

YLE
MEMORIAL SITES III: Type-planned houses

TIME	SPEAKER	TEXT	PICTURE
00:00			EBU jingle
00:12			Start melody of the series European map, zoom into Finland
00:27			Pan from right to left, zoom on a white house
00:39	Outi Kuisma:	We've been remodelling and making it suit our needs, and we have succeeded in it.	Outi and Mikko Kuisma in their kitchen. Outi Kuisma 100%
00:45	Arto Mattila:	This house is very suitable for us in the sense that we have big bedrooms upstairs, and the kids have room to play there freely.	House (ext) Arto Kuisma 100%. Exterior of the house, pan to upstairs
00:59	Sanna Mattila:	We have a big yard, I want to create a small vegetable garden, to sink my fingers in the soil.	Sanna Mattila 100 %.
01:11	Aune Linna	The feeling of having a home of your own... It was a good feeling.	Aune Linna moves in her garden Aune Linna 100 %.
01:35	Eeva Heija	Well, it was a great feeling for us children and parents in particular, as we'd lived for years in small rooms, in all kinds of places, in other people's homes. It felt very good.	Eeva Heija comes out of the house, walks around in the garden. Eeva Heija 100%.
01:44	NARRATOR	The simple, wooden, one-family house has become a symbol of the post-war reconstruction era in Finland. It was a key factor in solving the huge housing shortage after the war and offered a home to hundreds of thousands of Finns. For Finland, the heaviest consequence of WWII were areas that had to be ceded to the Soviet Union. Half a million people had to leave their homes, most of them were Carelians.	Pan from right to left, from the road to wooden houses. Archive material (B&W): War destruction, people on the road with their belongings, graphics: Map of Finland, ceded areas become separated. Archive material (B&W): cattle and people near freight trains.
02:27	Eeva Heija	Our family at the time included father and mother and us four daughters. The youngest one was just a baby, when we left Kirvu. And then my father's sister, a spinster aunt, really, and my grandmother, father's mother. From Kirvu, we went after many stops to Karvia municipality in Satakunta, south-western Finland. And then we moved to Mäntsälä, near the Kaukanen village, and then we were in line for the land.	Archive material (B&W): children's faces, mother breastfeeding her baby Eeva Heija 100%. Diploma for settlers. Corner of the house (ext), apple tree blossoming. Archive material (B&W): Men felling trees.
03:25	NARRATOR	Over half of the evacuees were agricultural population. They received new farms in Southern Finland as compensation for their losses. The people from Kirvu county were placed in Mäntsälä and its surroundings. Years of living in other' peoples homes came to an end, and extreme hard work began. All efforts and time were directed into building a new home.	Archive material (B&W): Horses and log wagons in the woods, a construction site. Graphics: The settling of Carelian evacuees: From Kirvu to Mäntsälä. Archive material (B&W): Construction site, shovelling concrete, the

