ESTONIA

Area ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 48,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1932) ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,124,000
Density per sq. km. ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 23.4
Length of railway system (III. 1932) ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... ... 1,434 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The supreme command of the army is vested in the Government, which exercises it through the Minister of National Defence. The latter acts as Commander-in-Chief of the army in time of peace. In time of war, a Commander-in-Chief is appointed.

Ministry of National Defence.

The Ministry of National Defence includes:

(1) The Council of War.—This is an advisory body whose members are the highest military commanders and 2 members of the State Assembly. It considers all projects of laws and regulations concerning the army and the most important questions with regard to organisation and supplies.

(2) The Staff of the army, which is divided into seven departments (operations, information, communications, administration and personnel of the cadre, cartography, mobilisation, training). The Chief of the Staff of the army has under his orders the inspectors of infantry, artillery, engineers, cavalry and musketry.

(3) The administrative supply services.

(4) The medical service.

(5) The supreme court martial.

(6) The Judge-Advocate.

(7) The legal adviser to the Ministry of National Defence.
MILITARY TERRITORIAL DISTRICTS.

For purposes of command, Estonia is divided into three districts, each corresponding to one division of infantry. The divisions consist of various units, according to the requirements of training, mobilisation and facilities for billeting. The headquarters of the navy and anti-aircraft defence are outside the divisional districts.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. Higher Units.
   3 divisions of infantry.

2. Arms and Services.

   Infantry.
   
   2 regiments.
   12 independent battalions (36 companies).

   Each regiment consists of 3 battalions of 3 rifle companies and 1 heavy machine-gun company.

   Cavalry.
   
   1 regiment consisting of 4 line squadrons and 1 heavy machine-gun squadron.

   Artillery.
   
   5 groups of field artillery with 3 or 4 batteries each.
   1 anti-aircraft artillery group.

   Engineers.
   
   2 battalions.

   A pioneer battalion consisting of 2 companies of sappers, 1 company of railway engineers, 1 anti-gas company, 1 searchlight company, 1 training company.

   A signal battalion consisting of 3 signal companies, 1 carrier-pigeon park, 1 training company.

   Armoured Units.
   
   1 regiment of armoured cars and tanks.
   2 regiments of armoured trains (4 trains).
A regiment of armoured cars and tanks consists of 1 company of light tanks, 1 heavy tanks section, 2 companies of armoured cars, 1 company of motor vehicles, 1 training company, 1 technical stores company.

_Air Force_ (on August 1st, 1931).

3 aviation groups comprising 74 aeroplanes (total horse-power: 24,600).

STATE POLICE, FRONTIER GUARD AND CIVIC GUARD.

_State Police._

The approximate effective of the State police is 1,200. The individual arms are automatic pistol, rifle and bayonet. The training of the police is given in the police training-school; the duration of the training is nine months and includes, from a military point of view, (a) training in the use of arms included in regulation equipment and (b) practice for street fighting. Conditions of service are the same as for other State employees.

_Frontier Guard._

The frontier guard is under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Interior. The guard is an organisation of a military character and comprises about 800 men. The individual arms of the guard consist of pistols and rifles; the collective arms comprise light machine-guns.

The frontier guards are recruited from men having accomplished their military service in the army. Engagement is voluntary, the length of service being generally one year. Other conditions are similar to those obtaining for persons seeking re-engagement in the army.

_Civic Guard._

The duties of the civic guard are to help the legal authorities of Estonia in preserving order under the Constitution, also to defend the constitutional Government, to give help in public calamities, to encourage a patriotic and national feeling, and to assist in the physical development of the people.

The civic guard is composed of citizens who are admitted according to the statutes of the guard; women form organisations with a special view to helping the guard.

The civic guard is subordinated in time of peace to the Minister of National Defence, in time of war to the Commander-in-Chief. It consists of 30,000 men and 5,000 women.

The activities of the civic guard are actually directed by the chief of the civic guard. The guard is composed of territorial units (regiments, representing either a town or a province); with regard to operative functions, it is organised in complete analogy to military units (companies, battalions, etc.).

**RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.**

All citizens of the Estonian Republic are liable for military service. Military service is divided into four stages:

(a) Service in the active army;
(b) On furlough from the active army;
(c) Service in the reserve;
(d) Service in the territorial force.
Duration of Service (in Days).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Infantry, artillery and cavalry</th>
<th>Other troops, air force, navy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>First period</td>
<td>365</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Following periods</td>
<td>225</td>
<td>225</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>772</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Contingents are incorporated in the active army on two occasions in each year. The men called up for service are those who reached the age of 20 on January 1st of the current year.

The total period of service in the active army and on furlough is five years.

Citizens who have completed their period on furlough from the active army are transferred to the reserve up to the age of 45.

The Minister of National Defence has power, with the assent of the Government, to summon reservists for not more than four periods of training, not exceeding six months in all (N.C.O.s and specialists may be called up for six periods not exceeding nine months in all). Service in the territorial force lasts until the age of 55.

Cadres.

