

= Juha Vainio =

Juha Harri " Junnu " Vainio , also known as Juha " Watt " Vainio ( 10 May 1938 in Kotka , Finland ? 29 October 1990 , Gryon , Switzerland ) was a Finnish lyricist , singer , composer and teacher . With the lyrics or music to over 2 @, @ 400 songs to his name , Vainio is as one of Finland 's most prolific lyricists along with Sauvo Puhtila , Reino Helismaa and Vexi Salmi . Vainio enjoyed a short professional career as a teacher at Kymenranta Primary School .

Vainio began writing songs in the early 1960s and continued until his death . Apart from his home town Kotka , he lived for several years in Helsinki and Espoo . In his last years Vainio lived in Gryon , Switzerland , where he died of a heart attack in October 1990 . He is buried in the family grave in Helsinki .

He was given the nickname " Watt " on account of a song on his first solo record , the 1964 Paras rautalankayhtye ( " The Best Rautalanka Band " ) . Never used by itself , the nickname was always part of " Juha Watt Vainio " .

= = Biography = =

= = = Family and childhood = = =

Juha Harri Vainio was born on May 10 , 1938 , in Kotka , the first child of Tauno and Kaarina Vainio . He spent much of his early childhood in Vuoksenniska , Imatra. his two siblings were Marja ( born 1944 ) and Markku ( born 1946 ) .

Vainio 's grandfather , Emil Alajääski ( born 1881 ) , changed his name to Vainio soon after the turn of the century . Vainio 's family on his father 's side boasted many athletes whilst Kaarina Vainio had some athletic background . After becoming engaged to Kaarina in 1937 , Tauno Vainio worked in Vuoksenniska as a regional head of the White Guard , and was known as a man of principle . Kaarina Vainio had a middle school education , and Tauno Vainio had graduated as a trade technician .

As a child , Juha Vainio loved singing and the family 's neighbours often asked him to come over and perform . When the Winter War started in 1939 , Juha was too young to understand events . After his father went to war as a captain of the military reserve force , Juha moved with his mother to Metsola , Kotka . As an adult , the only thing Juha Vainio remembered from the war were the air @-@ raid sirens and people 's anxiety . He once said that he was more afraid of the women next door than the war , but on the other hand admitted that the war left him with emotional scars . His song Eräänlainen sotaveteraani ( " Some Kind of War Veteran " ) , on the album Sellaista elämä on ( " That 's How Life Is " ) , echoes these sentiments . Because Kotka was a harbour town and often bombed , Juha and his mother had to often evacuate . Sometimes they went to stay at her mother 's cousins during the evacuations where Juha became friends with Olli Miettinen , a cousin of his mother . The two had an age difference of six years . The only brother of Kaarina Vainio , Mauno , was killed in the war .

In 1945 , the Vainios moved into a detached house in Metsola where they lived until 1950 before moving again to Kotkansaari , in the centre of Kotka . Juha Vainio recalled that the most beautiful years of his childhood were spent in Metsola . It was there that he met Nestori Miikkulainen , four years his senior and who later featured in Vainio 's song Vanhojapoikia viiksekkäitä ( " Moustached Bachelors " ) . Vainio often spent time in the harbour of Kotka with his friends . He was fond of the sea throughout his life .

As a child Juha Vainio was diagnosed with congenital heart disease , causing his lips to turn blue , and the onset of rapid breathlessness . He underwent a heart operation in early 1949 at the same time as his mother suffered an attack of tuberculosis from which she later recovered . Juha was at first kept in the adults ' ward due to the serious nature of the operation , but later transferred to the children 's ward to recover . He soon went home and began to get better .

= = = School = = =

Juha Vainio 's education did not start well . Frustrated with school he was once absent for three weeks without permission . After primary school he attended a gymnasium in Kotka . At the same time his family moved from Metsola to Kotkansaari . During his school years , Vainio 's best friend was Risto " Tiso " Warjus , two years his senior . They both sang in the Kotka Gymnasium choir . Vainio 's music teacher at the gymnasium , Arvo Vainio , was nicknamed " Junnu " on account of his big nose resembling that of a comic book character of the same name . Later on the name was given to Juha Vainio because he had the same surname as the teacher .

