Consortium for Organizational Research) kautta.

1960-luvun lopulta lähtien

tri March on tukenut pohjoismaista tutkijakoulutusta, ohjannut lukemattomien pohjoismaalaisten tohtoriopiskelijoiden väitöskirjoja sekä vaikuttanut monien pohjoismaalaisten tutkijoiden, niiden joukossa myös suomalaisten tutkijoiden, kansainväliseen läpimurtoon. Suomalaiset tutkijat ovat 1970-luvun alusta lukien kuuluneet hänen lähipiiriinsä.

James Marchilla on 1970-luvulta lähtien ollut tapana järjestää pohjoismaisille tutkijoille työskentelytilat Stanfordin yliopiston kampuksel-

le. Tämä käytäntö virallistettiin perustamalla 1988 Marchin myötävaikutuksella Scandinavian Consortium for Organizational Research (SCANCOR). Pitkästi yli 30 suomalaista yhteiskuntatieteilijää on voinut tehdä sapattivuositai väitöskirjatutkimustaan yhdysvaltalaisen huippuyliopiston virikkeellisessä intellektuaalisessa ympäristössä.

Samalla konsortioista on tullut Piilakson suomalaisyhteisön sosiaalisen vuorovaikutuksen keskeinen tukirakenne. Tällä on entistä suurempi

merkitys, kun suomalaiset tietotekniikka- ja korkean teknologian yritykset lisäävät läsnäoloaan Piilaaksossa.

Tri March on vierailut Suomessa lähes vuosittain 1980-luvulta lähtien. Hän on toiminut opettajana lukuisilla tohtorikoulutuskursseilla, pitänyt kutsuttuna esitelmöitsijänä merkittäviä puheenvuoroja sekä antanut tukensa erityisesti kauppakorkeakoulujen kehittämiseen. Hänet on kutsuttu kunniatohtoriksi kahdeksaan yliopistoon, joista suomalaisia ovat Svenska handelshögskolan

(1979) ja Helsingin kauppa-korkeakoulu (1991).

SCANCORin ansiosta suomalaisilla organisaatiotutkijoilla on monipuoliset suhteet oman alansa yhdysvaltalaiseen tiedeyhteisöön, koska James G. March on kouluttanut uransa aikana suuren määrän läpimurron tehneitä professoreita, jotka toimivat eri puolilla Yhdysvaltoja ja Euroopassa.

Myös tämä nuorempi professorikunta on ollut käytettävissä suomalaisten väitöskirjojen esitarkastajina, vastaväittäjinä sekä tohtorikursien opettajina Suomessa. Tätä kautta suomalaisten tiede-elämä on hyvin pysynyt tietoisena organisaatioteorian eturintaman kehityksestä.

Kuolleita

Miriam A. Hemlin Salo

WESTMINSTER, MA - Miriam A. (Koski) Hemlin Salo, 85, 65 Shady Ave., kuoli tammik. 29, 2000 Heywood sairaalassa gardnerissa lyhyen sairauden murtamana.

Hän oli syntynyt lok. 12, 1914 Fitchburgissa Abraham ja Anna (Halon) Kosken tyttärenä ja kävi koulunsa Ashbyssä ja Fitchburgissa.

Ensimmäisen avioliitonsa kuoltua edesmennyt ryhtyi opiskelemaan sairaanhoitajaksi Burbank Hospital School of Nursing oppilaitoksessa valmistuen 1958. Hän työskenteli sairaalassa yli 20 vuoden ajan ennen eläkkeelle jäämistä.

Salo oli ollut entisen Finnish American Club of Salman jäsen ja kuului Fitchburgin Elm St. Lähetysseuraan.

Kaipaamaan jäi puoliso Eino N. Salo; neljä lasta, kaksoiset David Hemlin, Gilmanton, NH ja Barbara Pajunen, Groveland sekä Peter J. Hemlin, Winchendon ja Linda Dahir, Westminster; kaksitoista lastenlasta; 12 lastenlasten lasta; ja kolme sisarusten lasta.

Ensimmäinen puoliso Ted Hemlin kuoli 1956. Sisko Gertrude Kolm oli myös kuollut aikaisemmin.

Sawyer-Miller-Masciarelli Funeral Homes, 123 Main St., toimitti hautaamisen Forest Hill hautausmaahan.

Lydia E. Johnson

WORCESTER, MA - Lydia E. (Lantinen) Becker Palmer Johnson, 100, kuoli tammik. 12, 2000 Lutheran Home of Worcester hoitokodissa sairauden murtamana.

Hän oli syntynyt Olavudessa Suomessa Kusti ja Liisa (Warpula) Lantisen tyttärenä ja saapui Worcesteriin 1910. Hän asui useita vuosia Paxtonissa ja Rhode Islandilla ennen kuin palasi Worcesteriin.

Edesmenneen puoliso Uno V. Johnson kuoli 1973. Edellinen puoliso Tykö Palmer oli kuollut monia vuosia sitten. Hänen ensimmäinen avioliitonsa kuoli 1940.

Vuosina 1942 - 1949 edesmennyt omisti miehensä Tykö Palmerin kanssa Maple Glen Inn majatalon Foster, RI:lla. Sen jälkeen hän omisti Eight-Cottage Motel & Trailer Park lomapaikan Bowditch Reservoinilla Gloucesterissa (RI) aina vuoteen 1978.

Edesmennyt kuului Trinity Lutheran seurakuntaan ja sen Mary Elizabeth Circle ryhmään.

Kaipaamaan jäi poika Charles E. Becker, Gallatin, TX; tytär Ellen E. Kuniholm, Worcester; kaksi veljeä, Albert Lantinen, Worcester ja Raymond Lantinen, Brewster; viisi lastenlasta; neljä lastenlasten lasta; sekä sisarusten lapsia.

Sisko Ellen Peterson kuoli 1996.



Lydia E. Johnson

Nordgren, Carrigan, Mangsen Memorial Chapel, 300 Lincoln St., huolehti hyljaisuudessa tapahtuneen hautaamisen All Faiths hautausmaahan.

Laila I. Reijonen

WORCESTER, MA - Laila I. (Pursiainen) Reijonen, 85, 4 Alpine Drive, West Boylston, kuoli tammik. 25, 2000 Holden hoitokodissa.

Hän oli syntynyt Suomessa Ada ja Erika (Gappinen) Pursiainen tyttärenä. Yhdysvaltoihin hän muutti 1969, asettuen Worcesteriin työskennellen ompelijana.

Kaipaamaan jäi poika Harri V.E. Reponen, Ruotsi; kaksi tyttäretä, Arita Spencer, Linneus, ME ja Asta Enila, West Boylston, jonka luona hän asui.

Hautaaminen tapahtui hyljaisuudessa All Faiths hautausmaahan.

Marmorisia ja graniittisia hautakiviä

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Helen Prescott

STOW, MA - Helen (Weckström) Prescott, 82, Hale Road, kuoli tammik. 23, 2000 Emerson sairaalassa Concordissa lyhyen sairauden murtamana. Hän oli 1986 kuolleen Roland A. Prescottin leski.

Hän oli syntynyt Maynardissa Carl ja Emma (Dahlström) Weckströmin tyttärenä ja oli Maynard High Schoolin kasvatti. Stow'iin hän muutti 1961.

Edesmennyt oli erinomainen uimari ja oli nuoruusvuosiensa ollut mukana kilpailuissa. Myöhemmin hän toimi uimaopettajana. Hän oli työskennellyt Concord Clothing liikkeessä sekä perheensä omassa liikkeessä Prescott Paint Co.:ssa, ollen myös firman presidentti.

Kaipaamaan jäi kolme poikaa, Carl Prescott, Stow, Lee Prescott, East Hempstead, NH ja Stephen Prescott, Westboro; kaksi siskoa, Edith McGrath, Concord ja Celia Carpenter, Rehoboth; kuusi lastenlasta ja kolme lastenlasten lasta.

Arvo A. Saari

STOW, MA - Arvo A. Saari, 86, kuoli jouluk. 31, 1999 Emerson sairaalassa Concordissa.

Hän oli syntynyt Maynardissa Onni ja Beada (Wiitanen) Saaren poikana ja oli Maynard High Schoolin kasvatti. Stow'iin hän muutti 1960.

Saari oli työskennellyt 32 vuoden ajan Norton Co.:ssa Worcesterissa ennen kuin jäi eläkkeelle 1975. Kalastus, telkkamatkailu ja golf kuuluivat hänen harrastuksiinsa.

Kaipaamaan jäi puoliso Aune (Pekkala) Saari; ja serkku Toini Nerney, Graniteville, VT.

Hautaaminen perhehautaamaan Glenwood hautausmaalla.

Nokialle taas uusi ennätystulos

Nokian tulos kasvoi viime vuonna 57 prosenttia ja oli yhtiön paras kautta aikojen. Tulos rahoituserien jälkeen oli 3,8 miljardia euroa eli noin 22,8 miljardia markkaa. Vuoden 1999 viimeisellä neljänneksellä loka-joulukuussa Nokian tulos parani rahoituserien jälkeen 1,27 miljardiin euroon vuoden 1998 836 miljoonasta eurosta.

Nokian liikevaihto kasvoi 48 prosenttia vuodesta 1998 ja oli 19,8 miljardia euroa eli 117,6 miljardia markkaa. Tuloksen syynä oli jälleen matkapuhelinyksikkö, jonka tulos kasvoi 63 prosenttia noin 13,2 miljardiin euroon. Nokian osakekohtainen tulos parani 51 prosenttia 2,24 euroon.

Kuluvana vuonna Nokia tähtää liikevaihtonsa kasvattamiseen 30-40 prosentilla nykyisestä. (SS)

Suomen nuoret poliittisesti tietämättömiä

Vain alle puolet 15-16-vuotiaista suomalaisnuorista hahmottaa poliittisen oikeiston ja vasemmiston eron. Yli puolet noin tuhannesta Nuori kansalainen -tutkimukseen vastanneista ei halua edes arvailla oikeiston suhtautumista vapaaseen taloudelliseen kilpailuun. Vain joka viides nuori on varma, ettei kokoomus ole vasemmistopuolue, selviää Jyväskylän yliopistossa toimivan Koulutuksen tutkimuslaitoksen tekemästä tutkimuksesta.