		The whole family was involved in the work.	whole family working.
04:00	Eeva Heija	...I'll put the food in the fridge and put the potatoes on the stove.	A white house on a birch-lined road. Eeva and Soini Heija in their kitchen.
04:19	Soini Heija	I'll go and start the fire in the sauna.	Soini Heija exits the kitchen.
04:07	Eeva Heija	Fine.	Eeva Heija continues putting food in the fridge. Soini Heija walks outside, zoom to birch leaves (close)
04:20	Eeva Heija	During the previous winter, we felled logs from our own forest, and in early winter we sawed them with a circular saw. At that time, we didn't have any machines, so my father dug all these pits with his own shovel, and this was very hard soil, and that's why we couldn't have a big cellar, because the digging was so hard. Mother turned the cement mill, I carried water and the younger girls carried stones to the mill, and two men from the neighbouring houses helped, and of course our whole family.	Eeva Heija gets logs from a pile. Pan from the house through the yard to the sauna. Soini Heija lights a fire in the sauna stove. Sauna benches and pots.
05:07	Soini Heija	Finding building material at the turn of the 50's was very difficult, we had to go around and take what any store was offering, like concrete and nails... Timber was of course from everyone's own forests, but cement, nails, concrete reinforcements etc, they were really hard to come by.	Soini Heija tending to the sauna. The sauna building from outside, smoke from the chimney. Soini Heija 100 %.
05:44	NARRATOR	The war-ravaged Finland had a shortage of everything else, except land, timber and working hands. For years, the industrial production went to the Soviet Union as war indemnities. The solution to housing shortage was a wooden one-family house, built with your own hands. The blueprints and detailed instructions were free. Building engineers toured the country to help, guide and to supervise that the instructions were followed. The whole nation put in a lot of work, cleared land and built houses night and day. Civic organisations collected money, and neighbours helped each other.	Archive material (B&W): Man pushing cement in a wheelbarrow and tips the cement, construction work. Graphics: Blueprints, instructions. Archive material (B&W): Building engineers on a construction site, men building a house, a young boy and a horse going in a circle, brick-making.
06:40	Eeva Heija	Near here, a farmer from Carelia built a brick factory, as bricks were in great demand. All of our bricks are from there, and we gave him wood in return, since a lot of wood was needed to burn the bricks. Money didn't change hands, and indeed, nobody had any money. When one neighbour needed wood and the other one needed bricks, well, that was a good barter.	Archive material (B&W): Brick-making continues, different phases of brick-making, stacking bricks, a man pushing bricks on a barrow to the construction site.
07:09	Eeva Heija	Well, the nails were a bit of a problem. Every time mother went to shops and ran errands, she would always buy whatever nails they had, and somehow we managed to find what we needed. We used them all carefully, we re-used old nails,	Archive material (B&W): Brick-firing oven. Eeva Heija 100%.

		straightened them and nailed again where we didn't need strong nails. The straightening of nails was children's work, and we didn't really like it. But children didn't protest in those days, they did what they had to.	Archive material (B&W): Making shingles
07:59	Soini Heija	In the beginning, we used shingles for the roofs, since we didn't have tin roofs, or roof tiles at all. They were fun days, when we gathered a group of people and went from one house to another to put the shingles up, a new roof of shingles.	Men laying shingles on the roof, nailing the shingles. Soini Heija 100%
08:22	NARRATOR	The huge rebuilding project was organised by the government, helped by countless organisations. The most important co-operator was the Finnish Association of Architects, whose members voluntarily and free of charge developed and designed type-planned houses and town plans. Under the leadership of architect Alvar Aalto, a RT Building Information File was created for the publication of type-planned house blueprints, building instructions and individual standards. There were dozens of different models of the type-planned houses, but the most common model became the 1,5-storied clapboard house with saddle roof. People started calling them veteran's houses. These houses spread from the rural Finland to population centres and towns. All in all, around 75.000 veteran's houses were built.	Archive material (B&W): Dictation, typing, negotiations in the Department of Housing. Architects and their blueprints, studying and planning, Alvar Aalto and others planning a town plan. Graphics: Type-planned houses: A yellow type-planned house, type-planned houses along the road, a car drives along. A field, the Heija family house in the background.
09:30	Eeva Heija	The blueprints came from the what was it called then? The Housing Board, the place that took care of the evacuees' housing matters. They had blueprints for type-planned houses, at least a few alternatives. My mother used to say that nothing else matters, but she wants a big, open plan for the kitchen. She was so tired of small rooms, since we had for years lived in close quarters, and she wanted a big, open-plan kitchen and two rooms.	Booklets of blueprints for type-planned houses, graphics: Floor plan of a house. The Heija family open kitchen, other interiors, view from the windows to the outside fields, a still photo of the farm and the house on the wall, pan down left.
10:36	Eeva Heija	These is the original furniture that was acquired for this house. There's the sofa that opens up to a twin bed, and my little sisters slept in it, and they often fought in the morning. All of these, this dining set and sofa, the table and the kitchen sink, they were bought from Lahti, they had a lot of carpentry shops. I always went with my father, since I was always a bit of a daddy's girl. And my father made this wood locker, it's the original locker. This whole ensemble was from Lahti.	Original furniture in the big room. Eeva Heija 100%, showing the furniture. A milk jug on the desktop, furniture, kitchen cabinet and a microwave oven.
11:28			A white car turns to the driveway, an old milk stand on the right.
11:37	NARRATOR	The rooms concentrated around a central chimney breast. The space division represented	Outi Kuisma arrives home with her older son, the little