When he was fifteen , Vainio felt sure he would become a writer . As a young man he read a book about poetics , and later said that the rules were easy to break once he had learned them . It became apparent in essays written whilst at the gymnasium that Juha had talent as a writer . However , teachers sometimes had mixed feelings about his writing ; at one time he received no grade for a lighthearted column @-@ like text he had written , because the teacher felt that it could not be graded as an essay . Although essays were his strong point , school was uninteresting for Juha . He considered quitting school , but the principal persuaded him to change his mind . He was transferred to another school and was later joined there by his friend Risto Warjus . In the end , the only school subjects in which Vainio excelled were singing and sports .

Around 1957 Vainio 's family moved from the centre of Kotka to near the harbour . After a few years they moved again , this time to a neighbourhood near Sibeliuspuisto . From childhood , Juha Vainio practiced sport even though before surgery he had suffered from heart problems . He liked football and basketball , which were very popular in Kotka and also practiced high jump together with Tiso Warjus . After his heart operation , Juha 's physical condition deteriorated , but doing sport helped him improve it .

= = = First contact with music = = =

Juha Vainio became interested in music and started socializing with musicians in the mid @-@ 1950s . The centre of jazz music in Kotka was the restaurant Fennia where performers including Keijo Laitinen and the cousin of Vainio 's mother , Olli Miettinen played . Although Vainio was under @-@ 21 and classed as a minor , he managed to slip into the restaurant where he presented his lyrics to the musicians and was occasionally allowed to play the piano . Vainio recalled that his friends remembered him as being always penniless . He started drinking more and more , often asking his friends for a drink .

In late 1956 Vainio lived next door to one of his musician friends , Heikki Kauppinen , who was three years his senior . Vainio also became acquainted with drummer Erkki Liikanen . The friends had different tastes in music with Olli Miettinen and Reijo " Rempo " Tani listening to jazz , while Vainio liked schlager music . Vainio later named and described many of his friends in his song lyrics .

Vainio was called up in 1957 for service in the Finnish army . He was 19 years old and in the penultimate grade of gymnasium . However , he did not want to start his military service right after the matriculation exams , because he wanted to find a profession first . The next spring , the last year of gymnasium , he decided to go to Paris for the holidays with his friend Pekka . Vainio was supposed to pass his matriculation exams in the spring of 1959 , but he failed the Swedish exam and had to wait until the autumn to pass it .

= = = Fatherhood , teaching and military service = = =

In Fennia , Juha Vainio met his future wife Taina Kaukonen . When Taina became pregnant in early 1960 , Juha 's parents scolded the young father . As a result the couple married in the summer of 1960 and a son Ilkka followed in October of the same year . Juha and Taina had three more children : Sami in 1961 , Kalle in 1963 and Kati in 1967 . At first the young couple lived at Juha 's parents ' , but moved to Helsinki when Juha started his studies there . He studied at the Yhteiskunnallinen

korkeakoulu ( School of Social Sciences , which later became the University of Tampere ) and later the Opettajakorkeakoulu ( School of Vocational Teacher Education ) where he graduated as a school teacher .

Juha Vainio taught higher classes at Yläpää Primary School where the pupils informally called him " Junnu " . His teaching methods were relaxed , such as making the pupils sing a children 's song instead of a hymn in the morning . The pupils could also eat and watch television with Vainio . In 1964 he had a temporary absence from teaching due to military service . Already having some reputation as a lyricist , whilst in the army Vainio was assigned to write the lyrics for the new cadence of the Karelia Brigade . Vainio finished his military service in the autumn of 1964 , at the age of 26 .

= = = Breakthrough = = =

Vainio 's musical influences included Tapio Rautavaara , Georg Malmstén and Henry Theel . As a young man he trained to play music because he wanted to become a professional musician . He started writing lyrics for friends ' bands , and his texts brought him some fame . Vainio was above all a lyricist ; he wrote lyrics or music for over 2 @,@ 400 published songs , the majority of which were recorded by others . Many of Vainio 's lyrics were written for Toivo Kärki 's compositions . He translated popular foreign songs into Finnish , work that he later abandoned since translators only received a fixed payment for their work rather than royalties .

At the beginning of his career , comedian Spede Pasanen asked Vainio and his friends to play in a radio show called Ruljanssiriihi ( " Thrashing House of Rigmarole " ) . The band accepted , and after Pasanen gave up the radio show to start his television career , the musicians followed him . They played in Pasanen 's shows including Speden saluuna ( " Spede 's Saloon " ) and 50 pientä minuuttia ( " 50 Small Minutes " ) .

