

FINLANDIA FOUNDATION
SUOMI CHAPTER

FINNOVATIONS

PROMOTING FINNISH HERITAGE FROM THE
EVERGREEN STATE TO THE GOLDEN STATE



VOL XII- NO. 3 / SEPTEMBER, 2022

In This Issue:

Editor's Column - Pg. 2

Cooking Corner: Korvapuusti - Pg. 3

Astoria Nordic Heritage Park - Pg. 4-5

Gold Panning in Lemmenjoki - Pg. 6-7

Salla National Park - Pg. 8

Swamp Soccer - Pg. 9

Small Steps, Big Impact! - Pg. 10

Suomenlinna - Pg. 10-11

Finnish and Hungarian

Language - Pg. 11-13

Photos from Finland - Pg. 14-15

Cover Photo: A reindeer frolics in Finland's newest National Park, Salla. Photo by Jonne Vaahtera.

Below Photo: On the 8th of June the NATO Energy Security Centre of Excellence celebrated the joining of Finland as Contributing Partner with the Flag Raising Ceremony of the Finnish Flag.



Editor's Corner

Puolustutahto On Suomen Turva

Puolustutahto pelasti Suomen Baltian maiden kohtalolta vuonna 1939. Puolustutahto pelasti Suomen miehitykseltä vuonna 1944. Puolustutahto pelasti Suomen Itä Euroopan sovietsoinnilta kylmän sodan alakaessa.. Asekätkijöiden, asevelisocialistien ja muiden isänmaan miesten silloinen härkäpäisyys antoi selkänöjan, jonka turvin poliitikot voivat pelata piruettejaan kylmän sodan aikana. Puolustutahto erottaa meidät tänä päivänä muista Euroopan maista.

The will to defend saved Finland from the fate of the Baltic countries in 1939. The will to defend saved Finland from occupation in 1944. The will to defend saved Finland from the appeasement of Eastern Europe at the end of the cold war. Today, the will to defend separates us from other European countries.

Puolustutahto syntyy, kun ihmisellä on jotain, minkä hän kokee puolustamisen arvoiseksi. Useimmiten kyse ei niinkään ole omaisuudesta vaan henkisistä ja emotionaalista arvoista, läheisistä ihmisistä, ikiomasta kotipesästä, fyysisestä koskemattomuudesta, vapaudesta, itsenäisyydestä, perusoikeuksista ja demokratian antamista vaikutusmahdollisuuksista. EU kansalaisilla on yhtäläiset arvot puolustettavanaan. Jostain syystä monet eivät näe tarvetta puolustaa niitä, mutta suomalaisilla on edelleen korkea Puolustutahto.

The will to defend arises when a person has something that he feels is worth defending. Most of the time, it is not so much about property, but spiritual and emotional values, close people, one's own home, physical integrity, freedom, independence, basic rights and the opportunities for influence given by democracy. EU citizens have equal values to defend. For some reason, many do not see the need to defend them, but Finns still have a high will to defend themselves.

Nykyinen Euroopan tilanne Ukrainan sodan takia on kuitenkin herättänyt suomalaisissakin tarvetta suojella itsenäisyyttään. Siitä on osoitus Suomen hallituksen

anomus liittyä Natoon, josta par aikaa käydään neuvotteluja. Useat maat ovat jo hyväksyneet ratifiointin. Vain Turkin kanta on vielä epäselvä. Suomi ja Ruotsi yhdessä odottavat lopullista päätöstä anomuksiinsa.

However, the current situation in Europe due to the war in Ukraine has also awakened the need for Finns to protect their independence. This is evidenced by the Finnish government's

request to join NATO, which has been negotiated for some time. Several countries have already accepted the ratification. Only Turkey's position is still unclear. Finland and Sweden together are waiting for a final decision on their requests.

