

25 M people travelled from Europe to USA during the years 1821 – 1929: From Russia emigrated 3,3 M and from Finland 0,30 M people.

Many Finns immigrated to Minnesota and Michigan, especially to Upper Michigan.

To Ironwood (A) immigrated 10 000 Finns and 10 000 People from England, Germany, Italy and Poland together.

At the beginning Finns left mostly from Ostrobothnia.



Ironwood produced ¹/₄ of the iron needed in USA. Worlds biggest mine was Norrie in Ironwood.

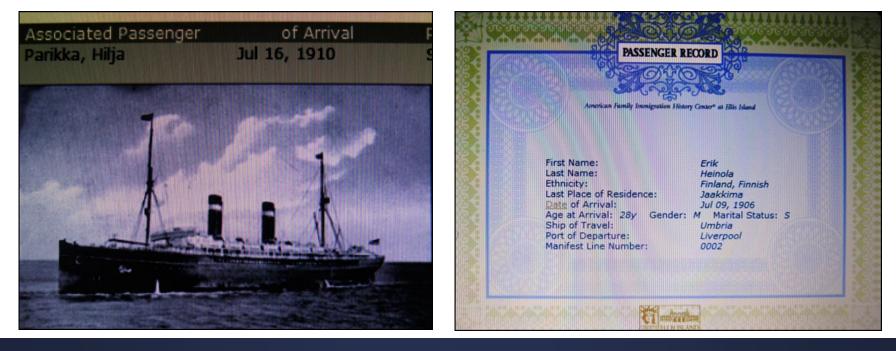
Wages in Ironwood mines were kept down (1 \$/d) by increasing the amount of emigrants. In Ironwood there were 12 different churches.



One of the emigrants was my grandfather, 28 years old (**Erkki) Erik Heinola.** He left Tervajärvi village in the local council of Lumivaara, Karelian and arrived to Ironwood via Hanko, Liverpool and New York in 1906.

After 4 years his girl friend Hilja Parikka travelled to the States. Also Erik's brother Jaakko travelled to the States from Ylistaro Ostrobothnia in 1909.

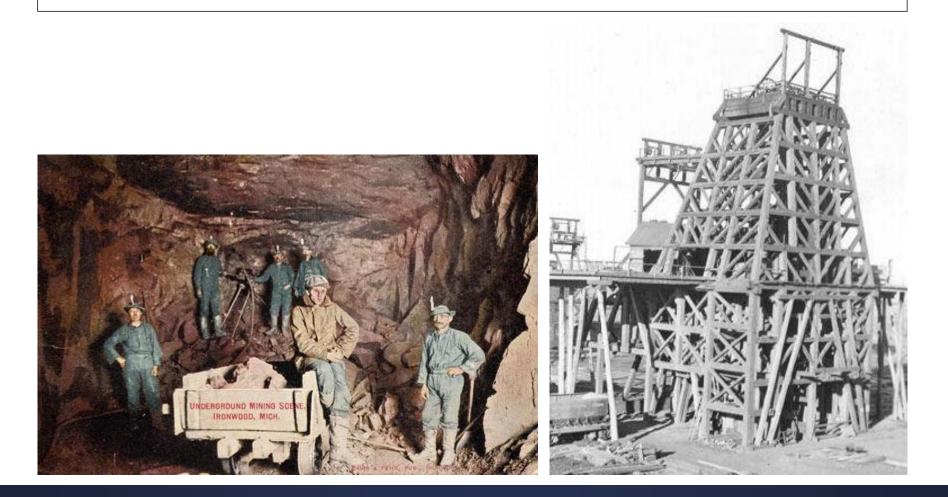






Erik was a miner. Hilja worked in some eatery. (no documents)