Nuori kansalainen -tutkimus on osa laajempaa kansainvälistä tutkimushanketta, jossa on selvitetty peruskoulunsa päättävien nuorten yhteiskunnallista tietämystä, asenteita ja toimintaa.

"Nuoret suhtautuvat poliittiseen vallankäyttöön ylipäänsä kielteisesti, ja etenkin pääministerin ja Euroopan unionin vallan lisäämistä vastustetaan. Tämä sopii yhteen sen kansallisen painotuksen kanssa, josta olemme kertoneet jo aiemmin. Nuoret eivät samastu oikeistoon tai vasemmistoon, vaan suomalaisuuteen", tulkitsee tutkimuksen koordinaattori Sakari Suutarinen.

Kielteisimmän EU:n vallan lisäämiseen suhtautuvat Savon, Pohjois-Karjalan ja Kainuun nuoret. Suomen eduskunnan valtaa ei haluta vähentää yhtä reippaasti kuin pääministerin tai EU:n.

Viime keväänä koottu tutkimusaineisto ei imartele suomalaisen koululaitoksen taloustiedon opetusta tai kansalaisuuskasvatusta. Kuusi kymmenestä 15-16-vuotiaasta pitää totena väitettä, että pankit ovat Suomessa pääasiassa valtion omistuksessa. (STT)

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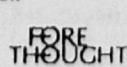
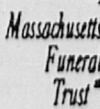
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27. tammikuuta

Viikko on vierähtänyt niin nopeasti täällä aurinkoisessa, mutta todella viileässä etelä-Floridassa. Lämpötila on pysytellyt koko viikon neljäkymmenen tienoilla. Tänään torstaina olemme ehtineet käydä Publixissa, pelailla korttia, harjoitella kuorolaulua ja iltapäivällä pelasimme bingoa. Ja kuten hyvin tiedämme Leo ja Charlie soittelivat meille kahvin aikana kaunistamusiikkia.

Perjantaina alkoi ilma lämmetä ja aamuvoimistelu keräsi suuren joukon hoitamaan terveyttään. Iltapäivällä vietimme syntymäpäivää ja sankareita oli kuusi täällä Lepokodilla ja kolme sairaskodin puolella. Paljon onnea vielä kerran tälle kallel! Juhlasa viihdyttivät Erkki Planting ja Anja Haavisto korkeatasoisella muusiikkiohjelmalla. Kiitokset myös heille.

Maanantai ja uusi viikko alkoivat Hans Nyholmin hartaustilaisuudella ja sen jälkeen oli hyvä mieli voimistel-

la. Iltapäiväkahvin lomassa taas kerran antoivat kauniin musiikkituokion meille Charlie ja Lydia. Kiitos heille!

Tiistai- ja keskiviikkona katseltiin televisiota, iltapäivällä pelattiin taas jännittävä bingopeli. Kahvittelaisuudessa lauloivat ja laulattivat Suomesta tulleet sostonomiopiskelijat Satu ja Anu. Heitä säesti Charlie. Kiitos mukavasta laulutuokiosista!

Keski- ja keskiviikkona Helping Hands aloitti aamun ja sitten voimisteltiin. Iltapäivällä pastori Törmä piti muistotilaisuuden poismenneelle Aune Autereelle. Musiikki- ja laulupuolesta vastasivat Rachel Hetico ja Sylvia Söderholm.

Torstai- ja keskiviikkona pilvenä ja sateisena. Asukkaita lähti taas Publixiin ostoksille ja sen jälkeen pelattiin korttia sekä pidettiin lauluhetki. Lounaan jälkeen kuoro harjoitteli ja kahvikonsertin pitivät Charlie ja Leo. Kiitos heille. Ja näin on taas viikko vierähtänyt. Kuulumisiin ensi viikolla

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Kuoro tiistaisin klo 6:45 ill. Hartaustilaisuus keskiviikkoisin klo 2:00 i.p.

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Kuun ensimmäisenä sunnuntaina suomenkielinen jumalanpalvelus klo 8:15 aam.

Perjantaisin klo 1:00 ip. suomenkielinen raamattutunti.

Sunnuntaisin englanninkielinen jumalanpalvelus klo 9:30 aam. Klo 10:30-11:00 seurustelua ja virvokkeita. Klo 11-12 pyhäkoulu ja aikuisten raamattutunti. Pyhäkoulun opettajien kokous.

Kultaisen

Iän Kerho

FITCHBURG, MA - Suomalainen Kultaisen Iän Kerho kokoontui helmikuun 1. päivänä klo 2 iltapäivällä Saiman Puistossa Scott Roadilla.

Puheenjohtaja Armas Kaukoranta avasi kokouksen lausumalla kaikki tervetulleiksi. Laulettiin "America" ja "Maamme" laulut.

Lahjoituksia kahvipöytään tekivät seuraavat: Armas ja Barbara Kaukoranta, Onerva Lovejoy, Alli Kamila, Helvi Fiskaali, Irene Vilakari, Ann Anderson, Leena Korki sekä Tauno ja Elvi Hagelberg.

Helmikuussa syntymäpäiväänsä viettää seuraava: Lilian Järvelä. Hänelle laulettiin "Happy Birthday". Kaukorannat viettävät 44:nnettiä hääpäiväänsä tässä kuussa.

Päätettiin pitää seuraava kokous maaliskuun 7. päivänä.

Kauno Rauhalalle on tehty leikkaus nenässä. Ihmisillä on ollut paljon flunssaa. Pikaista parantumista kaikille sairaille.

Ohjelma oli seuraava: Armas Kaukoranta luki Ann Landersin mielenkiintoisen kirjoituksen. Alli Kamila luki lyhyen runon. Helvi Fiskaali luki useamman kertomuksen sekä myös "I'm Obsolete".

Armas Kaukoranta näytti Suomen Veteraanikuoron videon sen Fitchburgissa pidetystä konsertista.

Sitten oli jo aika siirtyä kahvipöydän ääreen.

Muistakaa, että seuraava kokous pidetään maaliskuun 7. päivänä, siis ensimmäinen tiistai maaliskuussa.

MILDRED HEINO

Seuratoimintaa Floridassa

Floridan suomalaisten seuratoiminnossa on viime aikoina tapahtunut paljon muutoksia. Suurin ja merkittävin on Suomi Talon ja Kerhotalon välillä alkanut yhteistyö. Molempien seurojen puheenjohtajat ymmärtävät, että toistensa välinen vihamielisyys ja kateellisuus eivät tuota muuta kuin pahaa jälkeä.

Suomi Talon toiminta on lähtenyt vilkkaaseen juoksuun ja hyvään suuntaan mm. ahkerien emäntien toimesta. Heitä on keittöön täydeltä. He leipovat ja laittavat päivällisiä viikottain hyvässä yhteisymmärryksessä.

Kerhotalon johtokunta oli kutsuttu Suomi Talolle yhteiseen palaveriin ja nauttimaan kahvitarjoilusta, jonka jälkeen siirryttiin Kerhotalolle. Kaikki saivat tutustua Kerhotalon tiloihin, jossa myös siellä toimivan Aseveliseura Tuki yhdistyksen puheenjohtaja Arne Aaltonen esitteli Marskin Kabinetin, siellä olevan kirjaston ja paljon muuta Suomen itsenäisyshistoriaa.

Mielenkiintoinen kierros päättyi yhteislauluun ja samppanjamaljoihin tuoreine mansikkakakkuineen, jotka Kerhotalon emännät olivat loihdineet.

Kaikki olivat yhtä mieltä siitä, että näin on toimittava, ei toisiaan vaania ja vakoillen. Viikonloppujen tilaisuuksista keskustellaan puolin ja toisin, samoin orkestereiden palkkaamisesta tanssitalaisuuksiin ja muusta tarpeellisesta.

Floridassa talvensa viettävä vuorineuvos Paavo Suominen näki seurojen väliset asiat siinä valossa, että hän lahjoitti alkajaisiksi \$1000 molemmille seuroille. Puheenjohtajat ottivat sekitaustaan hauskoja kommentteja ja lupasivat toimia hyvässä yhteisymmärryksessä.

Vuorineuvos Suominen sanoi ojentaessaan sekitaustaan: "Syy, miksi haluan lahjoittaa sekä Kerhotalolle että Suomi Talolle \$1000 molemmille on se, että täytän 80 vuotta helmikuun 12 p. 2000 sekä se iloinen ja myönteinen asia, että Suomi Talo ja Kerhotalo ovat löytäneet toisensa yhteistyön kehittämiseksi ja vahvistamiseksi. Olen varma, että rakentavalla avoimuudella ja rehellisyydellä ehkäistään väärinkäsitykset."



Vuorineuvos Paavo Suominen (kesk.) ojentamassa sekitaustaan Suomi Talon puheenjohtajalle Karl Konnokselle (vas.) sekä Kerhotalon puheenjohtajalle Kalja Kalervolle.

Kuva: Mauno Laurila

teistyön kehittämiseksi ja vahvistamiseksi. Olen varma, että rakentavalla avoimuudella ja rehellisyydellä ehkäistään väärinkäsitykset."

Suomi Talon ja Kerhotalon puolesta
ANJA LAURILA

Kasvisten määrä ruoassa lisääntynyt

Kasvisten osuus suomalaisen ruokavaliossa lisääntyi kolmanneksella 1990-luvulla. Jokainen suomalainen osti A.C. Nielsenin talouspaneelin mukaan viime vuonna reilut 28 kiloa kasviksia.

Kotitalouspaneelin luvuista puuttuvat kodin ulkopuolella nautittavat kasvikset ja omatarveviljely.

