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CITY HELSINKI

DATES OF VISIT Tues, July 29 - Sat, Aug 2
Signal tel # 40-70-59

Probable weather: ranges from 65°-75°, rains often

	<u>Weds</u>	<u>thurs</u>	<u>Fri</u>
Events we'll have:	<u>12-12:30 opening session</u>	<u>11am-4pm womens program: tour of city, seurisari, lunch, fashion show</u>	<u>9:30 csce- Pres speaks open day</u>
	<u>12:36 shopping, lunch w/ ^{Mrs.} AUSTAD</u>	<u>7:30pm Reception</u>	<u>TENTATIVE- Dinner w/ Pres</u>
	<u>8pm dinner, wives of heads of s</u>		

You'll be staying: HESPERIA - room 621 - about 3 minutes from press

Mrs. Ford will be: THE embassy residence, about 10 mins from you

Jack Ford will be: THE embassy residence.

Ambassador's wife: MRS. MARK EVANS AUSTAD (lola)

Wife of head of state: (deceased) (President is Kekkonen)
Mrs. PIIRKKO LIIHAMAA, wife of prime minister
Mrs. E. S. MATTILA, wife of foreign minister

STAFF LOCATIONS:

Patti VAAKUNA rm 803 Karl VAAKUNA rm 808 Dick HESPERIA rm 528

Carolyn embassy residence Pete HESPERIA rm 804 Jeannie VAAKUNA rm 805

PRESS INFORMATION:

Press Hotel VAAKUNA (phone 118-11)

Press center location VAAKUNA Hotel, 9th floor

AP Frank cormier room 810 VAAKUNA

UPI Helen Thomas room 819 VAAKUNA

Network pool coordinator Frank jordan room 701 VAAKUNA

Press message center 665-262 665-300



GIFT INFORMATION:

souvenir medallions to each head of state.

KEY CONTACTS:

Mrs. Ford Wally Holbrook, Sonja Pursianen

Jack Ford Jarmo Kammonen

Press Vic Stier & Dick Knowles

ADVANCE TEAM:

lead frank ursomarso

press bob passwaters

press trans gary wright

WHCA ron thomsen

USSS jerry ball

state dept harvey buffalo

The Finnish Fun! at farm

Slept in old ~~bar~~ barn - 2 beds

Susan & Jack good friends & candles-

~~list~~

MRS. FORD'S SCHEDULE

HELSINKI

Wednesday, July 30, 1975

12 noon Mrs. Ford will attend opening ceremonies of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, Finlandia Hall.

1 p.m. Mrs. Ford will tour a local market area, do some window shopping and have a private lunch in a local restaurant.

She will be joined on the walking tour by Mrs. Mark E. Austad, wife of the US Ambassador to Finland, and Mrs. Leo Tuominen, wife of the Finnish Ambassador to the US.

The luncheon is being hosted by Mrs. Austad. In addition to Mrs. Tuominen, the women will be joined by Mrs. R. R. Seppala, wife of the former Finnish Ambassador to the US; Mrs. Walter Stoessel, wife of the US Ambassador to the Soviet Union; and Mrs. James Davis, Mrs. Austad's daughter.

PRESS COVERAGE: Press bus loads at 12:45 p.m. at the front of the hotel. Pool:

AP photo
UPI photo
Network pool crew (2)
AP reporter
UPI reporter
Net pool reporter

8 p.m. Mrs. Ford will attend a dinner for wives of the heads of CSCE delegations and other guests at Smolna, the government banquet hall (see separate release for details).

PRESS COVERAGE: Press bus loads at 7:30 p.m. at the front of the Vaakuna. Pool:

AP photo
UPI photo
Network pool crew (2)
AP reporter
UPI reporter
Net pool reporter

Mr. Edward Symons,

Old Friends from
Grand Rapids

Grand Valley

State College Project
in Grand Rapids

Summer proj. for dev. Polish
Here - Dr. Brainard

Convent
in Grand Valley
& in Polish
Schools.



ECONOMY-ENERGY

FORD'S OIL COMPROMISE PROBABLY WON'T PASS --Washington Week in Review: President Ford's new compromise energy legislation may come up for a House vote next week, Neil MacNeil said. "If it does it probably will be defeated in the House. If it is made part of a Democratic package, it could perhaps pass the House, but it would be defeated in the Senate, is the collective wisdom." MacNeil said he thinks the Democratic-controlled Congress will pass a continuing resolution and give Ford the power to increase old oil prices up to a certain point and then go home "and see if he has the guts to veto it." (7/25/75)

ADMINISTRATION

RICHARDSON SAID CONTENDER FOR CIA CHIEF: Elliot Richardson, Ambassador to Great Britain, is a leading contender to replace William Colby as head of the CIA, Time Magazine reported Sunday. In a story outlining the shattered morale of the spy agency since the revelations of its allegedly widespread illegal activities, Time, citing administration sources, said "Sooner or later, quite possibly by the end of this year, Colby seems certain to be asked to leave." "He (Colby) interited all the skeletons in the closet and issued all the corrective memoranda, but that's not going to make him any less expendable," Time quoted a White House aid as saying. According to Time, the search for a successor to Colby is already underway and "one prime possibility is Elliott Richardson."-- UPI (7/27/75)

HEW ADMINISTERED LSD TO 2,500: HEW administered LSD to about 2,500 prisoners, mental patients and paid volunteers between 1954 and 1968 to determine whether it had any medical value, according to government sources.

Millions of dollars in HEW grants also were given to more than 30 university researchers for additional LSD experiments with human subjects. --AP (7/27/75)

#

pair of leaves

& pinky rope of

wall hanging 25 merles

25 w. rainbow

merles orange & black

potatoes
little late this yr. blue
skin but in of weather
by boat

talking about small

potatoes; sugar

beef

Stessel
breads



1st stop to Escondido
heard it was a lovely
weather stop -



Pres.
he feel, relaxed
had a delight

but

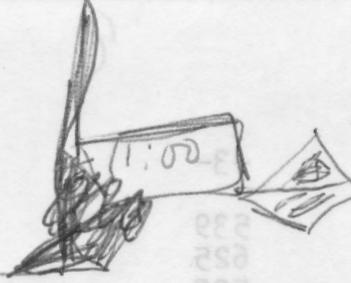
27000

Mr. Rikkia

765-300

Pres. Gary Wright

727-827



Stockmann -

~~Finished~~

226

Mr. Yam -

went to lunch - came back here

Hotel - Top of the Plaza - overlooks

The Boats -

Pants Suit - here to climb up

trousers - and canvas shoes

in lounge while canvas shoes -

Home to climb up trousers

Jablockin - Finnish
for Mike & Gayle

One of his best speeches. I was
impressed. She said she liked the feel of it.

Whole feel of the trip
American but also wanting to cooperate

at some time stressed
but idea of wanting to cooperate -



O'Connell, A. 539
O'Quinn, C. 625
Oldenberg, H. 507
Ortman, J. 541
Ott, S. 530
Ottie, A. 633
Parker, L. 536
Parker, T. 641
Phillips, S. 530
Ravenburg, D. 626
Rasor, R. 533
Reams, P. 811
Remington, J. 806
Reynolds, H. 521
Robey, J. 631
Rodman, P. 522
Roup, K. 632
Russell, H. 608
Saunders, H. 620
Schenk, S. 413
Schlamm, P. 803
Schoewbel, H. 413
Schwartz, D. 531
Snowcroft, B. 818
Sheils, M. 605
Sherer, A. 629
Soltis, M. 510
Sonnenfeldt, H. 824
Sorum, P. 804
Stahl, N. 517
Stoessel, W. 512
Thompson, E. 635
Thomsen, R. 627
Tunncliffe, M. 533
Twynham, R. 534
Vikander, R. 634
Vinson, G. 627
Wallace, M. 538
Widenfeld, S. 621
Williams, C. 825
Wilson, G. 607
Winks, D. 638
Wooten, K. 611
Yee, A. 535
Zahren, E. 540
Zollinger, R. 638

J. O'Neil V-764
H. Obst K-215

B. Passwaters V-829
G. Pirozzi V-729
D. Petrich S-501
P. Presock V-727
S. Porson K-201
G. Proulx S-603
J.W. Roberts V-680
J. Robinson V-617
J. Rogers S-315
E. Rosenberger V-850
E. Rosmarin V-834
D. Ross D-841
B. Seidenman K-213
G. Schatz S-514
E. Schumacher V-808
A. Short V-837
J. Stouffer V-805

R. Thomas V-809
J. Trattner V-610
G. Wright V-631
F. Zimmerman V-623
R. Zook V-740

Crew Valli Hotel (WHCA)

Tom - these are notes
- Jack Ford's trip
north - thought they might be helpful.
Jack went with
John Lefgren,
economic officer at our
embassy here, +
Yarmo Kammonen,
a young Finnish man from
Helsinki (all in their 20s)

Lake District
OF FINLAND
to HUREISSALO,
Finland
150 No of hls

they went Net fishing
with almost 100 yds of net
w/ the farmer ~~Timmo~~ TIMMO
KORPIVAARA
caught 30 small fish

7:15 got there -
was ^{it's} fishing at prime
fished for
in

Saimaa (large lake)

then they took a in a
smoke SAUNA - log cabin
fire on rocks -
6 hours to heat rocks
for 1 1/2 hours - 2 hours
swam in pond in between
saunas

then had dinner with the
~~John Lefgren~~ farmer, his
wife + 3 children,
Crayfish Finnish - Yarmo
Kammonen
+ John Lefgren



Jack took another
Swim in middle of nite
at
by 7am - 30 min boat ride
to buumala - where they got
to their
cars -
went to
Kymi paper factory

1 hr
Jack wanted to see a Finnish paper
factory, how it operates, etc.
got back at
2:30 pm

went Sailing at 4 in
Gulf of Finland
2 1/2 hrs - with John
+ Yarmo +
a group of
Yarmos
Finnish friends

trip was
Weds - Thurs

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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Doc.	Floor Diagrams (pages - 5)	7/29/75-8/2/75	B

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Shelia Weidenfeld Files, Box 18, Trips Files. Folder: 7/29/75-8/2/75 - Helsinki (2)

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JJO 11/18/16

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- (C) Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in the donor's deed of gift.

HELSINKI

American Embassy

Itäinen Puistotie 14 A

00140 Helsinki 14 11931

JACK FORD CONTACT: Jarmo Kammonen of: 378 144
h: 872 7761

MRS. FORD CONTACT: Sonja Pursianen 11971 of
X264 657254 home
X217

Ambassador Mark Evans Oustad

PRESS: Dick Knowles, vic Stier

WHITE HOUSE LEADS:

Frank Ursomanno

Harvey Buffalo

Ron Thomsen

Jerry Ball

Bob Passwaters

Gary Wright

Deputy Chief of Mission: Bob Houston

Others: Wallace Holbrook, coml attache 11971 of
638471h

(suggestions for Jack Ford)

- Jarmo Kammonen, Valtatie 19, AS 26, 01450 Vantaa 45

** Mr. Bergquist - Helsinki govt press guy



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441-311 Hesperia

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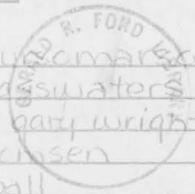
souvenir medallions to each head of state

KEY CONTACTS:

Mrs. Ford h: 638 471
Wally Holbick, Sanna Pursiainen
 Jack Ford Jarmo Kamurinen
 Press Vic Stier & Dick Knowles

ADVANCE TEAM:

lead frank uinamara
 press bob mcswaters
 press trans gary wright
 WHCA ron thorsen
 USSS jeary ball
 state dept harvey buffalo



July 23, 1975

Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE)

The Soviet Union first proposed a European security conference on February 10, 1954, and periodically reiterated the proposal in subsequent years. It received little initial enthusiasm from Western and neutral nations, but following increased bilateral initiatives toward detente, a renewed Warsaw Pact appeal from Budapest on March 17, 1969 elicited a cautiously positive reaction from NATO. The United States and our NATO allies took the position that such a conference might serve a useful purpose, but only after concrete progress had been achieved on the most sensitive aspect of East-West confrontation in Europe, namely Berlin.

