

RAIVAAJA

(THE PIONEER)

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Arafat haluaa Ahtisaaren rauhavälittäjäksi Lähi-itään

Palestiinalaisten presidentti Jasser Arafat toivoo Suomen presidentti Martti Ahtisaarta välittäjäksi Lähi-idän rauhanprosessiin. Arafat esitti pyyntönsä puhuessaan viime viikolla opetusalan kokouksessa Helsingissä. Arafatin mielestä Ahtisaari voisi vauhdittaa rauhan saamista alueelle. Presidenttien kahdenkeskisessä tapaamisessa asia ei kuitenkaan noussut enää uudelleen esille.

Arafat kiitti Ahtisaaren panosta Kosovon kriisin lopettamisessa. Hänen mukaansa presidentti Ahtisaarella on arvovaltaa ja hän nauttii kunnioitusta ja arvostusta myös Lähi-idässä ja voisi vauhdittaa rauhan saamista alueelle. (MTV3-STT)

Lipponen: Sopua EU-kielikysymyksiin

Työkielten määrää EU:n epävirallisissa kokouksissa olisi Suomen pääministeri Paavo Lipposen (sd) mielestä karsittava. Lipponen sanoo *Turun Sanomien* kolumnissa, että kielipolitiikkaa olisi muutenkin yhtenäistettävä.

Pääministerin mukaan varsinkin suurten EU-maiden tulisi etsiä yhteistä ratkaisua kielikysymyksiin sen sijaan, että ne ajattelevat vain omaa arvovaltaansa. Lipposen mukaan Suomi on valmis puheenjohtajakaudellaan valmistelevaan kieliuudistukseen, jonka on määrä tulla esille EU:n neuvoston toiminnassa. (MTV3-STT)

Harri Holkeri lyötiin ritariksi

Valtioneuvos Harri Holkeri on saanut ritarin arvonimen Isossa-Britanniassa. Kunnia-ritarin arvonimi luovutettiin Holkerille viime viikolla Buckinghamin palatsissa kuningatar Elisabetin vastaanotolla. Britannia palkitsi arvonimilla Pohjois-Irlannin rauhanneuvotteluja johtaneen ryhmän sekä neuvottelut aloittaneen entisen pääministerin John Majorin. Ryhmää johtanut entinen senaattori George Mitchell sai suurritarin arvonimen.

Jos Holkeri olisi Britannian kansalainen, hän voisi käyttää itsestään nimeä Sir Harri. Koska hän ei ole britti, hänen nimensä yhteydessä käytetään Britanniaa lyhennettä KBE.

Kuningattaren vastaanoton jälkeen palkitut nauttivat lounaan Kanadan suurlähetystössä. Nyt Holkerilla on kaksi korkearvoista arvonimeä. Suomessa valtioneuvoksen arvonimi on varsin harvinainen. (MTV3-STT)

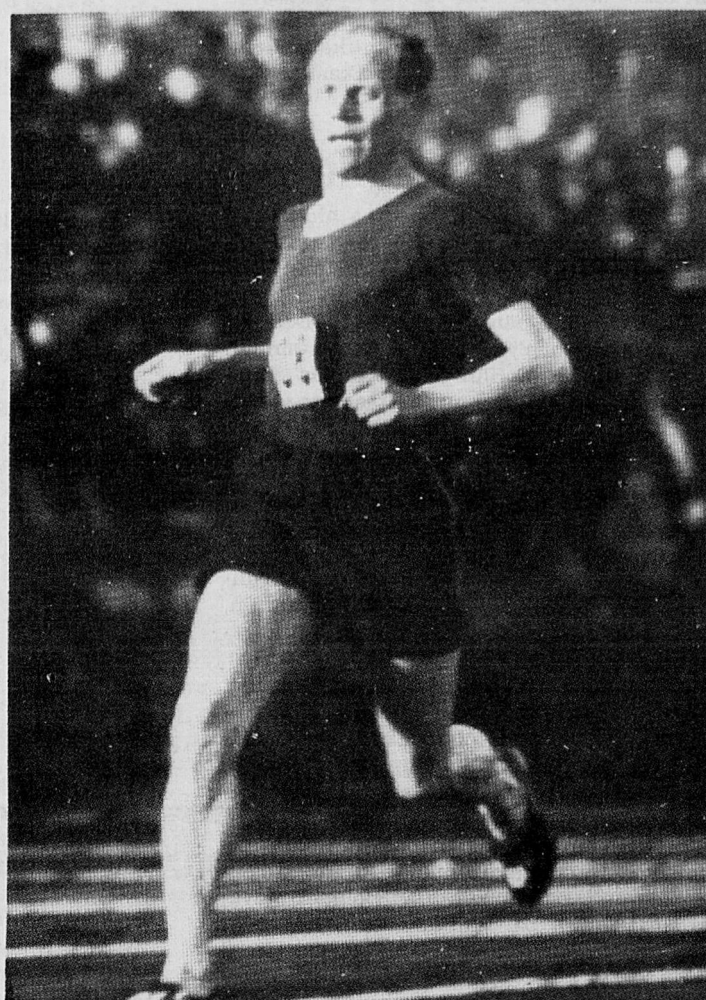
YK:n tutkimus:

Suomi on suurten tuloerojen maa

Suomi löytyy sijalta 13 YK:n kehitysjärjestön UNDP:n taulukosta, jossa on vertailtu väestön elinikää, koulutusta ja tuloja kaikkiaan 174 maassa. Viime vuodesta Suomi on pudonnut seitsemän sijaa, mutta tämä johtuu lähinnä siitä, että tarkastelumenetelmiä on muutettu.

Suomalaisten keskimääräinen elinikä on 76,8 vuotta. Elinikä odote on samaa luokkaa muiden korkean kehityksen maiden kanssa. Tulot ovat Suomessa suuret: rikkain viidennessä ansaitsee kuusi kertaa enemmän kuin köyhin viidennessä. Pohjoismaista vain Tanskassa rikkaimman ja köyhimmän väestön tulot ovat suuremmat, seitsemänkertaiset.

Julkiset menot vievät Suomessa 22 prosenttia bruttokansantuotteesta. EU-maista vain Ruotsilla ja Tanskalla on suuremmat



Paavo Nurmi on ainoa pohjoismainen urheilija, joka löytyy kansainvälisen urheilutoimittajaliiton vuosisadan 25 parhaan urheilijan listalta. Stig Häggblomin kirjoitus sivulla 3.

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RAIVAAJA

- The American-Scandinavian Foundation breaks ground for Scandinavia House
- Jim Kurtti's high school students write histories of their immigrant ancestors
- Juhani Syrjä's novel *Juho 18*, translated by Richard Impola
- 25th annual FinnGolf Tournament

Suomen uutisia

Rehn miettii vielä presidenttiehdokkuuttaan

YK:n Bosnian operaation johtajan tehtävät viime viikolla jättänyt Elisabeth Rehn (r) sanoo päättävänsä mahdollisesta asettumisestaan presidenttiehdokkaaksi elokuun lopulla tai syyskuun alussa.

Rehn tapaa YK:n pääsihteerin Kofi Annanin tällä viikolla esittääkseen tälle Bosnian tehtäviensä loppuraportin. Hän osallistuu mahdollisesti myös Balkanin vakaussopimusta koskevaan kokoukseen, joka pidetään Sarajevossa heinäkuun lopulla.

64-vuotias Rehn aikoo kuitenkin harkita tarkkaan kysymystä presidenttiehdokkuudestaan. Suomen Gallupin viime kuussa tekemän mielipidemittauksen mukaan Rehn saisi eniten ääniä, mikäli hän asettaisi ehdokkaaksi vaaleissa. (STT)

Lipponen: EU-vaaleihin vaalipiirit

Pääministeri Paavo Lipponen (sd) kannattaa alueellisia vaalipiirejä seuraavissa eurovaaleissa. Lipponen mukaan alueelliset vaalipiirit panisivat ehdokkaat paremmin vastaamaan tekemisistään äänestäjille.

Lipponen sanoi Kansanvallan päivän juhlassa Porissa, että alueelliset EU-vaalipiirit olisivat omiaan vahvistamaan maakuntapohjaisia suuralueita. Hän toisti samalla ehdotuksensa, että selvitetäisiin EU- ja kunnallisvaalien yhdistäminen. (STT)

Suomalaispoliisit eivät halua Kosovoon huonon palkan takia

Suomi on valmistautunut lähettämään Kosovoon kriisinhallinnon tehtäviin viisitoista siviilipoliisia. Ongelmana on, että poliisit eivät suostu lähtemään. Palkat ovat koulutettujen poliisien mielestä liian pienet.

Palkat maksaa ulkoministeriö, joka myös lähettää poliisit eteenpäin eri järjestöjen, kuten YK:n tai Etyj:n, alaisuuteen. Ulkoministeriö kaipaasi sisäministeriön poliisiosastolta suurempaa panosta poliisien rekrytointiin, kun taas poliisiosaston mielestä kiista on ulkoministeriön ja mahdollisten lähtijöiden välinen.

Ongelman ydin on kansainvälisen siviilipoliisin koulutuksen saaneen komisario Järvenpään mukaan siinä, että ulkoministeriö on yksipuolisesti heikentänyt poliisin palvelusuhteen ehtoja eli laskenut palkkaa alemmista vuosista. Ulkoministeriössä puolestaan ihmetellään tyytymättömiä poliiseja. (HS)

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Suomen uutisia

EU:n kielikiista hiertää pahasti

Suomen EU-puheenjohtajakaudella puhjennut kielikiista voi olla vaikeasti ratkaistavissa. Jos ratkaisua ei saada aikaan, kulttuuriministeri Suvi Lindénin (kok) mukaan suuri vaara on, että epäviralliset kokoukset jäävät kokonaan pois ohjelmasta.

Hänen mielestään tämä olisi erittäin valitettavaa, sillä epävirallisissa kokouksissa ministereillä on suurempi liikkumavara ratkaisujen etsinnässä kuin virallisissa kokouksissa eli neuvostossa. Epävirallisissa kokouksissa ei tehdä päätöksiä.

Lindén muistutti EU:n kulttuuriministereiden kokouksen yhteydessä Savonlinnassa, että epäviralliset tapaamiset ovat myös tärkeä apuväline puheenjohtajamaalle. Ilman niitä puheenjohtajamaa joutuisi hänen mukaansa järjestämään lukuisia kahdenkeskisiä tapaamisia, jotta se olisi selvillä muiden maiden näkemyksistä ja voisi viedä asioita tehokkaasti eteenpäin.

Suomen jälkeen puheenjohtajana aloittava Portugal ei järjestetä kaudellaan epävirallisia kokouksia. Lindénin mukaan se ilmoitti asiasta jo ennen kielikiistan puhkeamista. Epävirallisten kokousten sijaan Portugal järjestää erilaisia seminaareja.

Saksa ja Itävalta ovat boikotoineet Suomen puheenjohtajakauden alusta alkaen epävirallisia ministerikokouksia, joissa saksa ei ole virallinen työkieli. Ensimmäinen tällainen kokous oli teollisuusministeriöiden tapaaminen Oulussa. Myöskään maanantaina alkaneessa EU:n kulttuuriministereiden kokouksessa saksa ei ole työkieli. Seuraavan kerran ongelma nousee esille, kun opetusministerit saapuvat Tampereelle syyskuussa. (STT)

Kirjallisuusjuna Euroopassa

Kirjallisuusjuna Eurooppa 2000 käynnistää matkansa Lissabonista 1. kesäkuuta vuonna 2000. Juna kulkee legendarisen "lännen pikajunan" reittiä ja matkaan osallistuu 100-120 kirjailijaa 48:sta Euroopan maasta. Suomes- ta tapahtumaan osallistuvat Anni Sumari, Markus Jääskeläinen ja Anita Konkka.

Hankkeessa on mukana 200 eurooppalaista instituutiota ja tukijoihin kuuluvat mm. Euroopan neuvosto, Euroopan komissio, Unesco, IUC sekä osallistujamaiden kulttuuriministeriöt ja -järjestöt sekä yksityiset sponsorit.

Juna pysähtyy 21 kaupungissa parin kolmen päivän ajaksi. Yleisö voi seurata matkaa internet -osoitteessa www.literaturexpress.org.

Matkaan osallistuvat kirjailijat sitoutuvat kirjoittamaan noin 15 sivun mittaisen Eurooppa -aiheisen tekstin. Antologia julkistetaan Frankfurtin kirjamesuilla 2001 nimellä *Kursbuch Europa*. Se on tarkoitettu kääntää kaikille Euroopan kielille. (HS)

Paljon tuulivoimaa Porista

Porin Reposaassa on otettu käyttöön Suomen suurin tuulipuisto. Alueen kahdeksan tuulivoimalaa tuplaavat Suomen tuulienergiatuotannon, mutta tuulienergian osuus sähkön kokonaistuotannosta on silti edelleen promilleluokkaa.

Uudet megawatin tehoiset voimalat tuottavat vuodessa sähköä noin 10 000 kerrostaloasunnon tarpeisiin. Tuotantoa pudottaa mm. se, että tuulivoimalat pyörivät vain noin 120 vuorokautta vuodessa. Tuulta tarvitaan vähintään 3-4 metriä sekunnissa, kovalla kelillä voimalat on taas pysäytettävä, etteivät rakenteet hajoa.

Porin tuulipuiston ovat perustaneet eteläisen Suomen yhdeksän kaupungin energialaitokset. Kaikki mukana olevat energiyhtiöt ryhtyvät nyt tarjoamaan asiakkailleen erityis- sopimuksia tuulivoiman käyttämisestä. Varsin todennäköistä on, että Meri-Porin alueelle rakennetaan lisää tuulivoimaa. (MTV3-STT)

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Perunaruton vaara vaanii viljelmää jälleen koko maassa. Maatalouden tutkimuskeskuksen mukaan ruiskutuksilla on kiire, sillä kasvustot aloittelevat kukintaansa Pohjois-Pohjanmaata myöten.

Viime päivien monin paikoin lämpimät ja kosteat säät ovat olleet rutolle suotuisaa aikaa. Ruttohavaintoja on jo tehty etenkin eteläisessä Suomessa, ja ruttovaara lähestyy vauhdilla Oulun korkeutta.

Suomessa on asiantuntijoiden mukaan Euroopan tiukimpia kasvinsuojelulainsäädäntöjä, ja lisäksi torjunta-ainejäämiä tutkitaan kaiken aikaa. (STT)

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From the desk of Stig Häggblom:

Budapest - Tonavan kaunis kaupunki - oli tänä kesänä kauneimmillaan kun kansainvälinen urheilutoimittajaliitto AIPS kesäkuun 26. päivänä juhli vuosisatamme urheilijoita. Tämän liiton jäsenjärjestöt, joita on kaikkiaan 130, olivat nimenneet kaikkiaan 25 urheilijaa koko maailmasta. Listalla oli pohjoismaiden ainoana edustajana Paavo Nurmi.