Viime vuonna kotitaloudet ostivat 35 prosenttia enemmän kasviksia kuin vuonna 1991. Vihannesten menekki on kasvanut melko tasaisesti. Perunan, tomaatin, porkkanan, sipulin ja erilaisten salaattien ostot ovat lisääntyneet tuotekohtaisesti 5-21 miljoonaa kiloa viimeksi kuluneen vuosikymmenen aikana, todetaan Kotimaiset kasvikset ry:stä.

Perunaa hankittiin viime vuonna noin 17,6 kiloa asukasta kohti. (MTV3)

Syntymäpäiviä

Fairlawn hoitokodissa Leominsterissa (MA) asuva Anja Gamble täytti 93 vuotta helmikuun 1. päivänä. Häntä huomioidtiin syntymäpäiväkukalla ja kukilla.

Nimityksiä

PHILADELPHIA - Peter A. Luukko, 40, on nimitetty urheiluun ja viihdealaan keskittyvän Comcast Spectacor firman uuden Comcast-Spectacor Ventures toiminta-alan presidentiksi. West Chesterissä asuva Luukko johtaa myös uutta areenahallintoyritystä nimeltä Global Spectrum.

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Finnish Center at Saima Park

*The Finnish-American***RAIVAAJA****Blackout Under Northern Lights***Continues from
previous issue*Written by E.A. Pulli
Translated by Sävle Syrjälä

Fighting still continued in the area between the main defense station and supporting line. In the afternoon, additional fresh tank divisions streamed through the breach, followed by the infantry, and there was immediate digging in by the enemy.

With the support of overpowering artillery bombardment and tank units the Red Army, finally, had succeeded in breaking through the frontal defense stations toward the supporting line. The Red Army broke through in spite of the indomitable will and courage of the small army of men who fought alone, with no tank divisions to support them. Desperately, stubbornly, they clung to their positions... straining their resources to the breaking point in a herculean endeavor to stop the mighty enemy from pouring in on them - but they were out-matched by the merciless war machine that could not be stopped.

Immediately after this costly, grim, disastrous setback, the commander of the Lahde sector directed his efforts in an attempt to deliver a counter-blow to drive the Red Army out. However, the number of troops placed at his disposal to carry through this great task were found to be inadequate to recapture the main defense fortifications that were lost to the enemy.

On Monday, February 12, aid in the form of additional reserves came up. Men on the supporting line were reinforced and a plan for the defense, the element of time played it srole against them, preventing the effectin g of this plan. The Red Army promptly renewed its assault.

Keeping the supporting line under fierce fire, the Red Army meanwhile used the greater part of the 12th in a preparation for the completion of its drive. They worked to fill the deep, front-line trenches of the defense in order to clear the way for the columns of tanks that were expected to come through.

A repetition of the major blow struck on Sunday was again made on Tuesday, the 13th. The drive centered on the main defenses of the Lahde supporting line sector.

The Finns, with determined tenacity, attempted to repulse the attack, but enemy tanks smashed through to the defense sector east of the Kamara Road. Pushing on northward, in the direction of Viipuri, the tanks charged

into nearby battery stations and straight into the headquarters of a regiment. The infantry poured in behind them, partly travelling in motor lorries.

On the morning of February 14, the defenders, finding it impossible to plug up the opening, were forced back and the remaining troops stationed at the supporting line were withdrawn. In the meantime, fresh reserves, who had come up to relieve the experienced but exhausted veterans, tried their best to match the enemy pressure and to delay them in the open countryside of Kamara.

The masses rolled on. Tanks, air force, artillery, cut the way for the Red Army. On February 15, they took possession of the Lahde crossroad from which position Summa defenses could be threatened from the back. Finding the army in this critical situation, the Finnish High Command was forced to give the order to *abandon Summa*. Troops were ordered to retreat to new positions on the western sector of the Karelian Isthmus, where they would continue to defend their lines until the crisis...

Troops of the Finnish army fulfilled their duties right to the bitter end. They fought and clung to their posts until otherwise commanded by their superiors, under one of the most blistering attacks of shell-fire known to world military history.

The 105 days of a heroic defense were swiftly, inevitably, drawing to its decisive conclusion.

In spite of the incessant pounding against it, the more than 1,000 miles of defense front was unbroken. Only at the extreme southwestern wing of the Mannerheim Line, on the Karelian Isthmus; covering the last 25 miles from Muolaa to the shores of the Gulf of Finland, did the front lines of the defense give way to retreat. At this sector of the Mannerheim Line the over-exerted, unrelieved, diminishing defending army, slowly retreating northward, bore the brunt of the agonizing death-struggle. At their back was old Viipuri, Finland's second largest city. They fought in open countryside. No longer could they look to the protection of those defense trenches and machine gun nests which were on the so-called Mannerheim Line. They gave up each inch of ground to the Red Army

only after appalling, heart-breaking sacrifice to themselves...

The distance between the village of Summa and the city of Viipuri is about 25 miles. It took Gen. Grigori Stern's Red Army of a million men thirty days, or about four weeks, to conquer this 25-mile stretch of territory. Summa gave away on February 14. The peace treaty with Moscow was signed on March 13. At eleven o'clock in the morning of that fateful March day, the signal was sounded that an armistice had been signed. Even then the Russians were not masters of Viipuri, only of its suburbs.

The Russians have made a film of the "Mannerheim Line." Might we ask: Why did they not film the road from Summa to Viipuri, that 25 miles of battlefield defended by the Finns, in practically open country, without the aid of the "Mannerheim Line" defenses?

The same holds true all along the entire eastern frontier - from the Kolla River to Kuhmo and Suomussalmi in mid-Finland, northward to the extreme tip of Finland on the icy shores of the Arctic Ocean.

When hostilities ceased the Russians were in relatively the same positions on this 1,000 miles of front as they were on the dawn of November 30 when they charged over the border. Thousands upon thousands of fresh troops hurled against the Finns throughout the entire 105 days had not been able to advance even the distance of a day's march, except in the northerly port of Petsamo on the Arctic.

At Kuhmo and Suomussalmi they had been repulsed and thrown back on their own frontier.

Only in the south, at Summa, on the shores of the Gulf of Finland, did the Russian war machine smash through the lines. Through this breach Stalin's "socialistic army" rolled westward. But they were able only to advance less than a mile a day. Thirty days elapsed before the Red Army was able to see the bitterly hated blue and white flag of this small opponent, flying in the bright mid-day sun of a clear, March day on the tower of the 700-year-old castle of Viipuri...

It is truly regrettable that a news story was sent out by a war correspondent from Copenhagen on March 14,

which stated that the breakthrough of the red troops at Summa was the fault of Swedish volunteers! In justice to those Swedes who volunteered for service in the Finnish army, a correction must be made. The Finnish High Command were not responsible for the circulation of this erroneous version. I hope that the incorrect reporting of this piece of military history will not haunt us any longer.

CHAPTER NINE

The Tragedy of Viipuri

When the Swedish Lord Torkel (the son of Knuut), in the latter part of the year 1200, laid the cornerstone for the castle which was built upon a small island in the angry waters of a stream where the inland waters empty into the arms of the sea he scarcely could have foreseen the part his castle would play down the centuries in northern history.

He did know that this castle would cause a strained relationship with the great Novgorod whose long-bearded traders and dukes already had been on the warpath for over a century because Sweden's might had forced itself into this wilderness by means of the sword. While the walls of the castle were going up, uninterrupted wars were being waged.

Hostilities did not end until the treaty of Pahkinasaari in 1323 when the first known division of Finland between the mighty western and eastern empires was made. According to the peace treaty Finland was cut in two from the southeast to the northwest. The boundary started approximately in the region of present day Rajajoki, running along the waters of Vuoksi, through ancient-day settlements at Karelia-Lake Ladoga, to the northwest around present-day villages Hiitola and Parikkala, to the region of Savolinn (Fort Savo), then in the direction of Piekasäki and continuing along through the wilderness (at Viitasaari, Pihtipuda, etc.) to the shores of the Arctic Ocean in the region of present-day Raahe.

This territory (Finland) came under Swedish domination according to the terms defined by the peace treaty. Already at that time Swedish nobility vied with Finnish-born aristocracy in ruling these Finnish districts, and Finnish peasantry spread out over the eastern and northern parts as defined in the peace treaty, deep into the primeval

forests.

While Lord Torkel knew that he was building for his contemporaries a barrier against the east, at the meeting place of the Finnish waterways and the Bay of Viipuri, he surely did not picture that generations later a thriving trade and cultural center which for centuries would leave its own enduring imprint would rise on the banks of the river in this wilderness. In those days the Bay of Viipuri was hopelessly distant from the waterways along which the northern countries developed their trade and culture with the rest of the world. Even to Turku, from where Finland (Sweden's eastern province at that time) was ruled, there were over 50 leagues of roadless stretches, almost entirely impassable in the summer, and in winter easily a three-week journey.

Time marches on - lords passed on and new ones came. Originally on a small island in the protection of the castle, and then, on the opposite bank of the stream high up on the hill, grew the city of Viipuri proper (Viborg, the original meaning unknown, possibly cattle city or castle.)

During the latter part of the middle ages the city developed into a busy, thriving trade and cultural center. The members of the Hanseatic League sailed from the Baltic into the port of the city. Germans settled in the city as merchants and traders and through their efforts it became a beehive of activity within the walls built around the city.

When first, at the time of the Taysinan Peace in 1595 after the 25-year wars, and particularly after the Stolbova peace treaty in 1617, Sweden's growing empire was able to add the extensive settlements of the Karelian tribe (so-called Käkisalme, Karelia and Inkerimaa), a period of growth and development came to Viipuri which lasted 100 years. The city became the eastern capitol of Gustav Adolf's extensive Swedish empire. The 400-year-old castle saw within its spacious vaulted halls the most pompous pageants of its history.

But the walls of Viipuri were built strongly. They were made to withstand constant attacks. Russia, stretching out her muscle in giant curiosity toward the West, was constantly active. Each generation of Viipuri has spent part of its life in the trenches and battle defenses amid the smoke of gun powder and the din of bullets.

turn to **BLACKOUT** page 12



Tarja Halonen becomes Finland's first female president

In an exciting finale Sunday night, the Social Democrat Foreign Minister Tarja Halonen, 56, became the 11th President of the Republic of Finland and the first woman to hold the position.