It was specified in successive NATO documents beginning in December 1969 that conclusion of a new Four-Power agreement on Berlin, aimed at effecting practical improvements in relations between the people on both sides of the wall and between Bonn and West Berlin, could lead to allied willingness to participate in a Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE). The allies also increasingly emphasized the importance they attached to improving F.R.G. relations with the G.D.R., U.S.S.R., Poland and other Warsaw Pact countries. The Berlin Accord, signed September 3, 1971 took effect in June 1972 as did the F.R.G. -G.D.R. Basic Treaty normalizing relations between those two states. The Warsaw Pact countries agreed to commence exploratory talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions (MBFR) at Vienna beginning in January 1973. CSCE Multilateral Preparatory Talks thereupon opened at Helsinki in November 1972.

Stage I

Stage I of CSCE opened with a meeting of Foreign Ministers of 33 European states plus the United States and Canada at Helsinki from July 3 to 7, 1973. Ministers approved the "Final Recommendations" of the preparatory phase, which set the agenda and established mandates for committees and subcommittees during the Stage II negotiations.

Stage II

Stage II began September 18, 1973 in Geneva. Senior officials from the 35 participating countries met to work out an agreed final document organized under the four agenda items or "baskets:"



1. Questions relating to security in Europe;
2. Cooperation in the fields of economics, science and technology, and the environment;
3. Cooperation in strengthening human contacts, the exchange of information, and cultural and educational ties (the so-called "freer movement" issue); and
4. Post-conference follow-up arrangements.

Basket 1: *Statement of principles*

Under the first agenda item, conference negotiators have produced a declaration of the following ten principles of interstate relations:

- Sovereign equality, respect for the rights inherent in sovereignty.
- Refraining from the threat or use of force.
- Inviolability of frontiers.
- Territorial integrity of states.
- Peaceful settlement of disputes.
- Non-intervention in internal affairs.
- ←Respect for human rights and fundamental freedoms, including the freedom of thought, conscience, religion or belief.
- ←Equal rights and self-determination of peoples.
- ←Cooperation among states.
- ←Fulfillment in good faith of international obligations.

The U. S. S. R. viewed this declaration as the central document of the conference. The Soviets were especially anxious to gain Western acceptance of an unambiguous principle on inviolability of frontiers by force. Western participants made clear, however, that their agreement to this precept would not constitute formal recognition of existing European frontiers or imply that present

borders are immutable. The Federal Republic of Germany, with the firm support of its NATO allies, insisted on a reference in the Declaration of Principles to the possibility of effecting border changes by peaceful means. The United States took an active role in negotiation of this key text on peaceful border changes, which is included in the principle of sovereign equality.

Also under agenda item 1, CSCE participants have negotiated limited military security measures designed to strengthen mutual trust and confidence. Specific texts were produced on two modest but significant "confidence-building measures:" prior notification of military maneuvers, and exchange of observers at those maneuvers. Adoption of these measures was urged by the smaller European countries.

Basket 2

Under agenda item 2, the Geneva talks produced a series of declarations, or resolutions, on economic, scientific and technological, and environmental cooperation. The United States did not pursue major economic policy objectives at CSCE preferring to leave them to such fora as the Multilateral Trade Negotiations. We took care to ensure that the CSCE texts would not conflict with the U.S. Trade Act of 1974. We hope the practical understandings in this area will broaden the scope of East-West exchanges, help reduce barriers to trade, and make a useful contribution to detente.

Basket 3

The third agenda item, "basket 3", deals with increased human contacts, flow of information, and cooperation in cultural and educational relations. This item was included on the CSCE agenda only as a result of energetic efforts by the United States, our allies, and the neutral states. At Geneva, agreement was reached on basket 3 texts dealing with such issues as family reunification, family visits, marriages between nationals of different states, the right to travel, access to printed as well as broadcast information, improved working conditions for journalists, and increased cultural and educational cooperation.

Basket 4

Under the fourth agenda item, the conference produced a text on post-CSCE "follow-up" arrangements. Debate focused on the degree of institutionalization and continuity to be accorded post-conference activities. The final compromise text provides for unilateral, bilateral, and multilateral actions designed to carry forward the work of the conference and monitor the implementation of agreed texts. A meeting of experts will be convened in the first half of 1977 to prepare for a gathering of senior officials later that year to review results of CSCE and plan for possible future meetings.

Special Topics

In addition to the primary East-West focus of the conference, a number of the smaller participants had special interests which were taken into account in evolving a CSCE consensus. Romania urged acknowledgment of the special status and needs of developing countries; and Malta, Cyprus and Yugoslavia requested consideration of the interests of non-participating Mediterranean states. Special consideration was given to the concerns of Greece, Turkey, and Cyprus. In general, the smaller countries of Europe appreciated the opportunity CSCE gave them to participate in the detente dialogue.

Stage III

Stage III will be held at Helsinki from July 30 to August 1, 1975. The U. S. S. R. through Communist Party General Secretary Leonid I. Brezhnev requested that Stage III of CSCE be held at the summit level. The United States and its allies maintained that a final decision on the level of Stage III should come after achievement of satisfactory results in Stage II. In intense negotiations during June and early July, all substantive issues were resolved to the satisfaction of all participants and the date for Stage III agreed.

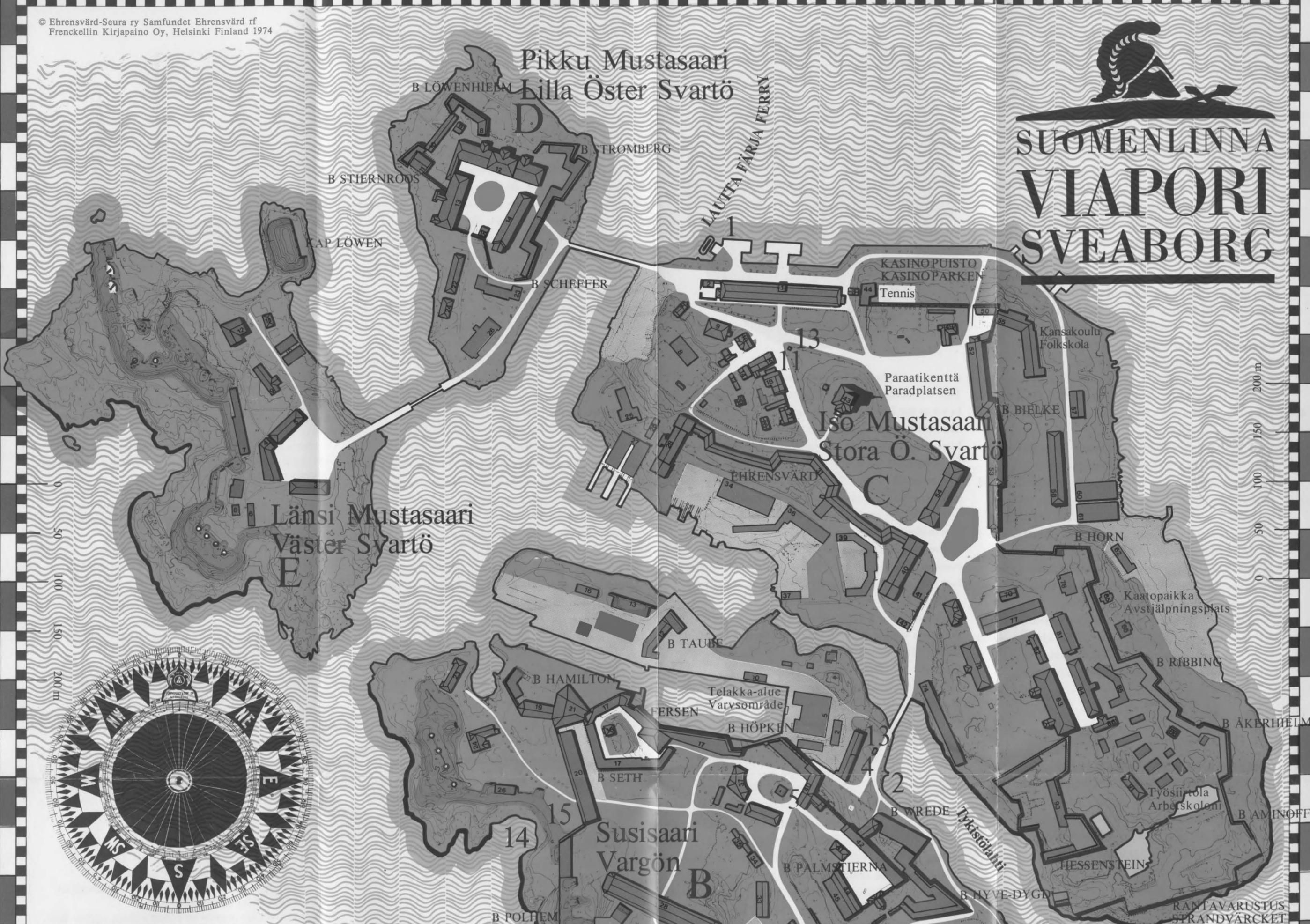
The CSCE final document resembles the Universal Declaration of Human Rights or the UN Friendly Relations Declaration. Conference participants view the final document as a statement of political resolve or declaration of intent, not as an agreement legally binding upon governments. However, as a carefully negotiated text, solemnly signed by high-level representatives of the 35 nations involved, it generally will be seen as having considerable moral and political force.

CSCE is sometimes incorrectly compared to the 1815 Congress of Vienna that influenced the political order in Europe for much of the 19th Century, but it is a much more modest event. The results of the conference are but a step in the process of detente, raising the hope of further improvement in East-West relations. CSCE is also the beginning of a new approach to consultations on matters of importance by all European states. The extent to which CSCE agreements are implemented over time will be the true test for judging the success of this conference.





SUOMENLINNA
VIAPORI
 SVEABORG

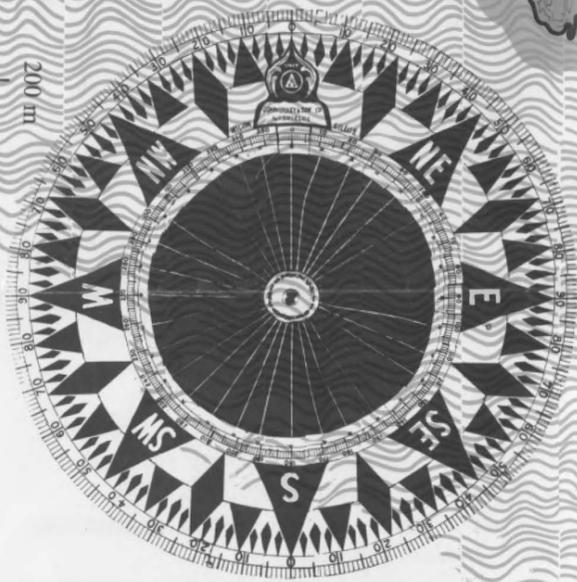


- | | | |
|---------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. Lauttasatama | Färjhamnen | The ferryboat harbour |
| 2. Tykistölahden laiturit | Artillerivikens bryggor | The wharves of Artillery Bay |
| 3. Kuninkaanportin | Kungsportens brygga | The King's Gate |

Urheilukenttä
 Sportplan

HYVÄ OMATUNTO
 GODT SAMVETE

RANTAVARUSTUS
 STRANDVÄRCKET



1. Lauttasatama	Färjhamnen	The ferryboat harbour	
2. Tykistölahden laituri	Artillerivikens bryggor	The wharves of Artillery Bay	
3. Kuninkaanportin laituri	Kungsportens brygga	The King's Gate wharves	
4. Matkailuneuvonta	Turist-information	Tourist information	
5. Ehrensvärd-museo	Ehrensvärd-museet	The Ehrensvärd Museum	
6. Armfelt-museo	Armfelt-museet	The Armfelt Museum	
7. Rannikotykistö-museo	Kustartillerimuseet	The Coast-guard Artillery Museum	
8. S-vene Vesikko	U-båten Vesikko	The Submarine "Vesikko"	
9. Kesäteatteri	Sommarteater	The Summer Theater	
10. Ravintola Walhalla	Rest. Walhalla	The Walhalla Restaurant	
11. Kahvila Linnanportti	Café Linnanportti	The Linnanportti Café	
12. Kahvila Piper	Café Piper	The Piper Café	
13. Kioski	Kiosk	Stand	
14. Uimaranta	Badstrand	Bathing Beach	
15. Käymälä	WC	Toilets	
1747	Ruotsin valtiopäivät päättävät rakennuttaa linnoituksen Helsinkiin	Riksdagen besluter bygga en fästning vid Helsingfors	The Swedish Parliament decides to have a fortress built at Helsinki
1750	Linnoitus saa nimeksen Sveaborg (Viapori)	Fästningen får namnet Sveaborg (Viapori)	The fortress receives the name Sveaborg (Viapori)
1772	Viaporin rakentaja Augustin Ehrensvärd kuolee. Työt jatkuvat	Sveaborgs grundläggare Augustin Ehrensvärd dör. Arbetet fortsätter	Augustin Ehrensvärd, the builder of Viapori, dies. The work goes on
1808	Suomen sota. Viapori antautuu venäläisille	Finska kriget. Sveaborgs kapitulation	The Finnish War. Viapori surrenders to the Russians.
1855	Krimin sota. Viaporin pommitus	Krimkriget. Sveaborgs bombardemang	The Crimean War. The bombardment of Viapori
1906	Viaporin kapina	Sveaborgsupproret	The Viapori mutiny
1918	Viapori muuttuu Suomenlinnaksi	Sveaborg blir finskt	Finland becomes independent and "Viapori" becomes "Suomenlinna"
1972	Linnoituksen sotilaallinen kausi päättyy	Den militära eran upphör	The period of the military use of the fortress comes to an end

