FINLAND

Area (including inland waters) ........ 388,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1932) ............ 3,516,000
Density per sq. km. .................. 9.1
Length of land frontiers between Finland and:
  Sweden .......... 536 km.
  Norway ........ 913 km.
  U.S.S.R. .......... 1,590 km.
  ____________ 3,039 km.
Length of coast-line ........ 1,646 km.
Length of railway system (XII. 1930) ........ 5,399 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

Under the Constitution, the President of the Republic is Commander-in-Chief of the army; in time of war, he may delegate his powers to a General chosen by himself. The General commanding the active army is under his direct orders.

The Chief of the General Staff is under the General commanding the active army.

The General Staff consists of:

- Organisation and Mobilisation Bureau (2 sections);
- Statistics and Foreign Relations Bureau (3 sections);
- Operations Bureau (1 section);
- Training and Command Bureau (4 sections);
- 4 independent sections (transport, historical studies, topography, archives).

The Minister of Defence provides through his Ministry for the working of the various military services.

The Ministry comprises the Central Directorate, the Military Affairs Directorate (organisation, mobilisation, recruiting), the Technical Directorate, the Military Material Directorate, the Intendance Directorate, the Navy Directorate and the Medical Service Directorate.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. Higher Formations.
   3 divisions.
   2 independent brigades.
2. Arms and Services.

First Division (Helsinki).

Staff.
White Guard Regiment (8 companies, including 2 machine-gun companies).
2 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each.
1 regiment of field artillery (2 groups of 3 batteries).
1 signals battalion (telegraph) with 3 companies.
1 train battalion with 2 companies, depot and workshop.
1 depot company.

Second Division (Viipuri).

Staff.
1 infantry brigade consisting of a staff and 3 battalions of light infantry.
1 regiment of infantry of 2 battalions and 1 Carelian Guard regiment of 3 battalions.
1 regiment of field artillery (2 groups of 3 batteries).
1 regiment of heavy field artillery (2 groups of 2 batteries).
1 mobile anti-aircraft group.
2 cyclist battalions with 4 cyclist companies and 1 machine-gun company.
1 train battalion with 4 companies, depot and workshop.
1 independent pioneer company.
1 independent signals company (telegraph).
1 school for N.C.O.s of the infantry brigade.

Third Division (Mikkeli).

Staff.
3 regiments of infantry of 2 battalions each.
1 field artillery regiment (2 groups of 3 batteries each).
1 cyclist battalion with 4 cyclist companies and 1 machine-gun company.
1 pioneer battalion with 4 companies.
1 signals battalion (wireless) with 3 companies.

A battalion of infantry consists of 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company.
Each battalion of the Second Division infantry brigade consists of 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company and, further, 1 section of accompanying appliances and 1 signal section.

1 light infantry brigade, composed of:
1 staff;
3 battalions (including one battalion of guards), each consisting of 2 companies of light infantry, 1 machine-gun company, 1 section of accompanying appliances and 1 signal section;
1 artillery regiment (1 group of 3 batteries and 1 artillery group of range-finding);
1 independent tank company;
1 school for N.C.O.s.

1 cavalry brigade, consisting of:

1 staff;
2 cavalry regiments, each consisting of 4 mounted squadrons, and 1 machine-gun squadron;
1 independent liaison squadron;
1 school for N.C.O.s;
1 remount school.

Coast artillery, consisting of:

1 staff;
3 coast artillery regiments;
1 independent section.

Air Force, consisting of:

1 staff;
2 squadrons (military and naval aviation);
3 independent flights (1 military and 2 naval aviation);
1 military flying-school;
1 naval aviation station with a naval aviation school.

Each squadron consists of 1 staff and 2 flights.
Each independent flight consists of 1 staff and 2 observation sections.

The flying-school consists of 1 staff, 1 training section, 1 observation flight, 1 pilots flight and 1 supernumerary company.

Summary Table of Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Artillery groups</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Light infantry</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>Field artillery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Including one wireless-telegraph battalion.
2 Including one transport battalion.
3 Equipped batteries.
POLICE FORCES.

Communal and Municipal Police.—The communal and municipal police serve in the towns and in the country; the approximate numerical strength of these two corps is 4,000 men. The police are armed with pistols or brownings. Gas pistols and gas equipment in general are not normally issued, but instruction is given in their use.

Forest Guards.—This is a purely civilian organisation under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Agriculture and consisting of about 200 inspectors and 1,000 forest guards.

Customs Officers.—The Customs officers, of whom there are 200, co-operate with the frontier guards; they are armed with pistols.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

The Finnish regular forces include the active army, the first reserve and the second reserve.

(a) The active army includes professional soldiers and one annual class of conscripts.

(b) After service in the active army, soldiers pass into the reserve, where they remain until June 1st of the year in which they attain the age of 40.

(c) The second reserve comprises three classes:

The first consists of all men who have completed their service in the reserve; the second consists of all men exempted from service with the colours; and the third consists of young men from 17 to 21 years of age and men whose military service has been postponed or suspended.