In the decisive second round run-off, Halonen collected 51.6 percent of the votes, to leave her roughly 103,000 votes ahead of her rival, the Centre Party Chairman and former Prime Minister Esko Aho, 45. Halonen will be sworn in on March 1st to serve a six-year term.

The second round of the election became extremely close and provided high excitement for the prime-time TV audience. The polls closed at 8 p.m., and advance votes - more than a third of the electorate voted early at post offices up and down the country - were announced within a matter of seconds. The first surprise was that Halonen emerged the leader at this point. Traditionally it has been rural areas that have voted in larger numbers in advance, and it was widely expected that Aho would have held an advantage at this stage.



Tarja Halonen

Under normal circumstances such an impressive opening showing would have guaranteed Halonen's comfortable victory, as her greatest support lies in the cities of the south, still in reserve. However, in this particular election things were slightly different.

Practically the only examples of differences to emerge between the candidates in the intensely consensus-conscious political landscape of Finland had risen in the week after the advance voting closed.

The "Austrian question" had threatened to steal the show from the main candidates, and it was believed in some quarters that it would have favored Aho, who took a more critical line on EU sanctions towards Vienna. As it turned out, this probably did have some effect, but not enough to counter a strong tide of female voters wishing to make amends for their failure six years ago, when Elisabeth Rehn (Swedish People's Party) was narrowly beaten by President Martti Ahtisaari.

Halonen led for the first ten minutes or so, then Aho's rural

votes from polling day swept him past her into a narrow lead. People waited in a genuinely tense atmosphere to see if the urban areas would follow suit, but the momentum never built up and gradually Halonen's numbers improved as the weight of the city votes increased. By 8:45 p.m. Aho at least could see it was not his day, and he conceded defeat.

In Helsinki, for example, Halonen received two-thirds of the total votes, and in neighboring Uusimaa Province she got nearly 60 percent. Perhaps surprisingly, Tarja Halonen is the first native Helsinki resident to take up the President's office.

The opinion poll figures released a few days before Sunday's voting were remarkably accurate, with predictions of a 51-49 or 52-48 split being shown as much more than an educated guess. Voter turnout was up by some 3 percentage points on the first round and reached 80.2 percent.

This year's election differed in many ways in its profile and outcome from the previous one. In the first place, whereas Martti Ahtisaari was a clear "outsider," entering the fray from outside the world of everyday Finnish politics, both Halonen and Aho are hard-bitten political heavyweights.

Halonen has had more than 20 years as a Member of Parliament, and nearly a decade of ministerial appointments. She was Finland's first female Foreign Minister, and had a high profile last year as a member of Finland's EU Presidency team. Aho, meanwhile, heads the opposition Centre Party and is a former Prime Minister, leading the government when Finland entered the EU in 1995.

Again in 1994, Ahtisaari triumphed over a widely-fancied female candidate, but this time the strength of feeling among women voters was a significant factor in giving Halonen the edge. It is believed that she picked up female votes from across the often-invisible political divide between left and right, gathering some of the supporters

turn to HALONEN page 9

News from Finland

Research shows Finnish youth can't tell left from right

The astonishing reality that Finnish youth are not always able to distinguish the political left from the right has been disclosed by a recent study conducted by Jyväskylä University, in which about 1,000 15- and 16-year-olds were interviewed about their general knowledge of civics and current affairs.

Differences between the parties of left and right were perceived by just under half of the students who had completed compulsory secondary education, but only around 20 percent were certain that the National Coalition Party (Finland's moderate conservatives) is not a left-wing party. Just as many think (or rather guess) that the socialist parties do not belong to the left wing.

Most of the students interviewed were unable to answer questions on the basic differences between the left and right's economic policies, a situation that is perhaps not helped by the curiosity of privatization going on while leftist parties are in the cabinet. They also overestimated the role of the state in the national economy, with large numbers believing that banks and the press are state-owned. (HS)

Finland could sign landmine ban around 2006

Finland could sign the 1997 Ottawa Convention banning landmines by around 2006 once a key report on national defense strategy is completed, Foreign Minister Tarja Halonen (SDP) said last week.

"We back this treaty in spirit but were unable to sign it because the transition period was too short," Halonen said at a debate on security policy with rival Center Party presidential contender Esko Aho.

Finland was initially criticized for failing to join the landmine ban, which so far has 133 signatories, and later launched a study of how to replace its anti-personnel mines with other defenses in line with the treaty.

Halonen said that, unlike Greece, Finland had decided not to sign the ban before it was also ready to ratify it.

Defense officials estimate that it will cost four to five billion markkas (\$650-\$820 million) to replace Finland's anti-personnel mines with other defense systems including anti-vehicle and tank mines which are allowed under the treaty.

Removing the banned landmines will be part of a drive to modernize the Finnish defense forces, including the creation of highly mobile rapid reaction forces for crisis management tasks. (STT)

Television viewing on the rise

Television viewing has clearly been on the increase in Finland during the past year. Since 1996 daily viewing time had remained at two and a half hours and seemed to have reached its peak, but last year it increased by 11 minutes, or 7 percent.

Finnpanel Oy's investigation showed up the increase in a number of ways, not least in that the excellent summer enjoyed in 1999 did nothing to reduce the total time spent in front of the tube.

turn to TELEVISION page 9

Lipponen supports EU line on Austria

Prime Minister Paavo Lipponen (SDP) came down firmly last week's Wednesday in favor of the critical response to the Austrian government negotiations given by the 14 other EU states. The Union's line was delivered by the current EU Presidency Portugal earlier that week. Lipponen observed that the statement was jointly agreed and that much more forceful demands had been made in some quarters.

Lipponen claimed it was not a question of party politics, but of basic values. He argued that the FPÖ leader Jörg Haider had clearly underplayed the actions of the Nazis, and that Finland should recognize the importance attached to such matters in Central Europe, where the horrors of the '30s and '40s actually took place. (HS)

Parliamentary blocs re-elect leaders

Finland's political parties in parliament met last Thursday to re-elect their floor leaders ahead of the opening of the parliamentary session on Friday. The Social Democrats, the single biggest bloc, re-elected Antti Kalliomäki, and the opposition Centre Party kept Mauri Pekkarinen in the post of parliamentary group leader.

The Conservatives re-elected Ben Zyskowitz, the Left Alliance reinstated Outi Ojala, and the Greens kept Ulla Anttila as floor leader. The Swedish People's Party re-elected Ulla-Maj Widenroos, and the Christian League renewed Jouko Jääskeläinen's mandate. (STT)

Uosukainen re-elected as Speaker

Parliament last week re-elected the Conservative Party's Riitta Uosukainen as Speaker. Uosukainen, who was the Conservatives' presidential candidate, won 177 votes in the 200-seat legislature. (STT)

Bits and pieces

National carrier Finnair is cutting its sales personnel in the United States and in Japan as a response to smaller number of flights planned to these destinations. (HS)

Finnish passenger ferry operators Viking Line and Silja Line are considering transferring their vessels under the Finnish flag to foreign registers. (TS)

Finance Minister Sauli Niinistö, the Conservative leader, estimated that Conservative Party women and particularly young women in and around the capital city backed Tarja Halonen during the elections. (Demari)

Finance Minister Sauli Niinistö, head of the European Democratic Union (EDU), says he is concerned about the European Union's threat to isolate Austria, and asks what will happen if there is an arbitrator who decides whether citizens of a democratic nation are right or wrong. (STT)

Finnish banking sector economists disagree with the European Union finance ministers' warnings that Finland's economy would be threatened by overheating and say that the agreed wage hikes of around three percent are not too high. (TL)

Order of Lion to SCANCOR founder

STANFORD, CA - Stanford professor emeritus Dr. James G. March has been awarded the title of Commander, Order of the Lion of Finland, by the President of Finland. Dr. March received the official insignia of this honor from H. E. Jaakko Laajava, Ambassador of Finland to the United States, at a ceremony held at Stanford University on Monday.

In bestowing this title to Dr. March the Government of Finland wishes to recognize Dr. March's contribution to the advancement of organizational research in Finland and Scandinavia through the Scandinavian Consortium for Organizational Research (SCANCOR) at Stanford University.

Beginning in the 1960s, Dr. March has supported the education of scholars from all five Scandinavian countries, has advised numerous doctoral candidates and assisted in the international breakthrough of scholars from Scandinavia.

In the 1970s, Dr. March started arranging research facilities for Scandinavian scholars at Stanford University. In 1988, this was officially recognized as the Scandinavian Consortium for Organizational Research (SCANCOR) at Stanford was found-

ed.

Through SCANCOR, more than 30 Finnish scholars have had the opportunity to do doctoral and post-doctoral research in the inspiring environment at Stanford University, enabling them to create strong ties to the American academic community. The consortium has also played a key role as a networking hub for Finns in Silicon Valley, increasing in importance as Finnish high-tech companies intensify their presence in the area.

Dr. March has visited Finland nearly every year since the 1980s. He has been a lecturer at many doctoral seminars, been invited as keynote speaker to numerous events and contributed to the development of the business schools in Finland. He holds honorary doctorates from the two main business schools in Finland.

The Order of the Lion of Finland is one of three official orders in Finland. The Order of the Lion of Finland was established in 1942 for individuals, both Finns and non-Finns, distinguishing themselves in civilian life or military service. The President of Finland is the Grand Master of the Order.

Consulate General of Finland
Los Angeles

Lukijan kynästä

95th anniversary greetings

To the Editor:

As Governor of the State of Illinois, I would like to congratulate your publication, RAIVAAJA on 95 years of serving our communities.

Illinois is comprised of many ethnic communities that join to form a great state while also maintaining their rich cultural individualities. Your publication RAIVAAJA serves as a vital link to the Finnish American community. Not only are your readers educated by its contents, but they benefit by affirming an invaluable connection to their heritage.