Tapio Holma

Cooking Corner: Korvapuusti

Ingredients:

150g butter
6dl milk
50g yeast
1 tsp salt
2dl sugar
4tbs ground cardamom
15dl flour

Filling:

4 ground cinnamon
150g room temperature butter
10tsp sugar
2tsp vanilla sugar



Directions:

Melt the butter. Add the milk and warm until the liquid is lukewarm.
Crumble the yeast and pour some milk onto it.
Dissolve the yeast in the milk and add the rest of the milk.
Add the sugar, salt and cardamom.
Add the flour and with a wooden spoon combine well with all other ingredients until you get a soft dough.
It is important that you do not add too much flour.
For fluffy buns keep the dough really soft.
Meanwhile make the filling by mixing all the ingredients together.
Halve the dough and the filling.
Roll half of dough with a rolling pin into a rectangle.
Use some extra flour to help you manage the dough.
Roll the dough tightly as if making a Swiss roll.
Put the roll's seam downwards.
Cut the dough into seven pieces.
Put the rolls onto baking paper and press in in the middle of each roll.
Brush lightly with whisked egg yolk and garnish with pearl sugar.
Do the same with other half of the dough.
Bake in the oven for about 15 minutes (400-425F) until golden.

From Tapio: "If you ever manage to visit Finland be sure to visit Coffee Shop *Fleuriste*, at Uudenmaankatu 13, Helsinki."

Submitted by Tapio Holma
Recipe from the book
"Helsinki, People Make The City"

At Astoria Nordic Heritage Park, Scandinavians Celebrate a Sense of Place

By Nicole Bales via The Astorian

After years of planning and fundraising, the Astoria Nordic Heritage Park opened to the public Friday morning with a celebratory dedication. The park off Marine Drive in downtown, completed for \$1.5 million, was inspired by the Astoria Scandinavian Heritage Association to honor the city's rich history of Nordic immigration

Hundreds of people attended the dedication, which was held before the start of the annual Astoria Scandinavian Midsummer Festival. The event featured the Nordic Viking Scandia Dancers and lur and flag anthem performances. Karl Marlantes, the author of "Deep River," a novel that described the Finnish immigrant experience along the Columbia River, was the keynote speaker. "We're hoping this becomes a source of community pride," Janet Bowler, the vice president of the heritage association, told *The Astorian*. "At one time, 35% of Astorians identified as Scandinavian. The festival is in its 55th year and people keep telling us, 'You come to Astoria and it's only one weekend. What if I can't that weekend?' People want to see the Nordic connection year-round. So that's what we're really hoping for — the park will show that Astoria was a Nordic town and still has many Nordic connections."

Earlier this year, Bowler and Judi Lampi, who led the park committee, were honored by the Astoria Warrenton Area Chamber of Commerce when they were presented the George Award for community service for their efforts to build the park. The heritage association reached the fundraising goal last summer after receiving donations from over 400 individual donors, 14 foundations, 11 corporations and two



government agencies. Under an agreement with the city, the association built the park over what was formerly known as Peoples Park. The improvements were dedicated to the city and the association has agreed to carry out maintenance and upkeep.

During the celebration, Mayor Bruce Jones said the park helps preserve Astoria's unique character and inspires visitors to reflect on their own heritage. "The story of how this park was brought to life from its original dreams and today's dedication is really a reflection of the essence of the immigrant experience that this park celebrates," he said. "Because it's a story of vision, perseverance, grit, a desire to create something better, the willingness to roll up your shirt sleeves and be generous with your hard-earned dollars and just get it done. "So it's a very Astorian story. It's the story that lies behind so many of the accomplishments that collectively have made Astoria stand out as the great small city that is."

The park was designed by The West Studio, a landscape architecture firm based in Seattle, and was constructed by Rickenbach Construction of Astoria. The design tells the immigrant story in three parts — "From Scandinavia to Astoria" and "We Said Our Last Goodbyes" to "We Came to Work."

Bowler said the grand entrance from the Astoria Riverwalk represents the journey immigrants took after they said their last goodbyes.

Icons featured on panels along the railings and below interpretive signs are things immigrants had to leave behind or maybe brought with them. Bowler said the 22 different icons were picked with a lot of thought and include a windmill for the Danes and dala horses for the Swedes. The path from the entrance leads to an arrival plaza, which features steamer trunks and granite pillars and flags representing Denmark, Finland, Iceland, Norway, Sweden and the United States. A midsummer pole stands in the middle of the plaza with a chicken on top to represent fertility.