B — Bastioni — Bastion
 KAP — Kaponnieeri — Kaponjär — Caponiere

0 50 100 150 200 m

Kustaanmiekan salmi Gustavssvärdssund

1700-luvun alussa Ruotsin valtakunta

menetti kahdessa sodassa kaikki itäiset rajamaakuntansa ja -linnoituksensa. Jotteri koko Suomea menetettäisi, valtiopäivät päättivät rakentaa keskuslinnoituksen valtakunnan koko itäisen osan turvaksi. Se sijoitettiin Helsinkiin, josta käsin sen oli määrä toimia sekä armeijan että laivaston tukikohtana.

Suunnitelman toteutus uskottiin Augustin Ehrensvärdille, joka sittemmin ylennettiin sotamarsalkaksi ja sai kreivin arvonimen. Hän aloitti rakennustyöt v. 1748 ja johti niitä eräitä keskeytyksiä lukuunottamatta kuolemaansa, v. 1772 saakka. Tämän jälkeen linnoittamistyö jatkui edelleen toista vuosikymmentä.

Neljässäkymmenessä vuodessa ruotuarmeijan sotilaat rakensivat täten Helsingin edustan kuudelle saarelle linnoituksen, jonka muurien yhteenlaskettu pituus on 8 km ja jonka bastioneissa ja varustuksissa oli paikka 1300 kanuunalle. Muurien sisäpuolelle muodostui kaupunki, joka Turun jälkeen oli Suomen suurin. Tämä linnoitus vallattiin Suomen sodassa v. 1808 muutaman viikon piirityksen jälkeen sen mainittavasti vaurioitumatta. Komendantti, amiraali C O Cronstedt joutui venäläisen päällystön psykologisen sodankäynnin hämäämäksi ja antautui.

Viapori oli sitten venäläinen linnoitus 110:n vuoden ajan. Varuskunnan käyttöön rakennettiin suuria kasarmeja ja sairaaloita, mutta Venäjän suurvalta ei enää pitänyt aiheellisenä vahvistaa itse linnoitusta. Siksi epäenglantilais-ranskalainen eskaaderi saattoi häiriöttä pommittaa linnoitusta elokuussa 1855 ja aiheuttaa sille suuria vaurioita. Sodan jälkeen rakennettiin uusi meripuolustuslinja 9. ja 11-tuumaisine kanuunoineen. Vielä myöhemmin, ensimmäisen maailmansodan aikana sijoitettiin linnoitustyökistö ulkosaaristoon.

Vuoden 1918 jälkeen Suomenlinna oli suomalaisena varuskuntana yli viidenkymmenen vuoden ajan. Vuodesta 1973 lähtien Suomenlinna on ollut siviilialuetta. Vain Merisotakoulu on edelleen jäänyt saarelle.

I förra hälften av 1700-talet förlorade

det svenska riket i tvenne krig alla gränsprovinser och gränsfästningar i öster. För att inte hela Finland skulle gå förlorat beslöt riksdagen därför att uppföra en centralfästning för hela den östra rikshälften försvar. Den förlades till Helsingfors, där den kunde vara bas för både armén och flottan.

Planens förverkligande anförtroddes åt Augustin Ehrensvärd, som sedermera blev både fältmarskalk och greve. Han påbörjade arbetet 1748 och ledde det med några avbrott till sin död 1772. Därefter fortsatte fästningsarbetet ytterligare hälftannat årtionde.



protection of the whole eastern part of the country.

This was situated in Helsinki, from where it was supposed to act as the base for both the army and the fleet.

The realization of the project was entrusted to Augustin Ehrensvärd, who later was promoted to the rank of Field Marshal and received the title of count. He started the construction work in the year 1748 and supervised it with certain interruptions until his death in 1772. Thereafter the work of fortification continued for over a decade.

In the course of forty years the army of soldiers, coming from districts charged with the maintenance of foot soldiers, thus built a fortification on six islands in front of Helsinki. The length of its walls totalled 8 kilometres; and in the bastions and intrenchments there was room for 1300 cannons. Within the walls there arose a town which, after Turku, was the largest in Finland.

This fortification was occupied in the War of Finland in 1808 after a siege of a few weeks, without its suffering any damage worth mentioning. The commandant, Admiral C. O. Cronstedt, became confused by the psychological warfare of the Russian officers and surrendered the fortress.

After this, Viapori was a Russian fortification for a period of 110 years. For the use of the garrison, large barracks and hospitals were constructed, but the Great Power of Russia did not consider it justifiable to strengthen the fortification itself. Therefore an English-French fleet was able to bombard the fortification without much difficulty in August 1855 and cause great damage to it. After the war a new line of naval defence with 9 and 11 inch cannons was built. Still later, during World War I, fortification artillery was placed in the outer archipelago.

Diese wurde nach Helsinki verlegt, wo sie der Armee sowie der Flotte als Stützpunkt dienen sollte.

Die Verwirklichung des Plans wurde Augustin Ehrensvärd anvertraut, der später zum Feldmarschall ernannt und in den gräflichen Stand erhoben wurde. Im Jahre 1748 begann Ehrensvärd mit den Bauarbeiten und leitete diese mit Ausnahme von einigen Unterbrechungen bis zu seinem Tode im Jahre 1772. Danach wurde der Bau der Festung noch anderthalb Jahrzehnte weitergeführt. Während einer Zeit von 40 Jahren wurde von den Soldaten der Rotten-Armee auf sechs Inseln vor Helsinki eine Festung aufgeführt, deren Mauern eine Länge von insgesamt 8 km hatten und in deren Bastionen und Verschanzungen 1300 Kanonen Platz hatten. Innerhalb der Mauern entstand eine Stadt, die nach Turku die zweitgrösste Finnlands war.

Diese Festung wurde nach einigen Wochen Belagerung im Finnischen Kriege im Jahre 1808 eingenommen, ohne grösseren Schaden erlitten zu haben. Der Befehlhaber, Admiral C O Cronstedt, war der psychologischen Strategie des russischen Oberbefehls nicht gewachsen.

Danach war Viapori während 110 Jahren eine russische Festung. Für die Garnison wurden grosse Kasernen und Lazarette gebaut, jedoch hielt es die russische Grossmacht nicht für notwendig, die Festung selber noch weiterhin zu verstärken. So konnte ein englisch-französische Geschwader im August 1855 ungehindert die Festung bombardieren und schwer beschädigen. Nach dem Kriege wurde eine neue Seeverteidigungslinie mit 9" und 11" Kanonen errichtet. Noch später — während des ersten Weltkrieges — wurde die Festungsartillerie auf die vorgelagerte Inselwelt verlegt. Ab 1918 diente Suomenlinna über fünfzig Jahre als finnische Garnison. Seit 1973 steht das Gebiet unter ziviler Verwaltung.

Dans la première moitié du 18^e siècle,

le royaume de Suède perdit au cours de deux guerres toutes ses provinces frontière et ses forteresses frontière orientales. Pour éviter que la Finlande entière ne soit perdue, la diète décida alors d'édifier une forteresse centrale pour la défense de toute la moitié orientale du royaume. Elle fut établie à Helsinki où elle pouvait servir de base à la fois à l'armée et à la flotte. La réalisation du plan fut confiée à Augustin Ehrensvärd, qui devint par la suite maréchal et comte. Il commença les travaux en 1748 et les conduisit, à part quelques interruptions, jusqu'à sa mort en 1772. Les travaux de fortification se poursuivirent encore pendant une décennie et demie. Les frais des travaux furent en grande



В начале XVIII века Швеция в двух войнах

потеряла на востоке все свои пограничные области и крепости. Чтобы не потерять всей Финляндии, Генеральные штаты приняли решение построить центральную крепость для защиты сразу всех восточных областей. Местом ее дислокации выбрали Хельсинки, на этом месте она должна была стать базой как для армии, так и для флота.

Осуществление планов было поручено Августину Эренсвяду, который позже был произведен в маршалы и получил титул графа.

Он начал строительство в 1748 году и руководил им с небольшими перерывами до самой своей смерти в 1772 году. После этого фортификационные работы продолжались еще около двух десятилетий.

Таким образом, за сорок лет солдаты армии, набранной из рекрутов, построили на подступах к Хельсинки на шести островах крепость, у которой общая протяженность крепостных стен составила восемь километров и на бастionaх и укреплениях которой было место для 1 300 пушек.

Внутри стен вырос город, который после Турку был крупнейшим в Финляндии.

Эта крепость была взята русскими в войне за Финляндию в 1808 году после нескольких недель осады почти неповрежденной.

Командант крепости, адмирал К. О. Кронштедт был обманут психологической войной, ведшейся русским командованием.

После этого Свеаборг был русской крепостью в течение 110 лет.

Для гарнизона крепости были построены большие казармы и больницы, но Россия как великая держава не считала больше целесообразным укреплять саму крепость.

Поэтому-то английская эскадра в августе 1855 года смогла беспрепятственно обстреливать крепость и нанесла ей большой урон. После войны была построена новая линия морских фортов, оснащенная 9 и 11-дюймовыми пушками.

Еще позже, в ходе первой мировой войны, крепостная артиллерия была также размещена и на внешних островах.

Свеаборгское восстание 1906 года.

У гарнизона крепости была своя важная задача в

Vielä myöhemmin, ensimmäisen maailmansodan aikana sijoitettiin linnoitustykistö ulkosaaristoon.

Vuoden 1918 jälkeen Suomenlinna oli suomalaisena varuskuntana yli viidenkymmenen vuoden ajan. Vuodesta 1973 lähtien Suomenlinna on ollut siviilialuetta. Vain Merisotakoulu on edelleen jäänyt saarelle.

I förra hälften av 1700-talet förlorade

det svenska riket i tvenne krig alla gränsprovinser och gränsfästningar i öster. För att inte hela Finland skulle gå förlorat beslöt riksdagen därför att uppföra en centralfästning för hela den östra rikshälftens försvar. Den förlades till Helsingfors, där den kunde vara bas för både armén och flottan.

Planens förverkligande anförtroddes åt Augustin Ehrensvärd, som sedermera blev både fältmarskalk och greve. Han påbörjade arbetet 1748 och ledde det med några avbrott till sin död 1772. Därefter fortsatte fästningsarbetet ytterligare halftannat årtionde. Under loppet av 40 år uppföre sålunda den indelta arméns soldater på sex öar utanför Helsingfors en fästning, vars murar hade en sammanlagd längd av 8 km och vars bastioner och verk hade plats för 1300 kanoner. Innanför murarna uppstod en stad, som näst Åbo blev den största i Finland.

Denna fästning kapitulerade under finska kriget 1808 efter några veckors belägring och utan att ha lidit nämnvärda skador eller förluster. Kommendanten, amiral C O Cronstedt, var inte vuxen det ryska befällets psykologiska krigföring.