On behalf of the people of the State of Illinois, I commend your participation in the Finnish American community. The hard work that goes in to each and every publication is very much appreciated.

Sincerely,
George H. Ryan
Governor
State of Illinois

Documentary recounts stories of 'Karelia fever' survivors

ST. PAUL, MN - In the Depression years of the 1930s thousands of Americans and Canadians of Finnish descent emigrated to Karelia, a Soviet republic that borders Finland. There was a promise of good jobs, an education for their children and the chance to create a good life for themselves, but the Stalinist purges of 1937 and 1938 soon ended the emigrants' dreams of a workers paradise and for many, it ended their lives.

In her documentary, "The Survivors: North American Finns in Stalin's Russia," producer Anita Middleton recounts the stories of her parents, Lauri and Sylvi Hokkanen and 18 other survivors, some in this country and others who remained in Russia. The film will be shown on March 12 at 2 p.m. at the Minnesota History Center.

The Finnish band "Minnesota Pelimannit" will play from 1:30 to 2 p.m. and at a reception following the screening. The event is free.

A technologically backward country in the early 20th century, the Soviet Union needed skilled craftsmen to help build up its industrial

strength quickly. The one-hour documentary focuses on the individuals who were caught up in this tragic story of idealism, courage and betrayal. They recount the camaraderie and the accomplishments of the early years, but also the suspicion, bewilderment and stark terror of the years of Stalin's purges.

The Hokkanens escaped and returned to the United States in 1941. Middleton also co-wrote their story with her parents in the book *Karelia: A Finnish-American Couple in Stalin's Russia, 1934-1941*, published by North Star Press in 1991.

Early research for the documentary was underwritten in part by a grant from the Minnesota Historical Society. The Finlandia Foundation assisted financially with the production of the video. The event is co-sponsored by the Finnish-American Cultural Activities Inc. and the Finlandia Foundation.

The Minnesota History Center is at 345 Kellogg Blvd. W. in St. Paul. Auxiliary aids and services are available with advance notice. For more information, call 651-296-6126, 1-800-657-3773 or TTY 651-282-6073. The society's calendar of events is posted on the Internet at www.mnhs.org.

The Minnesota Historical Society is a non-profit educational and cultural institution established in 1849 to preserve and share Minnesota history. The society collects, preserves and tells the story of Minnesota's past through museum exhibits, extensive libraries and collections, historic sites, educational programs and book publishing.

Minnesota Historical Society

Ashburnham, MA

Art exhibit

During February and March water colors and drawings by Sirkka Hoglund, of this town, are on exhibit in the Selectmen's Office, Ashburnham Town Hall.

FinnFest USA 2001

Villanova University
July 26-29, 2001

The Finnish Cultural Association Inc. is the sponsor of "FinnFest 2001." The IRS has approved their application for 501(c)3 non-profit corporation status and is sending its determination letter, according to their attorney.

Villanova University, Philadelphia (PA), is the apparent venue for FinnFest 2001, with negotiations proceeding.

FinnFest USA 2001 dates are July 26-29, 2001.

For more information or to get involved, write: FinnFest USA 2001, P. O. Box 3722, Cherry Hill NJ 08034.

Finnish American Society of Delaware Valley

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In her book, Irja Timonen Wenstrom, now of Royal Palm Beach (FL), writes about her youth in the 1920s and '30s. Her recollections include life in:

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Midcoast, ME

Finn Am Society

The February meeting of the Finn Am Society of Midcoast Maine will be held on Thursday, Feb. 17, at the Owl's Head town building, right across from the Knox County Airport entrance.

It will be a pot luck supper and all are welcome. Meeting time is 6 p.m.

Malcolm Jackson

New York, NY

'Alvar Aalto Houses - Timeless Expressions'

An exhibition, "Alvar Aalto Houses - Timeless Expressions," will be on show February 14 to March 21 at the Graduate School of Architecture, Planning & Reservation, 100 Level Avery Gallery, Avery Hall (116th & Broadway), Columbia University. The hours will be Monday-Friday 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

For more information, 212-633-9298.

HALONEN

from page 7

of the conservative National Coalition's first-round candidate Riitta Uosukainen.

A third difference was the way in which this election polarized the differences between "urban" Finland and the rural areas. A map of support showed large uninterrupted green areas (for Aho) that were speckled increasingly with red patches (Halon) as we moved southwards. (HS)

TELEVISION

from page 7

Finnpanel's Managing Director Lena Sandell believes one of the main causes for the increase lies in that people can now pick and choose what they want more easily. Actual programming volume has also increased and broadcasting time is up by 13 percent. In addition to this, the programs screened during prime time have increased their share of the total, and the prime-time window has become larger.

Young people in the 15-24 age bracket are watching more and more television, a plus for the purely commercial channels. The 35-44 grouping is also spending more time in front of the commercial channels. Increase in viewing of the channels of public service YLE (The Finnish Broadcasting Company) can be seen among the older population.

Reassuringly, the highest viewing figures for the year were held by YLE's TV news rather than by soap operas, and the second-largest figure was recorded by the Annual Independence Day Reception at the Presidential Palace, a must for socialite watchers and those who like to grumble about the dress-sense of the rich and famous. Thereafter, hockey, motor racing, other sports, quiz shows, beauty contests, and American movies tended to dominate the rankings.

(HS)

Delaware Valley

Ski Trip - Laskiainen

The Finnish American Society of Delaware Valley is planning a ski trip to Blue Mountain on Saturday, February 26. Blue Mountain is located in Palmerton (PA), north of Allentown, 75 miles from Philadelphia.

The society has a yearly tradition of spending a fun day outdoors, skiing and enjoying the time together. The ski trip is also a social event so even

if you do not ski you are welcome to come and get the fresh air, the warmth of The Sun Room and the cheer of Finnish company.

Please come any time between 9 a.m. and noon - or even later because some will be staying till the night. The society has reserved The Sun Room, a private room at the resort. There will be no room charge for society members.

Bring lunch sandwiches and something to share with oth-

ers. The society will provide soup, coffee and utensils. This is the society's first time at Blue Mountain and the food committee would like to know how many people are planning to attend. Please call (610-444-1250) or e-mail (ritva_henk@hotmail.com) Ritva Henk before Feb. 23 if you are planning to attend.

If you would like more information about the Blue Mountain ski area and the rates, call 610-826-7700.

The Society thinks that it would be a nice extension to their Laskiainen if those who would like to stay over could be all in the same place. They have tentatively reserved a small block of rooms at the Ramada Inn in Allentown for Saturday night, Feb. 26. If you decide to stay overnight, please contact the hotel directly (610-439-1037) and mention you are part of the Finnish American Society of Delaware Valley group.

Kalenteri

CALIFORNIA

Feb. 19 - Finnish history & culture workshop, Seaver 100, Loyola Marymount University, 7900 Loyola Blvd, Los Angeles. Presentations include 'The Recovery of Finland's Cultural Identity' by Dr K Börje Vähämäki and 'The History of Finnish Women and Finnish Women Immigrants in North American' by Dr Varpu Lindström. For more info: 310-452-7667.

Mar. 4 - Finnish American Chamber of Commerce annual meeting, San Diego Yacht Club, San Diego. Speaker: Consul General Maria Serenius. For more info: 619-459-6245.

Mar. 5 - Finnish film *Kuningasjätkä/A Summer by the River*, 2:30 pm, Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut St, Berkeley. In Finnish, no subtitles. For more info: 510-524-6217 or irmatj@aol.com

COLORADO

Feb. 26 - Kalevala Dinner & Celebration, 6 pm, Doubletree Inn, Denver. Children's menu available. Special guest Consul General Maria Serenius of Los Angeles. Entertainment by Mikko Koski. For more info: 303-697-4825. Sponsored by Finlandia Foundation of Colorado.

Mar. 16 - St Urho's Day, 6 pm, Clancy's Bar, Lakewood. Buffet & cash bar. For more info: 303-697-4825. Sponsored by Finlandia Foundation of Colorado.

CONNECTICUT

Feb. 19 - Finnish culinary delights, 2 pm, Finnish Hall, 76 N Canterbury Rd (Rt 169), Canterbury. Demonstrations of Finnish cooking.

Mar. 5 - Finnish American Heritage Society membership meeting, 1:30 pm, Finnish Hall, Canterbury. Coffee 12:30 pm. - Kalevala Day celebration, 3 pm, Finnish Hall, Canterbury.

Mar. 19 - FAHS St Urho's day mystery ride & dinner, 1 pm, Finnish Hall, Canterbury.

Mar. 25 - Genealogy workshop led by FAHS member Paul Harmon, 10 am, Finnish Hall, Canterbury. Size is limited to 10 people. For more info & to register, 860-889-7820 or smiles.place@juno.com or paul888@aol.com

FLORIDA

Mar. 1 - Membership meeting & coffee, 1 pm, Finnish American Club, 6010 Delaware Ave, New Port Richey.

Mar. 18 - St Urho's Day Mojakkä Dinner, Program & Dance, 6 pm, Finnish American Club, New Port Richey. Advance tickets required: 849-6349, 848-0622 or 942-3916.

Mar. 30 - Fashion show & luncheon, 12 noon, Finnish American Club, New Port Richey. Advance tickets required.

MAINE

Feb. 17 - Finn Am Society of Midcoast Maine monthly meeting, 6 pm, Owl's Head town building, across from Knox Co Airport entrance, Owl's Head. Pot luck supper.

Feb. 20 - Finnish-American Heritage Society of Maine monthly meeting, 2 pm, Heritage Center, Maple St, West Paris. Program to be announced.

MASSACHUSETTS

Feb. 12 - Skiing & Skating 'open house,' 9 am-9 pm, Finnish Center at Saima Park, Scott Rd, Fitchburg. Refreshments available in clubhouse. Register for day in clubhouse. Mass Senior Nordic ski races same day. - New England Suomi-koulu, 10 am-12 noon, Waldorf School, 739 Mass Ave, Lexington. - Dance, 7:30-11:30 pm, Finnish Center at Saima Park, Fitchburg. Music by Dori Wells Duo.