Finnish citizens of the male sex are liable for military service from the beginning of the year in which they complete their seventeenth year up to the end of the year in which they complete their sixtieth year. In time of peace, service in the active army only begins with the year in which a conscript is 21.

The different stages of military obligation are shown in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>17-21</th>
<th>21-22</th>
<th>22-40</th>
<th>40-60</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3rd class of second reserve</td>
<td>Active army</td>
<td>Reserve of active army</td>
<td>1st class of second reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2nd class of second reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 See, in chapter "Effectives", information on the frontier guard.
The total duration of military obligation is therefore 39 years. Men fit for service in the active army generally serve for 350 days. Men selected for the schools of reserve officers or N.C.O.'s schools also serve for 440 days.

Reservists must attend for a number of periods of training not exceeding 40 days for the men, 50 days for the N.C.O.'s and 60 days for the reserve officers.

Men exempted in peace-time from the active army serve 40 years in the second class of the second reserve.

Men exempted from combatant service owing to conscientious objections based on religious convictions serve six months over and above the ordinary period, either in the medical corps or as non-combatants, or are employed under military or civil direction on works which directly or indirectly concern national defence.

The law also provides that men sentenced to loss of their civil rights and young men with a bad record may be employed on any work which contributes to national defence.

Recruiting of Officers.

Conscripts who have passed the final examination at a secondary school which prepares pupils for the university may be called on to attend training courses with a view to appointment as officers of the reserve.

Conscripts who desire to attend a course of instruction preparatory to becoming regular officers may be admitted to the Military School on condition that they have taken the full course for officers in the reserve and possess the necessary knowledge and aptitude.

The Military School, which trains all the officers of the army and air force, is under the Ministry of Defence.

It is established at Munkkiniemi, near Helsinki.

The course lasts two years, after which the cadets are appointed officers in a regular unit.

Cadets admitted to the school must undertake to remain in the army for at least three years after leaving the school.

The Military Academy of the Finnish army is at Helsinki.

Each arm has training-schools for regular non-commissioned officers.

In addition to the above-mentioned schools there are also the following:

Flying-school;
School for reserve officers;
School for mechanics and armourer sergeants;
School for carriage-smiths.

PRE-MILITARY TRAINING.

(Civic Guard.)

There is no compulsory pre-military training in Finland. Nevertheless, the Civic Guard—an association of volunteers which comprises about 100,000 men and is placed under the orders of the commander-
in-chief of the military forces of the Republic—gives pre-military training to a few young men between the ages of 18 and 21.

It is, however, rather as a formation in which military training is given elsewhere than in the army that the Civic Guard should be mentioned. Apart from its athletic and educational activities, the Civic Guard calls up its members from time to time for drill, short manoeuvres and military training courses.

The permanent cadres of the Civic Guard amount to 450 officers and 750 officials.

Apart from the permanent cadres, the average daily effectives of the Civic Guard—taking into account hours of attendance at drill or military instruction—were roughly 2,000 in 1932. The total average daily effectives of the Civic Guard for that year were therefore 3,200 officers and men.

The duties of the Civic Guard also include assisting the regular army in time of war and assisting the Government to maintain order within the country.

EFFECTIVES.

I. AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Land armed forces</th>
<th>Formations organised on a military basis</th>
<th>Air armed forces</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives</td>
<td>31,575</td>
<td>1,870</td>
<td>1,918</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,818</td>
<td>89</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note.—Have been taken as a basis calculating the personnel effectives: the legal effectives of the cadres, the number of conscripts according to allocation—assuming that each conscript performs the total period of service prescribed by law—and the probable number of volunteers for the year 1931.

The figures for the land armed forces consist of:

- Officers and equivalent ranks ........................................ 1,597
- Officers on the active list of the reserve having performed a service of 30 days during the year 1931 .................. 303
- Reserve officers having performed a service of 63 days in the reserve ........................................ 1,137
- Cadet officers, N.C.O.s and equivalent ranks and ratings, re-engaged ........................................ 2,695
- Conscripts serving 15 months ....................................... 8,447
- Conscripts serving 12 months ....................................... 12,998
- Reservists having performed a service of 63 days ............... 20,308

The formations organised on a military basis are represented by the frontier guard placed under the orders of the Ministry of the Interior.

1 Including the personnel of the General Staff, the Ministry of Defence and its organs.
2 Officers and military officials; including air formations organised on a military basis.
3 Including 4 N.C.O.s and 4 officials belonging to the air formations organised on a military basis.
The civic guards cannot be considered as formations organised on a military basis and are not included in the effectives of the table above.

The figures for the formations organised on a military basis consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers and equivalent ranks</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and equivalent ratings, re-engaged</td>
<td>1,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscripts serving 15 months</td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscripts serving 12 months</td>
<td>516</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservists having performed a service of 63 days</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The figures for the air armed forces consist of:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers and equivalent ranks</td>
<td>213</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve officers having performed a service of 63 days in the reserve</td>
<td>52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cadet officers, N.C.O.s and equivalent ranks and ratings</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscripts serving 15 months</td>
<td>819</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscripts serving 12 months</td>
<td>67</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reservists having performed a service of 63 days</td>
<td>834</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The effectives of the frontier guard of the isthmus, in process of re-organisation, are included in the figures above.