		<p>new design: The kitchen, living room and bedroom were all separate. The upstairs could be finished at a later time for the children or for lodgers, as often was the case.</p> <p>The Kuisma family from Kirvu built an exceptionally large type-planned house for their big family in Mäntsälä. The farm is now run by the third generation of the family.</p>	<p>brother waits for them at the door, the big brother climbs the stairs, goes to the computer, computer games, the brothers playing on the floor with plastic figurines.</p>
12:16	Outi Kuisma:	<p>We had a smooth and quick transition of power. Mikko's mother milked the cows in the morning of Christmas Eve in 1991, and I milked them in the evening, and we didn't live under the same roof at all.</p>	<p>Outi and Mikko Kuisma in their kitchen. Outi Kuisma 100%</p> <p>Graphics: Floor plan of a large type-planned house.</p>
12:31	Outi Kuisma:	<p>First, we changed the wallpapers, they were quite heavy and dark. We removed the wall-to-wall carpet from the main bedroom, and then applied wainscot on top of the plywood, put wallpaper on the upper part and painted everything in a lighter shade...</p>	<p>Outi Kuisma in the kitchen, view to the living room. Mikko Kuisma lying on the sofa, reading a newspaper.</p>
12:49	Mikko Kuisma:	<p>Just light remodelling.</p>	<p>Mikko Kuisma lying on the sofa, reading a newspaper.</p>
12:51	Outi Kuisma:	<p>That was our first redecoration, and then we drew up plans of what we want to do with this and what we want to have in here.</p>	<p>Outi Kuisma in the kitchen, emptying the dishwasher. Interior of the house.</p>
13:05	NARRATOR	<p>The type-planned houses from the rebuilding phase improved the standard of living in Finland significantly, but with improving standard of living, many of the solutions became old-fashioned. Electric heating became more common. Domestic appliances, such as electric stoves and refrigerators became available to help the everyday life. People wanted a shower to complement the sauna.</p> <p>The first major renovations to the Kuisma house were made during the present owners.</p>	<p>One of the brothers in front of the TV, living quarters, fridge, baking oven, Mikko Kuisma on the sofa, reading a paper.</p>
13:34	Mikko Kuisma:	<p>We fixed the kitchen quite fast, a total kitchen renovation. There was an old huge baking oven, a huge brick construction, we threw that out. We replaced it with a more suitable model.</p>	<p>Mikko Kuisma 100 %.</p> <p>The house from the outside, the kids jumping on a trampoline, pan to the house.</p>
13:55	Mikko Kuisma:	<p>"We enlarged the upstairs lobby, turned the stairs around, otherwise we couldn't have done it, but we put more roof up there as well. When we tore the walls down, they only had paper sacks for insulation, and it was very sparse, and the heat escaped fast and it was cold.</p>	<p>Kids jumping on a trampoline outside. Pan to the house. House interior shots.</p>
14:24	Outi Kuisma:	<p>At the moment, this house suits our needs quite well, we have a lot more room here. If I was doing it again, I'd put in rooms for each boy now, I wouldn't expect them to share a room. But since they seem to be doing OK now, that's fine. We've added a utility room downstairs, as well as a room for our farming clothes and a washing</p>	<p>Pan around the interior. Photo of the house on the wall. The older boy comes to the table, opens a pudding and eats.</p> <p>Outi Kuisma 100 %</p>