Feb. 19 - Finnish-American Society of Cape Cod monthly meeting, 12 noon, West Barnstable Community Building, Rt 149, West Barnstable.

Feb. 20 - Citizen's Cross Country Ski Races, 11 am, Finnish Center at Saima Park, Fitchburg. - Dinner Dance, 2-6 pm, Viking Club, Braintree. Music by Nils Lundin. Tickets: 781-848-3576.

Feb. 26 - New England Suomi-koulu, 10 am-12 noon, Waldorf School, Lexington. - Dance, 7:30-11:30 pm, Finnish Center at Saima Park, Fitchburg. Music by Dori Wells Duo.

Feb. 27 - Kalevala Day program, 1 pm, Finnish Center at Saima Park, Fitchburg. Speaker: Tuure Tenander. - Finlandia Foundation Boston Chapter meeting, 3 pm, St Camillus Parish, 1175 Concord Tpke, Arlington. Performance by Diane Jarvi, Finlandia Foundation Performer of

the Year.

Mar. 4 - Dance, 7:30-11:30 pm, Finnish Center at Saima Park, Fitchburg. Music by Dori Wells Duo.

Mar. 5 - New England Suomi-koulu Laskiainen, 3-5 pm, Arlington.

Mar. 7 - Finnish Golden Age Club meeting, 2 pm, Finnish Center at Saima Park, Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN

Feb. 15 - Finnweavers, 9 am-2 pm, Finnish Center, 35200 W Eight Mile Rd, Farmington Hills.

Feb. 20 - Finnish Center Association Senior Citizen Housing Corp. annual meeting, 1:30 pm, Finnish Center, Farmington Hills.

- Finnish Center Association annual meeting, 3 pm, Finnish Center, Farmington Hills. For absentee & proxy ballots: 248-478-6939.

Mar. 25 - Finnish-American Society of West Central Michigan St Urho's Day Celebration, 7:30 pm, Westgate Bowl Ballroom, 4486 Alpine NW, Comstock Park.

MINNESOTA

Feb. 17 - 'Visions from the North,' St Olaf College Norsemen Band in concert, 3:30 pm, Main Ballroom, Minneapolis Convention Center, Minneapolis. Paul Niemisto, conductor. Featuring Kari Sundstrom, solo trombone; Esko Heikkinen, lead trumpet. Complimentary guest passes available from Paul Niemisto, Music Dept, St Olaf College, Northfield MN 55057.

Feb. 18-21 - Finnish Family Fun Weekend, Salolampi Finnish Language Village, Bemidji. For more info: 800-450-2214 or www.finnsonline.org

Mar. 12 - *The Survivors: North American Finns in Stalin's Russia*, a documentary video by Anita Middleton, 2 pm, Minnesota History Center, 345 Kellogg Blvd, St Paul. Music by 'Minnesota Pelimannit' 1:30-2 pm. Free admission. For more info: 651-296-6126.

NEW YORK

Feb. 11 - Finlandia Foundation New York Metro Chapter program evening, 8-10 pm, 6th floor, Central Presbyterian Church, 593 Park Ave at 64th St, New York. Program: 'Presidential Institution in the Millennium' by Eila Kaarresalo-Kasari.

Feb. 16-20 - *The Reindeer Bites*, directed by Glyn O'Malley, a black comedy in two acts written by Jussi Wahlgren, 8 pm, Grove Street Playhouse, 39 Grove St, New York. Presented by The Luminous Group and Finlandia Theatre. Reservations: 917-721-3079.

Feb. 23-27 - *The Reindeer Bites*, 8 pm, Grove Street Playhouse, New York.

Mar. 1 - Mikasonik, 11 pm, C-Note, 157 Avenue C (corner of 10th St, East Village, New York. Tel: 212-677-8142. No cover.

Mar. 10 - Finlandia Foundation New York Metro Annual Gala Benefit Dinner Dance, 7:30 pm, Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York. Arts & Letters Award recipient: Marita Cauthen, editor of RAIVAAJA; Certificate of Merit recipient: Lee Alperin. For more info, reservations: 212-983-5272 or marbolino@sorosny.org

Mar. 17 - Sound of Village Duo (Yusuke Yamamoto & Mika Pohjola), 10-11:15 pm, KnitActive Sound Stage, Knitting Factory, 74 Leonard St, New York. Tel. 212-219-3006.

PENNSYLVANIA

Feb. 26 - Finnish American Society of Delaware Valley annual Ski Trip - Laskiainen, Blue Mountain, Palmerton. For more information, reservations (deadline Feb 23), call 610-444-1250.

Mar. 5 - Jill Seifers & Mika Pohjola, 7-11 pm, Chrissy's Jazz Café, Philadelphia. Tel: 610-649-1596.

Mar. 16 - The Mika Pohjola Trio, 9 pm-1 am, Chrissy's Jazz Café, Philadelphia.

TEXAS

Feb. 24 - Finnish-American Society of Dallas/Ft Worth meeting, 7:30 pm, Walnut Hill Lutheran Church, southwest corner of Royal Lane & Webb Chapel, Northwest Dallas.

CANADA

July 13-16 - Finn Grand Fest 2000, Toronto, Ontario. For registration, more info: Finn Grand Fest 2000, 795 Eglinton Ave East, Box 2, Toronto, ON M4G 4E4, Canada; fax 416-651-0236; www.finngrandfest.org; Canada toll free 1-888-ISO-FINN; calls from outside Canada, 416-651-6465.

Events subject to change without notice

Fabergé - The Finnish connection

By Suzanne Koski

The House of Fabergé was undoubtedly one of the finest jewelry firms in the world at the turn of the century. The Fabergés originated in France, but the Protestant family left in 1685. Part of the family settled in St. Petersburg, where Carl's father owned a modest jewelry firm, and where Peter Carl was born in 1846. Carl Fabergé inherited his father's jewelry shop in St. Petersburg at the age of 24.

For ten years, he continued to produce goods similar to other jewelers in the city, but in 1884, Carl and his brother Agathon forever changed the face of jewelry by producing what they called "objets d'art fantaisie." It was around this time that the Finnish connection to Fabergé began.

The Finnish connection to St. Petersburg was not unusual at that time. The area where Peter the Great chose to build his city at the beginning of the 18th century was in the Viipuri region of south Karelia, which had been settled by Finns in the 17th century.

These Finnish areas, along with the rest of Finland, became a Grand Duchy of Russia in 1809. By 1860, under Czar Alexander II, Finland enjoyed a special administration which included its own parliament.

At the end of the 19th century, St. Petersburg was Finland's "third city," its Finnish population third only to Helsinki and Turku. Between 1826 and 1917, 60,000 Finns moved to St. Petersburg. Many of these Finns in St. Petersburg were artists and craftsmen, particularly adept at jewelry and gold work.

Trained by a Finn

As a young man, Carl was trained by a Finn, Hiskias Pendin, a family friend and manager of the family's jewelry shop. When Carl inherited the business, he appointed Erik Kollin, who was born in Finland, the head workmaster.

Kollin came to St. Petersburg on a work permit in 1858, qualified as a master goldsmith in 1868, and in 1870 opened his own workshop, which produced exclusively for Fabergé. Kollin was instrumental in the firm's new approach to jewelry and objets d'art. The Fabergé brothers and Kollin wanted their works to be appreciated for beauty and craftsmanship, not admired for the precious metals and jewels alone.

Erik Kollin made a number of copies of ancient Russian treasures that were entered in a fair in Moscow. Czar Alexander III purchased items at Fabergé's exhibit and presented Carl with a gold medal honoring him for "having opened a new era in jewelry art."

Supplier to the Court

Shortly thereafter, Fabergé became Supplier to the Imperial Court, thus establishing his firm as the premier jeweler in Russia. Alexander III began a custom of presenting a jeweled egg to his wife Czarina Maria Fedorovna as an Easter present. Erik Kollin made the first imperial egg of gold and white enamel. The two and one-half inch egg opened to reveal a golden yolk which in turn opened to reveal a gold hen with rubies.

Kollin's chief apprentice was Mikhail Perchin, a Russian. When Kollin left Fabergé in 1886, Perchin became head workmaster. His assistant master was Henrik Wigström, who was born in Tammisaari, Finland in 1862. Perchin died in 1903, and Wigström became head workmaster until 1917, the beginning of the Russian Revolution.

All the imperial eggs from 1903 on were made under Wigström's direction in his workshop, including the Fifteenth Anniversary Egg, which commemorated the coronation of Nicholas and Alexandra.

Most eggs held "surprises" such as a mechanical bird which emerges when the proper orange is turned on the Orange Tree Egg and portraits of the young Grand Duchesses in the Red Cross Egg. Alexander III often tried to make Fabergé reveal what the next Easter's surprise would be. Fabergé replied "You will be content."

Finnish masters

It's important to understand Fabergé's business methods. Fabergé was an entrepreneur - a businessman and administrator who had a fair amount of artistic vision. However, he did not create, and did not want to create, the final product. He preferred to have the finest designers and craftsmen take his sketchy ideas and produce the beautiful objects that we know today.

Rather than hiring the masters, Fabergé contracted with them, allowing them to have their own independent workshops, but producing exclusively for him.

Of the 20 known masters who worked in this way for Fabergé, 15 were Finns. These masters preferred to hire craftsmen and apprentices from Finland, making the day-to-day operation of the workshops much smoother because of a common language and culture.

The Fabergé workshops employed approximately 500 craftsmen. More than 300 of these were Finns employed in the Finnish shops. These workers and their families, as well as Finns in other professions, supported 15 Finnish Lutheran churches and maintained their own schools.