Paikalla Budapestissa oli Matti Nurmi, Sylvi ja Paavo Nurmen ainoa poika, joka oli syntynyt sen Los Angelesin kisojen diskaustapauksen vanavedessä 1932. Siellä Paavolta evättiin se urheiluelämän viimeinen haave, voittaa kymmenes olympiakulta maratonmatkalla!

"Harkitsin pitkään tänne Budapestiin tulemistani", Matti Nurmi sanoi RAIVA AJAN edustajalle.

"Olen tänä iltana iloinen siitä, että päätin tulla."

Suuressa keskikaupungin teatterirakennuksessa juhlittiin urheilijoita. Paikalla oli useita kuuluisuuksia, esimerkiksi Kip Keino, juoksija Kenia ja Dawn Frazer, Australian uimarit, joka Melbourne vuoden 1956 kisa- saavutuksillaan oli kiivennyt listalle.

Teatteri oli täpösentäynnä juhlayleisöä ja paikalle oli lentänyt KOK:n presidentti Juan Antonio Samaranch. Hänen seurassaan oli Ranskan KOK:n jäsen Jean-Claude Killy, kuuluisa alppilajien hiihtäjä, joka Grenoblen kolmen voittonsa turvin oli ki-

vennyt listalle hankin. Vuosi oli 1968.

Miksei multa pohjoismaista? Kun ei ollut ahtaalla listalla tilaa. Likkimäksi listaa selvisivät Ruotsin Björn Borg, tennistähti, sekä maailman ykköstilalle hiihtäjänä kiivennyt Norjan Björn Dælie.

Ikimuistettava oli tämä urheilullinen päivä Tonavan rantamilla.

Teatterijuhlia seurasi gallialliset Gunel-nimisessä puutarharavintolassa. Juhlayleisön joukossa oli myös Unkarin listalle saamat kaksi urheilijaa, jalkapallomaailman kuuluisuus Ferenc Puskas, jonka ansiolistalla on mm. olympiakultaa 1952 Helsingissä sekä nyrkkeilijä Laszlo Papp, olympiakultaa kisoissa 1948, 1952 sekä 1956.

Mikä maa sai eniten nimiä listalle?

Oikea vastaus on USA, viisi nimeä! Luettelen ne: Michael Jordan, koripallo (syntynyt 1963), Carl Lewis, yleisurheilu (syntynyt 1961), Muhammed Ali, nyrkkeily (syntynyt 1942), Jesse Owens, yleisurheilu (1913-1980) sekä Mark Spitz, uinti (syntynyt 1950).

Venäjä onnistui saamaan listalle kaksi nimeä, Larissa Latnina, naisten voimistelu sekä Alexandr Karelin, paini.

Sekä Tšekien Emil Zatopek että Brasilian Juan-Manuel Fangio, autourheilun viisinkertainen maailmanmestari, olivat niinkään listanimiä.

Matti Nurmi isänsä Paavon juhlaedustajana Budapestissa

THE ATHLETES OF THE CENTURY - THE BEST 25



NURMI, PAAVO
(1897-1973, FIN)
■ athletics

In many people's opinion he should be the first in the list of the 25. At three Olympic Games between 1920 and 1928, he won Olympic gold medals in 1,500 m, 3,000 m, 5,000 m, 8,000 m and 10,000 m, in total 9 gold medals besides 3 silver medals. He set 22 records in the above mentioned categories. Some of his several records lived for 17 years!



PAPP, LASZLO
(born in 1926, HUN)
■ boxing

The first ever boxer, who won 3 consecutive Olympic Games, namely in 1948, 1952 and 1956. He was European champion two times. After Melbourne he boxed professionally for 8 years, he was a multiple European champion, and nobody managed to beat him among the professionals. Since 1969 he has worked as a team captain, and he helped his successors to win Olympic and European gold medals.



OWENS, JESSE
(1913-1980, USA)
■ athletics

His name is mentioned in connection with the Berlin Olympic Games in 1936, where within one week he won Olympic gold medals in 100 m, 200 m, 4 x 100 relay and long jump. One year earlier he set 5 world records within 45 minutes. His long jump record of 813 cm was beaten only after 25 years.



PELE
(born in 1940, BRA)
■ football

His complete name is Edson Arantes de Nascimento. He was not even 18 years old when at the 1958 World Cup he fascinated the whole world. He is considered to be the King of football. Three times world champion. With the Brazilian national team he played at 93 matches and scored 80 goals. He was elected the Best Athlete of the World in 1970, and it was the first time ever for a footballer to win this title.

Näin juhlittiin vielä kerran Paavo Nurmea vuosisatamme urheilijana Budapestissa. Tekstissä sanotaan mm. näin: "In many people's opinion he should be the first at the list of 25."

Gränö palkittiin Houstonin festivaaleilla

Suomalaisen Veli Granön ohjaama dokumenttielokuva Ihmeellinen viesti toiselta tähdeltä voitti kolmannen palkinnon Houstonin kansainvälisillä elokuvajuhlilla etnisten- ja kulttuurielokuvien sarjassa.

Elokuva kertoo 69-vuotiaasta Paavo Rahkosesta, joka on omistanut elämänsä lapsuudenaikaiselle haaveelleen muuttaa toiselle tähdelle asumaan. (HS)

Baritoni Niemelä Savonlinnan oopperajuhlien vuoden taiteilija

Savonlinnan oopperajuhlien vuoden taiteilijaksi on nimetty tänä vuonna lähinnä Saksan oopperanäyttämöillä vaikuttava baritoni Hannu Niemelä. Hänen ensimmäinen suuri roolinsa suomalaisella oopperanäyttämöllä oli Aulis Sallinen Kullervo. (HS)

Ainutlaatuinen löytö Skandinaviassa Yli 100 000 vuotta sitten ihmiset asuivat susiluolassa

Kristinankaupungin ja Karleboen rajalla sijaitsevassa Susiluolassa suoritettujen tutkimusten ovat osoittaneet, että ihminen on oleskellut luolassa viimeistä jääkaudelta edeltävällä ajalla yli 100 000 vuotta sitten.

"Luolan tutkimuksissa on löytynyt ihmiselämään viittaavia löydöksiä, kuten tulsi-jojen jäännöksiä ja erilaisia kivistä valmistettuja esineitä", kertoo Suomen Museoviraston yli-intendentti Paula Purhonen.

Tänä vuonna luolaan on rakennettu erilaisia tukirakenteita, jotta työmaa olisi jatkossa turvallinen.

Susiluola tyhjennettiin neljä vuotta sitten. sen seurauksena pakkasen aiheutti luolan rakenteissa muutoksia.

"Luola on vaakarakokalliossa. Sen päällä on noin seitsemän metrin vahvuinen kalvolla, jossa on runsaasti

noin millin kokoisia rakoja. Kun vesi on raossa jäänyt se on aiheuttanut pientä liikkumista ja siitä on muodostunut tutkijoille turvallisuus-riski", selvittää kaivausten johtaja, tutkija Hans-Peter Schultz.

Hänen mukaansa luolasta on kannettu ulos irronneita ja osin irrotettuja pienempiä kivilaattoja noin 1000 kiloa.

Kolme luola löydetty lisää

Suoritettujen äänikokeiden perusteella alueella sijaitsee Susiluolan lisäksi kolme muutakin luola.

"Susiluolan vieressä on noin neljän metrin etäisyydellä toinen keskiosasta noin kaksi metriä korkea suurempi luola, joka on jääkauden jälkeen osittain sortunut. Ihmisen toimintaa on ollut kaikissa luolissa", arvioi Schultz.

Hänen mielestään löytöjen vähäisen määrän vuoksi ei

luolissa ole asuttu jatkuvasti, mutta jo nyt tiedetään se, että luolissa on ollut kaksi asutuvaihetta.

Siitepölylöydöt kertovat paljon

"Geologisessa mielessä kaivaus on ollut erittäin positiivinen ja tulokset on", sanoo Susiluolan geologisista tutkimuksista vastaava Heikki Hirvas.

Siitepölytutkimuksissa on hänen mukaansa havaittu kaksi ihmeellisyttä.

"Samasta paikasta luolasta on löydetty varpujen kuivaa siitepölyä ja erittäin runsaasti kukkakasvien siitepölyä. Paras tulkinta tästä on se, että kasvit on viety luolaan. Kanervia on ehkä asetettu lattialle makuualustaksi ja kukkia koristeksi. Ehkä luolassa on syöty myös hunajaa", esittää Hirvas.

Kerroksesta neljä on löyty-

nyt mm. pyökkiä ja tähtäkänervan siitepölyä.

"Nämä kasvit eivät ole eläneet Suomessa viime jääkauden jälkeen eivätkä ole tyyppisiä edelliselle lämpökaudelle, mutta kylläkin sitä edelliselle. Tämä viittaa siihen, että kerros olisikin edellistä lämpökautta vanhempi", arvelee Hirvas.

Tutkimukset jatkuvat vuonna 2000

Kenttätyöt Susiluolan paleontologisella muinaisjäännöskäytävällä päättyivät kuun alussa. Tänä vuonna luolan tutkimukset toteutettiin aikaisempaa laajempina Museoviraston, Geologian tutkimuskeskuksen ja Helsingin yliopiston Ajoituslaboratorion yhteistyönä.

Tutkimukset alueella jatkuvat ensi vuoden puolella.

JUHANI JOKINEN
(Demari)

Kuolleita

Aili W. Luoma

FITCHBURG, MA - Aili W. (Ahola) Luoma, 84, kuoli heinäk. 12, 1999 Birchwood Care Center'ssä sairauden murtamana. Hän oli 1980 kuolleen Eino Luoman leski.

Hän oli syntynyt toukok. 17, 1915 Fitchburgissa ja oli asunut monia vuosia Lunenburgissa ennen kuin muutti Lake Worthiin (FL) 1970. Hän palasi Fitchburgiin 1981.

Edesmennyt oli omistanut Fitchburgin Main Streetillä toimineen Aili's Beauty Salon liikkeen vuoteen 1970, jolloin hän jäi eläkkeelle.

Kaipaamaan jäi poika Thomas Luoma, Lunenburg; veli Olavi Lampi, Fitchburg; ja yksi lapsenlapsi.

Aubuchon-Moorcroft Funeral Home, 132 Woodland St., toimitti hautaamisen Forest Hill hautausmaahan.

Eva B. Tervo

NORTHBORO, M - Eva B. (Putansuu) Tervo, 81, Centre Drive, kuoli heinäk. 13, 1999 University of Massachusetts Medical Center'ssä Worcesterissa. Hän oli 1987 kuolleen Arvid tervon leski.

Hän oli syntynyt Gloucesterissa Henry ja Ida Putaansuun tyttärenä. Suurimman osan elämästään hän oli asunut Boltonissa, ja viimeiset 10 vuotta Northborossa.

Edesmennyt oli Kaleva Society'n jäsen.

Kaipaamaan jäi poika Henry Tervo, Littleton; kolme siskoa, Ilona Johnson, Kensington, NH, Anna D'Antonio, Gloucester ja Esther Durdeen, WA; ja yksi lapsenlapsi.

Fowler-Kennedy Funeral Home, 42 Concord St., Maynard, huolehti hautajaisjärjestelyistä.

Ann Marjorie Tracy

FRANKLIN, NH - Ann Marjorie (Mäkynen) Tracy, 69, 11 LePage Road, kuoli heinäk. 4, 1999 Dartmouth-Hitchcock Medical Center'ssä Lebanonissa heikentyneen terveydentilan seurauksena.

Hän oli syntynyt Spencer'ssä (MA) John ja Anna (Pajula) Mäkynen tyttärenä. Hän oli asunut 12 vuoden ajan Laco-niassa ennen kuin muutti Frankliniin 1972.

Tracy oli työskennellyt sihteerinä Richard Brouillard lakitoimistossa Laconissa. Sen jälkeen hän oli sihteerinä New Hampshiren osavaltion maanviljelysvirastossa 15 vuoden ajan. Eläkkeelle hän jäi 1989.

Edesmennyt oli American Legion Auxiliary'n pitkäaikainen jäsen ja toimihenkilö.

Kaipaamaan jäi puoliso Charles D. Tracy, Franklin; veli Oiva "Whitey" Mäkynen, East Brookfield, MA; sisko Marion Kennedy, Spencer; sekä sisarusten lapsia.

Hautaaminen Pine Grove hautausmaahan Spencer'ssä.

Sandra A. Valera

LUNENBURG, MA - Sandra A. (Rundelin) Valera, 62, 710 Page St., kuoli heinäk. 14, 1999 Highlands Longterm Care Center'ssä Fitchburgissa sairauden murtamana.

Hän oli syntynyt maalisk. 17, 1937 Helsingissä Suomessa edesmenneen Einar Rundelinin ja Rauni (Tuukanen-Forss) Coten tyttärenä ja aui Lunenburgissa vuodesta 1959. Sitä ennen hän asui Fitchburgissa ja oli päässyt Fitchburg High Schoolista 1955.

Edesmennyt oli työskennellyt 26 vuoden ajan tri DiGeromimon ja tri Myersin vastaanottojen toimistojen hoitajana. Hän kuului St. Boniface seurakuntaan.

Kaipaamaan jäi Fitchburgissa asuvan äidin lisäksi puoliso Charles F. Valera; poika Richard C. Valera, Townsend; kaksi tyttärtä, Lauren Cotton ja Annemarie Abdo, kumpikin Westminster; veli Robert Cote, Winchendon; kuusi lastenlasta; sekä useita sisarusten lapsia.

Sawyer-Miller-Masciarelli Funeral Homes, 763 Massachusetts Ave., toimitti hautaamisen St. Bernardin hautausmaahan Fitchburgissa.

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FORE
THOUGHT



Häkämies sallii

nuorten yöliikkumisen

Suomen sisäministeri Karl Häkämies ei halua rajoittaa nuorten liikkumista öisin. Tärkeä lisä suuraikupungissa on nuorten yöllistä liikkumista rajoitettu tarkoituksena ehkäistä nuorisorikollisuutta. Häkämiehen mielestä keino on kuitenkin vanhanaikainen, eikä hän halua tuoda mallia Suomeen.

Kokoomuksen Verkkouutisten haastattelussa Häkämies arvioi ulkonaliikkumiskielon kielivän siitä, kuinka pitkälle nuorisorikollisuus on Yhdysvalloissa päässyt. (MTV3)

Seurakunnat

Fitchburg, MA

Bethel-seurakunta

Suomenkielinen radioharrastus HYVÄT UUTiset lähetetään joka sunnuntaiamuuna asemalta WEIM am 1280, Fitchburg, klo 8:45.