Bowler said most immigrants who came to Astoria at the beginning of the 20th century brought steamer trunks with a few possessions. The granite pillars and flags represent their pride in country, heritage and traditions. The path from the plaza guides visitors under a gateway arch, which Bowler said represents immigrants coming to work. The arch features flags that light up at night. The path continues past interpretive panels that explain the significance of Scandinavian immigrants to the North Coast, along with Astoria's traditional Scandinavian neighborhoods and typical immigrant professions. A bench off the path is a place people can sit and reflect on their experience.



There are also six friendly concrete trolls scattered throughout the park that are intended to bring joy and smiles to children and others who visit.



Loran Mathews, the president of the heritage association, thanked the crowd and all the donors and volunteers. He credited Bowler and Lampi for making the vision a reality. "We think this park will be here for many, many centuries," he said.

To learn more, visit: astorianordicpark.org

Gold Panning in Lemmenjoki

By Jarno Koivumaki

The richest gold area in Finland in recent decades is the Lemmenjoki River. Most of the annual gold quantity of 20 to 30 kg and almost all isomso have been found there.

The Lemmenjoki gold mining areas are located 40 - 50 km north of Ivalojoiki in small streams flowing in the fell area. The Lemmenjoki River was studied in the early years of the Lapland gold rush in the 1870s. More than 70 conquests were born there and gold was mined hard at the turn of the 20th century, but gold was not found to be profitable and the area was forgotten.

The history of Lemmenjoki rose again after the Second World War. In the late summer of 1945, Ranttila's brothers Uula, Veikko and Niilo, who lived along the Inari River, went up the river to look for gold. Niilo bitten the tooth marks on a 5 gram gold peak found in Morgamoja in mid-September, and in a few days, about 30g of gold accumulated in the bag. This is the beginning of the golden story of the Lemmenjoki area, which has lasted to this day.

Gold panning at our conquest 1996-2021:

We conquered our first gold leaching conquest in 1996 from the Lemmenjoki area, along a small creek, far from the wilderness. With this first conquest, we learned through the heel where and how to look for gold. It remained more of a stage for business and learning, a golden history of a beautiful and rugged mountain valley.



In 2003, we took the second seizure (the seizure was valid for 5 years at a time, now it is available for 10 years, after which you can apply for an extension from TUKES) along the legendary Morgamoja, about 200m upstream of the 1945 site of the Ranttila brothers. Here in the deep rocky stream of Morgamoja we learn the ultimate questions of gold mining. Our takeover is the traditional shovel excavation, where in addition to shovels, fellings and hoes, rinsing chutes are used for gold leaching, and copper cola is used for the final production.

The Vassool handles all the finer sand material left in the grooves at the end of the flushing chute, as well as the desired yellow metal! In addition, a water pump is needed to flush the earth into the gutter and an aggregate to produce the necessary electrical power for tools such as an impact drill.

In Morgamoja as well as practically elsewhere in the Lemmenjoki gold rinsing area, first a 30 cm layer of sparrow root must be dug out and then the removal of raw, or "shit" begins, which is not worth rinsing into or all the way to the bedrock, depending on the soil at the excavation site. One must always remember that the masses of water during and after the ice age have washed gold heavier than other soils deep,

either to the cavities or the bedrock. Still, it may be found in loose heaps of soil, often in clay layers or on top of the so-called midsole, which is a hard, relatively thin layer of concrete compressed by huge masses. However, it often requires the use of an impact drill in order to break it down, as its hardness can be felt, for example, in the main hood of the user of the iron bar!

Now, during these years, we have dug into perhaps the most demanding soil in the area to a depth of about 4 meters and reached the surface of the bedrock. Until the gold rush, it has not been found to this day, but to varying degrees we have dropped different sizes of spirits, snails and bedbugs in a glass bottle (describing the nicknames of gold nuggets in size...). That famous greatness is still somewhere - we're talking tens and even hundreds of grams in size. In the history of gold, there has been less talk about the size of the hips than with humor, but the number of pounds in the digging months has been a measure of success. And those amounts come more from the accumulation of a small hippo size.