With the help of his friend Erkki Liikanen , Vainio got a record deal with recording company Finndisc . His debut single , Paras rautalankayhtye was recorded in 1964 . At the same time Vainio received the nickname " Watt " , which was printed on the front cover of the single . Vainio wrote lyrics for several performers , including Katri Helena . In 1965 his parents and siblings moved to Helsinki , and at about the same time Vainio and his family moved to Espoo , where they lived for over 25 years . In 1966 he lost a good friend when Olli Miettinen died at the age of 34 .

Vainio 's songs Mistä löydän ystävän ( " Where Do I Find a Friend " ) and Maanantaitango ( " Monday Tango " ) had already been recorded by Katri Helena in 1963 before Vainio 's military service . After leaving the army , Vainio befriended composer and music journalist Sauvo Puhtila ( known to the Finnish public by the pseudonym Saukki ) , who told him that Yleisradio was in need of lyricists . Eager to leave his job as a teacher , Vainio quit and started collaborating with musician Reino Markkula . Their song Sä kuulut päivään jokaiseen ( " You Belong in Every Day " ) , composed by Markkula with lyrics by Vainio , was given to Eino Grön who made it into a hit .

Vainio worked at Fazer Music as a lyricist with monthly salary and at the same time wrote his own songs . He translated several international hits into Finnish , including Piilopaikka ( " Hideout " , originally " You 've Got Your Troubles " ) by Danny and Nyt meni hermot ( " Now I 'm Furious " ) , which became the breakthrough recording of pop group " The First " . Vainio was often late for arranged studio sessions , which irritated the bands and the company 's management . At 30 , Vainio wrote one of his best @-@ known translations , Fredi 's Kolmatta linjaa takaisin ( " Back along Kolmas Linja " ) . Another success was his translation of The Beatles ' " Penny Lane " , recorded by Pepe Willberg as Rööperiin ( " To Rööperi " ) . Although Vainio 's version is set in Helsinki , he has said he was thinking about Kotka when he wrote the lyrics .

In addition to writing songs for others , Vainio became a popular solo artist . He also wrote the music to several of his songs , despite never considering himself a singer or a composer but above all a lyricist . At first he worked with Pertti Metsärinne 's orchestra , recording the song " Hum @-@ Boogie " ( wordplay on the word humpuuki , meaning " humbug " ) . Among his first recorded songs were Jos vain saisin nastahampaan takaisin ( " If Only I Would Get the Spike Tooth Back " ) from 1964 and Suolaa , suolaa , enemmän suolaa ( " Salt , Salt , More Salt " ) along with Juhannustanssit

( " Midsummer 's Ball " ) from 1965 . All were included on Vainio 's debut album , Juha " Watt " Vainio .

In the mid @-@ 1960s Vainio had success with Sellanen ol ' Viipuri ( " Such Was Vyborg " ) , Turistit tuppukylään ( " Tourists Arrive in the Small Town " ) and a song written with Erik Lindström , Herrat Helsingin ( " Big Shots of Helsinki " ) . When the Finndisc company was sold to Scandia , Vainio and Lindström 's collaboration ended . Vainio soon afterwards became acquainted with composer Jaakko Salo , who was introduced to him by Saukki . He started writing lyrics for composer Toivo Kärki , who had lost his primary lyricist Reino Helismaa in January 1965 .

Well @-@ known songs from the late 1960s and early 1970s included Suomi ? Ruotsi ( " Finland ? Sweden " ) and the 1971 release Matkarakastaja ( " Travelling Lover " ) , which met with criticism . While Vainio 's early albums were collections of singles , he recorded his first proper studio album in 1972 . The album Viisari värähtää ( " The Pointer Twitches " ) included the song Kaunissaari ( a reference to a place in Finland ) , which Vainio recorded several times during his career . It was also included on his next album , Tulin , näin ja soitin ( " I Came , I Saw , I Played " ) , which was released in 1975 . Although Matkarakastaja and Viisari värähtää were Vainio 's earliest published compositions , it was not until the late 1970s that he began to compose music more actively .

In 1966 Vainio befriended Vexi Salmi and Irwin Goodman . The trio made a summer tour called Kansalle mitä kansa haluaa ( " Give People What the People Want " ) but at times Vainio was too intoxicated to perform . Vainio and Reijo Tani made a collection of singles in 1968 called Juha " Watt " Vainio ja Reijo Tani . The album included Vainio 's Kauhea kankkunen ( " Horrible Hangover " ) and Vanha salakuljettaja Laitinen ( " Old Smuggler Laitinen " ) , which were both collaborations with Toivo Kärki . The latter song was named after Keijo Laitinen , a good friend of Vainio 's . In 1970 Vainio started writing causeries with Gunnar Mattsson .