Heinäkuun hengelliset tilaisuudet 18. ja 25. p:nä klo 2 i.p. Elm St. Lähetyskirkossa. Irja ja Olli Pyykkö (Sudbury, Ontario) mukana 25. päivän kokouksessa.

Elokuun hengelliset tilaisuudet sunnuntaisin klo 2 i.p. Elm St. Lähetyskirkossa. Eija ja Michael Mieto ovat mukana 8. päivän Musiikkijuhlissa.

Tiedusteluja seurakunnan toiminnasta voi tehdä soittamalla numeroon 343-9659. Myös niitä, jotka tarvitsevat kyytiä seurakunnan tilaisuuksiin, pyydetään ottamaan yhteys ylläolevan numeron avulla.

Elm St. Lähetysseurakunta

Jumalanpalvelus sunnuntaisin klo 9:30 aamulla. Lasten ja aikuisten pyhäkoulu klo 11:00. Poikkeus on 15. elokuuta, jolloin jumalanpalvelus pidetään Wyman leirillä klo 10:30 aam. Pyhäkouluja ei pidetä sinä aamuna.

Kuoro tilistaisin klo 6:45 ill. Hartaustilaisuus keskiviikkoina klo 2:00 i.p.

Messiah Lutheran seurakunta

Perjantaisin klo 1:00 i.p. suomenkielinen raamattutunti.

Kuun ensimmäisenä sunnuntaina suomenkielinen jumalanpalvelus klo 8:15 aam.

Sunnuntaisin englanninkielinen jumalanpalvelus klo 9:45 aam. Klo 10:45 - 11:15 seurustelua ja virvokkeita. Klo 11:15 - 12:00 omistettu perheille.

New Ipswich, NH

Suomenkieliset jumalanpalvelukset kuukauden neljäntenä sunnuntaina klo 3:00 iltapäivällä Apostolic Lutheran kirkossa Goen Roadilla.

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15. heinäkuuta 1999

Hei!

Me aloitimme viikon retkeillen ja lähdimme meidän askarteluryhmämme kanssa lähistöllä sijaitsevaan askartelukauppaan. Saimme siellä aikamme kulumaan oikein mukavasti ja nopeasti.

Kahviaikaan meitä oli viihdyttämässä iloisella olemuksellaan, laulullaan ja mandoliinin soitollaan Paavo Hilska, joka soitti suoraan meidän naisten ja miksei miestenkin sydämiin. Kiitos oikein paljon hänelle ja oikein hyvää matkaa pohjoiseen.

Keski- ja lounais-Suomella oli pastori Törmälä ja Sylvia Söderström, jotka pitivät meidän perinteisen hartaustilaisu-

temme. Oli ilo saada heidät tänne.

Lähdimme käymään pienellä jäätelöretkellä torstaina heti päivällisen jälkeen. Kuuma kesä ja jäätelö sopivat harvinaisen hyvin yhteen ja nautimme täysin siemauksin aurinkoisesta ilmastista ja jäätelökesästä.

Muita hauskoja tapahtumia tälle viikolle oli se, että Janet Kivi ja Henry Forster tulivat pitämään meille leppoisan iltaohjelman perjantaina, joka oli mukava alku viikonlopulle unohtamatta tietenkään Charlie Hedlundia ja Leo Jaakkolaa.

Kiitos taas kaikille ja uuteen ensi viikkoon.

SANNA

Pohjoismaat kehittämään turvallista ruokaa

Pohjoismaat aikovat tiivistää yhteistyötään ruokageeni-pankkien ja turvallisen ruoan kehittämiseksi. Yhteistyötä suunniteltiin pohjoismaisten maa- ja metsätalousministerien kokouksessa Maarianhaminassa.

Kokouksessa päätettiin perustaa erityinen neuvosto koordinoimaan geneettisten resurssien parissa tehtävää työtä. Uusi neuvosto toimii Pohjoismaiden ministerineuvoston alaisuudessa. Jo aiemmin on perustettu työryhmä, joka valmistelee konkreettista strategiaa geneettisten resurssien hyödyntämiseksi. (SS)

SUOMI...

julkiset menot, 26 prosenttia. Suomen bruttokansantuote on 24 270 dollaria, kun keskiarvo korkean kehityksen maissa on 23 999 dollaria.

Suomi käyttää 5,4 prosenttia kansantuotteestaan koulutukseen. Globalisaatiotutkija ja professori Raimo Väyrynen totesi UNDP:n selon-teen julkistamistilaisuudessa, että Suomen olisi panostettava entistä enemmän koulutukseen, koska juuri koulutus on se keskeinen resurssi, joka avaa ovet taloudelliseen menestykseen.

Listan 15 kärkimaata:

1. Kanada
2. Norja
3. USA
4. Japani
5. Belgia
6. Ruotsi
7. Australia
8. Hollanti
9. Islanti
10. Iso-Britannia
11. Ranska
12. Sveitsi
13. Suomi
14. Saksa
15. Tanska

STT:n päätoimittaja Väisänen eroaa

Suomen Tietotoimiston päätoimittaja Kari Väisänen eroaa päätoimittajan ja toimitusjohtajan tehtävästä viime viikolla saamansa tuomion vuoksi. Helsingin käräjäoikeus langetti ehdollisia vankeusrangaistuksia sekä miljoonakorvauksia hiihtäjä Jari Räsästä koskeneesta dopingjutussa. Väisänen jätti eronpyyntönsä puhelimitse STT:n hallitukselle.

STT:n hallituksen puheenjohtaja Sanoma Oy:n toimitusjohtaja Seppo Kievari ei osannut välittömästi sanoa, miten hallitus menettelee eronpyynnön kanssa. Hän oli joka tapauksessa pyytänyt Väisästä jatkamaan STT:n päätoimittajana ja toimitusjohtajana hallituksen seuraavaan kokoukseen saakka. STT:n hallitus on näillä näkymin koolla tällä viikolla. Tuoloin on tarkoitus päättää, aikooko STT valittua tuomiota.

Käräjäoikeus toteaa päätöksessään, että päätoimittaja Väisänen ja urheilutoimittaja Johanna Aatsalo-Sallinen ovat syyllistyneet kaikkiaan 19:ään julkiseen herjaukseen.

Oikeus tuomitsi päätoimittaja Väisäsen 45 päiväksi ehdolliseen vankeuteen sekä 25 650 markan sakkoihin. Toimittaja Aatsalo-Sallinen sai 30 päivän ehdollisen vankeustuomion sekä 2 760 markan sakot. Lisäksi Väisänen, Aatsalo-Sallinen ja STT joutuivat maksamaan yhteisvastuullisesti yli miljoonan markan edestä korvauksia henkisistä kärsimyksistä kaikkiaan 19 henkilölle.

Harvinainen kolmoisvoitto suomalaisille MM-rallissa

Uuden-Seelannin MM-ralli päättyi varhain sunnuntaiaamuna suomalaisajajien kolmoisvoittoon. Nelipäiväisen sorarallin nopein oli Tommi Mäkinen Mitsubishiilla. Toiseksi ajoi Juha Kankkunen Subaruilla ja kolmanneksi Toni Gardemeister. (HS)



Kirkkoherra Risto Ahti uskoo, että jokainen päivä kätkee sisäänsä helmen. Helmiä hän on polminut myös uuden kirjansa sivuille.

Kirkkoherra keräsi kirjaansa elämän eväitä

Ypäjän kirkkoherra Risto Ahti päätti jo kauan sitten, että jos hän joskus kirjoittaa kirjan, kirjan kannessa tulisi kirkas tähtitaivas.

"Tähtitaivaan katseleminen rauhoittaa", Ahti toteaa ja kertoo rakastuneensa painotuoreen kirjansa kanteen heti ensi silmäyksellä.

Risto Ahti "Kolmesti viikossa" on harrastuskirja, johon on koottu elämän eväitä kaikilla mausteilla. Kirkkoherra kuvaa kirjaansa lukemisistoksi, jota voisi lukea vaikkapa koulun aamun-avauksessa tai erilaisissa alkuharrastuksissa.

Ahti on koonnut kirjaansa muistoja aina 1960-luvulta saakka.

Kirja perustuu päiväkirjamerkintöihin, joita Ahti on tehnyt joak päivä vuodesta 1967 lähtien.

Hänen mukaansa kirja on tarkoitettu kaikenikäisille maailmankatsomuksesta riippumatta.

"Raamattu on väkevästi esillä, mutta kirjassa ei eroteta maallista ja hengellistä."

Ahti kertoo kirjassa myös omasta jumalankuvastaan. Hänelle Jumala on ilon ja huumorin Jumala, mutta myös paradoksi.

"Siellä missä veri on eniten

Yllätyksetön musiikkikirjo Porissa

Porin 34. kansainvälinen jazz-festivaali päättyi sunnuntaina. Lipunmyyntitavoite 120 konsertin tapahtumaan oli 60 000 myytyä pääsylippua, mikä järjestäjien mukaan saavutettiin. Pori Jazzin budjetti oli nyt 20 miljoonaa markkaa.

Tämänvuotisen festivaalin yllätys oli se, että mitään positiivista taiteellista yllätystä ei ollut tarjolla. (TS)

**Muistithan
uusia tilauksesi?**

nuotanut, siellä on eniten julistettu myös rauhan sanomaa", hän muistuttaa.

Kirjoittaja kertoo halunneensa teokselleen arvoituksellisen nimen, joka herättää lukijoissa ajatuksia. Vastassa odottavat kysymykset hymyilyttävät kirkkoherraa jo etukäteen.

"Urheilla tiuetysti voisi kolmesti viikossa ja miksei hiljentyäkin. Hiljentyminen tekee sielulle hyvää."

Ahti myöntää, että kirja heijastaa hänen harrastusmaailmaansa, sillä kirjan sivuilta löytyvät niin maraton- kuin pesäpallopalmitkin.

Kirkkoherra Ahti on tuttu monille RAIVAAJAN lukijoille, ainakin täällä Fitchburgin alueella, sillä hän on poiken-

nut lehtemme toimituksessa sukuloidessaan Lunenburgissa asuvan velipoikansa Raimo Ahtiin luona. Ja onpa hän osallistunut myös Bostonin maratonjuoksuihin.

(Lotmaan lehti)

Tanssit

Saiman Puistossa

Lauantaisin
heinäk. 24. p:nä
heinäk. 31. p:nä
elokuun 7. p:nä
elokuun 14 p:nä

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*The Finnish-American***RAIVAAJA**

The American-Scandinavian Foundation breaks ground for Scandinavia House

a center for Nordic culture in the heart of New York City

NEW YORK CITY - On the occasion of the annual meeting of its Board of Trustees, The American-Scandinavian Foundation on May 13th broke ground for Scandinavia House: a new 28,000-square-foot building on Park Avenue, between 37th and 38th Streets.

Designed by the internationally renowned architect James Stewart Polshek, principal of the New York City-based Polshek Partnership, the \$18-million Scandinavia House will open in 2000, providing a multitude of cultural and educational programs that will represent the five Scandinavian countries - Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, and Sweden - to the people of the United States.

"Our goal is to put Americans in touch with the contemporary reality of Scandinavian societies, which are extraordinarily vital," said Edward P. Gallagher, President of The American-Scandinavian Foundation.

"Think of the scale of Scandinavia's contributions to world culture, and then think of the fact that all these countries together have only 24 million people. It's time at last to establish a permanent presence for the outstanding dynamism of Scandinavia, here in the cultural, financial, and communications capital of the United States."

"Scandinavia House is being built on a very exciting site," according to James Stewart Polshek.

"Grand Central Terminal is four blocks north. The new Science Industry and Business Library is three blocks south, attached to the CUNY Graduate Center. The Morgan Library is down the block on Madison. There are diplomatic buildings all through the area, and the United Nations is four blocks to the east. On this highly prominent site, Scandinavia House must represent five different nations to the people of the United States. So, even though Scandinavia House is modest in size, it makes an uncompromising architectural statement. It stands for the unapologetic modernism of Scandinavia, which is as vital today as it was fifty years ago."

Scandinavia House is the new permanent home of The American-Scandinavian Foundation, founded in 1910 to forge links between the United States and the countries of Scandinavia. The Foundation operates pro-



Architect's rendering of the Scandinavian House, currently under construction in New York City.

grams of educational exchange (comparable to the Fulbright fellowship program) and professional training; presents a broad range of cultural events, both on its own and in collaboration with other institutions; issues publications, including the pre-eminent English-language journal devoted to contemporary Scandinavian affairs and culture; and maintains ties to members throughout the United States.

"We used to do all this in 8,000 square feet of space," Edward Gallagher notes.

"Our exhibition gallery was tiny, and we had no way to hold gatherings of more than 40 people. Now we're going to

have 28,000 square feet, and we'll be able to do much more."

Inaugural year programs

During the inaugural season of 2000-2001, Scandinavia House will present a range of public programs that represent Scandinavian culture in the broadest sense, encompassing business, finance, and technology as well as literature, music, and the visual arts.

Scandinavia House will host ASF's Nordic Film Festival (last held in 1996) and at least one other major film event. It will present the fifth Birgit Nilsson Competition for vocalists, including a concert

featuring all the finalists, joined by past winners of the competition. Exhibitions in the gallery will include a show commemorating Leif Ericson's voyage to North America, a survey of contemporary Norwegian culture, and a survey of contemporary Finnish design. The Foundation's highly popular Christmas festival, with a smorgasbord, holiday store, and Lucia performances, can now be expanded, thanks to the facilities of Scandinavia House.

Other events during the inaugural year may include courses given in conjunction with Columbia University; activities for children offered in Scandinavia House's Chil-

dren's Learning Center; and a series of symposia in which Scandinavian professionals in the fields of health care and biotechnology, in the United States on Foundation fellowships, will engage in discourse with Americans in the same fields.

The architecture of Scandinavia House

To accommodate these programs and represent Scandinavian culture to the United States, architect James Stewart Polshek has designed a distinctly modern building, which he describes as "formally abstract but finely tailored, meaning that the quality of the detailing is crucial."

The building is roughly the same size as the two townhouses that previously stood on the site, with a street frontage of 50 feet and a height of 85 feet (not including the bulkhead, which sits back from the street). The facade is made of zinc panels, glass (both clear and translucent), and spruce, and is unornamented except for the name "Scandinavia House" (which is displayed twice, in vertical letters) and a series of porcelain-enameled panels, each representing the flag of one of the five countries, which are hung over the ground-floor window.