Sveaborg var sedan rysk fästning i 110 år. För garnisonens behov uppfördes stora kasärner och sjukhus, men någon anledning att förstärka själva fästningsverken tyckte sig den ryska stormakten inte ha. En engelsk-fransk eskader kunde därför i augusti 1855 ostörd bombardera fästningen och åstadkom stora skador. Efter kriget uppfördes en ny sjöförsvarslinje med 22 cm och 27 cm kanoner. Ännu senare, under första världskriget, förlades fästningsartilleriet till öarna i havsbandet. Efter 1918 var Sveaborg finsk garnisonsort i över femtio års tid. Sedan 1973 har området en civil förvaltning. Sjökrigsskolan har dock stannat kvar.

In the early years of the eighteenth century

the kingdom of Sweden lost all its eastern frontier provinces and fortifications in two wars. In order that the whole of Finland should not be lost, the Diet decided to construct a central fortification for the

foot soldiers, thus built a fortification on six islands in front of Helsinki. The length of its walls totalled 8 kilometres; and in the bastions and intrenchments there was room for 1300 cannons. Within the walls there arose a town which, after Turku, was the largest in Finland.

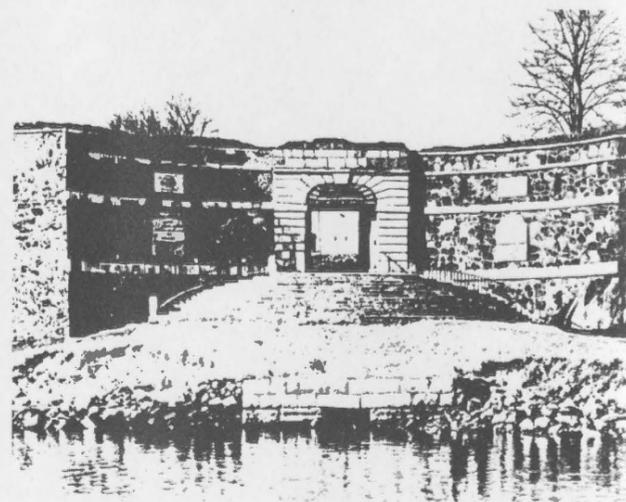
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After the year 1918, Suomenlinna was a Finnish garrison for more than fifty years. Since the year 1973 Suomenlinna has been a civilian area.

In der ersten Hälfte des 18. Jahrhunderts

verlor das Schwedische Reich in zwei Kriegen seine sämtlichen Provinzen und Befestigungen an der östlichen Grenze. Um nicht ganz Finnland zu verlieren, beschloss der Reichstag eine zentrale Festung zum Schutz der gesamten östlichen Reichshälfte zu errichten.



Festungsartillerie auf die vorgelagerte Inselwelt verlegt. Ab 1918 diente Suomenlinna über fünfzig Jahre als finnische Garnison. Seit 1973 steht das Gebiet unter ziviler Verwaltung.

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Au cours de 40 années, les soldats de l'armée en cantonnement construisirent ainsi, sur six îles au large de Helsinki, une forteresse dont les murs avaient une longueur totale de 8 km et dont les bastions et les ouvrages pouvaient recevoir 1 300 canons. Les murs renfermaient une ville qui, après Turku, était la seconde de Finlande.

Cette forteresse capitula pendant la guerre de Finlande en 1808 après quelques semaines de siège et sans avoir subi de dégâts ni de pertes notables. Le commandant, l'amiral C O Cronstedt, n'était pas à la hauteur de la conduite de la guerre psychologique du commandement russe.

Viapori fut ensuite une forteresse russe pendant 110 ans. De grandes casernes et infirmeries furent construites, mais la puissance russe n'estima pas avoir de raison de fortifier les ouvrages défensifs eux-mêmes. Aussi une escarde anglaise-française put-elle, en août 1855, bombarder en toute tranquillité la forteresse et y causer de grands dégâts. Après la guerre, une nouvelle ligne de défense maritime munie de canons de 22 cm et de 27 cm fut établie. Encore plus tard, pendant la Première Guerre mondiale, l'artillerie de forteresse fut installée sur les îles extérieures de l'archipel.

Après 1918, Suomenlinna a été un lieu de garnison finlandais pendant plus de vingt ans. Après la Seconde Guerre mondiale, seule une petite partie des unités retournèrent à Suomenlinna et, depuis 1973, cette zone a une administration civile. Seule l'Ecole Navale y est actuellement établie.

общая протяженность крепостных стен составила восемь километров и на бастионах и укреплениях которой было место для 1 300 пушек.

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Свеаборгское восстание 1906 года.

У гарнизона крепости была своя важная задача в ходе первой русской революции, но восстание в крепости началось преждевременно, и к нему примкнула лишь часть гарнизона.

Оно было подавлено флотом, который остался верен царскому режиму.

После 1918 года в Свеаборге в течение более чем двадцати лет был расположен финский гарнизон (Суоменlinna).

После второй мировой войны туда вернулась лишь незначительная часть военных частей, а начиная с 1973 года Свеаборг стал целиком гражданской территорией.



HELSINKI HELSINGFORS



*SIBERIUS
MANUM*

*KEÄKE
BREIDEN*

*KATAJA
NOKKA
SKAT-
UDDEN*

*SUOMENLINNA
SVEABORG*

1:20 000
0 500m

PIHLAJASAARI
RÖNSKÄR

Selitykset – Förklaringar – Explanations – Erklärungen

1. Kaupungin matkailutoimisto
2. Rautatieasema, Hotellikeskus
3. Helsingin kongressitoimisto
4. Linja-autoasema
5. Lentotoimisto
6. Eteläsataman matkustajalaituri
7. Katajanokan matkustajalaituri
8. Senaatintori ja Tuomiokirkko
9. Kauppatori (lautta Suomenlinnaan)
10. Pohjoisranta (lautta Korkeasaareen)
11. Suomen Kansallisteatteri
12. Ruotsalainen Teatteri
13. Suomen Kansallisooppera
14. Ateneumin Taidemuseo
15. Konservatorio
16. Postitalo
17. Kansallismuseo
18. Kaupunginmuseo
19. Finlandia-talo
20. Kulttuuritalo
21. Kaupunginteatteri
22. Linnanmäen huvipuisto ja Peacock-teatteri
23. Uspenskin katedraali
24. TempPELLIAUKION kirkko
25. Olympiastadion ja uimastadion
26. Jäähalli
27. Sibelius-monumentti
28. Hietaniemen sankarihaudat
29. Helsingin Kansainvälinen Messukeskus

HELSINGIN KAUPUNGIN
MATKAILUTOIMISTO
Pohjoisesplanadi 19
00100 Helsinki 10
puh. 1623217 ja 174088

1. Stadens turistbyrå
2. Järnvägsstationen, Hotellcentralen
3. Helsingfors kongressbyrå
4. Busstationen
5. Flygexpeditionen
6. Södra hamnens passagerarkaj
7. Skatuddens passagerarkaj
8. Senatstorget och Domkyrkan
9. Salutorget (färjförbindelse med Sveaborg)
10. Norrakajen (färjförbindelse med Högholmen)
11. Finlands Nationalteater
12. Svenska Teatern
13. Finlands Nationalopera
14. Konstmuseet i Ateneum
15. Konservatoriet
16. Posthuset
17. Nationalmuseet
18. Stadsmuseet
19. Finlandia-huset
20. Kulturhuset
21. Stadsteatern
22. Borgbackens nöjespark och Peacock-teatern
23. Uspenskijkatedralen
24. TempPELLIPLATSENS kyrka
25. Olympiastadion och Simstadion
26. Ishallen
27. Sibelius-monumentet
28. Sandudds hjältegravar
29. Helsingfors Internationella Mässcentrum

HELSINGFORS STADS
TURISTBYRÅ
Norra esplanaden 19
00100 Helsingfors 10
tel. 1623217 och 174088

1. City Tourist Office
2. Railway Station, Hotel Booking
3. Helsinki Congress Bureau
4. Bus Station
5. Air Terminal
6. South Harbour
7. Katajanokka Quay
8. Senate Square, Cathedral
9. Market Square (ferry connection to Suomenlinna)
10. Pohjoisranta (ferry connection to Korkeasaari)
11. Finnish National Theatre
12. Swedish Theatre
13. Finnish National Opera
14. Art Museum of the Ateneum
15. Conservatoire
16. Main Post Office
17. National Museum
18. City Museum
19. Finlandia Hall
20. House of Culture
21. City Theatre
22. Linnanmäki Amusement Park, Peacock Theatre
23. Uspensky Cathedral
24. TempPELLIAUKIO Church
25. Olympic Stadium, Swimming Stadium
26. Ice Rink
27. Sibelius Monument
28. Hietaniemi War Cemetary
29. Helsinki International Fair Centre

HELSINKI CITY TOURIST OFFICE
Pohjoisesplanadi 19
00100 Helsinki 10
phone 1623217 and 174088

1. Fremdenverkehrsamt der Stadt
2. Bahnhof, Zimmernachweis
3. Kongressbüro Helsinki
4. Busbahnhof
5. Finnair-Stadtbüro
6. Südhafen
7. Katajanokka-Hafen
8. Senatsplatz, Dom
9. Marktplatz (Fährverbindung nach Suomenlinna)
10. Pohjoisranta (Fährverbindung nach Korkeasaari)
11. Finnisches Nationaltheater
12. Schwedisches Theater
13. Finlands Nationaloper
14. Kunstmuseum Athenäum
15. Konservatorium
16. Hauptpostamt
17. Nationalmuseum
18. Museum der Stadt Helsinki
19. Finlandia-Halle
20. Kulturhaus
21. Stadttheater
22. Vergnügungspark Linnanmäki und Peacock-Theater
23. Uspenski-Kathedrale
24. TempPELLIAUKIO Kirche
25. Olympiastadion, Schwimmstadion
26. Eissporthalle
27. Sibelius-Monument
28. Hietaniemi-Heldenfriedhof
29. Internationales Messezentrum Helsinki

FREMDEnVERKEHRSAMT DER STADT HELSINKI
Pohjoisesplanadi 19
00100 Helsinki 10
Tel. 1623217 und 174088

