Finland and Siilinjärvi in World War 2



Finland as a part of the World War Finland was a part of the World War II in the years 1939-1944. Finland battled against the Soviet Union.



- Consequences:
 - Karelian Isthmus
 - > Laatokka
 - Massive war reparations
 - Germans out of the Lapland
 - Evacuees

Winter War 30.11.1939 – 13.3.1940 Reasons

Molotov-Ribbentrop – contract

Spheres of influence

> Finland didn't agree

Mainila shootings 26.11.1939 Soviet Union engineered it



Mainila

"The spirit of Winter War"



Red and white on the same side

- Common morale
- Finland was always on the defensive side, and they never tried to attack.



Soviet Unions overpower

000 soldiers
anks
olanes



Continuation War 25.6.1941-19.9.1944



Finland allied with Germans



Moscow's truce
Final terms of peace in Paris 10.2.1947.

Lottas

 Society working with Finnish White Guard society.
 Helped battlefront soldiers for example by:

> knitting socks

- > cooking
- nursing the sick wounded
- working at the air surveillance
- managing message traffic



Lottas in Siilinjärvi



Based in Siilinjärvi at 1920. Lottas' crash course. • Worked for example at: Guarding the Toivala's telephone exchange Migrants' service and accommodation Accommodation of evacuees Working at the air surveillance Battlefront lottas





Savos district

Bombings National defence's highest administration in Mikkeli





Kuopio bombings



- 6. January, 2. February, 3. February and 5. March 1940.
 The most destructive bombing was 3.2
 About 40 victims and 116 damaged buildings.
- 24 air alarms.

Rissala airport's construction

- The construction started at 14 march 1939.
- Airport area was 162 hectares large.
- Three parts : Jälänniemi, Vossikkala and Uus-Rissala.
- 345 men, 51 horsemen, 1 car and 2 tractors.
- Germans were big part of the construction







Rissala bombing

Rissala was bombed once, at 6. October 1944.

Their own plane dropped the bomb!

Germans in Siilinjärvi

Germans were a daily sight in Toivala.
Less in the village center.
Toivala's train station
Germans coated the area with planks.



Evacuees





Soviet Union demanded to empty the areas they got.

- About 500 000.
- People came to Siilinjärvi from Salmi village.

Evacuees were provided with livelihood.
Siilinjärvi got a bank and a secondary school.

After the wars



- Emergency period and regulation of groceries.
- Massive war debt to Soviet Union.
- "Years of danger"
- Gun stashes
- Reconstruction

Tarina hospital



Opened in the year 1913.
Worked as a consumption sanitarium.
It's orthopedic hospital nowadays.
It's one of the Savo's war hospitals.





Harjamäki hospital



It was a mental hospital from 1926 to 1997.
One of the biggest mental hospitals in Finland.

Works as a museum and daycare center nowadays.

Harjamäki mental hospital

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