According to Edward Gallagher, Scandinavia House will be fully accessible to the public. The ground floor features a lobby and display area, a café, and a book store/gift shop. A stair that winds down around the book and gift shop leads to a lower-level lobby/gallery and the 170-seat auditorium. Another stair leads up from the ground floor to a large second-floor meeting hall that will be used for events such as conferences, receptions, symposia, luncheons, and performances. A sculpture terrace, which will showcase the work of contemporary Scandinavian artists, opens off this meeting room.

"As far as possible, we've designed the building to put Scandinavian culture on display," James Stewart Polshek says.

"Areas such as the reception hall, the café, and the auditorium lobby function as galleries, every bit as much as the formal exhibition galleries on the third floor. The furniture has all been chosen from the five countries, which have such a wealth of wonderful

turn to SCANDINAVIA HOUSE page 15



UN survey concludes Canada is world's best place to live Finland 13th

For the sixth consecutive year, a UN Human Development Report ranks Canada first among places to live worldwide.

The survey, released last week, rates 174 nations according to such factors as health care, life expectancy, education, and income. The 15 nations at the top of this years list:

1. Canada
2. Norway

3. US
4. Japan
5. Belgium
6. Sweden
7. Australia
8. The Netherlands
9. Iceland
10. Britain
11. France
12. Switzerland
13. Finland
14. Germany
15. Denmark

(Reuters)

25th annual FinnGolf Tournament

The 25th annual FinnGolf Tournament will be held on Friday, Sept. 10, at the Three Rivers Golf Course, 2222 So. River Road, Kelso (WA).

Tee time is a one o'clock shotgun start. Tournament organizers encourage all entrants to arrive an hour prior to tee time to socialize or hit a bucket of balls.

There will be 18 hole medal play with four FLTS-by handicap plus, an optional two player net best ball (with as many players as you want). Sign up for best ball at the course.

Men and women of Finnish descent are eligible to participate in the tournament.

There will be individual prizes for 1st, 2nd and 3rd, both gross and net in each flight (ties will be broken by matching card process). There will be tee gifts for each player, prizes for KP and long

drive in each flight. There will also be prizes for Eagles and Birdies.

Plaques will be given to first place winners in each flight and their names engraved on the perpetual plaque. A trophy will be given to the overall winner.

There will be special prizes by a drawing at the banquet after the tournament. You must be present to win.

Regarding handicaps, your latest GHIN index will be used. Those without an established GHIN index will base their handicap on previous tournament scores or on mutually agreeable means.

Power carts are encouraged for faster play. Cart fees should be paid along with entry.

If you have questions, please contact Wes Koven at 503-614-8277 (e-mail koven1@GTE.net) or Joe Elohelmo, 360-260-2587.

Sports Roundup

by Harri Siitonen

Häkkinen derailed in British Formula One

Mika Häkkinen only completed 35 laps in the Formula One Grand Prix auto race in Northampton, England, July 11 after starting out in pole position. The wire reports I read didn't say why he and his McLaren were unable to go further.

His top rival, Germany's Michael Schumacher, crashed his Ferrari 30 seconds into the race due to faulty brakes and is out for at least six weeks of the season with his leg broken in two places.

Häkkinen's McLaren teammate, David Coulthard of Scotland, won his first race since last year.

Finland's **Mika Salo** will replace Schumacher on the Ferrari team until the latter

returns.

Häkkinen still leads the Formula One season's standings with 40 points. Michael Schumacher and Eddie Irvine of Northern Ireland are tied for second with 32.

Others: 4/Heinz-Harald Frentzen/Germany/26, 5/Coulthard/22, 6/Ralf Schumacher/Germany/19.

Dan O'Brien stiffed from World Games

Partially of Finnish descent, **Dan O'Brien**/USA, three-time world decathlon champion and Olympic champion, was denied entry into the World Outdoor Track & Field Championships by the IAAF because he had not participated in this year's U. S. Nationals.

To add to the hurt, on July

turn to **SPORTS** page 9

News from Finland

Rehn to say by fall whether she will run

Elisabeth Rehn, who is leaving her post as leader of the UN operations in Bosnia, says she will decide late in August or early in September whether she will run for president in Finland.

She is to meet UN secretary general Kofi Annan this week to present her final report on her spell of duty in Bosnia.

Rehn, 64, says she will consider her candidacy very carefully. An opinion poll by Finnish Gallup in June showed that Rehn would get the most votes if she does run. The poll also says she would beat any other candidate in a second round of the presidential election scheduled for early next year.

In the 1994 election she ran a fairly close second to incumbent president Martti Ahtisaari, who is not contesting a second six-year term.

(STT, Hbl)

Lipponen endorses constituency carve-up for Euro-elections

Prime minister Paavo Lipponen (SDP leader) says that he is in favor of having Finland divided into a number of constituencies for the elections to the European Parliament. He says he thinks such regional constituencies would make the members of that parliament more responsible to their constituents for their actions.

He did not express an opinion on how many constituencies the country should be divided into for the next European election. He also thought it would be worthwhile to study the option of combining the European elections and municipal Finnish elections.

(HS)

EU language controversy continues

Finland may have to cancel informal European Union ministerial meetings planned for the rest of the year because of a row over German interpretation services, the Finnish news agency STT reported on Monday.

Germany and Austria have boycotted two meetings held by current EU president Finland, which has said it wants to stick to a practice of having only English, French and the presidency language as working languages at informal meetings.

Culture Minister Suvi Lindén was quoted as saying that if Finland could not resolve the dispute it might have to give up organizing the meetings.

She said that while no formal decisions were made at the meetings, they often provided a better way of resolving problems than the formal meetings of the EU's council of ministers.

Lindén is currently chairing an informal meeting of cultural and audiovisual affairs ministers in the eastern Finland town of Savonlinna with no German or Austrian representatives present.

(STT)

Centrist districts back Aho

The district organizations of the opposition Centre Party have fallen in behind party leader Esko Aho for president, according to a survey in the *Sunnuntaisuomalainen*, Sunday supplement of central-Finland newspapers.

The survey shows that only one of the district organization chairmen does not want to come

turn to **CENTRIST** page 8

Finland criticized on Samis, Romanies, conscientious objectors

Finland has problems with police work, the position of Samilots (Lapps) discrimination, racial violence and the confidentiality of information, says a new report on human rights. In its report the International Helsinki Federation IHF once again criticizes Finland and other Western European countries.

The report draws attention to ethnic discrimination and racist violence. It says in Finland immigrants, aliens and Romanies are often discriminated against when applying for jobs and also in restaurants. Racist violence has been experienced by one immigrant in five, but only one incidence of violence in ten is reported.

IHF criticises Finnish policy on the Samis, saying Finland has not produced a law safeguarding their language and cultural rights. The IHF also takes up the matter of civilian service. Although the period of national service was lowered last year to seven months, the period of civilian service (open to those who object to armed service) remains at 13 months. The report says the commonest violation of human rights in the whole of Europe is police violence.

(Demari)

STT chief, reporter found guilty

Kari Väisänen, the editor-in-chief of the Finnish News Agency STT/FNB, and one of its reporters, Johanna Aatsalo-Sallinen, were given brief suspended prison sentences last week. The district court in Helsinki also imposed heavy fines, in a case involving libel. Väisänen is reported by *Helsingin Sanomat* as having proffered his resignation.

(STT)

Arafat wants Ahtisaari involved in mid-east peace process

Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat was in Finland last week to ask EU support for Palestinian demands in the mid-east peace process. Arafat, speaking in Helsinki at a conference on education, urged president Martti Ahtisaari to play a role in that process in the same way as he had in the Kosovo crisis.

In his discussions with Ahtisaari later he did not revert to his request that Ahtisaari mediate, nor was the matter taken up.

Palestinian sources said that Ahtisaari was planning to visit Israel and the Palestinian area in September. The president's office did not confirm this.

(HS)

Finland in anti-rabies campaign in Russian Karelia

Finland plans an anti-rabies vaccination aerial operation that will extend into Russian Karelia. In practice, Finland will be providing the bait and will together with the EU fund the operation. Russia will carry out the flights.

"The flights will start at the earliest in autumn 2000," department chief Jaana Hus-Kallio of the ministry of agriculture and forestry told a recent EU conference of veterinarian directors in Helsinki.

Finland has annually spread about 80,000 baits along the border. The area has been about 250 km long and 20-30 km broad. The area in Russia would be of somewhat the same size. Rabies has been kept in check in Finland throughout the 1990s.

(HS)

Chicken Barbecue

at
Finnish Hall

Canterbury, CT

Saturday, August 14th • 4 - 6 p.m.

Adults - \$7.00 Children under 12 - \$3.00
For tickets and information call
Ella at 860-423-3854

Sponsored by the Finnish American Heritage Society

Maria Lindroos was born in Simo, in northern Finland, in 1894, and came to the U.S. in 1916. She lived in various communities - including Gardner and Winchendon - in north central Massachusetts before settling in Worcester. Prior to her death in the late 1970s she wrote her memoirs which her family had published in 1980.

Second generation Finnish Americans have been quite active in recent years writing and publishing their memoirs. *Me and My Life*, however, is written by a member of the first generation who arrived in the U.S. in the 1910s and it offers a candid, straight-forward look into a whole different era. Over half of the book recounts her life in Finland and the rest is primarily her experiences as a young single woman holding various jobs from maid to textile worker.

It is a fascinating book, well worth reading by any one with an interest in the Finnish American experience.

There's a limited number of copies of this book available so send your order today to avoid disappointment. Still available at the original price.



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Lukijan kynästä

The LUKIJAN KYNÄSTÄ (From a Reader's Pen) Section invites readers to discuss current issues of the Finnish American community. Everyone is welcome to contribute.

Debate, observe, question, suggest - express your opinion! If possible, keep your letter to the length of one typewritten page or two handwritten pages. Letters selected for publication may be shortened for space reasons.

Letters published in this section do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the RAIVAAJA staff, Raivaaja Publishing Company Board of Directors or Shareholders.

You may request to use a pseudonym for publication with your letter, but your letter must include your real name and address. Anonymous letters will not be published.

Send your letter to: LUKIJAN KYNÄSTÄ, RAIVAAJA, P.O. Box 600, Fitchburg, MA 01420-0600.

A letter of thanks

from the Myllärit Folk Band:

Arto, Sasha, Sergi, Dema, in Finland for the past three Tanya, Leo and Andrey left weeks and this week will Boston Logan airport almost finally return home to Petro-three weeks ago for a flight to zavodsk, Karelia. Helsinki after a five week U.S. We want to thank all the tour. They have been on tour wonderful people we met dur-

Dinner • Program • Dance

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Voluntown, CT

Meatball Dinner 6 p.m.

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Admission: Dinner \$6.00 • Dance \$5.00
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A History of Finland's Literature

edited by George C. Schoolfield

The literature of Finland is bilingual, with lively and extensive traditions in both Finnish and Swedish. This history covers both literary traditions in detail.

The volume's first section, on Finnish-language literature, consists of a series of connected chapters by leading authorities within the field. It opens with a consideration of the folk literature in Finnish that flourished during the Middle Ages and then examines the more recent history of Finnish-language literature, with special emphasis placed on writings from the 19th and 20th centuries.

The second part of the book provides an examination of Finland's Swedish language literature from the late 15th century through the early 19th century. Subsequent chapters trace developments in Finland's Swedish-language literature during the 19th and 20th centuries.

A survey of children's literature - from both the Finnish- and Swedish-language traditions - concludes this exceptionally thorough volume.

George C. Schoolfield is a professor emeritus of German and Scandinavian literatures at Yale University. He is the former editor of *Scandinavian Studies* and author of many books on Finland's literature and cultural history, most recently *Helsinki of the Czars: A Cultural History, 1808-1918*.

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ing our journey. You were all so kind and generous - whether your role was sponsor, contributor, host and hostess, audience member, concert organizer, media, friend or neighbor. THANK YOU for your warm welcome and support!

Fitchburg is a special memory for us; beginning with the concert at McKay school auditorium and continuing with the social evening at Salma Park Finnish Center. It was at the Finnish Center that Winslow Paajanen gave Sergi an accordion. We had been searching for an accordion to borrow because Sergi's accordion had been damaged on their flight to the U. S. Although it had been repaired, the tone wasn't the quality needed for recording.

The whole band was quite touched by his friendship and generosity. Also, we want to especially thank Joyce and Lloyd Hannula and her mother Irene Kamila for hosting us during our stay and Karl Makela for organizing the concert.

We drove 7,350 miles during our tour! Myllärit performed for over 8,000 students and teachers at 26 school performances and for 21 other concerts during May and June. This concert tour was so successful that they have been invited back next year.

Plans are underway for Myllärit's two month "Concert Tour 2000" beginning in Toronto at the Finn Grand Fest 2000 mid-July. Our tour will begin in Canada, then travel on to Minnesota, Michigan, Ohio, New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Vermont, New Hampshire and Maine.

The band will be recording two more CDs this fall and winter. The first, traditional waltzes and polkas, will be ready for release this fall. The second CD will be more of their lively folk music with elements of rock and jazz.

Kiitoskisa paljon!!

Sherry Merrick

Myllärit Concert Tour Director

P.S. Please check out Myllärit's web page: www.onego.ru/myllarit

CENTRIST

from page 7

out for Aho (who was prime minister in 1991-95).

Paavo Väyrynen, a member of the European Parliament who along with Aho says he is ready to contest a party primary, says that among the rank and file of the party the support for him and that for Aho is rather equal.

"I think I have every chance of winning a primary," Väyrynen (a former long-serving minister for foreign affairs, a former party leader, and twice its candidate for the presidency (in 1988 and 1994) tells the supplement.

A centrist primary would be held on September 11. Väyrynen says he still hopes that a primary can be avoided. He has not, however, been in touch with Aho. (HS)

Finnish Heritage Society Sovittaja Rutland, MA

Looking Ahead

Saturday, July 31 - Dance with music by Janet Lilyestrom Borelli and the HiLites.

Janet hasn't played for us for a few years but has been playing for and pleasing many other dancing crowds.

Come and help welcome her back to our hall where both she and her father George have played many, many times.

Saturday, August 14 - Roast Pork Supper and dance with music by Bert Stromholm and Brent Buswell.

Bert always manages to please our crowd both young and old.

Brent continues to amaze us with his ability. This may be the last time he is able to play for us for awhile as he is entering college in the fall.

Make dinner reservations with Barbara Fuller at 508-

853-5174 (Bob Belden will be in Sweden).

Sunday, August 15 - The Finnish American Heritage Society of Canterbury (CT) has invited any of our members, especially veterans, to march with them in the annual VJ Day parade in Moosup (CT). If interested, see Barry or Henry Hirvi for details.

Sunday, August 22 - 31st annual BBQ and awarding of scholarships. Call Warren Fuller at 508-853-5174 for tickets.

If you make a cash donation, please specify whether it's for the scholarship fund or to help with BBQ expenses. Please continue your generous support of the scholarship fund by a donation, buy a prize for the raffle, or the purchase of tickets.