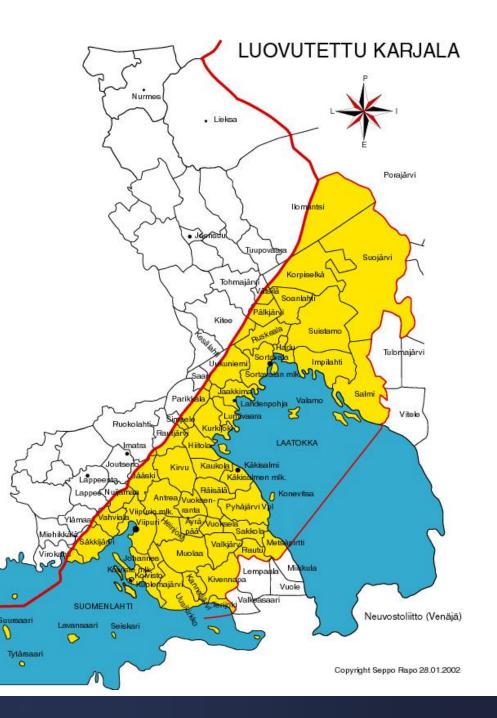
Ore was iron or copper. Also a little bit of gold was founded. Pictures are from the one of several iron mines under or near the city Ironwood. Iron was needed for railroads, war materials and buildings.



Reino's father Tauno (1911) and Selma (1913) were born in Ironwood.

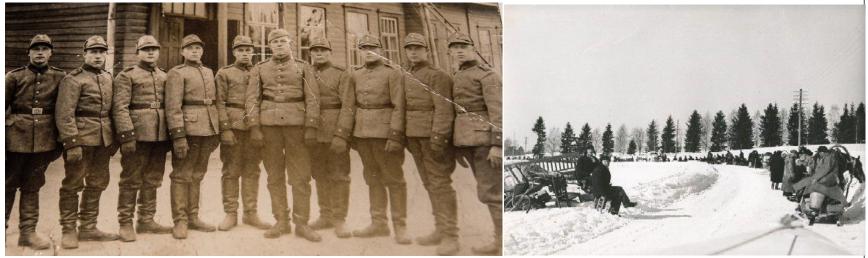
Erik and Hilja visited Finland just before Word War One. I have heard that they wished to return to the USA but because of the war they could not.

The grandparents bought a little farm from Lumivaara. Hilja gave birth to 7 children more.



Winter war 1939 – 1940 and the first evacuation (430 000 people) Finland and SSSR (USSR) had different opinions of Finland's borders. Eight family members participated in Finnish team during the wars 1939 – 1945. That was not enough. Karelian was captured and family Heinola was commanded to move to local councils of Lammi and Koski in Tavastia region.

Under the evacuation in March 1940 the target was suddenly changed to be in far north. After some kind of confusion the final place for family Heinola was said to be rural municipality of Kemi (Liedakkala). My father and mother were meeting first time there.



Back to Lumivaara During truce 1941 – 1943 back to Karelian moved 280 000 people and to Lumivaara 4 000 people.

Continuation war (1941 – 1945) and the second evacuation

Tauno, Eino, Pekka, Emil, Selma, Ella, Siiri and Elsa tried to conquer Karelian back. Antti was too young for war. Tauno had a cannon group. But that was not enough. Finnish team was the second best. Eino and Pekka were injured.

Autumn 1944 Karelians had to move again. They had 24 hours to pack and go to a railway station. Trains stopped in Kalajoki, Nivala, Ylivieska and Alavieska.

After negotiations the new target was a little village, Inhan Tehtaat in the local community Ähtäri.



Sara-aho Inhan Tehtaat stayed as the final destination of the evacuees. Veikko Vennamos fast settle organization (ASO) arranged a little farm for the family. They built a house, a cow house, some storehouses and sauna - and started to live as farmers. Eino, invalid because of the war and Emil stayed at the farm during his whole life. Elsa moved to Canada, four family members moved to southern Finland, two acquired their own houses near the evacueefarm.

People in Sara-aho had two basic ideas to make money. One was farming and the other to get employed in ironwork (1850 - 1960). Business was near the same as in Ironwood (1861 – 1967). Ore game from lakes and swamps.



One of the evacuated family's siblings is Elsa (96). She lives in Vancouver Canada. In the picture she is with her grandchildrens.

Elsa and Mailo have visited Finland. It seem to me that Mailo likes to live like many other people in Finland – not in crowded places.