Sons and daughters were



Imperial Egg 'Standart.' Made by Henrik Wigström, 1909. Given to Czarina Alexandra by Czar Nicholas II commemorating the royal yacht. Gold, silver, brilliants, diamonds, pearls, lapis lazuli, enamel, crystal.

frequently part of the workshop team. Several of the Finnish masters had sons who, in turn, became masters. Workmaster Knut Oskar Pihl married Fanny Holmström, the daughter of another master, August Holmström. Oscar and Fanny's daughter, Alma Teresia Pihl, became a designer in her uncle August's workshop. Alma designed two imperial eggs; the Winter Egg, whereabouts now unknown, and the Mosaic Egg, now in the collection of Queen Elizabeth II. Holmström's daughter, Hilma Alina, also designed in her father's workshop.

Fabergé was particularly fond of the Finnish masters and their craftsmen. He loved showing off the Finnish shops, always telling his guests "the Finns are 110%!" The workmasters were never

treated as anonymous employees, but were respected as individual artists.

I recently met Theo Fabergé, son of Nicholas, the youngest son of Peter Carl Fabergé. Although Theo never knew his grandfather, he told me that his father spoke often and well of the Finnish masters.

The Finnish masters had their own marks and those marks appear on Fabergé works produced in St. Petersburg. The well-known Fabergé mark is the Imperial Warrant, which was held by Peter Carl Fabergé himself and also by masters Anders Nevalainen and Stefan Wäkevä.

Many showrooms

The House of Fabergé had showrooms in London, Odesa, Moscow, Kiev (for a short

time), and St. Petersburg. The latter three cities also had workshops, but St. Petersburg was center of the business.

The Finnish masters in St. Petersburg made many objects besides imperial eggs. Clients included the wealthy from all over Europe and the United States. Additionally, the King of Siam became a valuable client. King Chulalongkorn (the crown prince in "The King and I" and the current film "Anna and the King") purchased many Fabergé pieces for his own use and as gifts. A green nephrite Buddha made by Wigström is still kept in the chapel of the King of Thailand. The masters made picture frames, lorgnettes, cigarette cases, cuff links, fans, jewelry, figurines, trays, cups, and desk ornaments.

The other great jeweler of this era was Cartier. Even though Cartier and Fabergé shared most of their clients, Cartier was somewhat envious of Fabergé's success. Cartier visited St. Petersburg and attempted to copy the Finnish-designed Fabergé works. Cartier went so far as to open his own shop in St. Petersburg, which lasted only a short time. Cartier even presented a Cartier egg to the Czar!

Even Cartier's admirers said he never succeeded in duplicating the craftsmanship and design of the Fabergé pieces. In the accepted practice of the time, Cartier never allowed any of his designers and masters to take any credit for their work or use their own marks, unlike Fabergé.

Change after the Revolution

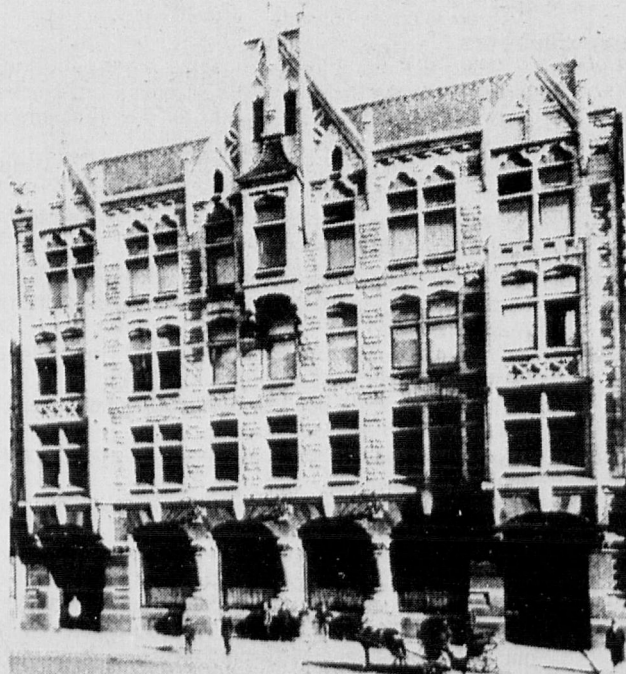
After the Russian Revolution, the House of Fabergé closed. Peter Carl Fabergé moved to Lausanne, Switzerland, where he died in 1920. Many Fabergé pieces were confiscated and sold by the Soviets to build their economy, so the new regime welcomed foreign collectors in the 1920s.

Many of the Finnish masters returned to Finland. Holmström and Wigström opened shops in Helsinki. Alma Pihl returned to Helsinki with her husband Nikolai Klee, where she lived until her death in 1975.

Another notable jewelry firm in St. Petersburg was the Finnish firm Tillander, which also employed Finnish artisans and craftsmen. Tillander also returned to Finland and reestablished the family business which is still operating in Helsinki. Cartier was the winner in this; he got all the Russian clients who had fled the Revolution, and all the clients spent twice as much money at Cartier.

Since Fabergé himself was so supportive of the Finnish masters and always insisted

turn to **FABERGÉ** next page



Carl Peter Fabergé's home and workshops at 24 Bolshaya Morskaya Street, 1900.

Finnish Center at Saima Park

Fitchburg, MA

Cross Country Ski Race Results

Cross country ski races were held at Saima Park on Sunday, February 6. The results are as follows:

Men's 10k Classical Age Groups:

36-45 - Dan Rood, Amherst (NH), 34:12; Lance King, So. Boston, 56:24.
46-55 - Jim Drew, Boxborough, 36:52; George Fitzgerald, Acton, 46:49.
56-65 - Raimo Ahti, Lunenburg, 38:33; Veikko Honkala, Ashby, 41:23; Karl Makela, Holden, 58:03.

Men's 10k Freestyle Age Groups:

21-35 - Joseph Brenner, Londonderry (NH), 31:44.
46-55 - David Bradford, Guilford (VT), 27:53; Jim Pigeon, Lincoln, 31:41.
56-65 - Raimo Ahti, Lunenburg, 34:46; Jim Daley, New

Ipswich (NH), 36:41; Philip McKean, Holden, 36:24.

Men's 5k Classical Age Group:

21-35 - Jonathan Kent-Urtam, Dover, 23:03.

Men's 5k Freestyle Age Group:

21-35 - Mike Errecart, Shelbourne (VT).

Women's 5k Freestyle Age Group:

17-20 - Erika Schielke, Clifton Park (NY).

Women's 500m Classical Age Group:

5-7 - Alexandra Widstrand, Lunenburg, 5:12.

Finnish Center at Saima Park



FABERGE

from previous page

that they, not he, get the credit for their work, why is it that so few people today know of the Finnish connection to Fabergé?

An A&E Biography on Fabergé never mentioned any master by name, implying, of course, that Peter Carl Fabergé did all the work himself. One explanation of the little known Finnish connection is that the Russian Revolution was so disruptive that eventually only the name of Fabergé was recognized.

The Forbes Collection is probably the best known group of Fabergé works, particularly eggs. The Forbes family has done a very good job of identifying and crediting the Finnish masters.

One can hope that the neglect of the Finnish masters will be continue to be rectified. The Corcoran Gallery in Washington, D.C., mounted an impressive exhibit of the Finnish masters in 1996, with the assistance of the Embassy of Finland, Finnair, and the Fabergé Arts Foundation.

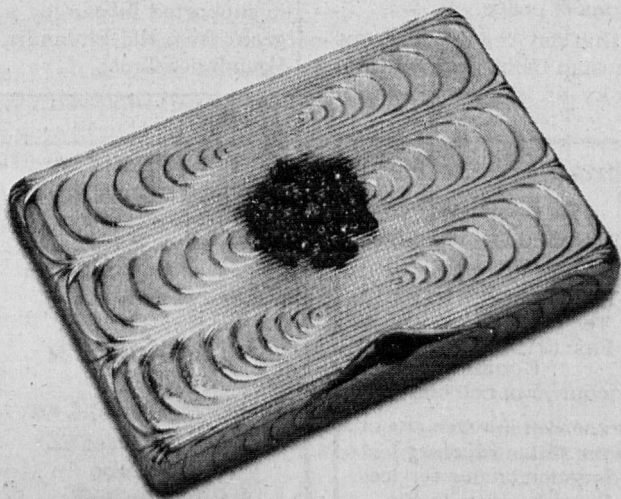
The Fabergé Arts Foundation has sponsored two

Competitions for Young Jewelers whose winners receive apprenticeships in a special jewelry program in the Lahti Design Institute of Finland. Fabergé's World, a 1999 exhibit in Helsinki at Taideteollisuusmuseo, featured many pieces by the Finnish masters.

The Fabergé Arts Foundation is restoring the House of Fabergé in St. Petersburg, which was purchased and reconstructed by Fabergé 1898-1900. The building contained Fabergé's apartments, showroom, the workshops, and living quarters for many of the masters. There is every indication that the museum in the restored House of Fabergé will give all appropriate credit to the Finnish connection.

(Suzanne Koski thanks Marianne Aav, Taideteollisuusmuseo and Susan Badger, Corcoran Gallery)

Parts of this article have been published in the New World Finn. This version contains new material.



Cigarette case by Gabriel Ntukkanen, 1911. Gold diamonds, enamel.

Finlandia Foundation

Boston Chapter

Kalevala Meeting

Diane Jarvi, the Finlandia Foundation Performer of the Year for 2000, will highlight our annual Kalevala meeting. This singer, songwriter, poet, guitarist, and kantele player is a third generation Finnish-American who studied kantele and folk music at the Sibelius Academy in Helsinki.

The meeting will begin at 3 p.m. on Sunday, February 27, at the St. Camillus Parish, 1175 Concord Turnpike, Arlington.

Message from the President

"The start of the new millennium should be an exciting time for Finlandia Foundation-Boston. I think I speak for all of our members when I extend our sincerest thanks to our past president, Carita, for the long hours and the superb efforts she has put into making the past year such a great success.

"As your new President, I am fully aware of the challenge ahead of me, but with the help of our efficient board and the support of all of you, I am confident that we will be able to present programs with something for everyone - jokaiselle jotakin, as Carita liked to say.