= = = Back to teaching = = =

Vainio returned to teaching in the early 1970s . Vainio made up nicknames for all his pupils , who in return called him Junnu . He had a habit of coming up with very unorthodox methods of punishment but in general got on well with his pupils . Often late and in the habit of leaving a lot of paperwork unfinished , shortly before he quit teaching Vainio organized an excursion for the pupils to express his gratitude for the time he had spent with them .

= = = Alcohol use = = =

As time went by , Vainio consumed more and more alcohol . In the late 1960s he frequented Tapion Tuoppi with Gunnar Mattsson and Aarre Elo . He often carried a hip flask in case he ran out of something to drink . Vainio 's deteriorating family relationships are considered to be one reason for his drinking . Many of his friends were heavy drinkers as well but despite his drinking problem , he always managed to finish his lyrics on time .

Vainio 's friends Heikki Kauppinen and Reijo Tani quit drinking in 1972 , and at first Vainio found their decision odd . When Vexi Salmi was hired by Fazer in 1970 , Vainio and Salmi started drinking together often and sometimes even came to work with hangovers . On one occasion , Vainio forgot that he was supposed to have finished the text of an advertising tune . When the deadline arrived , Vainio was too hung over to finish the lyrics and eventually Salmi agreed to help by writing the lyrics for Vainio 's composition . Vainio 's alcohol use increased in the 1970s , and his parents watched without being able to do anything about it . It is reported that Vainio would not go to sleep at night unless he had liquor under his bed , and he always kept a bottle with him . Vainio began to realize that he could not live like this forever . By summer 1975 he decided that he needed to stop drinking altogether . He was especially helped in this decision through his meeting footballer Kai Pahlman , who told Vainio that he was surprised he was still alive . In late 1975 , Vainio stayed sober for four months , but then caved in for a short time . In January 1976 he finally managed to quit drinking for good .

Vainio was supported by his friends who had quit drinking a few years earlier , such as Osmo "

Osku " Kanerva . Eino Grön , a friend of Vainio 's , decided to follow his example and managed to quit a year and a half after Vainio . Vainio never wanted to be called a teetotaler and considered himself a recovered alcoholic . After he quit drinking , Vainio 's songs became more serious and more sensitive , although he still wrote humorous lyrics as well .

Although Vainio himself did not consume alcohol , he was tolerant about others ' alcohol use and could spend time with his friends even if they drank , keeping alcohol in his house in case his friends came over . He also began discussing the topic of drinking in his lyrics . Getting rid of his alcohol problem did not solve Vainio 's domestic problems ; he and Taina ended up divorcing .

= = = Changes = = =

After his divorce , Vainio 's life slowly began to change . Creatively he was more prolific than ever in the late 1970s and 1980s . He began composing in addition to writing lyrics . He worked a lot with Veikko Samuli and Jaakko Salo , and Salo started arranging songs Vainio had written .

In 1976 Vainio 's Jawohl , jawohl from Kansi kiinni ja kuulemiin ( " Shut the Lid and Goodbye " ) was criticized for its commentary about German tourists who visit Lapland . The album also featured a sensitive song , Mä uskon huomispäivään ( " I Believe in Tomorrow " ) . Other well @-@ known songs from the album are Playboy 60 v ( " Playboy 60 yrs " ) , Suomi ? Ruotsi and Taas lapsuuden maisemiin ( " Back Again to Where I Grew Up " ) .

Vainio began composing actively in the late 1970s , although he had already published his own compositions at the beginning of the decade . His earliest compositions include Matkarakastaja and Viisari värähtää . Among his most popular songs from the late 1970s is Käyn ahon laitaa ( " I Walk by the Side of a Glade " ) from the 1979 album of the same name . Even though Vainio had already quit drinking , he still occasionally sang about alcohol . Vainio started writing more sensitive songs , a trend which became evident in his next albums . 1981 's Albatrossi ja sorsa ( " The Albatross and the Duck " ) contains one of Vainio 's most well @-@ known songs , Albatrossi . The topic of the song was lost youth . Another sensitive song on the album is Apteekin ovikello ( " The Pharmacy Doorbell " ) , the idea for which Vainio got from Tapio Rautavaara . Other well @-@ known songs were Panaman konsuli ( " The Consul of Panama " ) and Kun mä rupesin ryypäämään ( " When I Started Drinking " ) .