You don't really want to have months of digging in the calendar of a modern gold digger, because working life prevents our 8-man team from living in Morgamoja for long periods. In practice, we go on 1-2-week trips in June and early September, so we can deduce the number of land masses from it. A shovel will not dig many cubes of such soil in two weeks.



We are accommodated in a military tent, which is equipped with field beds and sleeping bags, as well as wood and oil fireplaces for heating. In addition to the tent, lightweight structures may be built (no solid structures may be built for flushing occupations, as in mining districts), such as the kitchen canopy with dining areas and a light bar and press sauna near Morgamoja.

Well, there is more important for such a group in the Lemmenjoki valley, such as the values of the wildest beauty of our country and the brisk outdoor life. When the phone stops ringing at the beginning of a 25km ride, we know we are free men from the yoke of civilization. Hiking in a few miles, every day relaxing in our sauna, the wonderful flavors of our chef's wilderness menu, and the story whispered by a harsh whiskey bite by the campfire are the real golden tops of our lives. Our home troops have been quitting the survey on gold discovery years ago, because they know from our look and weeks before where we will find that gold - maybe one day even its concrete greatness!

Our plans are to move to an area that is easier to navigate in the next few years, and this year we are already mapping the takeover 150 km further south, from the Tankavaara area. The reason for this is the aging of our golden brothers and the resulting health and comfort issues. Tankavaara, where the only Gold Museum in Finland and a gold village with its western-style buildings, is located, is always accessible by car. It is likely that the stories of our main brothers will always continue to the sigh of the last brother by the gold stream.

Salla National Park

By Asko Hamalainen

Finland's 41st National Park opened up this Summer in Salla. This area became a nature reserve in 2017, and a majority has been EU's Natura 2000 network. Salla is located in eastern Lapland, along the Russian border. Paanajarvi National Park connects to the new Park across the border. The wilderness area covers about 100 square kilometers, and is characterized by fells, mountains, gorges, old growth forests, and wetlands. I remember from my childhood (about 65 years ago!), that forest deer, a wild reindeer, was rarely seen in this wilderness area. During World War 2, the fiercest battles took place in Salla.



Metsähallitus, the state forest management agency, has been granted 4.5 million euros to expand and improve camping facilities, and rest areas, and make other improvements in Salla. The number of visitors is expected to double. Hunting will be restricted in about 10% of the new Park.

The growing popularity of national parks has increased the number of applications. Currently, the Ministry of Environment is considering 10 proposals. The screening process is very tight, and bids for national parks in Punkaharju, the Korouoma canyon, and the Porkkala Peninsula have been put on ice. Punkaharju is located just 15 miles from my home since 1950. Porkkala used to have a Russian naval base between 1944 and

1956, just 19 miles from Helsinki!

Maria Ohisalo, Minister of the Environment and Climate Change, praised the natural beauty of this new National Park, and the tenacity of people in Salla for bringing this project to completion. "National Parks are places to showcase Finnish nature. A wide range of habitats are protected as national parks are established across Finland," said Ohisalo at the opening ceremony.



The government has doubled funding for nature conservation to combat biodiversity loss and climate change. Hiking trails have been improved in a number of national parks due to significant increase in visitor numbers during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Suopotkupallo/ Swamp Soccer

By Jenny and Kati Holma

Here is a little bit of swamp soccer history:

Swamp soccer started in 1998 by Esa Romppainen and company. The first competition in 1998 involved 13 teams and since 2000, the battle for the title of world champion has taken place in Vuorisuo (Hyrnsalmi). Teams have come from England, Holland, Sweden, Russia, and Scotland. This competition happens once a year in July.

What does "swamp soccer" mean exactly?

Swamp soccer is like soccer, but the only difference is the field: you play in the swamp. There are different fields. Some fields can be more wet and some more dry.



One game takes 20 minutes (2x10) and you have 5 players and a goalkeeper.

Who can play in the tournament?

Many ages have the possibility to play in the tournament. There are three different series: men, women and mixed teams. You do not need to have a master swamp soccer background to come and play.

