FINLAND

Area (including inland waters) ..... 388,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1933) ..... 3,534,000
Density per sq. km. ..... 9.2
Length of land frontiers:
  With Sweden ..... 536 km.
  With Norway ..... 913 km.
  With U.S.S.R. ..... 1,590 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 President of the Republic is assisted in the case of all national defence questions by a Supreme Council for National Defence, consisting of the General commanding the active army, the Chief of the General Staff, the Officer commanding the Civic Guard, and two General officers.

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.
TERRITORIAL MILITARY DISTRICTS.

Finland is divided into nine military provinces. Each military province consists of two or three military districts. There are also four independent military districts and one military district under the army corps.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

(January 1935.)

1. Higher Formations.
   Army Corps consisting of:
   3 divisions.
   1 independent brigade.

2. Arms and Services.

Staff of the Army Corps (Viipuri).

First Division (Helsinki).

Staff.
3 regiments of infantry.
2 regiments of field artillery.
1 tank company.
1 company of army dogs.
1 depot company.
1 motor company.

Second Division (Viipuri).

Staff.
3 regiments of infantry.
1 regiment of field artillery.
1 regiment of anti-aircraft artillery.
2 cyclist battalions.
1 train battalion.
1 independent pioneer company.
1 signals battalion.

Third Division (Mikkeli).

Staff.
3 regiments of infantry.
1 field artillery regiment.
2 cyclist battalions.
1 pioneer battalion.

1 cavalry brigade, consisting of:
1 staff;
2 cavalry regiments;
l liaison squadron;  
l battery of mounted artillery;  
l school for N.C.O.s;  
l remount school.

The infantry regiment consists of a headquarters staff, 2 battalions with a headquarters staff and 3 infantry companies. In addition, the regiment has a machine-gun company, an N.C.O.s’ school and the accompanying equipment and signal sections.

The cyclist battalion comprises a headquarters staff, three cyclists’ and one machine-gun company, an N.C.O.s’ school, the accompanying equipment and signal sections.

The cavalry regiment comprises a headquarters staff, 4 squadrons and 1 machine-gun squadron.

The regiment of field artillery comprises a headquarters staff, a staff group, 3 artillery batteries and 1 signal battery. The regiment has also an N.C.O.s’ school.

The anti-aircraft artillery regiment comprises a headquarters staff, an N.C.O.s’ school, a staff group and 4 batteries. The 1st field artillery regiment has also a range-finding battery.

The pioneer battalion comprises a headquarters staff, 4 companies, an N.C.O.s’ school and the pioneers’ training course.

The signals battalion consists of a headquarters staff, 4 telephone companies, 1 wireless telegraphy company, an N.C.O.s’ school, a training workshop and the signal training course.

The train battalion comprises a headquarters staff, 1 motor company, 1 motor training company, 1 train company, 1 supply company, 1 medical company, 1 medical N.C.O.s’ school and 1 repairs shop.

_Coast artillery_, consisting of:

3 coast artillery regiments;  
2 independent sections.

_Air Force_, consisting of:

1 staff;  
6 aviation stations;  
1 flying-school;  
1 mechanics’ school;  
1 testing detachment;  
1 aviation depot.
### 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>Cavalry</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>Field artillery</td>
<td>Coast artillery</td>
<td>Anti-aircraft artillery</td>
<td>Infantry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 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

Recruiting is conducted by the 30 military districts. The annual contingent amounts to about 21,000. Recruits are called up on the date fixed annually by the President of the Republic.

**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

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1 See, in chapter "Effectives", information on the frontier guard.
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></td>
<td></td>
<td>2nd class of second reserve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 General commanding the active army.

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.

The Civic Guard is divided into companies, battalions and infantry regiments.

The officers of the Civic Guard are recruited from reserve N.C.O.s and are trained in a special school.

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.

An organisation known as the “Lotta Svärd” is affiliated to the Civic Guard. It is a women’s organisation subsidised by the Ministry of National Defence and comprising about 75,000 members responsible for the health services, military administration, and defence against gas and air attacks.
FINLAND

EFFECTIVES.

I. AVERAGE DAILY EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<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>37,575 1</td>
<td>1,918 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,818</td>
<td>89 8</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 ......................................... 12,098
- 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.

