



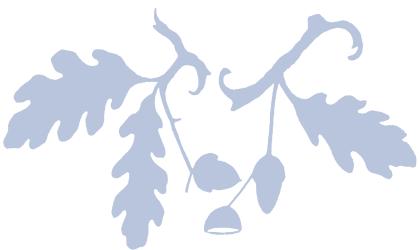
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## KOOSTAMISEL ON KASUTATUD

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Mai Krikki,  
Kaido Liiva,  
Ago Pajuri,  
Heiki Raudla  
ning  
Siseministeeriumi arhiivimaterjale

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Siseministeeriumi töötajad ministeeriumi teisel aastapäeval 1920

*The staff of the Ministry at its second anniversary in 1920*

## SISEMINISTEERIUMI LOOMINE

## ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

Eesti riigi, seal hulgas siseministeeriumi loomise eelduseks oli Vene tsaaririigi kokkuvarisemine 1917. aasta Veebruarirevolutsiooni tagajärjel. Arvestades tsaaririigi ametnike halba reputatsiooni maarahva hulgas, alustati Eesti oma riigiparaadi, eelkõige aga jõustruktuuride ülesehitamist suhteliselt keerulises olukorras. Nii näiteks pärib ka politseinike hüüdnimi „võomm” sellest perioodist, sest mõõga ja kantsikuga varustatud tsaariaegse korralvuri võmme oli rahvas saanud omal nahal korduvalt tunda.

Otsustavalt mõjutas Eesti poliitilise mõtte arengut enamlik oktoobripööre 1917. aastal. Vahetult pärast seda olevat Jaan Poska öelnud: „Nüüd ei jää muud teed kui Eesti iseseisvaks kuulutada”, ning tema arvamus ei jäänud ainsaks omataoliseks. Iseseisvuse väljakuulutamise idee tulenes ennekõike hädatarvidusest – ilmtingimata oli vaja eralduda Venemaast, sest sealse arengu kõikmõeldavad variandid (enamlaste diktatuur, kodusõda, kontrrevolutsioon, anarhia jne) näisid tõsiselt ohustavat Eesti tulevikku. Ainsa poliitilise jõuna olid Venemaast lahkülöömise vastu enamlased, kes lähtusid maailmarevolutsiooni ideedest ja proletaarse internatsionalismi põhimõtetest ning nägid rahvuslike püüdluste taga vaid kodanluse revolutsionivastaseid eesmärke.

Tormiliste sündmuste kiuste 24. veebruaril

The precondition for the Estonian state, including the Ministry of the Interior, was the collapse of the Russian Tsarist state as a result of the February Revolution in 1917. Considering the bad reputation of the tsarist official among the peasantry, Estonia started to construct its state apparatus, especially its power structures, in relatively complicated circumstances. Thus, for instance, *võomm* (blow or clout), which is the nickname of the police, dates from this period, because the people had repeatedly suffered blows of the tsarist-era guardians of order who were equipped with swords and whips.

The October Revolution of 1917 significantly influenced the development of Estonia's political thought. Immediately afterwards, Jaan Poska is said to have declared that, „now we have not other alternative but to declare Estonian independence”; and he was not the only one to hold this opinion. The idea of declaring independence was based first and foremost on necessity – it was essential to secede from Russia, because any of the possible developments there (Bolshevik dictatorship, civil war, counterrevolution, anarchy, etc.) seemed to seriously endanger the future of Estonia. The only political force to oppose secession from Russia was the Bolsheviks, who proceeded from the idea of world revolution and

1918 moodustatud Eesti esimeses Ajutises Valitsuses täitis siseministri ülesandeid peaminister Konstantin Päts. Nagu ajaloost teada, takistas tolleaegne Saksa okupatsioon riigiparaadi tegelikku loomist ja esimene siseminister viibis Saksamaa alistumiseni 11. novembril 1918 internerituna vangilaagris. Pärast Saksa võimu langemist moodustati 12. novembril teine Ajutine Valitsus, kus Päts oli endisele pea- ja siseminister. Siseministeeriumi esimesed kirjalikud aktid ongi dateeritud 13. novembri 1918 ning sisaldaavad korraldusi linnapeadele ja maavalitsuste esimeestele omavalitsuse- ja miiilitsaasutiste tööleasumiseks 1917. aasta, s.t revolutsionijärgse ja enamlaste võimuhaaramise eelse seadusandluse alusel. Siseministeeriumi esimeste päevade pingeline tegevus seisnes niisiis eeskätt riigiparaadi käivitamises kohtadel ning vastava tegevuse suunamises.

27. novembril 1918, seega Vabadussõja puhkemise eelõhtul, moodustati Ajutise Valitsuse kolmas koosseis, kus siseministriks oli August Peet. Jurist, kes administreerimiskogemuse oli saanud Esimese maailmasõja ajal Eestimaa kubermangu toitlusameti esimehe ränkraskel kohal.