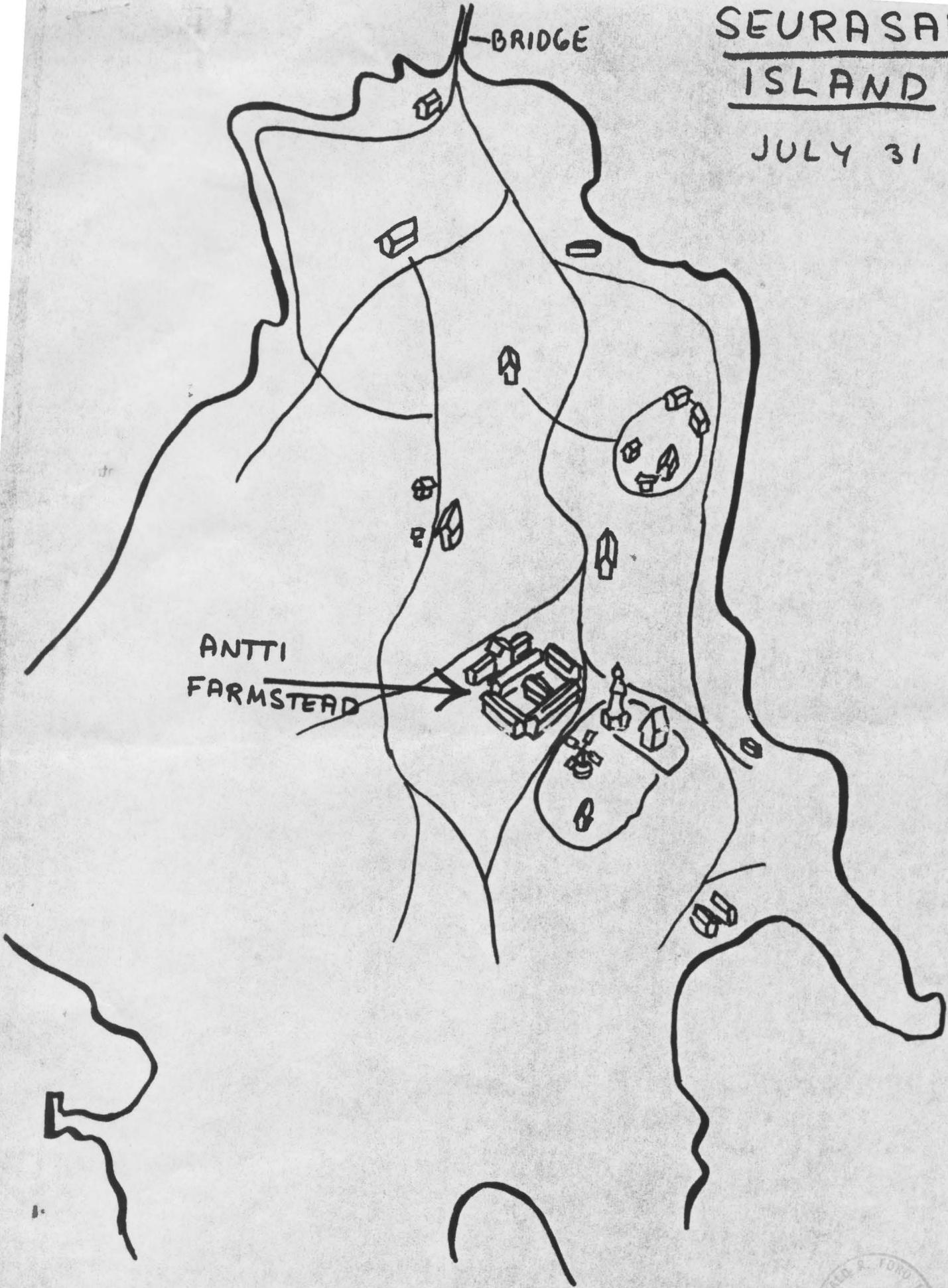
SEURASAARI

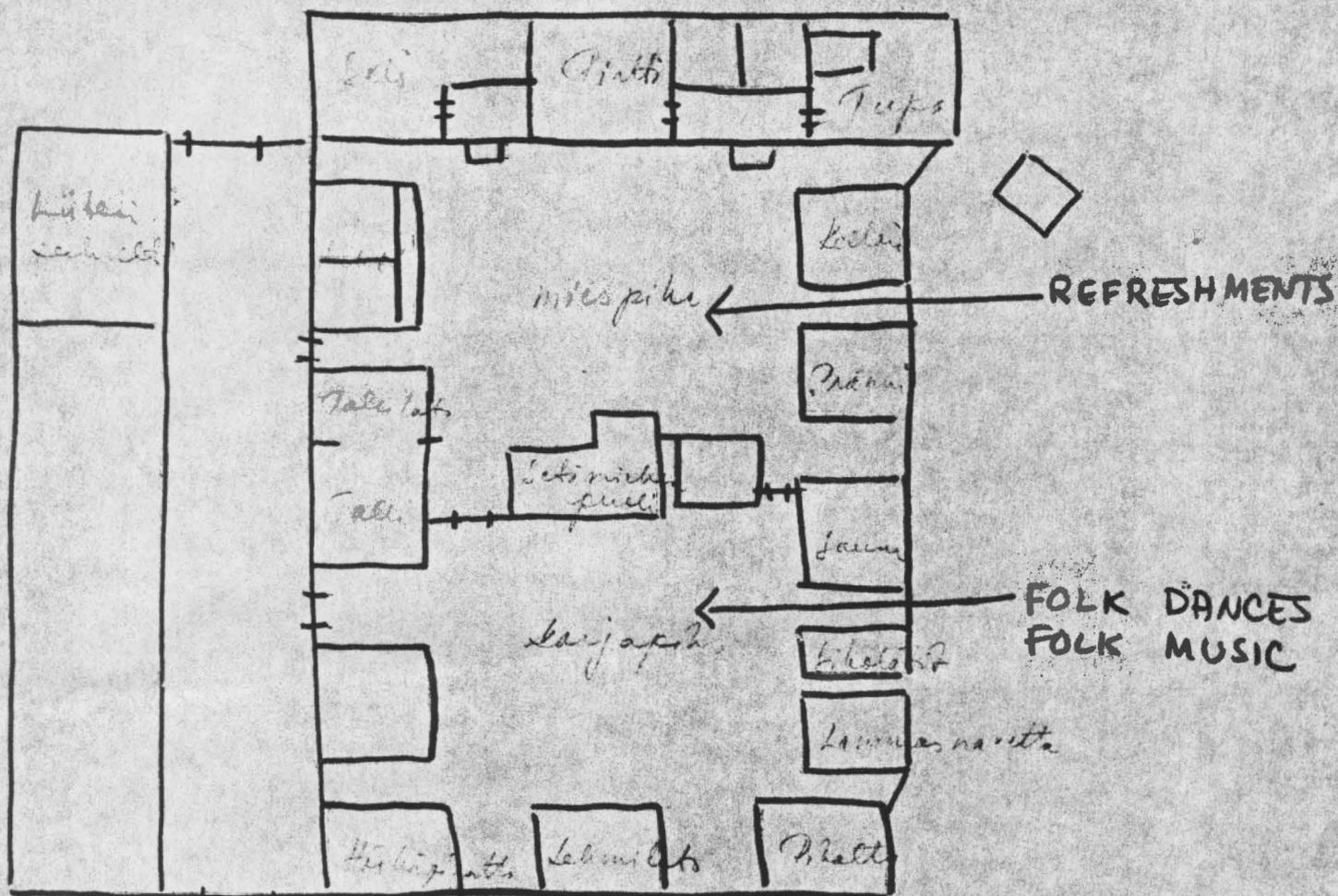
ISLAND

JULY 31

BRIDGE

ANTTI
FARMSTEAD

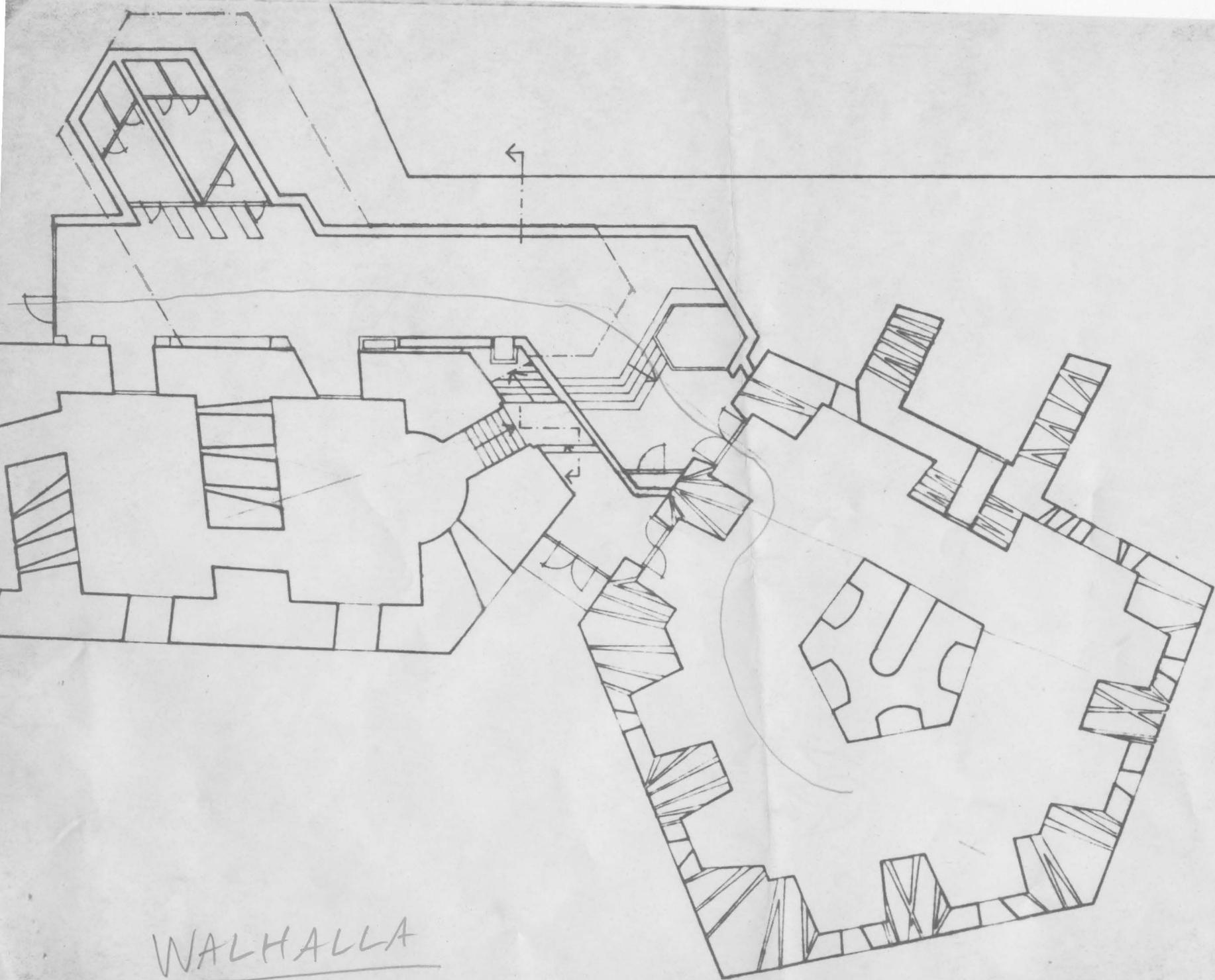




ANTTI FARMSTEAD

SEURASAARI

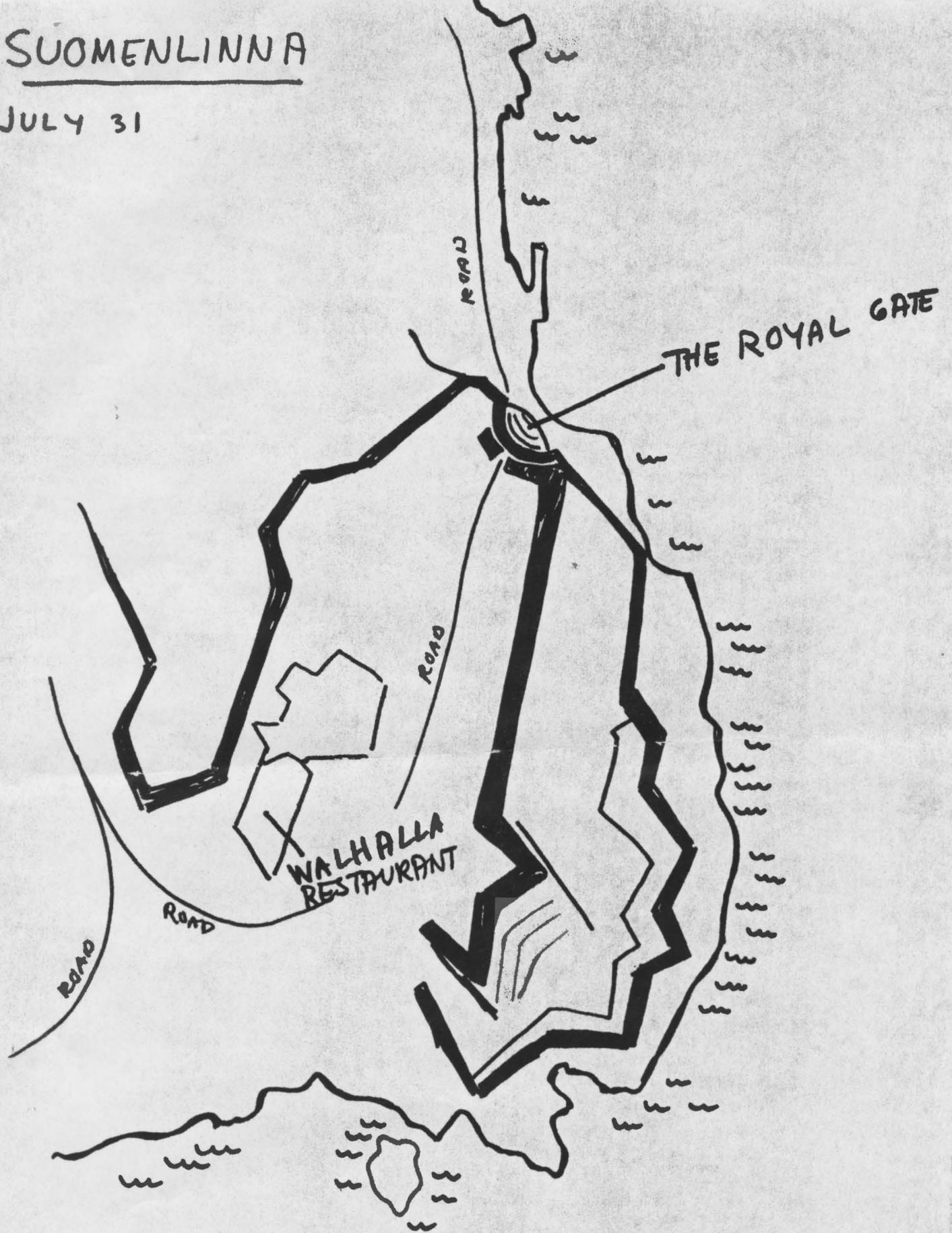
JULY 31



WALHALLA

SUOMENLINNA

JULY 31



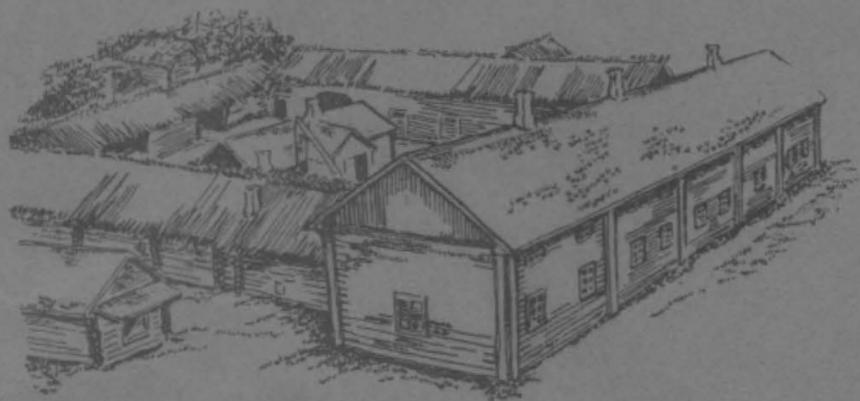
PATTI

BUS ROUTE LEAVING FROM ANTTI FARMSTEAD, SEURASAARI

- 12 noon Antti Farmstead - Seurasaarentie - Pasiuksenkatu -
Linnankoskenkatu - Mechelininkatu
- 12:10 Sibelius monument
- 12:15 Mechelininkatu - Etelä-Hesperiankatu - Mannerheimintie -
Kaivokatu - Keskuskatu - Aleksanterinkatu - Mariankatu -
Katajanokanlaituri - Satamakatu - Laivastokatu -
Jäänsärkiälaituri.
- 12:25 Katajanokan ~~JÄÄNSÄRKIJÄL~~.jäänsärkiälaituri
(icebreaker pier)

"SAARISTO" LAIVA (BOAT)





ANTTI 31.7.75

Länsi-Suomessa jo rautakaudelle kiinteästi asuttuna ollut ylläpitää edelleenkin vanhoja omintakeisia pitoperinteitään. Säskylän Antintalossa vietettiin viime vuosisadan lopulla monia häitä, hautajaisia ja luku-pitoja.

Taloon saapuvalla vieraalle tarjottiin pidoissa aluksi jotain juotavaa.

Ruokailu alkoi kylmillä alkuruoilla, usein ne oli katettu runsaaseen voileipäpöytään. Alkuruokien jälkeen herkuteltiin keitolla, klimppisopalla, sitten tarjottiin ohreryyni-puuroa, paistia ja perunoita, lopuksi monenlaisia jälkiruokia, esim. pannukakkuja ja luumukräämiä ja viimeksi kahvia.

Nyt tarjolla on joitakin tyypillisiä länsi-suomalaisia ruokia:

imellettyä perunalimppua, voita, kraavie siikaa, kutunjuustoa, palvattua lampean-lihaa, kaljaa ja piimää.

Already in the Iron Age settled districts of the west of Finland retain old rich traditions concerning festive occasions. Many weddings, funerals and occasions controlling folk's ability to read were celebrated in the farmstead Antti (from Säskylä) at the end of the 19th century. The guests of the farmstead were at first treated with drinkings. The eating was started with cold dishes; often they were laid in rich hors d'oeuvres buffet. After the cold dishes the guests feasted upon soups and beefstew with dumplings. Barley porridge, steak and many kinds of desserts e.g. pancakes or prunes in thick cream and coffee were served next. - Now we are going to feast upon some cold dishes typical of Finland: rye meal spiced bread with potato flour, butter, salted whitefish, goat's milk cheese, smoked roast mutton, malt homebrew and sour milk.



HOTEL AND RESTAURANT MUSEUM
Huijamiestentie 10
00320 Helsinki 32

SEURASAARI FOUNDATION
Mäyrätie 6 A
00800 Helsinki 80



HAKEMISTO
VERZEICHNIS

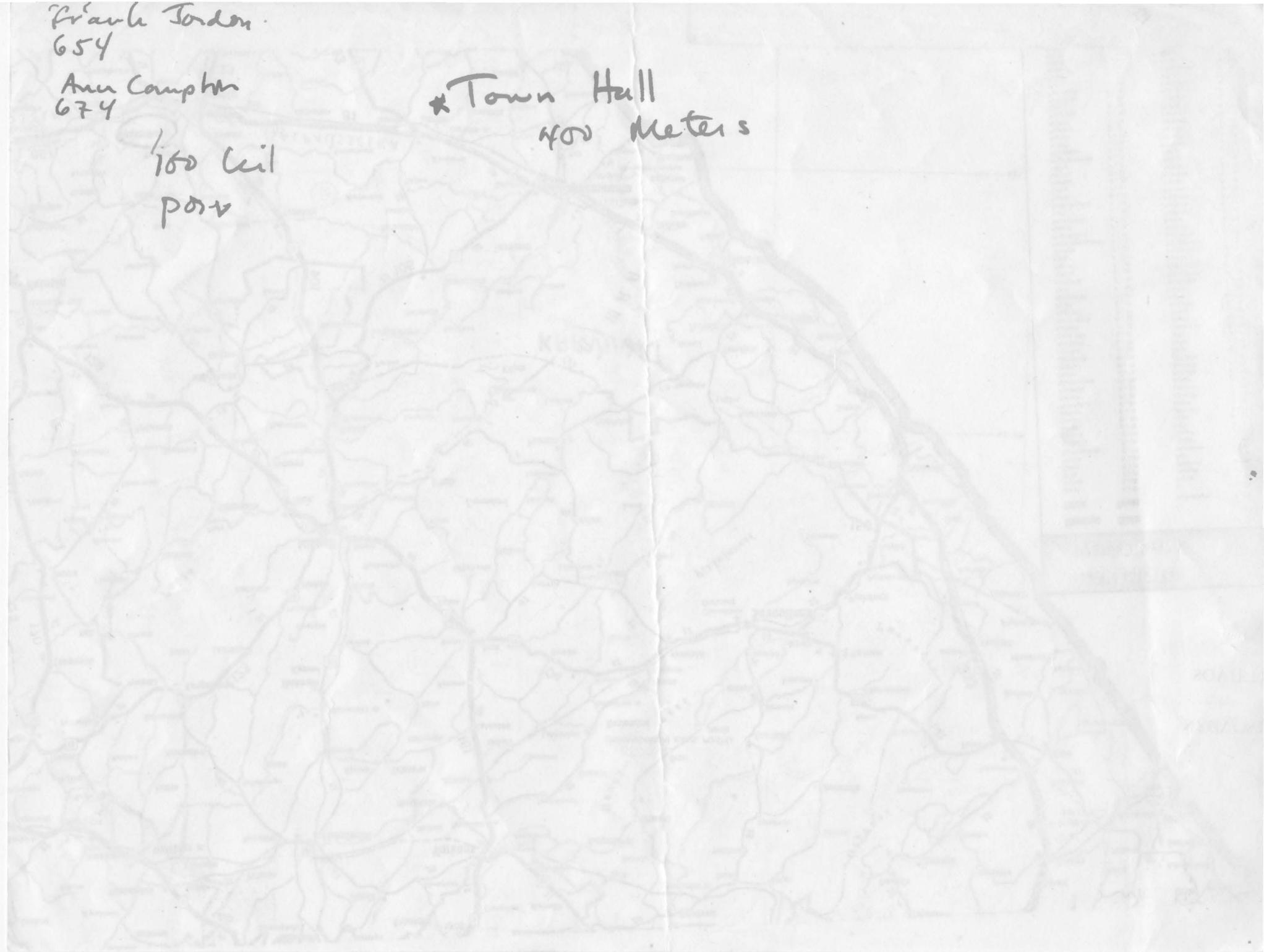
Kaupungit	Städer		
Städte	Towns	Hämeneisyö	E - 10
Borgå	G - 21	H	E - 11
Ekenäs	E - 22	I	F - 19
Esbo	F - 21	Ilmajoki	D - 16
Espos	F - 21	Ilomantsi	M - 16
Farsjö	E - 20	Inkeroinen	H - 20
Gamlakarleby	E - 14	Isokylä	C - 17
Grankulla	F - 21	Isokylä	O - 15
Hamina	J - 20	Järvi	F - 4
Hangö	D - 22	Järvelä	G - 20
Hanko	D - 22	Jämsä	H - 19