Fall meeting ideas

Do you have any items to loan for a display of Arabia

china? 1999 is the 125th anniversary of this large Finnish manufacturer. If we can locate enough pieces, we may have a display and program this fall.

Do you have scrapbooks, books, newspapers, or any other items relating to the 1939 Winter War in Finland? If we can locate sufficient material we will do a program this fall.

Call Barry at 978-928-4428 on both these requests.

Looking Back

The Juhannus dance of June 26 was successful. The seven member Korsholm Spelman from Finland provided a nice evening of music and dancing for the 140 people present.

Thanks to Martha Silander who prepared a nice supper of ham, turkey, pasta salad and home made bread and desserts for the orchestra and

turn to SOVITTAJA page 9

Canterbury, CT

Chicken Barbecue

The Finnish American Heritage Society will hold a chicken barbecue at the Finnish Hall, 76 N. Canterbury Rd. (Rt 169), 4-6 p.m. on August 14.

For tickets (adults \$7; children under 12, \$3) and information, call Eila at 860-423-3854.

Littleton, MA

Call for handcrafters

Handcrafters interested in having a table at the next Kaleva Fair may contact the chairperson at 978-263-2526.

The Ladies of Kaleva's Fall Fair will be held Saturday, October 16, from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Kaleva's Lodge, Fort Pond.

Raivaaja vacation

Raivaaja Publishing Company will be observing its annual summer vacation the last week of July and the first two weeks of August.

Therefore, there will be no RAIVAAJA published on Wednesday, July 28, 1999, Wednesday, August 4, 1999 and Wednesday, August 11, 1999. The bookstore and business and editorial offices will be closed during this period.

The first issue of RAIVAAJA following the vacation will be printed and mailed Wednesday, August 18, 1999. The advertising and news deadline for this issue is Friday, August 13, 1999.

To advertise events and happenings taking place during our vacation, please have the material in the office by Friday, July 16, 1999.

We hope our readers are having a good summer!

Raivaaja editorial office

For the record

Pet Supplies 'N' More
division of United
Cooperative Farmers

In the 1999 "Double Festival Special" (June 23), the line "division of United Cooperative Farmers" was inadvertently omitted from the "Pet Supplies 'N' More" greeting on page 9.

This year marks the 71st anniversary of United Cooperative Farmers Inc. It was incorporated on February 28, 1928.

SPORTS

from page 7

3-4 his world decathlon record was destroyed by Tomas Dvorak of the Czech Republic who scored 8,9994 points in a meet.

NHL free agents

Four Finnish players in the National Hockey League have been declared free agents effective July 1.

They are **Antti Aalto** (Anaheim), **Antti Laaksonen** (Boston), **Jani Hurme** (Ottawa) and **Janne Laukkanen** (Ottawa).

ZZ

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Faarti Dancers

20-22 Mighty Sam McClain Blues Singer

27-29 Bread & Puppet Theatre, Glover, VT

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Sp M-F

2-6 "The Nerve" Underground

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16-20 The Borzoi, Russian Wolfhound

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Kalenteri

CALIFORNIA

Aug. 10 - United Finnish Kaleva Brothers & Sisters No 21 membership meeting, 7:30 pm, cafeteria, Brotherhood Hall, 1970 Chestnut St, Berkeley.

Aug. 14 - Rapukestti (Crawfish Dinner), 4 pm, Finnish American Home Association, 197 Verano Ave, Sonoma.

Sept. 11 - United Finnish Kaleva Brothers & Sisters No 21 & Kaleva Ski Club combined with FAHA 10th annual family picnic, FAHA, Sonoma.

CONNECTICUT

Aug. 5 - Finnish American Heritage Society membership meeting, 7 pm, Finnish Hall, Canterbury. Coffee hour, 6 pm.

Aug. 7 - Dinner, Program & Dance, Aura Hall, Voluntown. Meatball dinner 6 pm (note change of time); followed by program & dancing to music of Ed Hendela.

Aug. 14 - Chicken Barbecue, 4-6 pm, Finnish Hall, Canterbury. For tickets & info, 860-423-3854.

Aug. 22 - Pancake Breakfast & Bake Sale (pulla, etc), 8:30-11 am, Aura Hall, Voluntown.

Sept. 2 - Finnish American Heritage Society membership meeting, 7 pm, Finnish Hall, Canterbury. Coffee hour, 6 pm.

MAINE

July 25 - Finnish American Heritage Center open house, 2-4 pm, Maple St, West Paris.

Aug. 1 - Finnish American Heritage Center open house, 2-4 pm, West Paris.

Aug. 8 - Finnish American Heritage Center open house, 2-4 pm, West Paris.

Aug. 15 - Finnish American Heritage Society of Maine annual picnic, 10 am-4 pm, Hebron Pines Campground, Rte 124, Hebron.

MASSACHUSETTS

July 23 - Coffee Social, 8 pm, Kaleva Camp, Perry Rd, Fort Pond, Lancaster.

July 24 - Dance, 7:30-11:30 pm, Saima Park, Scott Rd, Fitchburg. Music by Dori Wells Duo.

July 25 - 'Something Special,' dinner by Laila, 12 noon, Uljas Koitto Temperance Society Summer Camp, 83 Suomi Rd (off Center St, Rt 36), Pembroke.

July 28 - Dance Class, 7-9 pm, Sovittaja Park, Demond Rd, Rutland. Traditional Finnish, Swedish & contemporary social dances.

July 30 - Coffee Social, 8 pm, Kaleva Camp, Fort Pond, Lancaster.

July 31 - Cookout, 5 pm, Uljas Koitto Temperance Society Summer Camp, Pembroke.

- Dance, 7:30-11:30 pm, Saima Park, Fitchburg. Music by Dori Wells Duo.

- Dance, 7:30 pm, Sovittaja Park, Rutland. Music by HiLites with Janet Lilyestrom Borelli.

Aug. 1 - Braised Beef Dinner, 12 noon-1 pm, Kaleva Camp, Fort Pond, Lancaster. Sponsored by Knights of Kaleva.

Aug. 6 - Coffee Social, 8 pm, Kaleva Camp, Fort Pond, Lancaster.

Aug. 7 - Dance, 7:30-11:30 pm, Saima Park, Fitchburg. Music by Dori Wells Duo.

Aug. 8 - Turkey Dinner, 12 noon, Uljas Koitto Temperance Society Summer Camp, Pembroke.

Aug. 13 - Coffee Social, 8 pm, Kaleva Camp, Lancaster.

Aug. 14 - Roast Pork Dinner, 6 pm, Sovittaja Park, Rutland. Reservations at least one week in advance to 508-842-8468. Dancing 7:30-11:30 pm to the music of Bert Stromholm and Brent Buswell.

- Dance, 7:30-11:30 pm, Saima Park, Fitchburg. Music by Dori Wells Duo.

Aug. 28 - Dance, 7:30 pm, Sovittaja Park, Rutland. Music by Kurt Bischoff.

Aug. 29 - Escalloped Beef Dinner, 12 noon, Uljas Koitto Temperance Society Summer Camp, Pembroke.

Sept. 19 - Fall Tori, 10 am-3 pm, Saima Park, Fitchburg.

MICHIGAN

July 25 - Finnish Center open house, 1-4 pm, 35200 W Eight Mile Rd, Farmington Hills. Hosted by FinnWeavers.

July 28 - Pianist Antti Siirala in concert, 7:30 pm, Finnish American Heritage Center, Suomi College, Hancock. Program includes Sibelius's Finlandia. A feature of the Sibelius Academy Music Festival. Reservations: 906-487-7287.

July 29 - String quartet 'Touche!' concert, 8 pm, Mission United Lutheran Church, Pelkie. Program includes Sibelius's 'Voces Intimae' (Quartet in D Minor Op. 56). A feature of the Sibelius Academy Music Festival.

July 30 - Classical guitarist Janne Malinen concert, 8 pm, St Peters-by-the-Sea Church, Eagle Harbor. A feature of the Sibelius Academy Musica Festival.

July 31 - Cellist Roi Ruottinen, 8 pm, Heritage Center, Suomi College, Hancock. Program to include premiere of a Jani Kaaria piece for solo cello and Sibelius's Malinconia Op 20.

Aug. 1 - Finnish Center open house, 1-4 pm, Farmington Hills. Hosted by Finnish Center Social Committee & Women's Club.

MINNESOTA

Aug. 28-29 - Summer Folk Festival, Finn Creek Museum, New York Mills. For more info: 218-385-2233.

Sept. 4 - Third Annual Juoksu 8k/4k Run/Walk Race, Salolampi Finnish Language Village, Bemidji. For more info: 218-586-3623 or e-mail: pgrimes@northernnet.com

NEW YORK

Aug. 8 - A Scandinavian Summer Jazz Night with the Mika Pohjola Trio, Cleopatra's Needle, 2485 Broadway (between 92nd-93rd St), New York. Sets at 9 pm, 10:30 & 12 midnight. No cover charge.

Sept. 24-26 - 7th annual Finn-Funn Weekend, Clarion Hotel, Ithaca. Sponsored by Finger Lakes Finns. For more info: 607-564-7907 or e-mail: r49@cornell.edu

PENNSYLVANIA

Sept. 17-19 - Dance Weekend, Land of the Vikings (LOV), Sherman. Senior Dance (taught by Helvi & Richard Impola), Scandinavian and other European folk dance. For more info: 908-688-7736 (e-mail: ragnarmoen@aol.com) or 914-255-6678 (e-mail: impolar@matrix.newpaltz.edu); For reservations, contact LOV at 717-461-3500.

WASHINGTON

Sept. 10 - 25th annual FinnGolf Tournament, Three Rivers Golf Course, Kelso. For more info: 503-614-8277 or 360-260-2587; e-mail: koven1@gte.net

Events subject to change without notice

High school students write histories of their immigrant ancestors

HOUGHTON, MI - This spring was the second time in a row that Jim Kurtti gave his Finnish high school students the assignment of writing short histories of their immigrant ancestors.

Once again Kurtti wanted to share them with RAIVAAJA readers.

Beginning this week we will be publishing the histories. Here Jim Lehtola, eleventh grade at Hancock High School, writes about his ancestor Henry Lehtola, JoLynn Koski, senior at Chasell High School, of her great-grandfather William Koski.

Henry (Hendrick) Lehtola By Jim Lehtola

Henry Lehtola was born to Hendrick and Walbur Lehtola on January 8, 1876 in Ylikiminki, Oulu, Finland. At the time his parents decided to move to America, he had one infant brother named John. The family's name was Hendrickson in Finland, but when they moved to America, they changed it to Lehtola.

Henry came over to America in the spring of 1880 with six other families, one of whom he was related to, the John Efraimson family. Their ship arrived in New York, and from there they took a train to Buffalo, and continued on to Hancock, Michigan by a trading ship.

To get to the Dakota Territory, there was not a train or a boat, so they went by wagon. They went through Duluth and St. Paul, Minnesota, to Volga County, South Dakota where they met four people. One of these men was Matt Rautio. The group continued on to Poinsett, South Dakota, where they split up. The Lehtolas stayed with the Rautios. The date was August 14, 1880, so it took them four or five months to make the trip.

Two weeks later, baby John died. He was buried in the Poinsett Cemetery, which had only one baby buried in it at the time. So you can see that the Lehtola family was some of the first settlers there.

Later on in Henry's life, six more siblings were born. They were John, August, Mary, Sarah, Hilma, and Hilda. He had many hard experiences in his life to deal with. One example was when Henry and his mother were home alone, a prairie fire broke out. They had to fight the fire with wet sacks for many hours, so the house would not burn down. Among the houses that Henry grew up in, was a dugout, then a sod house, and finally they built a wood frame house, which Henry lived in after he married.

In 1903, Henry met Katie Paso, and on January 27, 1904, they were married. They moved to Cleveland

Township, about thirty miles from Poinsett, where they farmed for the rest of their lives. Henry was also a thresher, using the big steam engines, as shown in the picture.

One year after they were married, God granted them with their first child, Hilda. Six years later, Henry became a father to his son William. Henry had eight grandchildren, one from Hilda, and seven from William. One of William's children, Edward died as an infant.

Henry had served on the Cleveland Township board many years. Both him and Katie were members of the Old Apostolic Lutheran Church all their lives. Henry died on August 19, 1956, and Katie died July 7, 1933. The Lehtola family went on to spread all over the United States. They are living in Washington, Michigan, Wyoming, Maryland, and South Dakota now.

From Tornio to Keweenaw Bay my great grandpa By JoLynn Koski

The year was 1901 as my great-grandfather stepped off of the ship onto American soil. He was looking to leave Finland's general depression. (Finland was then ruled by Russia). He was also unwilling to be drafted into the Russian army, and he realized that he would not receive a large portion of the family farm after it was divided between the children. (As was customary in Finland).

Landing in New York in August, he was faced with the challenge of making it in a new nation. It is also believed to have been the time that his last name was changed from Ylikoski, meaning "over the rapids," to Koski in the immigration process. Despite all of this, my great-grandpa, William Peter Koski, found courage and determination to move on to his new life in America.

William emigrated to the United States during the most important wave of emigration (between 1860's and the 1930's). He was one of over one million people, who in the past one hundred years, have moved out of Finland.

My great-grandfather's life began on January 3, 1882 in Pekaupää, Finland, which is near the Tornio River between Sweden and Finland. He was the third son of Juho Pekka Ylikoski and Maria Kaisa Nelson (who was Swedish). William had two older brothers, Kalle and Kristian, and four sisters, Josephine, Emma, Alina and Elmina.

The family farmhouse, a



William and Ida Koski with their son Axel in Finland. Axel told his grandsons: "When I was young, I used to be a girl."

long house was built in 1865. It was on a piece of land about 400 hectares in size (1 hectare = 2.5 acres). The family farmed and fished on the Tornio River and near the rapids. It was a hard and poor life; William remembered his mother adding bark to extend the flour for making bread. (pettuletpä).

William, having never attended school, learned arithmetic from his mother at home. Once in America, he learned his first English words, "give me a job." And a job he did get! His first was in Lake Linden working for a contractor putting in water lines.

By winter his job was over, so he worked in the woods making cordwood. Shortly after, he went to work at a mine in Atlantic Mine.

During this time he corresponded with Ida Pieti back in Finland, most likely with plans to get married there.

Arriving in Finland, William was so dressed up that his own sister didn't recognize him! The Pieti family also farmed, through they were inland from the river, so Ida and William had known each other as children. Ida was the third child born to Pekka and Sofia Pieti on October 30, 1885 in the Tornio area. On June 11, 1908, she and William were married at the church parsonage in Ylitornio.