2. detsembriks 1918 valmis Tallinnas Rae-



*Konstantin Päts  
1918*

the principles of proletarian internationalism, and saw the objectives of bourgeois counter-revolution behind the national aspirations.

Despite the turbulent events, in Estonia's first Temporary Government formed on February 24, 1918, Prime Minister Konstantin Päts performed the functions of the Minister of the Interior. As we know from history, the German occupation of the time prevented the actual creation of the state apparatus and the first Minister of the Interior was interned in a prison camp until the German surrender on November 11, 1918. After the defeat of the German forces, the second Temporary Government was formed on November 12<sup>th</sup>, where Päts continued to serve as the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior. The first written legal instruments of the Ministry of

Interior were dated November 13, 1918, and comprised orders to the mayors and governors of the county governments to start work based on the pre-1917 legislation, i.e. dating from the period after the Revolution and before the Bolsheviks seized power. The intensive work during the first days of the Ministry of Interior consisted primarily of starting up the state apparatus and directing the corresponding activities.

koja platsil kitsukeses kontoris asunud Siseministeeriumi esialgne struktuur. Selle kohaselt koosnes ministeerium administratiiv-, omavalitsuse, tehnika-, tervishoiu-, politsei-, usuasjade ja statistikaosakondadest, mis hiljem nimetati peavalitsusteks, ning ministri kantseleiks. Lisaks sellele kuulusid ministeeriumi juurde Ajutise Valitsuse komissarid, hobuste mobilisatsiooni komisjon, rekvireerimise ja sõjakahjude hindamise komisjon, hangeldamise ja liigkasu võtmise vastu võitlemise komisjon, kindlustuskomitee, immobiilkomisjon ja salaviina ajamise vastu võitlemise komisjon.

Nimetatud komisjонide ja komissaride vajadus tulenes sõjaaja erioludest ja rahu saabudes need institutsioonid likvideeriti. Pärast Asutava Kogu kokkuastumist lakkus 9. mail 1919 võimult Ajutine Valitsus ja moodustati esimene Eesti Vabariigi Valitsus, kus siseministriks oli Aleksander Oinas, kellele 18. novembril s.a järgnes karmi käega Aleksander Hellat. Viimase teeneks on Siseministeeriumi üleviimine rahuolukorda.

30. juulil 1920 tõusis siseministriks Kaarel Eenpalu, (Karl Einbund), kes sai hüüdnimeks *Eesti politsei, piirivalve ja tuletörje isa*. Tema esimene tööperiood oli lühike, sest vahepeal täitis



*Aleksander Oinas  
1919*



*Aleksander Hellat  
1919–1920*

On November 27, 1918, on the eve of the Estonian War of Independence, the third composition of the Temporary Government was formed, with August Peet as the Minister of the Interior. He was a lawyer, who had gained his administrative experience doing the extremely difficult work of the chairman of the Catering Service of the Estonian Province during World War I.

By December 2, 1918, the initial structure of the Ministry of the Interior, which was located in a tiny office on Town Hall Square in Tallinn, was completed. The structure of the Ministry included Departments for Administrative, Local Government, Technical, Health, Police, Religious Affairs, and Statistics, which were later called the Central Administration, as well as the Office of the Minister. In addition, the Ministry

included the commissioners of the Temporary Government, the Horse Mobilization Commission, the Commission to Combat Speculation and Usury, the Insurance Committee, the Demobilisation Commission, and the Commission to Combat Bootlegging.

The need for the given commissions and commissioners was based on special wartime conditions, and with the establishment of peace, these

siseministri ülesandeid Lui Olesk. Seejärel oli Eenpalu siseminister ühtejärge üle kolme aasta, mis Eesti oludes on silmapaistev saavutus.

Siseministeeriumi töö proovikiviks sai kommunistlik mäss 1. detsembril 1924, mille mahasurumisega meie sisekaitseparaat hilgavalt toime tuli.

Siseminister Theodor Rõuki juhtimisel seati kord kiiresti jalule ning taasloodi Kaitseliit. Seoses kaitse seisukorra kehtestamisega pandi 7. jaanuaril 1925 siseministrile kindralkubernerri kohustused (toona kehtisid Eestis selles valdkonnas endi-sed Vene seadused). 26. märtsil 1925 kutsuti Eenpalu tagasi siseministriks, ta jäi sellele ametikohale 22. juulini 1926. Kindralkubernerri ametinimetus asendati sisekaitse ülema ametinimetusega. 1920. aastate teine pool oli Eestis rahulik. Siseministrina töötasid Heinrich Laretei, kes on rohkem tuntud diplomaadina, ja agronoomi haridusega põllumajandustegelane Jaan Hünerson.