Heinola	H - 19	Jatkinsjärvi	D - 17
Helsingfors	F - 21	Jokela	F - 20
Helsinki	F - 21	Jokioinen	J - 17
Hämeenlinna	F - 20	Joroinen	J - 17
Ilmajoki	F - 20	Joutsa	H - 18
Ilstam	J - 14	Joutsvuo	K - 19
Imatra	K - 19	Juoksa	H - 15
Jakobstad	D - 14	Juokseki	E - 8
Joensuu	L - 16	Jurva	C - 16
Jyväskylä	G - 17	Juska	L - 15
Järvenpää	G - 21	Jussela	J - 18
Kajaniemi	J - 13	Jämsänkoski	G - 18
Kankaanpää	D - 18	Jossila	J - 17
Kaskinen	C - 17	Järvelä	G - 20
Kasko	C - 17	Kaarela	E - 14
Kasvainen	F - 21	Kaavi	K - 16
Kemi	F - 10	Katajoki	E - 13
Kemijärvi	J - 9	Kangasala	F - 19
Kerava	G - 21	Kangasniemi	H - 18
Kokkola	E - 14	Kanopus	E - 14
Kotka	H - 21	Karesuanto	D - 5
Kouvola	H - 20	Karppineniemi	G - 3
Kristinankaupunki	C - 17	Karppinen	O - 20
Kristinestad	C - 17	Karstula	F - 16
Kuopio	J - 16	Karvia	D - 17
Kuusankoski	H - 20	Kauhajoki	D - 17
Lahti	G - 20	Kauhane	E - 15
Lappeenranta	K - 19	Kuolihti	F - 21
Lieto	M - 15	Kuusala	H - 20
Lohja	F - 21	Kuortti	D - 19
Loimaa	F - 20	Kuusisto	D - 19
Lovisa	H - 21	Kuivajärvi	D - 19
Lovsa	H - 21	Kuivale	H - 15
Maastricht	A - 21	Kuopio	D - 21
Mariehamn	A - 21	Kuusela	F - 17
Mäkki	J - 18	Kuusela	L - 18
Mänttä	F - 17	Kuusela	H - 13
Maaninka	D - 21	Kuusela	L - 18
Nurmes	L - 14	Kuusela	F - 17
Nykarleby	D - 14	Kuusela	E - 17
Oulu	G - 11	Kuusela	E - 21
Pietarsaari	J - 17	Kuusela	D - 19
Pietarsaari	D - 14	Kuusela	B - 3
Pori	C - 19	Kuusela	O - 21
Porvoo	G - 21	Kuusela	F - 21
Raase	F - 12	Kuusela	M - 17
Rovaniemi	D - 21	Kuusela	F - 2
Rauma	C - 19		

Frank Jordan
654

Ann Compton
674

100 Cell
port

*Town Hall
400 meters



MARIMEKKO OY

July 25, 1975

INFORMATION ON MARIMEKKO OY

Name of the company	Marimekko Oy
Established	1951
Founder and President of the company	Mrs Armi Ratia
Vice-Presidents	Mr Ristomatti Ratia, creative Vice-President Mr Asko Kousa, operative Vice-President
Marketing Director	Mrs Marja-Terttu Vuorimaa
Art Director	Mrs Hilikka Rahikainen-Haapman
Trademark	Marimekko ^R , registered in 61 countries
Turnover	40 million Fmk
Number of staff	390
Factories	<u>Vanha Talvitie 3, Helsinki 50</u> : offices, hand-printing, tailoring and ready-to-wear production. <u>Sorvaajankatu 10-14, Helsinki 80</u> ; printing, finishing and main stock. <u>Kitee, Finland</u> : ready-to-wear production unit.
Production 1974	Fabrics: 1 902 000 meters of which 27 per cent was printed for dresses and shirt production. Clothing: 200 000 dresses and shirts, about 30 000 other articles e.g. aprons, napkins, purses.
Distribution	In Finland: 6 own Marimekko shops and 150 retailers. In Sweden: 2 own shops and retailers. Abroad: 250 representatives, agents or retailers.
Export	Approximately 60 per cent of the production was exported to most European countries, USA, Canada, Australia, Japan, New Zealand, Africa, 23 countries in all.
Design export	License manufacturing of Marimekko ^R household textiles in Japan by Nishikawa Sangyo Co. License manufacturing of Marimekko ^R tricots in USA by Design Research Inc.