The two first lived with William's parents. He had intentions of farming in Finland, but he changed his

mind when he realized that it would be easier to make a living in the U.S. So in July of 1909, William, Ida and their son Axel, born on March 21, 1909, came to the U.S. It is believed that William earned the money for the trip by fishing for salmon in the Tornio River.

Axel was four months old when they arrived in the U.S. One of the family stories was about the train ride from New York to Michigan when William threw one of Axel's dirty diapers out of the window and it landed in the face of a bystander.

When the family reached the Copper Country, William worked in several mines in Painesdale and Baltic until the mine strike of 1914, which lasted for nine months. Alpi was born on October 15, 1910 and Aale on March 7, 1912. Arvid was born on January 25, 1914, and when he was two years old, the family moved to the farm in Keweenaw Bay. Indians had settled earlier and had planted apple trees.

Most of the other farmers in the area worked in the stamp mill in Keweenaw Bay, but William decided not to work out, so he and Ida's brother Kalle cleared seven more acres of land the first year.

Their social life included visiting neighbors. They walked to each other's homes carrying kerosene lanterns. They would talk of working in the mines, farming and Finland. My grandpa Albert has said that he remembers being told

that children were to "be seen but not heard."

William and Ida's family expanded, with Saima on September 30, 1915, Art on August 1, 1917 and Albert on December 29, 1918. They suffered much grief though, as Saima died at twenty months of age February 13, 1917. Aale died of a burst appendix in 1929 and Alpi drowned in the Sturgeon River in 1931 at the age of 23. It occurred during a spring flood when a cable walkway across the river got hung up and Alpi and Axel took a boat to free cable. The boat capsized and Axel swam to shore.

Alpi had been very talented in drawing and typing, though he had lost most of the fingers on his right hand in an accident with a silage cutter. After high school graduation he applied to West Point, but was rejected because of his hand.

In school, the boys learned to speak English (my grandfather, Albert, went up to the eighth grade). Ida never learned to speak fluent English but William learned enough so that he could speak it recklessly and so that he could apply for his citizenship papers (granted May 17, 1920).

My dad remembers it being difficult to communicate with him however, because though he basically understood English, he always spoke Finnish with them. Finnish was the language spoken at home and at church. The family had a subscription to the Finnish paper, *Valvoja*, and to the *L'Anse Sentinel*, which the boys read and translated for their parents.

In 1947, William and Ida sold the farm to Albert and Aileen (my grandparents), and moved to Chasell where they built a new home, though William still helped out on the farm. They had time to enjoy their grandchildren. Ida was always busy knitting or crocheting sweaters and mittens for the children. A series of strokes however resulted in Ida's failing health and she lost the ability to speak. She died on July 27, 1957.

William returned to Finland to visit in 1959. He had only one sister living, Alina Björken. His relatives there tried to get him to stay, but he returned to the U.S. after six weeks. He had remarked that flying to Finland was a much easier journey than the ships he had taken earlier in his life.

After he sold his home in Chasell, William lived for periods of time with his sons. He died on May 13, 1968 from flu complications. Long after he has passed away, however, his memory lives on. My Uncle Gordon remembers

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Window on the past



Co-operative Building, Fitchburg (MA), late 1910s

The Co-operative Building, Fitchburg (MA), was established by the area's Finnish community as the headquarters for three of their cooperative businesses. It opened for business in March 1918 and this photograph by Richard Kautto was most likely taken about that time.

According to *The Story of a Cooperative* (1947) by Savele Syrjala, the first occupants of the building were the Into Co-op's main store and office, bakery and men's clothing store; an osuusruokala (cooperative boarding house), the maitorengas (milk distributing cooperative) and three tenants. As can be seen in the photo, these tenants included a

barbershop and pool room (first floor left) and tailor A. O. Lagerquist (second floor right).

The Into Co-op was later renamed the United Co-operative Society of Fitchburg, which operated at this location until 1977. This building was then acquired by a local sister cooperative, the Workers' Credit Union, which renovated the building to meet its own needs. While the building today no longer looks anything like it did 81 years ago, it nevertheless continues as a landmark of the American cooperative movement.

Jonathan Ratila

Christine Lahti to direct comedy

"Chicago Hope" television star Christine Lahti will direct her first feature length movie when she takes the helm for the comedy "My First Mister," to star Albert Brooks and Leelee Sobieski.

Lahti has long been a fine character actress in films and TV and now she's on the back end of the camera in this under-\$10 million production.

According to *Variety*, the film "follows the emerging relationship of a rebellious 18-year-old (Sobieski) and an emotionally closed-off older man (Brooks). Their bond helps the girl to find companionship with a younger peer and the man finds new happiness."

-Harri Siitonen

The Finnish Center at Saima Park is being accorded special recognition by its selection by Representative John Olver as an example of the diverse nature of the heritage and traditions which have developed the background in which we carry our everyday activities in the United States.

The Library of Congress, celebrating its 200th birthday in the year 2000, is collecting information on the customs and practices accumulated from various sources to form the "rich cultural heritage" of this country as it enters the 21st century.

Every Congressional Representative and Senator has been asked to submit documentation of an institution, belief, or tradition in his or her district or state which has made such a contribution

Finnish Center at Saima Park Fitchburg, MA

and Representative Olver has submitted the Finnish Center at Saima Park as his choice from his district.

This Massachusetts project, as outlined by Mr. Olver's office, "will describe traditions and customs brought to this country by our Finnish ancestors, how they have been valued through the years, and how they are being continued by Finnish families in North Central Massachusetts."

The major purpose of the entire nationwide Local Legacy Project, as defined by the Library of Congress and Congressman Olver, is to show how much the myriad traditions and customs from

all parts of the world have affected the development of American society.

Those who are gathering photographs, newspaper clippings, posters, flyers, recordings, writing reports and descriptions of Saima Park's history and activities over the years are June Flinkstrom, Betsy Hannula, Irene Kamila, Toini Laakso, Miriam Lehto and Maija Mård. A video of historical highlights is being produced under the direction of Judith Lindstedt.

According to the statement from Mr. Olver's office, "the documentation of this unique local culture will join the collection of the American Folk-

life Center of the Library of Congress in Washington and will be preserved for generations to come. It will be available to researchers and lifelong learners as a representative example of Finnish culture in the Fitchburg area at the end of the 20th century."

The Library of Congress has announced that much of the documentation gathered in this Local Legacy Project will be made available on-line on the World Wide Web.

Timetable for the project calls for submissions of all material by December 31, 1999. A formal ceremony, during which all Representatives and Senators will present the Local Legacy from their districts to the Librarian of Congress, will be held next May.

The Finnish Center at Saima Park

Juho 18

Written by Juhani Syrjä • Translated by Richard Impola

Juhani Syrjä, the author of *Juho 18*, calls this book a monologue-novel. Like many Finnish books described as "novels," the book has the ring of truth. The narrator is actually the author's father, who was 18 years old at the time of the action. The book tells of his experiences in the Finnish Civil War — War of Independence of 1918, which pitted the Red Guard against the White Guard. In general the Whites were the party of landowners, businessmen, and manufacturers, and the Reds the party of factory and landless agricultural workers.

The work opens with a brief introduction, which is part background and which also helps set a tone for the main action. A *torppa** is a small tenant farm with a cottage, for which rent was paid in labor on the landowner's farm or manor.

JUHO 18

First installment

We were still living in the cottage of a *torppa** called Pymäki, which was part of Ruokola Manor, when a bunch of us boys got into mischief during haying time. I can't remember anything like that happening during the rest of my childhood -- at least, I don't remember taking part in such pranks. Discipline was very rigid. You got a whipping for the slightest infraction, sometimes even by accident, and Father didn't always check the thickness of the stick he beat you with.

Aku was just into his teens and I was six years old when it happened. My sister Ida had gone to Ruokola with Mother — Father was there too, as well as Heikki, the oldest of the children still at home. Matti was then a hired hand at Kirmu in Laurila, and Kalle and Kustaa were adults out in the world.

Pymäki was a small tenant *torppa*. The rent was paid by two days' work with a horse per week, and as many days paid in cash as the manor needed.

That day all the grown-ups of the small community were at work in the hay fields of the manor. The boys, left unsupervised, got together at Pymäki. The mischief began by accident. One of the bigger boys threw a stone and it happened to hit a barn window. At first we were afraid. When the pane, about the size of a man's two hands, shattered, but then we began to feel as if nothing mattered any more. As if it were a job for us to do, we ripped all the shingles from the roof of a root cellar and then went inside the cottage and tore an iron pot off its hook,

cracking it. Next we mixed ashes into the freshly-churned butter. From Pymäki we headed toward the village, and threw the mill-dam control tower into the river on the way.

We were not held responsible for the terrible revolt; it was considered to be the work of bigger hooligans. Grown-ups did not believe there was strength enough in a group of boys to topple the sturdy dam tower.

I

My last peacetime job was driving muck from a swamp pit onto the fields. I was staying at one of the larger farms near home, working as a day laborer. I could have done the same kind of work at Vimmu, our *torppa* at the time, but my father would not have paid me in money, and anyway I wanted to get away from the old man's bossing.

One Monday morning in mid-February I was opening up a frozen hummock, but I wasn't getting anywhere. Sometimes I hacked at it from on top and sometimes from the side. Even the bar, which had just been sharpened by a smith, seemed dull. The horse was already tired of standing there and kept pulling the sleigh forward, tossing his head to show his feelings about not having so much as a bunch of hay in front of him. I lost my temper and cursed the horse angrily to myself. Shilly-shallying drained my strength and dulled the bar, although I knew very well how the work should be done. While still a boy I had spent long days at my winter job of digging muck.

The rent-work Vimmu owed to Kirkko-Mustala was two

days a week with a horse. Father had made an arrangement whereby two horses' and three boys' work was acceptable, although only Heikki was full-grown. Aku was close to confirmation age and I was under ten.

The arrangement turned out to be advantageous for the master of Mustala, and he didn't hide the fact. Heikki was one of the strongest men in the parish, and Aku was a hard worker. He tried so hard sometimes that he would burst into tears of rage. Often the master came to watch us work. He would praise all of us, but he marveled at me in particular.

"That Juho from Vimmu is going to be the best worker you've ever seen," he boasted in the village. For nearly ten years now, I'd had the reputation of being a hard worker and I did my best to build it up.

Father was stingy, even in doling out praise. He never boasted about his sons in their presence. But when we were making firewood in the fall, he ranked me as the fastest worker among his sons.

"But he tends to be lazy," mother said with a laugh, when she mimicked what he had said to me.

He tagged me as being lazy because I sometimes bargained with someone to escape a day's work and then headed for the woods with a gun and dog.

I didn't get much while hunting. I always rushed up too excitedly when the dog barked at a bird. I did get squirrels when they were around.

Wandering in the woods was a lazy man's pastime, according to Father: "...even when Heikki did it, although he brought us lots of meat."

The winter of the rebellion, Heikki was a day laborer at Kirkko-Mustala and lived there too. Rent-work had been done away with, but our relationships with the farm were good and we did not want to spoil them, even under the changed conditions. I had lived at Mustala, near the church, during my confirmation school period, and always when I had things to do at Onkkaala, I went there as if it were my second home.

Father had been saving money for a long time in the hopes of buying a *torppa* some day. He was sparing in the use of everything, even of washing water, and believed that one should never spend anything. What cash we took in at Vimmu came from the cows. Father did not allow us to earn money by hauling freight with the horse, fearing that overwork might ruin it and that he would have to spend money on a new one. Sleds and other driving gear also had to be used sparingly. When we were clearing rocks from the field in the summer, Father told me to carry the sledgehammer on the way home to keep from straining the horse after its long day's work and to avoid wearing out the sledge runners.

The horse, eager to get back to the barn, often ran away from Father when he got off the empty sled to walk on an uphill stretch. Once on a cold, dry winter's day Father came trotting home in his stocking feet. He had taken off his boots and left them on the sled in order to save money on shoe repairs.

From the very beginning, Father's goal was to some extent a hopeless one, and the value of money fell too after the World War. Although he was

stingy to the point of stupidity, Father was not otherwise stupid. In addition to the Bible, he carefully read the *People's Journal*, which had much to say about the land rental question. The new government promised that the *torppas* would become the property of those who farmed them, but it was doubtful whether they would be given away — at any rate, not to just anyone.

Except for Heikki and me, all of the boys in the family belonged to the Red Guard, but only Aku had joined as a member from the Vimmu *torppa*.

Matti was in the Riihimäki Second Mobile unit along with the men from the Loppe brick plant. Kustaa, who was leading the life of a migrant laborer, belonged to some outfit from the south.

To Father the most important thing in life was Vimmu and its ten hectares of land, enriched with cow manure and chopped brush. Even his sons, as workers under his orders, were a part of his ownership dream. From Father's point of view, Heikki was reserved to continue the *torppa* contract with Mustala, while he also courted the daughter of the house. He preferred to have the other boys redeem and secure the ownership of Vimmu in case of a Red victory.

I was just turning eighteen. Men of that age were already drawing a full guardsman's pay. I knew that I would have my father's blessing if I joined. I myself didn't feel any need to join, any more than I wanted the equality which Red rule proclaimed. My plans were to work for the next few years, save my money, get married, buy a small piece of land to settle on, and live there while I went out to earn money both on foot and with a horse. My model in this was Heikki, whom I had visited at Hattula a year ago.

As far as equality and power were concerned, I was satisfied with getting out from under my father's thumb and being free to choose my own work. In fact, the man who paid the wages had the power to choose, but he would lose if he turned away a good worker. I didn't yet have a married man's burdens, and I had no experience of injustice and lack of equality except for what I had experienced at home.

The decision to quit my job as a day laborer and join the guard would have been easier if I'd had anything against the people at Mustala. But from the time I first arrived there I had been

next page



A contingent of the Finnish Red Guard. Photo from "Album of Finnish Revolution" (Ratvaaja).

from previous page

treated well, and during the winter the owner's family had been more and more friendly to me.

Yesterday a couple of older lads had come to see me and tell me about their own decision. I already knew Kalle Haavisto from our home village and Kalle Laakso from a job on which we had worked together. We sat on the bench in the main room and Kalle Haavisto's voice rose excitedly as he argued for joining the Guard. I felt foolish and kept glancing at the woman of the house, who was standing near the stove. I put on a disapproving face, and she responded with a look of gratitude.

* * *

When at last I got the frozen mud broken up, I lifted the chunks of it into my arms with mittened hands and dumped them into the box of the sled, then started to hurl in shovelfuls of muck, which steamed in the frosty air. Finished loading, I jabbed the shovel upright into the load, clucked to the horse to start, and stepped up on the sled runner. Again it felt good to be a young, strong worker. Some people had even praised my good looks, the last one being the woman of the house.