The officers of the army receive their training in the United Military Schools, which include the following schools: Staff College; Military School (3 companies of infantry, 1 battery); School for N.C.O.s (2 companies of infantry, 1 battery and 1 squadron); Course for majors.

EFFECTIVES.

I. EFFECTIVES OF THE ARMY AND THE AIR FORCE ON AUGUST 1ST, 1931.

1. Land Army.

<p>| | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,290</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>12,243</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>13,533</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


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<tr>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers, N.C.O.s and men</td>
<td>467</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
II. Summary Table of Budgetary Effectives.

The figures in the following table differ in character from the figures in the preceding table. These two kinds of returns are not comparable with each other.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>N.C.O.s and men</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>18,900</td>
<td>20,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>16,375</td>
<td>17,875</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>15,840</td>
<td>17,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>1,500</td>
<td>15,840</td>
<td>17,340</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1928</td>
<td>1,300</td>
<td>12,000</td>
<td>13,300</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1929</td>
<td>1,200</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1930</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS. (1932.)

Destroyers:
1. Lennuk (1915-1917) - Displacement, 1,400 tons. Dimensions: $344\frac{1}{4} \times 31\frac{1}{4} \times 9\frac{1}{4}$ feet. H.p. 32,700 = 32 kts. Guns: 5 4-inch, 1 3-inch (A.A.); 9 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).
2. Vambola (1915-1918) - Displacement, 1,185 tons. Dimensions: $314\frac{1}{4} \times 30\frac{1}{2} \times 9\frac{1}{2}$ feet. H.p. 30,000 = 32 kts. Guns: 4 4-inch; 9 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

Torpedo-boat:
Sulav (1917) - Displacement, 200 tons. Dimensions: $165\frac{1}{2} \times 17\frac{1}{2} \times 6$ feet. Guns: 2 3-inch, 2 torpedo-tubes (18-inch).

Miscellaneous: 7 units (gunboats, minelayers, despatch-boats): 1,887 tons.

III. Expenditure on National Defence.


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Krooni (000,000's)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Effectives</td>
<td>12,383.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transport</td>
<td>734.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Building</td>
<td>1,579.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>War material</td>
<td>3,754.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>18,452.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes.—1. The figures in the table above represent total expenditure on Land, Naval and Air forces, as in the budget of the Ministry of National Defence.

2. Expenditure on pay of reserves for the year 1930-31:

Remuneration outside periods of training of personnel not employed .................................................. 27.7

The figures represent remuneration paid out of the credits of the Ministry of Education and Social Affairs to military instructors for the young, not included in the figures of the table above.

Remuneration during training of reservists called up ................................................................. —

3. Expenditure on shipbuilding for the year 1930-31:

New construction ................................................................................................................................. —

Maintenance and repairs ................................................................. 291.5

4. Statement of the amount outstanding, at the end of the financial year 1930-31, of block credits voted in respect of expenditure for more than one year ................................................................. None

5. Statement of the amount outstanding on March 31st, 1931, in respect of purchases on credit or deferred payments relating to goods delivered or services rendered, in cases where the due dates of payment are later than those customary in contracts of the same kind which do not provide any special credit facilities ................................................................. None

6. Statement for the financial year 1930-31 of loans made to, or participations acquired in, enterprises having among their objects the furnishing of goods or services for armament purposes, where these have been excluded from the return on the ground that they are not regarded as armament expenditure ................................................................. None

7. Expenditure in respect of pensions for the year 1930-31:

I. Military personnel:

(a) Service pensions ......................................................................................................................... 140.4

(b) Invalidity pensions ...................................................................................................................... 883.1

(c) Mixed pensions ............................................................................................................................ —

II. Civil personnel: pensions ............................................................................................................. —

III. War pensions .............................................................................................................................. —

IV. Pensions or other compensation granted, apart from the regulations regarding normal pensions, for premature retirement, discharge or loss of office resulting from a reduction of the forces ................................................................................................................................. 117.0

2. Budget Expenditure for the Years 1927-28 to 1932-33.

The data in the table below are in continuation of those given in earlier editions of the Armaments Year-Book. These data should not be compared

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1 War pensions are not classified separately in the State accounts, but the invalidity pensions mentioned under I(b) are largely pensions arising out of the War of Independence.

Similarly, no separate mention is made of civil pensions, the number of persons receiving such pensions being very small.
with those in the foregoing table, which are based on the answer of the Government of Estonia in response to the Council’s request for information concerning the state of its armaments (see Preface, page 4).

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ministry of War:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ordinary expenditure</td>
<td>1,722.4</td>
<td>17.4</td>
<td>17.0</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>15.3</td>
<td>15.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Extraordinary expenditure</td>
<td>159.7</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>1,882.1</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>16.4</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of:</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wholesale prices (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>121</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Retail prices: Cost of living (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>106</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>101</td>
<td>99</td>
<td>93</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 In terms of the new unit, the Kroon (= 100 Emks) created in April 1927, legally introduced on January 1st, 1928.

2 Average, April 1932 to January 1933.

**Note.**—Military pensions are not included in the figures above. They are shown under the Ministry of Education and Social Welfare, jointly with other pensions.