"The year started off with the very successful 'With All My Heart' program in Los Angeles, supported by our chapter. As Elissa Della Rocca, President of Finlandia Foundation-Los Angeles expressed it, 'This may well serve as a model for Finlandia Foundation chapters nationwide.' Let us continue this collaboration with other chapters.

"Our January annual meeting was sparsely attended but those present greatly enjoyed the entertainment by Marianne Cygnel and her lute accompanist, as well as the enthusiastic sing-along.

"In February, Diane Jarvi, a well-known singer, songwriter, guitarist, and kantele player will entertain us. In March, a famous Finnish artist, Osmo Rauhalta, will give a presentation about his artwork. The meeting will take place at Nokia House, Burlington.

"We have quite a number of programs proposed for the rest of the year, but we welcome any suggestions you may have. Please contact any of our board members with your wishes.

"The highlight of the year might well be the opening of the new Scandinavian Living Center in Newton later this fall. Be prepared for a special event.

"I look forward to seeing you at our meetings."

Odd Ryden
President



Diane Jarvi performing at Saima Park, Fitchburg (MA).

Departing Words from Carita

"The 45th year of Finlandia Foundation-Boston has been filled with high quality performers, informative presentations and fun events. I have been honored to be part of it.

"I would like to thank the members of the board, members of different committees and all chapter members for their active participation and valuable efforts to make the year 1999 so memorable. No program is ever successful without the audience: the members and friends of the chapter!

"Especially I would like to thank Sini Harjunmaa for her arrangements with The Helsinki War Veterans' Choir and Taru Kinnunen for enormous work with the 'All My Heart' campaign.

"I wish the new president, Odd Ryden, and the new board all the best in their efforts to carry out the mission of Finlandia Foundation. Finlandia Foundation Boston is in great shape to face the challenges of the new millennium.

"Best regards,"
Carita Poussa
Vice President

Treasurer's Note

"First I would like to thank our members and various organizations for giving generous donations for the special occasions. The War Veterans' Tour and the 'With All My Heart' Campaign would not have been successful without your help and support.

"And thank you for paying your dues. We do have a tight budget, so every penny is highly appreciated. I hope this first year of the new millennium is going to be prosperous and eventful for all of us."

Sirkku Konttinen
Treasurer

Dues are Due

Dues are \$10 for regular membership and \$5 for

seniors and students. Make your check payable to Finlandia Foundation-Boston, Inc. and send it to the following address: Finlandia Foundation-Boston, Inc., P. O. Box 308, Arlington MA 02474.

In Memoriam

Laimi Reynolds of Scotia (NY) has passed away. She was a long-time member of Finlandia Foundation, Boston Chapter. She will be missed in the community. We extend our deepest condolences to her family.

Welcome New Members

Anni Pirinen-Valme of Medford, Tuija Terhonen of Woburn, Tiina Turkia of Cambridge and Pertti Vehkavuori of South Boston.

Finland's Forte

The New York Times Magazine had an informative and flattering four-page lay out of Finland's dominating position in the world of classical music on its January 9, 2000, issue.

The article offered several explanations including Finns' demanding language, the high quality of musical education, the publication of Kalevala and the most famous Finnish composer Jean Sibelius.

In case you missed this article you can find it in the next chapter meeting on Sunday, February 27.

Calendar of Events

February 12 - Suomi-koulu, 10 a.m., Waldorf School, Lexington.

February 27 - Chapter Meeting, 3 p.m.. Diane Jarvi's musical performance at our annual Kalevala meeting. St. Camillus Parish, Arlington.

March 2 - Board Meeting Helmi Sharrillo's house, Medford.

March 4 - Suomi-koulu, 10 a.m., Waldorf School, Lexington.

March 26 - Chapter Meeting, 3 p.m. World-famous Finnish artist Osmo Rauhalta will display and talk about his art. Nokia House, Burlington.

Finlandia Foundation-Boston

BLACKOUT

from page 6

There is the famous tale of "Viipuri's big bang" of 1495. While the Russians were closely besieging a certain tower of the city wall (early sources say that it was the Round Tower located on the site of the present marketplace), Knut Posse was struck with a novel idea. He collected all supplies of powder in the cellar of the Tower, commanded his own forces to withdraw to a safe distance, and blew the Tower to smithereens with a powerful bang. This so frightened the Russians they gave up the attack.

From 1710, for a period of about a hundred years, Viipuri became separated from the rest of Finland. During that time the mighty eastern neighbor, whose western province was Viipuri, impressed its own imprint on it in the form of buildings and new fortifications.

When Alexander I, jointly with Napoleon, according to the agreement made between them, took the entire nation of Finland from Sweden in the war of 1808-09, in which the famous Finnish Ensign Stal and Sven Tuuva, although

poorly armed, futilely tried to halt the advance of the Russian army, Viipuri again was joined to its mother country.

From the turn of the century Viipuri developed into the city for which it always will be remembered - a busy Finnish (Savo-Karelian) center of commerce and trade with a great harbor along whose docks, particularly in the outer harbor of Uuras, the flags of many nations flew, a cosmopolitan city of culture which stood well in comparison to the national capitol.

When the rapidly growing suburbs which had developed during Finland's independence were gradually incorporated into the city, Viipuri became the nation's second largest city in population (83,000), Finland's greatest wood export harbor and the nation's third center for imports. The docks of Viipuri alone measured nearly a mile.

Uuras, the outer harbor, some 13 kilometers to the sea, had seven miles of docks. At the docks of Uuras 45 ocean-going ships were loaded at the same time. During

the years 1935-37 Viipuri, with Uuras included, was the second largest city in commerce, handling annual imports of 480,000 tons and exports of 1,950,000 tons.

In addition to the business activity of the city there were many manufacturing plants, such as spinning mills, machine shops, tobacco and beer manufacturing industries, the nation's largest co-operative flour mills (SOK), modern publishing houses, wood industries, etc.

The bronze statue of Lord Torkel on its granite pedestal in the marketplace of the old custom house severely and proudly surveys his own creation, the castle of Viipuri, around which the gushing streams long since have been tamed and now flow quietly through the harbor, and whose walls and towers have been altered according to their own tastes by the hand and implements of later generations.

But at its back, facing east from the hill where stands the old Church of Judgment (Tuomiokirkko) is the city which stood up under five centuries of war, storms, wintry blizzards, the terrors of siege and pestilence - Viipuri, the Finnish city which had best preserved its visible mementoes of past centuries.

Whatever the case may have been with earlier generations, we natives of the Viipuri of this century have from childhood been deeply attached to the city of our birth. Our parents were largely new inhabitants of the city, who between 1890 and the turn of the century migrated from the countryside. To them the city was a new comprehension but they established their home in these surroundings. They adapted themselves with curiosity and at times timidly to their new world.

In such homes my generation grew to manhood, went to school and received from year to year added knowledge of the city's rich and colorful history. In our most formative childhood days we made unforgettable trips into the heart of old Viipuri. We read avidly all that we could lay our hands on regarding Viipuri and its history; at times in the evening during mid-winter blizzards, the Viipuri of centuries back

would seem to take form in our imagination as if it were alive again, somewhere in the vicinity of Mustanveljesten and Karjakortin Streets, in medieval Katarina Street, or near the ancient Church of Judgment...

Viipuri was a city of many faces - at times it portrayed the days when the nobility of Sweden with their feathered plumes brandished swords in the passageways of the old castle and on the pinnacle of Fort Olavi (Olaf). It brought back to mind the commercial bustle of the Hanseatic middle ages, whose tradings in salt, grain and leather have monuments in the form of stone warehouses.

We are reminded of the efforts of the men of culture in ancient times who built Musta and Harmaidenveljesten (Black and Grey Brother) convents and cloister chapels on the high hill of the old city and who were on the warpath against Michael Agricola, who laid the foundation for the written Finnish language and whose mortal remains are buried in the soil of Viipuri.

Then when life itself opened up its gates to us and called us to our individual pathways, modern Viipuri was able to offer much that no other Finnish city could. This characteristic the city had inherited from its own particular history. It had always been the crossroad of varying cultures, it had always been the most cosmopolitan of the Finnish cities. Its unique variety and charm reached deeply into a creative inheritance of past centuries.

An indelible understanding of *Native City*, in its most complying and beautiful form, was left in the hearts of the students of Viipuri.

A dark shadow was cast over the thriving activity of Viipuri on that fateful day of September 3, 1939.

The October and November war of nerves came, causing nerve-racking, painful waiting - alternating between fervent hope and severe disappointment - until the dawn of November 30 shattered all illusions of peace.

On that day the first cargoes of Russian bombs rained from the sky on the city, which

only recently had recovered from the destruction caused by the unfortunate civil war of 1918 in which it suffered heavy damage.

Old Viipuri was in complete darkness, as were other Finnish cities, and behind covered windows the people of Viipuri sat through the first night of bombardment, hoping against hope that tomorrow would see an end to the bombing. On the following morning, at exactly the same time as the day before, the ear-piercing screech of the air-raid sirens began. People ran into air raid shelters, while squadrons of bombers began to sow death and destruction from the sky. The bombs fell thickly, anti-aircraft guns boomed. Viipuri's new theater of war had begun...

The whole city shook, trembled, rocked. Fires started in all sections. Thick clouds of smoke ascended to the sky, bullets whistled in the air and the motors of enemy bombers droned in angry attacking dives...

Recovering from its first shock the people of Viipuri, regardless of danger of death, went outdoors to follow the tragedy which had just begun. There was no panic or defeatism - the days were spent in air-raid shelters because of strict orders - but when nightfall came shops were opened up and normal routine of daily life was begun. The evacuation of the population already begun, continued, but on the other hand, evacuees tried to get back to their own city where life soon had to adopt new forms. Successes at the front gave rise to hope, and the loss of Viipuri was not considered possible.

The city burned continuously. Enemy fliers machine-gunned the fire fighters - but it had been ever thus in Viipuri! Repairs to the damaged city wall were attempted in ancient days while fighting went on against both fire and the enemy...

to be continued

The publication of this translation in RAIVAAJA is supported in part by a grant from the Finlandia Foundation Trust.

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