Our own experience:

We both played for the first time in this tournament and now we tell about our experiences. On the first day, we left Helsinki towards Hyrnsalmi. It took about 10 hours which included all pauses and a lunchbreak. We realized that the whole tournament began already on the road, because music played and we began drinking alcohol.

On the next day when we have arrived to Hyrnsalmi, it was a game day. The game area was large and it was like a festival area. Additionally we thought people were really nice and positive there. We had to play our first game in a swamp that was really wet. It was a shock at the beginning, but at the same time it was very funny. They had two separate saunas, one for women and one for mixed sauna where was women and men together. The idea of the sauna was that we had the ability to go warm ourselves between the games. We also went to sauna after games, when we went to swim in the swamp lake.

This concept can be very weird at the beginning, but when you go to play swamp soccer and when you are with others, you can really enjoy yourself. This experience was so crazy that I would like to do it again next year!



Small Steps, Big Impact!

Naselle Finnish Summer Festival 2022

By Brend Holma

Recently, we boarded a Finnair flight in Seattle bound for a five week holiday in Finland to share time with family and friends. This was a nonstop flight to Helsinki. We were unable to get our usual business class seats so we knew we would suffer a bit on this trip. However when we received our meal – WOW - were we eco-surprised! We opened our sustainable cutlery pack and found beautiful wooden utensils. They looked just like something the Finns would produce.

Wooden cutlery is a great way to make the switch from single-use plastic and contribute to a healthier environment. Made from sustainably sourced FSCTM-certified birch wood, it's kinder on the planet every way you look at it. The products were purchased in Finland and produced in Finland, Germany, and Denmark.

We thought that is was a great idea to sell them at Naselle and other venues to support 'Finnovations,' so shopping was done all over Finland and in Estonia and packaging was done in Bellingham. We made some money to help keep Finnovations going and the comments were positive. So with that in mind, I hope this article helps and these adorable packages with be available at all future events!!!



Suomenlinna

By Tapio Holma

Situated on the islands off the coast of Helsinki, Suomenlinna is a cultural treasure. Its construction began in the mid 18th century, when Finland was still part of Sweden. Today the fortress and its museums, restaurants and events are a memorable experience for visitors of all ages.



The Sea Fortress Today

The fortress is one of the most popular visitor attractions in Finland with about one million visitors every year. Suomenlinna hosts various services and events all year round. The fortress is also a neighborhood with about 800 residents. The Governing Body of Suomenlinna, a government agency under the Ministry of Education and Culture, is responsible for restoration, development and maintenance of the fortress as well as managing it as a visitor attraction.

History:

1748: Construction of the sea fortress begins, led by Augustin Ehrensvärd.

1788: War breaks out between Russia and Sweden, and the fortress operates as a naval base.

1808: The Finnish War. The fortress is surrendered to the Russian Army, and remains a Russian naval base for next 110 years.

1809: Finland is made an autonomous part of the Russian Empire.

1855: The Crimean War, the Anglo French fleet bombards the fortress, badly damaging it.

1918: The Finnish Civil War. A camp for prisoners of war is set up at the fortress. The fortress is annexed by Finland and named Suomenlinna.

1939: The second World War begins. The fortress serves as a coastal artillery, anti aircraft and submarine base.

1973: The Finnish garrison leaves the island. The Ministry of Education assumes responsibility for the island.

1991: Suomenlinna is added to UNESCO's list of World Heritage Sites as an outstanding monument to military architecture.



On the Relationship of the Finnish and Hungarian Languages

By Iiro Tainio

When a Finn and a Hungarian meet each other, one of them usually asks: is it true that the Finnish and Hungarian languages are related to each other? Such a question hardly arises between closely related peoples, such as Finns and Estonians, because they understand each other to some extent, as they each speak their own language. But the relationship between Finland and Hungary is completely different. It just means belonging to the same language family, i.e. at least as distant a relationship as there is between English and German. Knowing such linguistic kinship requires linguistic training, a layman cannot solve it.

On the contrary, very big mistakes can happen. I will mention a few here. A Hungarian newspaperman visited Finland some time ago. He was surprised that Finnish and Hungarian, even though they are related languages, are so different from each other. Then he was very happy when he found such a word in Finnish: "laatikko," which meant the same as the Hungarian "ládikó." But he didn't notice that both words are loanwords, borrowed from different languages. Even greater was the mistake and disappointment of a Finnish traveler when he learned that the relative word he had invented: the Finnish "tarkka" does not mean the same as the Hungarian "tarkaním."