2. Establishment and Budgetary Effectives.

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

**Army and Navy.**

### Establishment of officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-generals</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Major-generals</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colonels and captains</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieut.-colonels and commanders</td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Majors and lieutenant-commanders</td>
<td>192</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Captains and naval lieutitans</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lieutenants, second lieutenants and naval ensigns</td>
<td>835</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** | **1,605**

Engineer officers, medical and veterinary officers and band officers | **146**

**Total** | **1,751**
2. Establishment of the army, navy and air force for 1933.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Medical and veterinary officers</th>
<th>Engineer officers</th>
<th>Officials</th>
<th>Civil officials and personnel</th>
<th>N.C.O.s (regular)</th>
<th>Regular soldiers</th>
<th>Conscripts</th>
<th>Horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Staff, schools and services ... ... 280 35 21 240 293 31 II — 194</td>
<td>Infantry ... ... 570 28 1 81 76 1,530 — 12,440 451</td>
<td>Field artillery ... ... 245 18 — 23 30 492 — 2,410 743</td>
<td>Coastal artillery ... ... 124 7 4 53 45 368 2 1,410 79</td>
<td>Cavalry ... ... 53 4 — 6 6 171 — 1,730 1,414</td>
<td>Technical troops ... ... 120 7 — 49 24 253 1 1,740 159</td>
<td>Air force ... ... 132 3 4 277 54 239 — 495 34</td>
<td>Navy ... ... 81 3 11 109 26 153 550 360 7</td>
<td>Total ... ... 1,605 105 41 838 554 3,237 564 20,585 1 3,081</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Excluding about 1,200 volunteers.

3. Summary Table of Budgetary Effectives.

| Officers 1 ... ... 1,610 1,484 1,509 1,620 1,525 1,522 1,551 1,605 | N.C.O.s and men ... ... 26,307 27,073 24,893 25,650 22,853 25,978 26,119 1 25,924 1 |
| Total ... ... 27,917 28,557 26,402 27,270 24,378 27,500 27,670 27,529 |

II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.

(1933.)

2 coast vessels:

1. Väinämöinen (launched in 1930)
2. Ilmamarinen (launched in 1931)

4 submarines:

1. Vetchinen (launched in 1930)
2. Vesihiiisi (launched in 1930)
3. Iku-Turso (launched in 1931)
4. Saukko (launched in 1930)

36 various units (minelayers, gunboats, etc.).
Effective of the Naval Forces.

Average Daily Effectives (1931).

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sea formations organised on a military basis</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Naval forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total effectives</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The effectives of the naval forces further include the coast artillery personnel; the effectives of officers comprise military officials, doctors, etc.2

The figures for the naval forces consist of:

- Officers and equivalent ranks: 380
- Reserve officers having performed a service of 63 days: 94
- Cadet officers, N.C.O.s and equivalent ranks and ratings, re-engaged: 1,017
- Conspects serving 15 months: 1,512
- Conscripts serving 12 months: 393
- Reservists having performed a service of 63 days: 1,811

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Markka  (000,000's)</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Defence (Army, Navy, Air force)</td>
<td>604.2</td>
<td>625.0</td>
<td>649.2</td>
<td>552.4</td>
<td>510.9</td>
<td>555.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior: Frontier guard</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>26.2</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>25.1</td>
<td>25.2</td>
<td>25.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast guard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocations to relatives of conscripts on military service</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>9.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net deficit on military undertakings</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>639.8</td>
<td>664.3</td>
<td>705.6</td>
<td>602.2</td>
<td>563.3</td>
<td>611.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:

- Wholesale prices (1926 = 100): 98 | 90 | 84 | 90 | 89 | 901
- Retail prices: Cost of living (January-June 1914 = 100): 1,225 | 1,129 | 1,039 | 1,025 | 1,001 | 9741

1 January 1934.

Notes.—1. The expenditure of the Ministry of Defence comprises expenditure on the army, the navy, and the air force.

2. Expenditure of a military nature charged to the section of the Ministry of the Interior represents expenditure for the surveillance of the Russo-Finnish frontier and, since 1931, expenditure for the coastguard.

1 Officers and equivalent ranks, 88; N.C.O.s, 175; re-engaged, 313.
2 See also note to the table: Average daily effective.
3. The allocations to relatives of conscripts while on military service appear under the section “Pensions”.

4. Net deficit on military undertakings represents, in most cases, capital expenditure granted by the general budget.

5. Military pensions are not charged to the section of the Ministry of Defence, but jointly with other pensions to the section “Pensions”. Under this section are shown pensions due to the war of liberation amounting to:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pensions due to the war of liberation</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>13.0</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>