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:

- Officers and equivalent ranks ........................................ 89
- N.C.O.s and equivalent ratings, re-engaged ......................... 1,050
- Conscripts serving 15 months ........................................ 89
- Conscripts serving 12 months ......................................... 516
- Reservists having performed a service of 63 days ............. 605

The figures for the air armed forces consist of:

- Officers and equivalent ranks ........................................ 213
- Reserve officers having performed a service of 63 days in the reserve ................................................... 52
- Cadet officers, N.C.O.s and equivalent ranks and ratings ................................................................. 453
- Conscripts serving 15 months ........................................ 819
- Conscripts serving 12 months ......................................... 67
- Reservists having performed a service of 63 days ........... 834

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

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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.
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.

1. Establishment of officers:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>General</th>
<th>Lieut.-generals</th>
<th>Major-generals</th>
<th>Colonels and captains</th>
<th>Lieut.-colonels and commanders</th>
<th>Majors and lieutenant-commanders</th>
<th>Captains and naval lieutenants</th>
<th>Lieutenants, second lieutenants and naval ensigns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>195</td>
<td>462</td>
<td>846</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Engineer officers, medical and veterinary officers and band officers: 161

Total: 1,798

2. Establishment of the army, navy and air force for 1934.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Staffs, schools and services</th>
<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>Infantry</td>
<td>341</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>451</td>
<td>238</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>224</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Field artillery</td>
<td>529</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>1,445</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coastal artillery</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>414</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>587</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>63</td>
<td>7</td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>198</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,601</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical troops</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>6</td>
<td></td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>227</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air force</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>235</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Navy</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>224</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>262</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>3,061</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Total: 1,637 119 42 1,002 567 3,433 500 24,500 1,601

1 Excluding about 1,500 volunteers.
II. Navy.

LIST OF UNITS.
(1934.)

2 coast vessels:
1. Väinämömen (1930-1932)
   Displacement, 4,000 tons. Length, 305 feet.
   Beam, 53.7 feet. Draught, 14.7 feet.
   Guns: 4 10-inch; 8 4-inch.
2. Ilmmarinen (1931-1933)

4 submarines:
1. Vetehinen (launched in 1930)
   Displacement, \( \frac{493}{716} \) tons. H.p. \( \frac{1060}{8} \) kts.
   4 torpedo tubes (21 in.).
2. Vesthiisi (launched in 1930)
3. Iku-Turso (launched in 1931)
   Displacement, \( \frac{99}{125} \) tons. H.p. \( \frac{200}{53} \) kts.
   2 torpedo tubes (18 in.).
4. Saukko (launched in 1930)

24 various units (minelayers, gunboats, etc.).

III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Defence (Army, Navy, Air force)</td>
<td>625.0</td>
<td>649.2</td>
<td>585.9</td>
<td>580.7</td>
<td>555.8</td>
<td>646.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of the Interior: Frontier guard</td>
<td>27.0</td>
<td>27.3</td>
<td>25.6</td>
<td>26.3</td>
<td>26.4</td>
<td>26.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coast guard</td>
<td>8.6</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>38.5</td>
<td>18.5</td>
<td>20.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Allocations to relatives of conscripts on military service</td>
<td>10.3</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Net deficit on military undertakings</td>
<td>2.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>0.4</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>673.7</td>
<td>706.6</td>
<td>638.5</td>
<td>653.8</td>
<td>612.6</td>
<td>708.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Markka (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Index numbers of:
Wholesale prices (1926 = 100) | 90   | 84   | 90   | 89   | 90   | 90
Retail prices: Cost of living (January-June 1914 = 100) | 1,129 | 1,039 | 1,025 | 1,001 | 983 | 993

1 January 1935.

Notes.—1. Figures of the closed accounts represent payments due as well as credits which may be utilised in subsequent years.
2. The expenditure of the Ministry of Defence comprises expenditure on the army, the navy and the air force.
3. 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 expenditure for the coastguard.

4. The allocations to relatives of conscripts while on military service appear under the section “Pensions”.

5. Net deficit on military undertakings represents, in most cases, capital expenditure granted out of the general budget.

6. 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>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
<th>1935</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pensions due to the war of liberation</td>
<td>Closed accounts</td>
<td>Estimates</td>
<td>Markka (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>11.2</td>
<td>10.6</td>
<td>10.8</td>
<td>11.8</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>