If the people concerned had taken the trouble to familiarize themselves with the scientists' Finnish-Hungarian word comparisons, they would soon have noticed that alongside the miraculously close similarities there is a large group, perhaps much larger than the previous ones, of related words that do not look similar at all.

What are the causes of these differences and how could the kinship of the Hungarian and Finnish languages be explained in general? First of all, the great geographical distance between the tribes living on the shores of the Gulf of Finland and in the Danube valley must be taken into account. But the time when these nations separated from each other is also very distant. The disintegration of the Finno-Ugric people's family, the family, from its original home took place approx. 4500 years ago, while, for example, the Germanic languages branched off only approximately 2000 years ago.

Besides, we must not forget that there are nine Finno-Ugric languages, completely independent languages (Finnish, Lapland, Mordva, Tseremissi, Syrjæni, Votjak, Ostjak, Voguli and Hungarian), which form a chain, as it were, and the Finnish at the other end of this chain separates 7 rings, 7 strings, from Hungary at the other end of the chain. The importance of this point is not small. If we look at the number of common words, there are only about 200 words in the Hungarian language that have their equivalent in Finnish, on the other hand, between Hungarian and Vogul there are already almost twice as many, about 400 words, and this is a relatively large number considering the vocabulary of an ordinary uneducated common man, who is approximately 5 to 600 words in stages.

The aforementioned two hundred common words in Finland and Hungary belong to the oldest layer of the vernacular, they are so-called common words needed in everyday speech from

the simplest concepts: parts of the human body, family members, natural phenomena, basic tools, hunting and fishing, etc. Of course, Hungarian cognate words do not have exactly the same form as the corresponding Finnish words. During the 4,500 years of being apart, there were changes in the language of both nations, no matter what kind, in the phonetic structure of the words and sometimes also in the meaning. Loans taken from foreign languages were also distinguishing factors in the development of cognate languages, for example, it often happened that loanwords that had taken different paths returned to the same sources, e.g. Latin, Germanic or Slavic origin.

The structure of the language and the most important part of linguistic kinship remained more tenacious.

A Swedish writer who has lived in Hungary for a long time, Waldemar Langlet, in his recently published wonderful travel book "On Horseback Through Hungary" calls these words long, beautiful railway carriages, which can be repeated several times, eventually forming an endless train of sentences. At the same time, he points out how extremely difficult it is to translate such introductions exactly into foreign languages, especially if they are accompanied by all kinds of endings and possessive suffixes. The latter are added after words in Hungary as well as in Finland, although in a different order.

In addition to inflectional endings, most adverbial affixes, so-called postpositions, come after the word (in Indo-Germanic languages these are the corresponding suffixes, prepositions in front of the word). These postpositions usually have three forms, answering the questions: where, from, to what? Moreover, they can be equipped with possessive suffixes.

In Hungarian, as in Finland, there is no gender, gender, in words; on the other hand, in some

pronouns, a distinction is made between the person and the thing. The phonetic difference of the reading words is greater, even though they are common in Finno-Ugric languages, especially the Hungarian and Vogul reading words are close to each other. Finno-Ugric languages usually use the singular after the numeral.

The accent is the same in Finland and Hungary, so the main stress is always on the first syllable, there is no exception to this even when the second or following syllable is long. The accent mark used in Hungary, the so-called accent aigu, does not mean the accent, but the length of the sound, - foreigners often wrongly emphasize Hungarian words, e.g. names, pronouncing the accent on the syllable with the accent mark.

Other phonetic similarities between Hungarian and Finnish include the so-called vowel chord, which is found not only in Finno-Ugric, but also in Ural-Altai languages. Words have either back vowels or front vowels. During the later development of the Finno-Ugric languages, this harmony has been slightly broken through loanwords, but it is still valid in terms of endings, words with back vowels get back vowel endings or suffixes and front vowel words are added with front vowel endings.