I steered the sled onto clean snow in the field, ordered the horse to stop, and began to spread the muck around. From there I could see the window, behind which I knew the woman of the house was busy at her chores. The window seemed to be watching in fear and the whole house seemed to be crouching. I realized that I had not fully merited the woman's look yesterday, that behind it was the fact of the Red Guard's taking power. Nevertheless it felt good that she had turned to me for protection. Even a married lady of the house had the right to seek protection when men walked the village with guns. Her own husband cautiously went unarmed, showing his empty hands at every stride.

I too was weaponless, but in a different way from my master. The two Kalles had already conveyed their decision to join up yesterday, and the woman, fearing the still unseen rifles of the Red Guard, had sought the protection she had earned by her friendly treatment of me.

I realized that if I kept on working I could offer her no protection and in the long run, might be a problem for the whole house.

There was really no choice. In the end, when the time came to go to the front, one either had to take up a rifle or publicly surrender his manhood. And when, under the watchful eye of the window, I emptied the dwindling box of mud by lifting one side of the sled, I knew that becoming a nothing would never work for someone so

eager to show his stuff as I was.

II

When I drew the last of my wages from the farm and was given a month's advance on Red Guard pay as a member of the torpparis' detachment, I felt well-off for the first time in my life. In my wallet were bills worth 1200 markkas in White money and 450 markkas in Red money.

In a way it was nice to get together with other men on the loose. Although I had always gotten along well at work, I adjusted equally well to this unusual situation, which reminded me of an extended Saturday evening or a Sunday after going to church. I spent a couple of nights at the workers' hall and then got leave to go home for equipment suitable to the front.

Every man had been urged to get an ammunition bag. My mother, sighing heavily and calling for blessings on us, did a poor job of sewing one for me. The carrying strap was too short when I had my heavy woolen overcoat on. The bag came almost up to my armpit and it was hard to take cartridges from it quickly. But the coat had good side pockets and I thought the bag would serve the purpose nominally. I might even put bread in it, which I would be in no great hurry to get at.

Mother basted a red ribbon to my overcoat sleeve with a few stitches. My clothing was warm and rugged. The black fur hat was almost new. The boots too had been worn very little, and were so large I could easily fit two pairs of socks in them. There was still room for me to grow a little. And best of all were the gloves, well suited for shooting, which I had bought with my own money, along with a hat, just to show off.

I had walked to Vimmu, but Father took it on himself to drive me back to the church village with the horse. We didn't say much on the trip since we weren't used to talking. Father was a stern man, whom I had once been afraid of, and he was now a little ashamed of the stinginess for which he was known.

Father tried to say something about God's protection. It seemed stupid to me. I could put no stock in the sincerity of his belief. To me his religion seemed an attempt to insure future prosperity, and his talk a parading of Biblical phrases learned by heart.

Father was indeed honest in his dealings with people. He often remembered to say: "A man can be tight, but he must not be greedy. Avarice is a sin." And now during the food shortage, when the owners of a nearby farm charged many times the usual price for a sack of rye, at Vimmu we sold what little

produce was left over at the current price. Who knows whether Father would thus have curbed his greed if he had owned the field himself.

Rebellion against the state was, of course, contrary to the Lutheranism preached in the churches and was expressly forbidden by Scripture, but the Red rule which now held sway in the parish was legitimized by force, and it now prescribed how one was to act.

In Onkkaala I parted from Father with a sense of relief. The workers' hall had become crowded by the swelling ranks of the Red Guard, and during the day they had taken over the larger Nuija building. For supper I had a meat stew cooked in a large pot, the ingredients of which had been taken by force from some farm with a lot of livestock. I had never been on such a supply mission and planned to avoid them now too. There were plenty of cocky men willing to go.

I sat and ate the booty taken from others. My conscience was partly eased by the thought that I would have preferred staying on the farm hauling mud and eating from the table set by the lady of the house. I had been forced to this choice.

No one can demand of a youth just reaching for manhood that he give it up in public. Young men feel as if they are on display, that everything they do is noticed. Probably nothing would come of wars if young people were not afraid of being shamed.

It was another thing for my brother Heikki to keep a low profile at Mustala. For some years Heikki had already been known in the parish for his strength. He was a successful hunter and a woman pleaser.

Aku, who was so much older and more experienced than I, was doing his part by driving horses. There were already more than enough men eager to carry a rifle. He had been working in Russia with a cousin, where he had already seen one revolution, returning with a wad of worthless money in his pack.

Among us brothers, Matti was the closest to being a socialist ideologue. Perhaps Kustaa was one too, but we knew little about him at home those days. I myself knew enough about such matters that if I'd had to choose between answering the call to manhood in the Red Army of workers and torpparis, or the White Army of gentry and landowners, I would have had no doubt about where I stood. In Häme the differences were clear to that extent.

III

It was a march of thirty kilometers to the Kangasala station. There were about a hundred of us men — many of us young and in high spirits because of

the rare trip we were taking. In the winter-still landscape, it must have been obvious to all that the men of Pälkäne were on the way to Tampere to get guns and ammunition.

When we had waited some time at the station, a train arrived from the north, and we got on for the free ride reserved for us. It was the first time I had traveled on a train, and I was awed by that fact. The train speeded up, the joints in the rails clanked heavily under the coach, a tasseled rope hung swaying back and forth from the roof, and the winter landscape flashed by at a speed I had never experienced before.

The trip was a short one. Soon the fields became larger and more buildings came into sight. Then they became rows lining roads along the tracks, the train slowed down, and we pulled into the Tampere station.

From the station we marched through the city to Pyynikki. I had already been in Tampere a couple of times. The city looked different now. On my earlier visits, confident-looking ladies and gentlemen had ruled the streets; now it was young men wearing red ribbons, many of them carrying rifles. On Häme Street for the first time I saw a woman wearing pants. There was a red ribbon on her arm too.

It felt odd to stand rifle on shoulder with a group of men in the yard of the technical institute. On the steps stood a higher-up in the Red Guard making an inspirational speech. I didn't listen to much of it. I knew what he would say in advance, as did everyone else: we were going to "crush the butchers' army recruited by the thieving bourgeoisie and bring the places they had seized into the sphere of law and justice."

The rifle that was handed to me directly from a crate smelled of warehouse grease. The sling was clean and there were no scratches on the stock. With the exception of a few articles of clothing, I had never before owned anything new.

The rifle could not be compared to anything else we might own. Not to a pocket watch, a Browning pistol, or to the new double-barreled shotgun. As a manly possession, only a new bicycle could match it.

I would not have been able to ride a bicycle at once, but I knew that I could shoot the rifle, although its bolt was a little tricky compared to a breech-loading shotgun. Firing it was almost the same, although the rifle bullet flew farther. The only doubt was whether it was really mine.

I had never had my own gun. Once at the Onkkaala market I had yearned to own a muzzle-loading pistol that the seller said would drop a squirrel from a hazelnut bush when the barrel was loaded with shot. Heikki

used the shotgun at Vimmu most of the time. I longed for a gun of my own, and a handy pistol that I could carry with me in the waistband of my trousers, maybe all the time, seemed like a good idea. You often saw a squirrel on other trips and when there was no dog to scare it, a squirrel was tame and would let you come up close. But I didn't have enough money at the time, and couldn't buy the pistol.

Standing there I thought that one didn't shoot squirrels from a hazelnut bush with a third-line rifle. And then it occurred to me that in a war others would be shooting back with equally powerful bullets.

We spent the night at the Tammela school. In the evening we cleaned the grease from the rifles, dismantling the bolts and cleaning them piece by piece with weaving rags brought to the school for that purpose. We thrust tightly packed wads of tow through the barrels with a metal rod until the rifling showed clearly against the light. With instruction I was able to reassemble the bolt, admiring its fine action. Some of the men had to have the bolt reassembled for them; otherwise that would have been the end of their war.

In the morning we practiced loading and aiming in the schoolyard. We were shown some of the manual of arms — probably for the victory parade.

The next day we traveled the short distance to Kangasala by train and spent the night in the church-village workers' hall. Some strangers came there and harangued us about how staying at home during these decisive times was a miserable betrayal of one's comrades. Apparently some of the men in the Pälkäne guard would not go to the front and fight. I hadn't heard any such talk. It seemed obvious that we would all go to Kuhmoinen. The possibility of refusing occurred to me only when I heard men being criticized for it.

From Kangasala we marched to the Pälkäne church village with our rifles on our backs and our belts and bags heavy with cartridges. I felt that I was a dangerous man, that our outfit's strength was great.

On the next day in Onkkaala, photos were taken of all of us in Red-Guard gear. We formed small groups while waiting for our turn. That way the pictures were cheaper for each of us, and the process was speeded up. Since we had palled around a bit, Kalle Haavisto, Kalle Laakso and I went into the same picture.

The photographer told us to stand absolutely still, but I saw later in the developed picture that I had turned my head a little anyway, because my face looks blurred while both Kalles' faces are clear.

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IV

The skin on my skull grew tight with tension when they ordered us to get off the sleigh we were on and form a skirmish line near the village of Sappee. There were supposed to be Whites in the village. We had already loaded and checked our weapons at Vehkajärvi.

The snow was deep. Soon we were forced to carry our rifles in the right hand while waving the left in the air to keep our balance. I could feel the chill of tension in my spine even though my face was already flushed with the effort of wading through the snow and sweat was dripping into my eyes.

Not a single shot was fired in the conquest of Sappee; the only casualty was that I got a boot full of water when I stepped into a pool hidden by the snow.

We could tell from the tracks that a small band of Whites on skis had gone off in the direction of the Kuhmoinen church village, which was our main objective. When we went on in the sleighs there was a sense of victory in the air, as if we were chasing a retreating enemy. Sitting in the sleigh, I emptied my boot and tried to wring my socks dry.

In the fields outside the church village we again spread out into a skirmish line. The firing began without a specific command. The shots deafened me so much that I couldn't tell if anyone was firing back at us from the village.

I could tell my own shots from the general banging by the kick of the rifle against my shoulder. The houses were far away and everyone seemed to be aiming high to compensate for the drop in the bullets' path, as we had been advised to do. I drew the bolt back, thrust it forward, and squeezed the trigger. Impressive-looking empty shells dropped from the gun and melted into the snow. Everyone fired at the same time and my ears whined and rang during the pause that followed.

I could see the others loading and I took a clip of cartridges from the side pocket of my coat and emptied it into the magazine. Shoving the fifth round into the barrel, I aimed a little above the houses, and fired.

The firing went on. There must have been great destruction in the village, I thought. The loud bangs of the rifles were repeated in other kinds of explosions when a swift bullet struck a wall, chimney, or a window which flew into thousands of fragments. But when I managed to fire during a period of silence, the roar from the muzzle seemed to be swallowed up in space.

Wicked whistling sounds

began to be heard in the air and there were snapping sounds in the trees behind us. We were being fired on from the village. Many threw themselves down and hugged the ground. I dropped to one knee. No one rushed across the open field to attack the village. There were commands and exhortations, but they only accelerated the firing.

When shots were heard to our left rear, almost in the direction we had come from, panic spread among us. "We're being surrounded!" someone shouted. Most of the men went rushing back. One of the leading drivers started toward the right, away from the church village and the encirclers. Some men climbed onto the sled, others ran alongside holding on to the sleigh posts.

I could not leave as long as the men with me stayed in their places. We no longer fired toward the village, but listened to the increasingly heavy fire from the direction we had come from. I was worried about Aku, who had been in the rearmost group. The horse train was so long that I hadn't seen him since the village of Sappee was taken, nor did I see him afterwards.

For quite a while we lay there listening, huddled together for protection. Finally we started out, following the pathway to the right trampled by the retreating troops. It seemed silly to go back the way we had come with only seven men and rifles.

We came to the ice of Lake Päijänne. On our own we could never have set any kind of course in the maze of sounds and islands, although we at least knew that by following the shoreline we would come to the Padasjoki church village, and from there get back to Pälkäne by a safe route. Because of the deep snow we had to depend on the tracks of those who had gone before, which soon joined the winter road running from Kuhmoinen.

When we had walked a considerable distance, on a wooded island we saw a horse lying on its side in front of a sleigh. The animal raised its head and whinnied when it heard our footsteps. Someone recognized the horse as Mäljä Mälkilä's gelding, and shot it in the head. Only then did we awaken to the danger that we might be fired on. But the Whites had already left their place of ambush on the island.

It was getting toward evening when we came upon an inhabited island. There was a small house on it, with a lightly driven track leading to it from the winter road. It was tiring to walk in the tacky pits left by the horses' hoofs and every one of

us was very hungry. We decided as a group to stop at the house, although we needed to get to the safety of Padasjoki where we knew there were Red soldiers.

The owner of the house was terrified, and we tried to calm him down. We told him we were hungry and wanted to buy the bread which we could see strung on two poles at the edge of the roof. He was courteous to us and asked his wife to take the bread down and bring us butter and clabbered milk to dilute with water so that it would be enough for all of us.

The bread tasted good. We used the butter sparingly so that we would not seem like rough-necks since three shy children were there to watch us eat. We didn't seem able to find a proper place to lean the rifles, so that one of them would fall to the floor from time to time with a loud clatter. A kind of frightened timidity kept us from giving them up even while we were eating.

We learned from the people in the house that the Padasjoki church village was only a few kilometers away. After eating we ordered the owner of the house to hitch the horse to a sleigh that would fit seven men.

The man went out to the barn unwillingly. It was plain that he was afraid to go out with seven strange riflemen. There was no fixed front line in this outlying place and in the next house there could well be Whites who considered even giving a ride to Reds unwillingly to be aiding and abetting them. We knew this, but our own fear hardened our minds. As if in compensation we paid liberally for the food we had eaten and the bread we took with us. We got a piece of rope from the woman and used it to string fourteen loaves of bread into one bunch.

We let the driver go back at the shore when we knew that we could find our way to the church village on our own. The owner of the farm turned the horse around on the ice and started off walking behind the horse, but after a short time we heard the horse break into a run.

Untying the bunch of bread, we each hung two loaves of it from our bayonets as if they were bread poles, and started walking toward the few lights of the church village. After the stop to eat and the ride, I noticed for the first time that the wet sock had bunched up badly in my boot and rubbed my right heel.

There was no one we knew in the Padasjoki church village and we continued our journey by way of Auttoinen as far as Vesijako in the vain hope that we would catch up with the men from Pälkäne who had preceded

us. In the place where we spent the night I tried to take care of my foot, which was pretty bad. I got unsalted butter as a salve and a clean rag to bandage it.

The journey via Luopioinen and Aitoo to Pälkäne was a long and very painful one for me. Rifle law would have allowed us to have a driver take us to our destination, but since we were just plain soldiers and all rather young as well, we just kept walking toward home with rifles on our backs, eating bread we had paid for as our food.

