

ern perspective. However, the proximity of the British Isles to the Nordic countries and Anglo-Saxons' partly southern Scandinavian background affected their worldview. In her article "Pohjoinen ääri anglosaksien maantieteessä" ('Northern reaches in Anglo-Saxon geography'), Irmele Valtonen discusses from a historical-philological perspective how these different traditions appear in geographical knowledge and depictions of the northern reaches of the world. What peoples and areas were placed at the northern end of Europe in Anglo-Saxon sources?

Irma Sulkunen's "Kaksi tietä naiskansalaisuuteen. Suomen ja Uuden-Seelannin äänioikeus uudistusten vertailu" ('Two roads to female citizenship. A comparative study of suffrage reforms in Finland and New Zealand') discusses the suffrage reforms in Finland and New Zealand from a comparative perspective. Sulkunen places the reforms in wider historical, cultural and socio-political contexts and asks what models of female citizenship were being drawn up in the reforms. Sulkunen emphasises the gendered characteristics of the concept of citizenship but also other factors defining citizenship, which moulded western interpretations of equality.

To what extent is it possible to grant freedom of religion without corrupting the people? This was a hot potato to the Lutheran Church in Finland at the end of the 19th century. The leading clergy felt that they were morally responsible for the people as a whole and there was no way to know what would happen if the reins were loosened. In his article "Pakon ja vapauden välillä" ('Between constraint and freedom'), Yrjö Taka discusses the freedom of religion in Finnish society from the perspective of religious doctrine.

Maria Jotuni's posthumous novel *Huojuva talo* ('The swaying house', 1963) is not only a depiction of a marriage but provides also an interesting view into Finland between the two

world wars. In her article, "Sotaa, sitä tarvitaan. Maria Jotunin kuvaus 1930-luvusta" ('War, it is needed. Maria Jotuni's depiction of the early 1930s') Elina Martikainen discusses the juxtaposition of discourses justifying violence and preserving society in Jotuni's novel, and compares the novel to the third volume of Väinö Linna's *Under the North Star* trilogy (1962) and Mika Waltari's novel *Appelsiinsiemen* ('Orange seed', 1931).

During its first years, the Kauniainen villa community, founded in 1906, became a significant centre of literature and arts of Swedish-speaking Finns. Hanna Elomaa discusses Kauniainen's past as an artist and writer community and the reasons why this past is frequently forgotten. They have essentially to do with characteristics of the area as a suburb, the likes of which were not usually seen as significant in themselves ("Kirjailijat ja esikaupunki. 1900-luvun alkupuolen Kauniainen paikkojen välisissä suhdhierarkioissa" ('Writers and the suburb. Kauniainen of the early 1900s in relational hierarchies between places.'))

In his extensive review, "Sotahistorian atlanttinen yhteys. Angloamerikkalaisen akateemisen sotahistorian tutkimuksen piirteitä" ('The Atlantic connection of war history. Features of Anglo-American academic war history research.') Pasi Tuunainen presents the versatile academic research of war history practised in Great Britain and North America. The field has developed from traditional operations history and has preserved its position well. It comprises several research orientations, which have borrowed methodology from a variety of disciplines. Research tackling the societal and non-military aspects of war from bottom up commenced as long ago as almost 50 years. Currently, in addition to the social-historical point of view, war is increasingly studied as a cultural phenomenon.

(Translation AAC NOODI Oyj)

## Notes on the contents

■ The Historical Journal 2/2010 discusses a variety of themes:

The Anglo-Saxon literary culture was largely based on pre-existing materials produced in the continent and with a south-