A Finnish listener, who does not understand Hungarian, and on the contrary, a Hungarian who does not speak Finnish, will probably be pleasantly impressed by the fact that in Hungary, as well as in Finland, vowels and consonants are evenly distributed, and consonants are not piled up in larger groups, as in e.g. Slavic or Germanic languages. Three consonants in a row are rare, and in speech one of them is usually removed, as if swallowed. Two consonants at the beginning of a word are only found in loanwords, but even in them there is often some kind of smoothing.

Even though the number of common Finno-Ugric cognate words in Hungary is relatively

small, in ordinary speech they are used relatively much more, because the management system of the Hungarian language was built and is still built on the same ancient basis as the Finnish language, no matter how much the entire vocabulary of the language has been increased by other foreign substances. Used in standard Hungarian text.

Finally, I present some simple sentences in Finnish and Hungarian for comparison:

Jég alatt télen Eleven Halak uszkálkán.

Fish that live under the ice in winter swim.

The son-in-law's hand was bloody from the stones.

Kövektölt véres volt veje keze.

Árva szeme köllel tele.

An orphan's eye full of tears.

Who went before us?

How did we live?

My daughter-in-law gave the butter.

Menyem adott sheds.



Photos from Our Trip to Finland

By Tapio & Brend Holma





1: Helsinki city hall.

2: A festive parade.

3: Havis Amanda statue.

4: Australian artist found a special canvas for these photos on Grain Silos in Hameenlinna.

5: Japanese art of a mess on the roof of the Lasipalatsi Building in Helsinki.

6: Serlachius Gallery in Mantta.

7: Giant gnome in the middle of a Finnish forest.

8: A statue in our hotel.

9: Three Blacksmiths statue in front of Stockman Dept store.

10: House with gardener.

11: Finnish Lutheran Church at the Senate Square.

12: Fireweed.

13: Coffin of General Stahlbeck, 30 year old war hero in Turku Cathedral.

Finlandia Foundation Suomi Chapter



PO Box 2544
Bellingham, WA
98227

We're on the web!
www.ffsuomi.com
ffsuomi@gmail.com

Managing Editor:
Tapio Holma

Contributors:
Tapio Holma
Brend Holma
Iiro Tainio
Jarno Koivumaki
Jenny Holma & Kati Tiiliharju
Asko Hamalainen

Creative Editor:
Cassie Revell

Finlandia Board:
Hanna Winter, Asko Hamalainen,
Joel Rautiola, Carol Makela,
Brend Holma, Zachary Landers,
Cathy Oberg

Membership Note:

We thank all our paid members for their support of this organization! If you haven't yet joined as a member, please join us! New membership dues are as follows:

Single membership: \$30 per year
Family/Couple membership: \$45 per year
Supporting: \$50 per year
Lifetime: \$300
Print subscription to Finnovations magazine: \$25

Because of increased printing and mailing costs, the board has decided to send the Finnovations Newsletter only to those who are willing to pay an extra \$25.00 for the hard copy. Please let us know now if you want to receive the hard copy next year. Our Christmas issue is the last one free of charge.

Everyone will have access to the PDF of the newsletter via email and our website. We ask for your financial support to keep this wonderful publication going strong!

Future Events Calendar:

9/13: Film Fest Committee Meeting, 2621 Birchwood Ave, B'ham, 6:30 to 7:30 PM

9/18: FFSC End of Summer Potluck, Fairhaven Park Pavilion, 2:00 to 5:00 PM (board mtg – 1-2 PM)

10/21-23: FFN – Finlandia Foundation National, NYC

11/12: Finnish Bazaar/Joulumarkkinet, Swedish Club, 10:00 AM to 3:00 PM (set up begins at 8 AM), 1920 Dexter Ave N, Seattle

12/6: Independence Day Celebration, TBA

Donation Information

To be able to offer a number of affordable, high-quality events, our budget will require more resources to keep admission costs affordable for all. We appreciate any and all donations. You may now pay online by credit card via PayPal.

Please visit our website, <http://www.ffsuomi.com> and choose the “Donate” button. Alternatively, you can send a check payable to FF Suomi Chapter to the PO Box listed above left.