At Onkkaala I went to the commission immediately on the following morning to have my foot checked. I was given a leave and was spared from the new attack for which preparations were already being made. My brother Aku had to go on that new jaunt. He had returned from the previous one with the main group, which White patrols had fired on from the shelter of stone barns. Aku had been worried about his younger brother. Someone had already told him that I had been killed.

The new attempt to take Kuhmoinen failed as badly as the first. The men from Pälkäne got no farther than Vehkajärvi, from which they had to beat a retreat.

Our next order was to move across Mallasvesi to Valkeakoski as reserves and transport grain there from the township loan warehouse. Additional horses were taken from the farms and some of the animals exhausted by the Kuhmoinen trip were exchanged for fresh ones. Aku remained in Pälkäne and our paths did not cross for the rest of the war.

V

We were left completely at peace in Valkeakoski for a while. We had shifts on duty, but otherwise we did nothing but play cards and trade watches to pass away the time. There was enough to eat, although the food was a bit monotonous. On several days in succession we would get bread and a soup made of some kind of dried vegetables. After first liking them, many began to hate the dried figs we were fed and started calling them "butchers' ears."

I had already begun to have my doubts after the dismal trip to Kuhmoinen, and nothing we heard at Valkeakoski strengthened my belief in our victory. Preparations for smashing the butchers seemed to be going nowhere, and the men were getting dissatisfied with our own leaders. On the other hand it was all right to stay put and out of danger. No one talked about what would eventually happen to us. It was a sore subject.

The morale of the young

women in the Valkeakoski women's company was much higher than that of the men.

They burned with an idealistic zeal and had great faith that the good cause would prevail. They wore trousers, and their dress was more sharply military than that of us men, who were country bumpkins. Each woman had sewn a white cloth sash as a cartridge belt for herself, which she wore diagonally across her breast. The sash had no pockets but only wide strips of cloth sewn together at the ends and with one side sewn shut. The sashes looked great, with three, or at least one of the brightly polished cartridges in a clip, showing at the top. It was easy to pluck a clip of cartridges from it and empty them into the magazine of the rifle.

The young men and women were naturally attracted to each other and a few even began keeping company. Sewing a cartridge sash for a man became a kind of sign of engagement. All the women were able to perform this rather simple task, for each one had made her own. I too abandoned the bag my mother had made and draped a sash heavy with cartridges and gleaming in the spring sun over my shoulder. A 17-year-old girl, whose first name was Salme, had made it for me.

A couple of evenings Salme and I walked a little farther off from the others. Although I had no experience with women, I was not afraid of a girl who was younger than I was. I would like to have gone farther in this relationship, but Salme established strict limits. Only once was I able to slip my hand inside her blouse, which buttoned in front. Salme herself guided my hand, and with her eyes closed, pressed it against her left breast. It was a kind of poetic tableau of Salme's needs. It was nice to squeeze a woman's bare breast. It fit completely into my hand and was soft and warm. Holding her breast was my first show of manhood with a woman, and in gratitude I thought for many weeks that when peace came, I would try to hook up with Salme.

(To be continued)

Juho 18, by Juhani Syrjä, was published in 1998 by Gummerus of Helsinki.

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SCANDINAVIA HOUSE

from page 6

designs. Even the hardware in the washrooms is Scandinavian."

International support for Scandinavia House

The \$21.7 million capital campaign for Scandinavia House has been carried out with the support of an unusual combination of governmental, corporate, and individual funding.

The governments of Denmark, Finland, Norway, and Sweden have approved allocations of \$500,000 apiece for Scandinavia House, and the government of Iceland has allocated \$250,000. The Nordic Council of Ministers has contributed \$250,000.

Leadership gifts have been received from the F. Donald Kenney Foundation of New York (\$2 million), The A.P. Moller and Chastine McKinney Moller Foundation (\$1 million), and Volvo (\$1 million).

Other major gifts have included donations from Hilppa A. K. and Joe L. Roby and Thor and Saimie Soderholm.

Corporate consortia in each of the Nordic countries have been organized, and to date generous contributions have been received in Finland from Nokia Corporation and FINNAIR, along with seven other Finnish corporations.

Named facilities within Scandinavia House include Thor and Saimie Soderholm Conference Room.

Led by John S. Russell, Jr., Chair of the Scandinavia House Trustee Committee, the capital campaign to date has raised \$17.7 million toward its \$22 million building campaign goal. The funds will cover the cost of property acquisition (\$5 million) and building construction and soft costs (\$12.7 million) and will provide a \$4 million building endowment.

"It's been a remarkable public-private partnership," says Edward Gallagher.

"I'm not aware of many capital campaigns with this mix - especially when you consider that corporate philanthropy, of the sort we take for granted in the United States, is a relatively new concept in European countries. I believe the response we've had is a powerful vote of support for the achievements of The American-Scandinavian Foundation since 1910, and for the future of Scandinavia House."

ASF

HISTORIES

from page 10

a story that my grandfather told about him:

My great-grandpa used to log in the winter. One time he was in a lumber camp and he and another fellow had top bunks and two other fellows had lower bunks. The guys in the lower bunks would fire the wood stove at night. Of course it is always cooler in a lower bunk and they liked it real warm to sleep. This made it

too hot for the top bunk sleepers. William had told them on a few prior nights not to fire the stove so much because it was too hot. The two lower bunk guys ignored him.

Finally one night it was real hot again and my great-grandpa jumped down from the top bunk opened the door, then the stove door, and grabbed the burning wood with his bare hands and threw it out the door. Then he told them that if anyone put more wood in the stove that night, he would throw them out just like to wood. No one dared even to think about putting any more wood in the stove - they had gotten the message!

I am proud to be a great-granddaughter of William Petri Koski. My one regret is that I never got the chance to meet him myself. I have learned much about him through stories, however, and those I will never forget.

Members of the Chicago-land Finnish community joined their Estonian friends to celebrate Juhannus at the Estonian House on June 19. The festivities began at noon with games, food and folk dancing. After the traditional bonfire, there was dancing to the music of Walter Flechsig and his orchestra.

Among the Chicagoland Finns participating in this year's 5K Scandinavian Race at Busse Woods in Elk Grove Village were Eva Kallio, Jukka Kallio, Sean Kim, Eunn Kim, Ted Saari, Kielo Sauvala and Pirkko and Kauko Suhonen. They were sponsored by the Finnish-American Chamber of

Commerce.

Pat Kallio represented Mayfair Lutheran Church as a delegate to the Assembly of the Metropolitan Chicago Synod of Evangelical Lutheran Churches held at Carthage College in Kenosha (WI), June 10 - 12.

Several readers have called your reporter with questions regarding the Finnish flag flying alongside the U.S. and Polish flags on the deck of the house at the corner of Lovejoy and Foster Avenues in Chicago. The home belongs to Halina and Jim Wirtanen. Thanks to the Wirtanens for bringing this touch of Finland to our city.

The Finnish American Society of Midwest (a Finlandia Foundation chapter) will hold its annual meeting and picnic at the Estonian House in Lincolnshire on Sunday, August 22. The picnic will begin at 11:00 a.m. and the annual meeting and electing of officers will follow.

Fred Koski and daughter Liz have returned from a visit with friends and relatives in Finland during the month of June.

A warm Chicago welcome to Dr. Hemmo Tuovinen and his wife Merja Termonen. Dr. Tuovinen is doing research in the field of optics at Northwestern University.

A Century Ago

Fiina came first. The cold mouth of Maine's winter air chewed at her tightly buttoned coat, her head scarf, as she took a tentative step ashore. Finland, land of lonely farms and saunas, endless pines and endless lakes, where imagination named a plump red fruit cloudberry, where sunsets dazzled, and where Väinämöinen altered history, slid silently into an irretrievable past.

Lovingly I try to lay out in my mind the hand-stitched clothing folded neatly in her suitcase: woollens for warmth, petticoats with lace for self-esteem, a good dress. She could cook, crochet, cut out cotton housedresses without a pattern, and had mastered the esoteric art of tatting.

Who met this quiet, steady-eyed woman of twenty who spoke no English? What eager network guided her to a job as a linotypist on the *Raivaaja* in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, a job she would hold for forty-four years? She earned enough money send for her younger sisters and brothers: Taimi, Lempi, Annie, Eine, Arthur and Paavo.

My mother was her only child, as I was my mother's only child. I yearned to know more but no one told stories about the old country. No one breathed a world. This was common.

Surely the mother and father in Pori grieved to lose their children. Could you bear it, to part forever with seven beautiful and strong children? No faded, crinkled letters exist testifying to this unutterable loss. Nothing for me to hold, to finger travel, to find a way into that sealed past.

I was three months from being born when my parents packed up a truck, drove across Massachusetts to North Adams. Eino had a job waiting for him: movie theater projectionist. Iria had no place to land. They drove around for hours in their rented truck and found finally a second floor apartment with a wide sunny porch. We migrated back to Fitchburg when times got better.

When I was young, I'd visit the *Raivaaja* after school and shyly slip past the busy workers and the clattering machines to my grandmother's location on the floor. Standing all day, her job was to fit small metal letters into huge trays. She'd reach into a drawer and find a velvety butterscotch for me.

Though we made do with her Finnish and my English, no stories were told, no memories retrieved. No words existed to reveal lost connections, landscape, the heart's diary.

Written by Lorraine Kasari Loisel



Filina Nurmi Liljequist (June 15, 1878-March 7, 1963) in a photograph taken by Richard Kautto of Fitchburg.

Photo courtesy of Lorraine Kasari Loisel



Benecol myötätuulella USA:ssa

Elintarvikeyhtiö Raisio ei vahvista epävirallisia tietoja hittituotteensa Benecolin markkinaosuudesta Yhdysvalloissa. Yhtiö kertoo kuitenkin olevansa hyvillään, jos ne pitävät paikkansa. Raision pörssikurssi on ollut vahvassa nousussa viime päivinä.

Investointipankki Merrill Lynchin analyytikko Bram Cornelisse kertoi Reutersille uskovansa Benecolin markkinaosuuden nousevan 2,4 prosenttiin Yhdysvaltain margariinimarkkinoilla. Raision pahimman kilpailijan Unileverin Take Controlille jäisi vain 0,5 prosentin siivu.

Cornelisse perustaa näkemyksensä epävirallisiin tietoihin, jotka kerättiin neljän viikon aikana toukokuun alusta eli juuri Benecolin lanseerauksen jälkeen.

Unileverin lukujen Cornelisse arveli hyvinkin vielä nousevan, koska yhtiö ei juurikaan ole ehtinyt tuottaa markkinoimaan. Unileverin edustajan mukaan kampanja alkaa lähiaikoina. (STT-Reuters)



17-vuotias Greg Hammond aloitti purjehtimisen ollessaan 9-vuotias.

Junior Olympic Regatta kilpailu hieno kokemus nuorelle purjehtijalle

FAIRFIELD, CT - Annapolisissa (MD) heinäkuun 9. - 11. päivinä pidettyyn Eastern District Junior Olympic Regatta kilpailuun osallistunut Greg Hammond, 17, sanoo kokemuksen olleen hienon ja opettavaisen.

Hammond ja hänen kilpikumppaninsa Tom Hall ottelivat kuudentoista muun joukkueen kanssa kolmessa eri tyypissä kisassa: Tri-angle, Gold Cup ja Olympic. He käyttivät 4,2 metrin pituisia kaksimiehistä club 420 purjevenettä.

Suomalaissukuisen Gregin vanhemmat ovat Andrew ja Wendy (Laakso) Hammond ja hänen isoäitinsä on Fitchburgissa asuva Toini Laakso.

Greg aloitti purjehtimisen 9-vuotiaana Long Shore Sailing koulussa Westportissa ja on osallistunut useille kursseille kesäkuukausien aikana. Kil-

palemisen hän aloitti 15-vuotiaana.

Kesäisin Greg purjehti Long Island Soundilla Pequot Yacht klubin jäsenenä ja kuuluu Fairfield College Preparatory Schoolinsa syksyllä ja keväällä kilpailevaan purjehdusjoukkueeseen. Tulevana syksynä hän toimii joukkueen kapteenina, ja aikoo jatkaa purjehtimista myös college-vuosinaan.

Greg ja Tom saivat havaita Chesapeake-lahteen laskevasa Severn-joeassa purjehtimisen poikenneen melkoisesti siitä mihin he ovat tottuneet Long Island Soundilla. Koska suurin osa regattaan osallistuneista joukkueista oli Chesapeake-lahden ympäristöstä heille myrskyisillä aalloilla seilaaminen ei ollut mitään uutta.

Voimakkaan tuulen ansiosta purjehtiminen oli työlästä.

Myrsky puhkesi toisena kilpailupäivänä kesken kilpailun ja kaikkien osanottajien oli palattava maihin.

Ensimmäisenä päivänä oli kaksi kilpailua, kolme toisena ja neljä kolmantena päivänä. Gregin ja Tomin totuttua olosuhteisiin heidän tuloksensa parani ja he sijoittuivat neljänneksi kahdessa viimeisessä kisassa. Kaikissa kisoissa he sijoittuivat kymmenen parhaan joukkoon ja heidän kokonaissijansa oli kahdeksas tai yhdeksäs.

SOVITTAJA

from page 9

their entourage before the dance.

Thanks to committee members Vi and Armas Jarvi, Irene and Vincent Hermanson and Grace and Andy Anderson.

The July dinner dance was also successful. 140 people enjoyed the meatball dinner prepared by Bob and Norma Belden, Dick and Marge Stake and Dave and Sue Johnson. Thanks to Bob for taking all the reservations as well.

Over 150 people enjoyed the dancing to Nils Lundin's music. Along with Nils, Freddy and Jack, Turre Nilsson sat in on guitar and Brent Buswell sat in with accordion.

Thanks to dance committee Bill and Frances Salminen, Bill and Anna Pynnonen and Ed Wolfahrt and Nora Belfay.

Barry & Katy

Raivaajan kesäloma

Raivaaja Publishing Companyn vuotuinen kesäloma ajoittuu heinäkuun viimeiselle ja elokuun kahdelle ensimmäiselle viikolle.

RAIVAAJA ei ilmesty heinäkuun 28. eikä elokuun 4. ja 11. päivinä. Raivaajan toimitus, konttori ja kirja-kauppa ovat suljettuina loman ajan.

Ensimmäinen loman jälkeinen RAIVAAJA ilmestyy keskiviikkona, elokuun 18, 1999. Siihen tarkoitettua materiaalia tulee olla toimituksessa elokuun 13. päivään mennessä.

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593 Park Ave & 64th St., NYC
Mailing address for
information
P.O. Box 2590
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Consulate General of Finland

866 United Nations Plaza
Suite 250

New York, NY 10017
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