Kui ülemaailmne majanduskriis pitsitama hakkas tömmati ka Eestis riigiparaati koomale. Selle käigus liideti 1. juulil 1929. aastal Siseministeerium Kohtuministeeriumiga ja loodi ühine ministri kantselei. Ühendatud ministee-riuumit juhtisid:



*Lui Olesk  
1920–1921*

institutions were eliminated. After the Constituent Assembly was convened, the Temporary Government resigned on May 9, 1919, and the first Government of the Republic was established, with Aleksander Oinas as the Minister of the Interior, who was succeeded on November 18<sup>th</sup> by the firm-handed Aleksander Hellat. The latter is responsible for transforming the Ministry of the Interior into a peacetime institution.

On July 30, 1920 Kaarel Eenpalu, (Karl Einbund) who became known as the Father of the Estonian Police, Border Guard and Fire Service, rose to the position of Minister of the Interior. His first term of office was short, as meanwhile Lui Olesk performed the assignments of Minister of the Interior, but thereafter, Eenpalu was Minister of the Interior for more than three years straight, which was a notable achievement under Estonian conditions.

The work of the Ministry of the Interior was tested by the Communist uprising on December 1, 1924, the suppression of which was splendidly accomplished by our internal security apparatus.

Under the leadership of Minister of the Interior Theodor Rõuk, order was soon restored and



*Kaarel Eenpalu  
(Karl Einbund)  
1920, 1921–1924,  
1924–1926,  
1934–1938*

1. aprillil 1934. aastal lahutati Siseministeerium uesti Kohtuministeeriumist. Ühelt poolt hakkas majanduskriis taandumaga, teisalt sai aga Siseministeeriumist uutes oludes, mil riigi administratiivne sekkumine kõigil elualadel märgataval suurenemisega tunduvalt tähtsam asustus. Nagu võis oodata, määritati siseministriks taas Kaarel Eenpalu, kes jäi sellele ametikohale kuni peaministriks saamiseni 9. mail 1938. Pärast teda olid siseministrid Richard Veermaa (Veermae) ja viimaseks enne 1940. aasta riigipööret August Jürima (Jürman). Ministeriumide lahutamise järel koosnes Siseministeerium administratiivsakonnast ja politseivalitsusest ning piirivalvevalitsusest. 23. novembril 1934 jagati administratiivsakond kaheks – üldosasakonnaks ja omavalitsuste osakonnaks. Põhjuseks oli riigi osa märgatav suurendamine omavalitsuste ohjamisel. 1. oktoobril 1934 loodi Siseministeeriumi juurde Valitsuse Informatsiooni ja Propaganda talitus, mida juhitis siseministri abi. Kuna meediatöö oli toona riiklikult äärmeiselt tähtis, viidi talitus juba 20. septembril 1935 peaministri otsealluvusse. Rohkem organisatsioonilisi reforme enne sõda ei toimunud. Seega oli ministerium saanud pärast



*Theodor Rõuk  
1924*

the Defence League was quickly re-established. In connection with the establishment of a state of emergency, the Minister of the Interior was assigned some of the responsibilities of the Governor General on January 7, 1925 (at that time, some of the former laws of Russia were still in force). On March 26, 1925, Eenpalu was again appointed Minister of the Interior, and remained in office until July 22, 1926. The title of Governor General was replaced by the title of Head of Internal Security.



*Jaan Hünerson  
1927–1928,  
1931*

The second half of the 1920's was peaceful in Estonia. 1920. The Ministers of the Interior included Heinrich Laretei, who is better known as a diplomat, and Jaan Hünerson, who was an agricultural activist educated as an agronomist.

As the effects of the world economic crisis started to be felt, Estonia's state apparatus was also reduced. In the course of these events, the Ministry of the Interior was incorporated into the Ministry of Courts, and a single Office of the Minister was created. The united ministry was directed by:

On April 1, 1934, the Ministry of the Interior was again separated from the Ministry of Courts. On the one hand, the economic crisis started to

15 aastat kestnud otsimisi, reforme ja ümberkujundusi 1930ndate aastate keskpaigaks oma lõpliku kuju.

18. 09. 1944 Vabariigi Presidendi ülesandes peaministri Jüri Uluotsa poolt moodustatud Otto Tiefi valitsuses täitis valitsusjuhi ase-täitjana siseministri ülesandeid Otto Tief, tehes seda *de jure* aastani 1953, mil eksilvalitsuse sise-ministrina asus tegutsema Johannes Sikkar. Pärast Johannes Sikkari surma 1960. aastal võttis eksil-valitsuse siseministri ülesanded üle Aksel Mark, kes täitis neid ülesandeid kuni aastani 1992.

recede, while on the other, the Ministry of the Interior was becoming a much more important institution in the new situation where the state's administrative interference in all walks of life was significantly increasing. As could be expected, Kaarel Eenpalu was again appointed Minister the Interior, and remained in this position until becoming Prime Minister on May 9, 1938. He was succeeded as Minister of the Interior by Richard Veermaa (until 12 December 1939) and August Jürima, who was the last minister before the coup of 1940.