(Vuokko)

And the last but certainly not the least part of our show is Vuokko.

Vuokko Eskolin-Nurmesniemi designs all the fabrics and dresses made by the company, also all the furnishing fabrics and accessories. She does not make "fashion" in the narrow sense of the word: everything is planned and made with design and high quality in mind.

Vuokko has always aimed at using natural lines and fibers. 100 % cotton, jute, wool muslin and jacquard wool are the materials she uses for her creations.

And this is where we'll end our show. There's an information desk at your service near the entrance to give you all the additional facts on these companies, and dresses which were shown.

Thank you for your attention, and I wish you a very pleasant stay in Finland.

Good afternoon, ladies

Here in Finland, every third woman in Finnish industry is employed by the clothing and textile industry. Their work accounts for about 7 % of all industrial production.

We export nearly half of this production. The most important export countries are Sweden and the Soviet Union, our nearest neighbors. Other large export countries are Norway, Denmark and Great Britain.

We are happy to be able to show you here what the Finnish clothing industry produces. You'll see Marimekko's collection, Polar-Turkis furs, Fritala leather garments, and, finally, dresses by Vuokko.

(Marimekko)

The fashion show begins with Marimekko's collection. Marimekko was born almost 25 years ago. Today the name is a concept and to many a way of life.

You cannot speak of Marimekko without speaking of Armi Ratia, whom they call Old Mama at the factory. It was her idea to start printing fabrics as non-figurative, geometric graphic art.

Along with the printed fabrics, the dress was born. Armi's original idea of clothing was an all purpose dress made of printed cotton fabric for women of all ages and sizes.

Today Marimekko employs about 400 people. The company is mainly led by women. About 60 % of production is exported, USA being the biggest export market.

You will get an idea of the special world of Marimekko from the decor of this room. The tablecloths, napkins, candles, flowers, waiters' outfits - all are from Marimekko.

And now let's have a look at Finnish leather fashion presented by Friitala. Here in Finland, and in many other countries, Friitala really means leather.

The company, which has over 80 years of experience in tanning leather, makes leather garments, bags, belts. It also produces leather for the shoe and furniture industries.

The company started just as many other Finnish firms did: with one man and a small handicrafts shop. Today Friitala employs 1,500 persons in six factories in Finland and abroad.

The best known part of Friitala's production is its leather garments, they're a true example of fine quality: good design, top-class leather and excellent craftsmanship.

Next we'll see fur coats presented by Polar-Turkis. This company is specialized in boutique production, that's why all the fur coats are one-of-a-kind.

Polar-Turkis uses partly furs found in Finland, including fox in various colors, and Saga mink. Other pelts are bought in the world's great fur centers.

This company will show us now broadtail, mink, blue fox, wolf, chinchilla, seal and many other types of exotic furs.

1.

Good afternoon, ladies

Finnish clothing designers don't aim at creating design: they are more interested in creating CLOTHING. Unique, functional, flattering. Keeping in mind the whole time that there are different kinds of people and ways of life: there are typists in offices, housewives with little children, women whose work is public relations.

Every third woman in Finnish industry is employed by the clothing and textile industry. Their work accounts for about 7 % of all industrial production.

We export nearly half of this production. The most important export countries are Sweden and the Soviet Union, our nearest neighbors. Other large export countries are Norway, Denmark and Great Britain.

We are happy to be able to show you here what the Finnish clothing industry produces. You'll see Marimekko's collection, Polar-Turkis furs, Friitala leather garments, and, finally, dresses by Vuokko.

All of them are good examples of Finnish clothing design.

2.

Let's begin with Marimekko's collection. MARIMEKKO was born nearly 25 years ago, after the war. Today it is actually a concept and some say, a way of life.

You can't speak of Marimekko without speaking of Armi Ratia, the factory's grand old lady. It was her idea to print fabrics in an old oilcloth printing plant - not traditional patterns, but bold non-figurative, geometrical prints which were relevant to modern Finnish architecture. Along with fabrics for interior decorating, a new type of dress was born. Armi's idea of clothing was an all-purpose dress made of printed cotton fabrics for women of all ages and sizes no matter what they did in their daily life.

Today there are 400 members in the Marimekko family. The company as and has always been led mainly by women. About 60 % of production is exported. Marimekko is a strong, growing company, busy building new factories and continually developing new ideas and products.

The Marimekko trademark has been licenced to reliable companies in Japan and the USA, which is also the largest export country. You can get an idea of the colorful, atmospheric world of Marimekko from the decor of this room. The tablecloths, candles, flowers, waiters' and waitress' uniforms - all are Marimekko

Next we'll see furs presented by Polar-Turkis. This company specializes in boutique production, which is why all the furs are one-of-a-kind.

Polar-Turkis uses types of furs found in Finland for its range including fox in various colors, and Saga mink. Saga is a brand name given only to the best Scandinavian mink. Other pelts are bought in the world's great fur centers.

This company, which exports a great deal of its output, will show us luxurious broadtail, mink, blue fox, chinchilla, seal and many types of exotic furs.

3.

And now let's have a look at Finnish leather fashion presented by FRIITALA. Here in Finland, and in many other countries these days, Friitala really means leather.

The company, which has over 80 years of experience in leather manufacture, makes leather garments, bags, belts. It also produces leather for the leather garment industry, the shoe and furniture industries.

The company started just as many other Finnish firms did: with a man and a small handicrafts shop, where this man was both manager and errand boy. Today Friitala employs 1500 persons in six factories in Finland and the Federal Republic of Germany. Friitala also has two cooperative plants in Iceland.

The part of Friitala's production which is best known both here and abroad is its leather garments, they're a true example of fine quality right down the line: good design, top-notch leather and excellent craftsmanship. About half of these garments go for export.

4.

And the last but certainly not the least part of our show is Vuokko.

Vuokko Eskolin-Nurmesniemi designs all the fabrics and dresses made by the company, all the furnishing fabrics and accessories. She doesn't make "fashion" in the narrow sense of the word; everything is made and planned with design and high quality in mind. Vuokko Nurmesniemi has also always aimed at using natural lines and fibers. 100 % cotton, jute, wool muslin and jacquard wool are the materials she uses for her creations.

And this is where we'll end our show. There's an information desk at your service near the entrance to give you all the additional facts on these companies.

We'd like to thank you for attention, and wish you a pleasant stay here in Finland.

THE NATIONAL BOARD OF ANTIQUITIES
AND HISTORICAL MONUMENTS
The National Museum of Finland/
Seurasaari Open Air Museum

Helsinki is situated on a peninsula jutting out into the Gulf of Finland. This peninsula is surrounded, on three sides, by an archipelago with numerous recreation grounds for townspeople. Besides their natural beauty many islands also offer other things worth seeing. The group of islands of Viapori (Suomenlinna) was built as a sea fortress in the 18th century. On the island of Seurasaari there is an open air museum, and on that of Korkeasaari a zoological garden.

The Open Air Museum of Seurasaari was founded in 1909. It is a part of the National Museum of Finland - the hightowered building in the nationalromantic style of 1900 opposite the conference place Finlandia. The idea of Professor Heikel, the founder of this open air museum, was to bring together in Seurasaari characteristic specimens of peasant architecture from all Finnish provinces. Collecting is still going on according to the same principle. It is worth noticing that so many phenomena of Finnish popular culture remind one of the fact that this country is situated on either side of the border between East European and West European culture: we have received cultural impulses both from the East and from the West and as a result, there are marked local differences in the ways of building and living in this country.

All the houses which have been brought to Seurasaari are of wood, and most of them date back to the 18th and 19th centuries. They have been pulled down in their original places beam by beam, and re-erected in Seurasaari in the same order. The oldest building is a church from 1686.

We are going to visit the peasant house of Antti, characteristic of a well-to-do farming district in West-Finland. This farmhouse has been built all around a courtyard, and thus it is of a type that goes back to Middle Ages. The rectangular plan and



the striving for symmetry, again, are stylistic features belonging to Modern Times. Enclosed yards, shut in by buildings, were fairly common in the western parts of South-Finland. They seem to have developed in large villages where the common land had been divided between the farmers in relatively small plots lying side by side. But enclosed yards were built also in smaller villages which were not short of land. A house built like this was a kind of fortress: it protected children and domestic animals, when out of doors in the yard, against wild beasts, especially in winter.

The farm house of Antti is of medium size - there were also larger houses in the same village. A part of its buildings are from the 18th century, the main building of 1811, and the rest from later 19th century. The complex was transferred to the museum in 1930-31, at a date when it already was a solitary exponent of a form of building that had slowly vanished in the course of the 19th century. During the life time of its last owners the farm comprised some 50 acres of fields and natural meadows which provided the cattle with forage. The number of cows was usually 12 and of draughtoxen 2 pairs (the West-European usage of employing oxen as beasts of burden was practised in Finland only within a small area in the south-western part of the country). In addition, there were horses, sheep and pigs. The farm was run by a family consisting of the parents and four children, together with three female and three male servants.

According to the system of heritage in West-Finland, the eldest son inherited the whole house, and the other children left the paternal house when they got married. The unmarried, however, stayed at the house and worked for it. They were given a room or a building of their own to live in. At the farm-house of Antti, the building of the master's brother, the so-called Uncle's Cottage, has been placed in the centre of the enclosure, between the so called man-yard and the barn-yard. The uncle also could have a horse of his own, bred up on the farm, and dispose of certain strips of ploughed land, of which he received the income. After his death these strips of land returned to the farm.

The essential property of a Finnish peasant-house consisted of its forests - they were the farmer's true bank where he could have money when he needed. In older times, during the era of wooden sailing vessels, a lot of tar was needed, and forests were wasted when wood was burnt to make tar. But in the 19th century sawmill industry began to develop, and even today the products of wood-processing industry belong to our most important export articles.

In the 19th century and even the first half of the present one, farming people were still highly self-supporting. All victuals, excepting salt, coffee and sugar, were obtained from the own farms. The clothes, too, were made of own rawmaterials. Wool was taken from own sheep, flax was cultivated, worked up to thread and woven into linen at home. Various phases of the treatment of flax will be demonstrated.

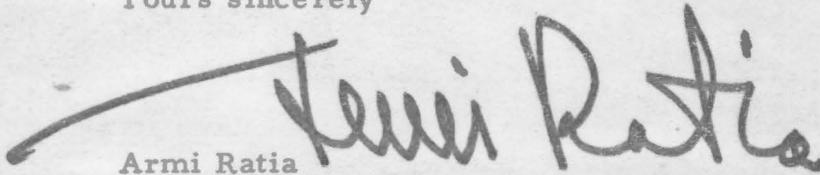
Welcome to Finland.

Now that you are here, you may want a quick picture of the country, the people and the feeling of it.

The British Vogue asked me to sketch my Finland some years ago. I wrote "Cry is my message, laugh is my weapon". Now reading it, I feel that it still says very much of what is Finland to me.

Yours sincerely

Armi Ratia

A large, fluid handwritten signature in dark ink, reading "Armi Ratia". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long, sweeping horizontal line extending to the left from the start of the name.

cry is my message, laugh is my weapon

by Armi Ratia

I tried to get a telephone call to Helsinki from New York.