14:44		station for boots etc. And we have plenty of room here, it's quite spacious and light, and we like it very much.	A black cat sits in the window inside, the house from the outside.
15:03	NARRATOR	Finland was the only country in Europe to promote new small farms after the war. The government felt the fastest and most effective way to tie evacuees and soldiers to the society was to settle them on farms of their own, even if the farms were small. Finland executed its history's greatest land reform, creating new farms and house sites near towns. The farmers from the ceded areas had priority in the allotting of farms, but land had been promised also to war invalids, war widows and veterans with families. Some of them applied for and were granted a farm, some received a plot where they could build a home for their family. Mäntsälä had a lot of big farms, manors and other communities, whose lands were expropriated for new purposes. The veteran's houses of Meijerinpelto were erected near the centre of present-day Mäntsälä.	Archive material (B&W): Fields, leas, hay on haystacks, man shoveling soil from a field to horse-drawn wagon, a woman pumping water from a well, a small house in a birch wood, men surveying the land, fields. A woman walks beside her bicycle on the road. Woman riding a bicycle.
16:19	Aune Linna	In the spring, this was a ploughed field, the ground was mostly clay, very wet. First they started to build roads and transported sand to the site. A lot of people were building their houses at the same time. The whole field was parcelled out as lots for veteran's houses. The name Meijerinpelto still exists today, and originally, it was meant for cultivating.	Aune Linna walks to her mailbox, the house is seen behind the trees. Aune Linna sits in a rocking chair and reads a paper.
16:52	Aune Linna	A building engineer hired by the expropriation programme came often. He came to check that everything is going well, and that the houses will stand up. Both builders of this house are now dead, quite recently, though, and the house is still standing.	Aune Linna reading in her kitchen, the house from the outside Aune Linna 100%.
17:18	Aune Linna	A horticultural adviser came and made a map of this lot, and drew in the places for apple trees, other plants and shrubs.	Apple blossoms, Aune Linna moves in her garden
17:30	NARRATOR	The lots near towns were also quite big, since self-sufficient food production was important during the shortage. Everyone should have their own vegetable garden. Each lot grew berry bushes and apple trees, and the houses all had big cellars for preserves.	Apple blossoms, Aune Linna moves in her garden
17:53	Aune Linna	Sometimes we went for a walk, even to the town centre, but I always had to stop and look back to see our home. My husband enjoyed the nature, he liked to fish and hunt, and I don't know if he enjoyed our yard, he enjoyed other things as well. Of course he liked coming home and working here.	Aune in her garden, a red tulip, reflections from the window.
18:27	Aune Linna	We just went into the police district office and signed it. They were pre-printed forms for each buyer, all grouped according to the area. It says	Aune sits at the table and looks at the deed.

		here: Small housing, Linna, Uuno Emil and Aune Linna.	
18:58	NARRATOR	The houses that changed so much of Finnish life and Finnish scenery were not good enough for the following generations of architects. In their eyes, the architecture of the rebuilding era seemed backward, an annoying episode in the Finnish architectural history. Especially in the 1970's, whole blocks of wooden houses were destroyed, and with it, many type-planned housing areas are now gone. Many of the remaining houses have been remodelled and are hard to recognise as type-planned houses. The same fate awaits Aune Linna's home now. An apartment building has been planned in its place. Aune Linna has been in the process of moving to a new home for a year now.	The house exterior, tree branches, the sky, apple blossom. Aune looks out of the window, a red-brick apartment building is visible in the background.
19:48	Aune Linna	It's difficult to leave all this... There are so many memories here. Everything that grows here has been planted by us. There are wonderful trees, a birch of the Seven Brothers, that grew seven arms, or the nature made it that way. There's this beautiful spruce, and willows, all of them planted by us, I'd love to look at them more. Lots of birches and other trees, and everything was brought here as small seedlings.	Aune Linna 100 %. Aune Linna's yard, the birch that has seven branches.
20:32	NARRATOR	Kitchen gardens don't have the same importance any more, and they've been changed into flowerbeds and children's play areas.	Kuisma house and yard.
20:40	Outi Kuisma:	I've never had a kitchen garden in this yard. And Grandma, Mikko's mother, grew a lot of strawberries, and it still existed when we moved here. Half of the yard was just strawberries. But then we dug it up and tried again, and didn't succeed. Now we only grow a variety in the hanging pot. And I dug up all the berry bushes, because I didn't pick any berries or make them into juice, and our children didn't like them. We have a few apple trees.	Kuisma house . Outi and Mikko Kuisma in their kitchen. Outi Kuisma 100 %.
21:20	Mikko Kuisma:	Nowadays, the pace of life is so different. And the stores have all these products, and it doesn't have such economical impact either.	Mikko Kuisma 100 %. Outi Kuisma comes down the stairs, Mikko sits on the cellar stairs, stands up and goes out.
21:34	Outi Kuisma:	The cellar we have, it's now used for other purposes, we don't have a cellar to conserve anything in.	View from the top of the cellar stairs. Milk stand next to the road.
21:46 21:58	Eeva Heija	Well, we had a lot of apple trees in the beginning, we tried to grow them on the slope there. And we got some apples in the beginning, but they've never really taken to the place.	Eeva and Soini Heija picking currants from the bushes. Inside, Eeva climbs upstairs and takes a juicer from the shelves, comes back down.

