

Hoglund, A. W. Finnish Immigrants in America, 1880-1920. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1960. (L.U. E164F5H71 1960)

I RURAL EXODUS

- p. 8 Finland Steamship Company
left Hanko for Hull, England
Urania, Arcturus, Titania
by train to Liverpool or Southampton
ships of lines - Allan, Cunard, American, and White Star
for New York, Boston, or Quebec
- p. 9 during Civil War - 1870's and 1880's 700 to 1,000 Finns via
Norway to Copper Country of northern Michigan
- p. 10 1890's Akseli Jarnefelt and Matti Tarkkinen - pamphlets re:
plight of Finns in United States
- p. 11 emigration - departure of landless from rural areas
not only landless but also lacking in industrial experience
only their labour to sell

II NEW FOLKWAYS

a moving away from old rural ways and ideas

III ASSOCIATIVE SPIRIT

COMPANIONSHIP - organizations - to meet common problems in
new circumstances
church and temperance organizations
knowledge is power

organized; first, along religious lines
second, their first temperance societies
third, 1890's on, workingmen's societies - later
replaced by socialist clubs - labour organizations
subsidiary groups of major organizations

newspapers - literary independence from Finland - organizational
in nature

forced to train organization men from their untutored ranks
basis for a new intellectual leadership

co-operatives

industrial unionism - 1914 - set immigrant socialists apart
from counterparts in Finland

associative spirit for independence from Finnish background

IV BREAD

BASIC INDUSTRIES

rivalry for jobs lead to national (or ethnic) rivalries
disappointment in first jobs - milk and honey did not flow
everywhere - new immigrants were asked to be more realistic
about what to find in America

much moving about in search of work

economic betterment - gospel of economic individualism

after industrial work movement to farms
"land fever"

to land after attempt to master industrial life

V LOVE

VI STATE

no right to vote before 1906 in Finland - no electoral experience
citizenship

politics - the ballot

VII FATE

in search of work also sought each other and congregated in
the same areas
belt of northern states, Atlantic to the Pacific

community belonging through their organizations
maintained national identity - sense of belonging to a special
community

VIII LOOKING BACK

1920 immigration from Finland virtually ceased

Finnish immigrants diverted to Canada

Jalkanen, Ralph J. The Finns in North America. Hancock, Michigan: Michigan State University Press, 1969. (L.U. E184F5F5)

pp. 55-62 Reino Kero, "The Background of Finnish Emigration".

- p. 55 farming - inheritance- smaller and smaller farms
- p. 56 tar-burning - distillation of tar (tervanpolto) - Bothnia adverse effect on lumbering industry
- p. 57 shipbuilding - sailing vessels to steam vessels
move to cities - early as 1850's

NB WHAT DID PARENTS OF FINNISH-CANADIANS DO IN FINLAND BEFORE COMING TO CANADA? ie their occupation, social status, level of education, etc.

emigration began at end of 19th century and rose further at the beginning of the 20th

NB ECONOMIC DIFFICULTIES

p. 58 NB POLITICAL DIFFICULTIES

- conscription laws 1880's (1878)
- military service law of 1901
- emigration discouragement - refusal of passports - people still left with or without visas (false passports) - most from Ostro-Bothnia
- worker's movement - accepted emigration
- contrasting socio-economic conditions (Finland vs America)
- mid-19th century - California gold
- p. 59 "emigrant-runners"
Hanko port of departure
- p. 62 prosperous and dignified life offered in America

pp. 63-69 Tauri Aaltio, "A Survey of Emigration From Finland to the United States and Canada".

- p. 66 new conditions, unfamiliar customs, a strange language, and homesickness - among factors leading to seek company of other Finns - lead to formation of "Finnish" communities
- p. 67 greatest obstacle to adaptation and assimilation was poor command of English language
parents eager to provide children with good education -
2nd generation - better position in society
temperance societies
church
- p. 68 Finnish areas in Canada
most important - Fort Arthur and surrounding vicinity
stores, several halls
farmlands cleared by Finns
forests - work for Finnish lumbermen
- p. 69 intensive and variable community activities

pp. 149-50 Finnish-American Music

Martti Misonen, Vaino Mackey, Arthur J. Hill

pp. 199-207 Carl E. Waisanen, "The Social Problems of the Finns in America".

p. 200 adjustment?

social and economic status - from lower social classes in Finland

obtained least desirable employment

ETHNIC COMMUNITY *contributing factor to immigrant problems

1) retarded in learning language

2) see self different (decreased inter-group contact)

p. 201 3) immigrant more visible - IDENTIFIED GEOGRAPHICALLY AS WELL AS CULTURALLY

4) foreignness - physical dimension - easily placed in social class system

p. 203 inhibited in political participation

NB ASK ABOUT CHILDREN IN CANADA ie education, marriage, etc.

pp. 208-223 Ralph J. Jalkanen, "The Possibilities for Preserving a Particular Ethnic Heritage".

Heinonen, Rev. Arvi I. Finnish Friends in Canada. Toronto: By the Committee on Literature, General Publicity and Missionary Education of the United Church of Canada, 1930. (L.U. F 1035.F5H4)

Chapter 5 The Finns Come to Canada

earliest emigration to North America

p. 83. 1638 - first known colony of Swedes and Finns

- mouth of Delaware River

1640 - second group

1655 - 92 (half female)

1664 - about 500 Finns in colony

- transferred to England

p. 85. in Canada - first known groups arrived 40 to 50 years ago - 1880's and 1890's

"They were few and had hardly any contact with one another."

Port Arthur and Fort William district probably the oldest Finnish settlement

60,000 to 80,000 Finns in Canada (1930)

7,000 per year coming in (supposedly)

Chapter 6 The United Church and Finnish Friends in Canada

p. 97. Historical outline of mission work among Canadian Finns

p. 98. Port Arthur and Fort William and district

p. 99. 1898 - appeal to help get Finns religious services