In 1976 , Vainio was hired to write a number of bawdy songs which were later released on cassette tape . Vainio wrote a part of the songs and sang on the record with all musicians using pseudonyms , Vainio 's being Junnu Kaihomieli . Many of the songs were based on a familiar melody whose copyright had already expired ; for example , the song Kumi @-@ Roope ( " Rubber Roope " ) was an obscene version of the folk song Rosvo @-@ Roope ( " Roope the Robber " ) . In 1979 Vainio participated in another recording of similar songs . The songs were released on compact disc in 1992 and 1997 as Pahojen poikien lauluja 1 ? 2 ( " Bad Boys ' Songs 1 ? 2 " ) and Porno @-@ ooppera / Pahojen poikien lauluja 3 ( " Porn Opera / Bad Boys ' Songs 3 " ) . Both records went gold .

In 1982 Vainio collaborated with bodybuilder Kike Elomaa when they sang together on the single Kunto nousee sullakin ( " You 'll Get in Shape Too " ) , with lyrics by Vainio . The B @-@ side of the single was Pokkana ja paikallaan ( " Serious and Still " ) , sung by Elomaa alone . A compilation album called Sellaista elämä on ( " That 's How Life Is " ) followed in 1983 , consisting of the most popular songs Vainio had himself recorded . 1985 's Elämää ja erotiikkaa ( " Life and Erotica " ) was Vainio 's last finished studio album . Popular pieces from the album included Aleks ja Jaan ( " Aleks and Jaan " ) , Heiskasen kanssa kun heiluttiin ( " When We Hung Out with Heiskanen " ) and Yksinäinen saarnipuu ( " Lonely Ash Tree " ) .

After his divorce , Vainio had started dating Pirkko Heikkala . The couple were married on 27 December 1981 in Kuusamo . In 1983 they had a daughter , Suvi . The couple moved to Switzerland in the late 1980s . In 1988 Katri Helena , Eino Grön , Pave Maijanen and other popular artists performed at a concert organized to celebrate Vainio 's 50th birthday .

= = = Death = = =

Vainio 's childhood heart problems surfaced again in 1990 with his sister Marja recalling that he often placed his hand over his heart . He had even finished writing his will . At one time Vainio was travelling to Florida with his friend , composer Veikko Samuli . Vainio had to go to the bathroom during the flight , and soon there was a call for a doctor from the flight crew . Vainio had kept his heart medicines in his pocket , where the box had opened and mixed with his pastilles . Vainio had eaten too much of the medicine by accident , and his heartbeat started to slow down . Once a stewardess found out what had happened , she saved Vainio 's life by quickly forcing him to vomit .

Vainio gave his last performance on 12 October 1990 . He died of a heart attack in his home in Gryon , Switzerland , on October 29 , 1990 , in the arms of his wife . He was 52 years old . A burial ceremony was held in the town of Vevey , and Vainio 's body brought back to Finland and buried in the family grave in Hietaniemi graveyard in Helsinki .

The day before he died , Vainio had become friends with ice hockey coach Juhani Tamminen and dined with his family . According to Tamminen , Vainio had been in good condition at the time . The following week Tamminen learned of Vainio 's death from a friend who had read about it in a Finnish newspaper .

The record Vainio had worked on during the final years of his life was released posthumously by Scandia in 1991 as Viiskymppisen viisut ( " Tunes of a Fifty @-@ year @-@ old " ) . Especially important for Vainio had been the song Kauan sitten ( " Long Ago " ) which he had recorded in the early 1970s . Vainio 's most important collaborator during his last years was producer Jaakko Salo .

= = Nicknames and pseudonyms = =

Juha Vainio 's best @-@ known nicknames were Junnu and Juha " Watt " Vainio . Junnu was a familiar name also used in connection with his last name as Junnu Vainio . The name Juha " Watt " Vainio was used on the cover of several albums and was a name he was publicly known by . Vainio 's friends never used the nickname Watt ? for them he always remained Junnu .

Among the pseudonyms used by Vainio were Junnu , Junnu Kaihomieli , Jorma Koski , Ilkka Lähde , Mirja Lähde , Kirsi Sunila and Heikki Ilmari . The name Junnu Kaihomieli was used for Vainio 's bawdy songs in the late 1970s .