		We've had berry bushes and strawberries, a lot of them, so we've always had a lot of strawberries. At that time, we made jam of it, we didn't have freezers. We used up a lot of jam during the winter. We picked blueberries and lingonberries, we grew peas, white cabbage, potatoes and onions. Anything we needed, we could get from our own garden.	Eeva Heija next to the stove, pours water in the juicer, and then the berries.
22:47	NARRATOR	In few decades, the new small farms proved to be non-viable. In Northern Finland, many farms and houses are now empty, in Southern Finland, the land has been sold or leased to bigger farms. However, the houses have remained in residential use, if not full-time, then as a weekend home like Eeva and Soini Heija have.	View outside through curtains. Soini Heija fills a basket with juice bottles, takes them to the cellar, puts them on the floor.
23:17	NARRATOR	In recent years, the type-planned houses and residential areas filled with them have been more appreciated again. Architects have changed their views, and the huge rebuilding operation of post-war years is again credited with its worth. There are plans to protect the type-planned residential areas that are still intact. They are cosy and the houses are healthy and sustainably built, in spite of the shortage of materials. They are again the dream houses for many families.	Road sign, view of the village road. Type-planned houses in the village. A car in the Mattila yard.
23:47	Arto Mattila:	This house was built for war invalids around 1945. It didn't have a front porch then, and no running water in the house. This has been renovated after those days.	The Mattila house from the outside; inside, Sanna Mattila and the twin babies. Arto Mattila comes home.
24:07	Sanna Mattila:	Well, if we don't make any major changes, the best thing about the house is that when the boys are older, they can have the upstairs to themselves, they have enough room there, and us parents have enough room downstairs.	Sanna Mattila 100 %. Children's room, other rooms. Sanna working in the kitchen, big brother at the table.
24:45	Arto Mattila:	The kitchen should be expanded a bit. The kids make a mess at the table, it's too small for us. Otherwise, this is good.	Sanna Mattila and big brother in the kitchen, the twins on the floor.
25:03	Sanna Mattila:	At the moment, this is not ideal for us. We need a little bit more room. And with three stories, I take quite a lot of unnecessary steps during the day.	Sanna M goes downstairs, takes laundry out of the washer and pegs them on a line outside.
25:27	Sanna Mattila:	Jasper likes to play ball outside and to ride his bike. And we intend to improve the yard in the future, build a better playground and change the plants a bit. Maybe we'll get something done next summer.	A lantern hangs from a branch, a children's blue bicycle, the yard, the playground, a red-roofed house behind the trees.
25:54	Arto Mattila:	We have so great neighbours, nobody has better neighbours. If there's someone home there, you can just walk in and they'll give you a cup of coffee. And another thing, the neighbours don't change much or move around. I've lived here all my life, I was away for two years only, and the neighbours have always been the same. There isn't too much change here.	Apples in the tree, the house in the background. Arto Mattila 100 %. An area of type-planned

			houses, a bicyclist on the road.
26:28	NARRATOR	The type-planned house has become a symbol of the post-war reconstruction era. It tells about Finns' ability to effectively and rapidly build houses for hundreds of thousands of people in extremely difficult circumstances. For many generations, the type-planned house represents something familiar and safe, a permanent part of the Finnish landscape.	An area of type-planned houses. Houses along the road, different colour houses, a glass house.
26:55		Music:	Type-planned houses along the street, dolly, credits roll
26:42			EBU logo
27:47			The End