"Operator, please give me Helsinki, Finland."

"What—where is that?"

"Finland—that is the country. Finland. FINLAND. F-I-N-L-A-N-D. It is between Russia and Sweden."

"Oh, Sweden, of course . . ."

"NOT Sweden. Finland . . ."

I got my call finally, but learned again how small and how little known a country Finland is. Even if it covers a larger area than England, Scotland and Ireland together.

The map of Finland looks like a female figure. The lady has Russia on the east and Sweden on the west. Her shirt is in the Gulf of Finland, and her head touches the Arctic Ocean. That gives quite a good picture of Finland's geographical and political position—and her economic position, too.

Finland was part of the Swedish empire for about 650 years, from the middle of the 12th century until 1809. Then the Czar, Alexander I, made Finland an autonomous Grand Duchy.

Now she has been independent for fifty years. How is it possible, after all those phases in history, after forty-two wars with Russia—all lost—and after the powerful influence of Sweden on our culture, religion and economy, that we are still Finns and Finland?

In fact, during the centuries we have grown independent in the real sense of the word. We came to this country not as a subordinated horde of soldiers or as pilgrims. We came towards new forests as individuals, hunters and fishermen and it took time before we started agriculture and even longer—fifty years longer than others in Europe—to start industry. That might partially explain our fierce sense of freedom.

We seem capable of feeling free. It may be innocence or ignorance or simply sur-

vival, but I have a feeling that we also want to put values in such order that power, money or suffering do not reach us. We Finns are considered to be rough, boring, silent, slow. But perhaps too many foreign promises have proved empty.

The first Englishman who came here we killed before he had time to explain the reason for his visit. He was Bishop Henry who only wanted to give us pagans the blessings of Christendom. Since then we have had a much more practical and polite relationship. Britain is our biggest buyer of paper, pulp and timber.

On closer contact you will find a Finn

to be a most faithful friend. The Finns have a sense of humour, too, but it is difficult to cross the language barrier.

And their slowness can be deceiving. When you see Finns in winter in heavy dark coats, boots and fur hats, awkwardly moving like bundles on the streets you cannot mistake them for French or Italian. But when the precious sun comes, it floats into their veins and you can see them dance and dance in the open air and on the jetties. Music means much to the Finns, being one of the channels for their feelings and one of their talents.

(continued on page 125)



Left: Heavy cotton culotte dress plays tiddleywinks with green, red and yellow. £18; yellow hat, £4. Lipstick, Nivea's In Pink
Above: Mandarin jacket zips over a striped T-shirt, with a dirndl skirt—black on grey thick cotton. £12 10s. Boots, both pages, £8. All by Marimekko, at Simpson. All photographed by the lakes around Porvoo. Sizes, colours, see Stockist

cry is my message, laugh is my weapon

continued from page 109



They say that Sibelius might have never become so well known if his *Valse Triste* had not suddenly been played in every café in Paris. Now Sibelius is famous for his symphonies and no Finn can listen to *Finlandia* without pride. In fact, *Finlandia* tells so much of Finland that you see the lacework of lakes (more than half of our country is covered by water), you see our hills, green lovely slopes in Karelia, endless swamps with fierce colours and the pointed fur trees, sad but lush, and the virginal birch trees standing white. After the ice age, granite—the reddish groundrock, old as the Himalayas—was violently thrown over Finland. You can see those rocks in surprising places, looking like the aftermath of a giant's ballgame. Napoleon's grave in Paris is made from Finnish granite.

In the arts, architecture must come first. Professor Alvar Aalto's famous diagonal stroke and his individual genius is unquestionable. He still creates today and his sarcasm is still biting elegantly. Small Aaltos around the world are as many as Corbusiers or Mies van der Rohes. We lost a fine architect and fine person in Viljo Revell, whose Toronto Town Hall is the pride of Canada. Then there is Professor Aarno Ruusuvuori, who as a teacher has given aesthetic tools to generations of architects and is leaving a lasting mark in Helsinki. Some churches and factory buildings also show his master hand. There are others—Heikki Sirén, Aarne Ervi, Reima Pietilä . . . and many young ones coming.

One thing that all foreigners notice is women working in the fields. You also see women working beside men on buildings and even repairing roads. You meet them as uniformed busdrivers, tramdrivers, postwomen and working in petrol stations. Almost all our dentists are women, and many are doctors, architects, engineers. Women take part in politics and social organisations, but although quite common in middle management, they are rare in high business positions.

The sauna, when taken correctly and not with all the frightening aspects of bad commercial fakes—suffocating heat, hot waves and bruising "vasta" made of birch—becomes a mental as well as physical passion. In a real sauna you just feel the luxury of warmth, water and total cleanliness. The sauna John Cowan photographed on page 108 is my own in the end of a long jetty, a former boathouse, where old Jussi built one of the best saunas in Finland, air circulating perfectly, two windows giving a view of land and sea and the biggest swimming pool of all, the Gulf of Finland. In winter there is a hole in the thick ice and I dip in it and have not died.

Finnish cooking is mainly Russian and heavy. There is too much fat in it and it is one of the main causes of illness. But the crayfish—they are a chapter on their own. These baby lobsters are the reason for a row of parties beginning in July and only ending when even the most passionate crayfish eaters find the scale too hard. Quite a lot of vodka belongs to the ritual. The Finns drink. Yes, they do, but no more than other northern countries and only half what Americans consume a year.

What is it like to live in Finland? Finns travel a lot and they could easily get work in other countries, being considered an honest, hard-working and quite capable people. But—as an American told me—Finnish girls are good only until they get that dreamy look and begin to speak about midsummer in Finland and the Käki—the cuckoo

bird—and their homesickness becomes bigger than dollars, pounds and francs. That is true. We Finns voluntarily live in this cold, expensive, demanding hard country of ours. We may rebel and we criticise the government, the system, the stupid leaders as in every other country, but don't you dare to come and tell that to us, YOU. We want to solve the same problems as other people today all over the globe in our own obstinate, free, persistent way. We have to find our liberation as human beings with senses sharpened to the dangers of a small country, where isolation may feel depressing and the limits too overpowering. Our young people are very healthy and strong. We have a beautiful country to put on the map of the world and we will do it. With science, with innovation, with talent, with courage.

There are people who say that Finns only get out from their self-conscious shell by drinking or by acting. That's why we have so many theatres, at least one in every bigger town and hundreds of amateur theatres. Shakespeare is the most popular writer—871 performances during the last ten years—next come Molière, Chekhov and Shaw.

Isn't it strange that in a language which only 4.8 million stubborn people speak, more literature is published per person than anywhere else in the whole world? The Finns read. In 1686 the wise Bishop Gezelius demanded that all who wished to get married should learn Luther's Small Catechism. So only people able to read could get married . . . So even the dullest of boys and girls in Finland can read.

In Finnish literature, Aleksis Kivi is the name. His *Seven Brothers* reflects Finnish characteristics so well that once an American diplomat looked around at a cocktail party and found all those seven characters present: Juhani, Simeoni, Aapo, Timo, Lauri, Toumas and Eero. And then we have our national epic, *Kalevala*, and miles of national poetry where all the ancient wisdom is collected. Modern Finnish literature loses so much in translation. But that happens in every language.

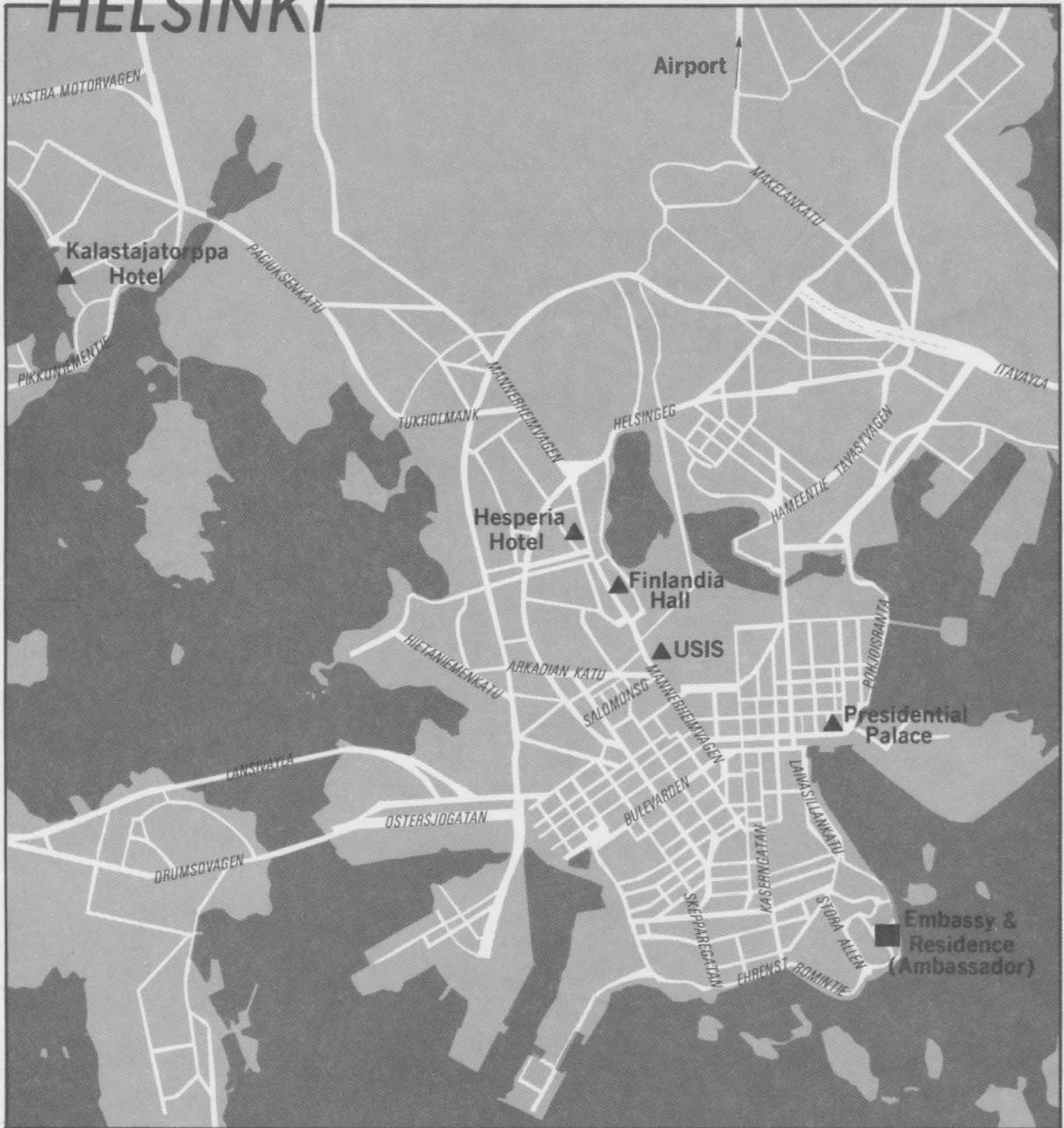
Finnish is extremely difficult to learn. With its many singing vowels it reminds one of some southern tropical island: *Jo valkenee kaukainen ranta ja koillisesti aurinko nousee* . . . Hard to believe but you could find a Finnish word with one consonant and seven vowels: *hääyöaie*, which means "intention to spend a wedding night".

After *Vogue's* fashion team worked through minus 25 deg centigrade here, John Huston came with a crew of 120 people to film *The Kremlin Letter* which takes place partly in Moscow. This is the third time Helsinki and Finland have had the honour to act as Russia. First came *Doctor Zhivago*, then *Billion Dollar Brain*, and now Richard Boone, Patrick O'Neal and Barbara Parkins waded in three yards of snow and minus 20 deg centigrade with their *Kremlin Letter* around Helsinki. I only hope they do not get the idea of making a film from Helsinki in Moscow, since we still consider we are a part of western civilisation in spite of the strong strokes of the east in our mental make-up.

"How do you personally feel that borderline of east and west, Mrs Ratia?" I was asked in London. "Well, the western in me is more rational, the eastern more calmly calculating and cruel. The western is more composed, conscious and alert, the eastern letting go, sentimental, fierce in joy and sorrow. As a Finn, cry is my message, laugh is my weapon."

For travel notes, see overleaf

HELSINKI



2168 7-75 STATEIRGEI