= = Critical commentary = =

Peter von Bagh regards Vainio as the pioneer of Finnish 1960s humorous songs since he began their composition before Irwin Goodman . Producer Jaakko Salo commented that Vainio 's career found a new start once Vainio quit drinking . According to him , it is evident from Vainio 's texts that his songs are based on his own experiences .

According to writer and film director Jukka Virtanen , Vainio usually wrote his lyrics at the same time as the music . This is evident in the song Vanhojapoikia viiksekkäitä , written as a waltz and whose lyrics feature an aged bachelor who never got to dance at his own wedding . Virtanen has said that while Vainio worked at a fast pace , songs were never easy for him to write . His work did not become easier when he quit drinking , but it did become more emotional .

= = Hobbies = =

Vainio frequently played football and basketball in his youth and later on remained an enthusiastic spectator . He wrote the lyrics for ice @-@ hockey team Tappara 's anthem Tappara on terästä ( " Tappara Is Made of Steel " ) , which was composed by Reijo Lehtovirta in 1976 . Tappara 's manager Mikko Westberg asked Vainio to write a song for the team , requesting that the lyrics contain the phrases " Tappara is made of steel " and " rye bread " . Vainio became a lifetime fan of Tappara after writing the song .

Vainio was fond of the sea and sailing . He often took his family and friends sailing in his boat , and in 1987 bought an island in Österskär with his wife Pirkko . His love for sailing is evident in the song

Kaikki paitsi purjehdus on turhaa ( " Everything But Sailing Is Pointless " ) , which was composed by Lasse Mårtenson .

= = Legacy = =

Since Vainio 's death many tribute concerts have been staged , with an event to celebrate his 70th birthday taking place in May 2008 . Vainio 's friend , songwriter Jukka Virtanen , wrote a play called Albatrossi ja Heiskanen ( " The Albatross and Heiskanen " ) based on Vainio 's songs . It was first performed in his hometown Kotka in 1992 and has been performed many times since . The Finnish film Keisarikunta ( " The Empire " ) describes the youth of Vainio and his friends in Kotka during the 1950s .

The " Juha Vainio Award " ( Juha Vainio @-@ palkinto ) for writers was introduced in 1991 and is given annually to notable Finnish lyricists with yearly prize money of 5 @,@ 000 euros ( previously 30 @,@ 000 Finnish markkas ) . In December 1994 , a club named Junnun Lauluseura ( Junnu 's singing club ) was established . Its members include Vainio 's friends Keijo Laitinen , Pertti Metsärinne and Reijo Tani . The club has published two books entitles Junnun laululipas 1 and Junnun laululipas 2 .

Vainio 's work continues to have major relevance in Finnish popular music , an example of which being two Vainio cover albums by Vesa @-@ Matti Loiri in 2003 and 2004 .

All of the songs that Vainio recorded were published in 2008 in a CD boxed set Legendan laulut ? Kaikki levytykset 1963 ? 1990 ( " Songs of the Legend ? All Recordings 1963 ? 1990 " ) . It included his advertising jingles , bawdy songs and a book . A compilation album released with the boxed set called Legendan laulut ? 48 mestariteosta ( " Songs of the Legend ? 40 Masterpieces " ) reached second place in Finnish album charts . Juha Vainio 's son Ilkka Vainio is in the music business and works as a music producer and songwriter .

= = Discography = =

Juha ' Watt ' Vainio ( 1966 , compilation of singles )

Juha ' Watt ' Vainio ja Reijo Tani ( 1968 , compilation of singles ) ( Translation : " Juha ' Watt ' Vainio and Reijo Tani " )

Viisari värähtää ( 1972 ) ( Translation : " The Pointer Twitches " )

Tulin , näin ja soitin ( 1975 ) ( Translation : " I Came , I Saw , I Played " )

Kansi kiinni ja kuulemiin ( 1976 ) ( Translation : " Shut the Lid and Goodbye " )

Käyn ahon laitaa ( 1979 ) ( Translation : " I Walk by the Side of a Glade " )

Albatrossi ja sorsa ( 1981 ) ( Translation : " The Albatross and the Duck " )

Sellaista elämä on ( 1983 ) ( Translation : " That 's How Life Is " )

Elämää ja erotiikkaa ( 1985 ) ( Translation : " Life and Erotica " )

Viiskymppisen viisut ( 1991 ) ( Translation : " Tunes of a Fifty @-@ year @-@ old " )