After the separation of the Ministries, the Ministry of the Interior comprised the Administrative Department, Police Administration and Border Guard Administration. On November 23, 1934, the Administrative Department was divided in two – into the General Department and the Local Government Department. The reason was that the role of the state in the management of local government increased significantly. On October 1, 1934, the Government Office for Information and Propaganda was established at the Ministry of the Interior, which was headed up by the Deputy Minister. Since the media was extremely important to the government at the time, already on September 20, 1935, the service was transferred to the direct subordination of the Prime Minister. There were more organisational reforms before the war. Thereby, after 15 years of exploration, reform and reorganisation, the Ministry had assumed its final form by the middle of the 1930's.

Acting President of the Republic Jüri Uluots appointed Otto Tief as Prime Minister on September 18th, 1944. Otto Tief was responsible also for duties carried out by the Ministry of the Interior. Otto Tief was at this post *de jure* until 1953, when Johannes Sikkar was appointed to the post of Estonian Exile Government Minister of the Interior. After death of Johannes Sikkar, the post of Minister of the Interior in exile was fulfilled by Axel Mark, who was at this post until 1992.



## POLITSEITALITUS

## POLICE SERVICE

1920. aastate algupoolel valitses politsei elus otsingute aeg. Välibpolitsei loodi Vabadussõja ajal kohalike omavalitsuse alluvuses, kuid 2. detsembrist 1918 koordineeris politsei tööd Siseministeeriumi politsei peavalitsus. 17. detsembril 1919 kohalik kommunalpolitsei kaotati ja loodi Riiklik Politsei eelnimetatud peavalitsuse alluvuses. 5. jaanuaril 1920 moodustati Kohtuministeeriumi alluvuses iseseisev Kriminaalpolitsei ja 12. aprillil 1920 vastava peavalitsuse alluvuses Kaitsepolitsei.

Riigikogu poolt 20. mail 1924 vastu võetud seaduse alusel likvideeriti 13. juunil 1924 eraldi tegutsevad politseid. Nende asemel moodustati 16. juunist Siseministeeriumi Politsei Peavalitsusele alluv ühtne politsei, mis jaotus väli, kriminaal- ja kaitse- (hiljem poliitiline) politseiks. Politsei struktuuri määras järgnevaks 15 aastaks 4. novembril 1925 välja antud Eesti Vabariigi Valitsuse määrus. Asutuse nimede korrastamise käigus nimetati kõik senised peavalitsused talitusteks, nii ka politsei keskorgan. Eesti politsei eesotsas seisnud meestest tuleks esmalt nimetada 1924–1934 politseidirektorina töötanud Nigul Reimot, Richard Veermaad, kes edutati siseministriks 1938. aastal ning pikaajalist poliitilise politsei juhti Juhan Soomanni.

Politsei struktuuride ülesehitamisel oli

The early 1920's were a time of exploration in police life. The public police were created during the War of Independence under the jurisdiction of the local governments, but as of December 2, 1918, the Central Police Administration at the Ministry of the Interior coordinated the work of the police. On December 17, 1919, the local public police were abolished and a national police force that was subordinate to the aforementioned Central Administration was created. An independent criminal police that was subordinate to the Ministry of Courts was established on January 5, 1920, and the security police, subordinate to the corresponding administration, was established on April 12, 1920.

Based on the law passed by the Riigikogu (the Parliament) on May 20, 1924, the independently operating police units were eliminated on June 13, 1924. Instead, a united police, subordinate to the Central Administration of the Ministry of the Interior was established on June 16<sup>th</sup>, which was divided into the public, criminal, and security (later political) police. The regulation of the Government of the Republic issued on November 4, 1925 determined the structure of the Police for the next 15 years. In the course of putting the institution in order, all the Central Administrations became "Services",

esmatähtis professionaalse kaadri koolitamine, kuna veneaegsest politseist ületulnuid oli vaid üksikuid. Kaadri koolitamiseks loodi 1925. aastal kahestmeline Politseikool, mille kõrgem aste koolitas konstaableid ja madalam aste kordnikke. Politseiniku mainet iseloomustab tõik, et 1930. aastate teisel poolel pürgis mõlemasse klassi neljakümnele kohale keskmiselt 350–400 soovijat. 15 aastaga andis politseikool 500 konsstaablit ja 530 kordnikku, kusjuures täienduskuruse sooritas vastavalt 165 ja 50 meest. Kümnnendi lõpuks sai Eesti politseist töeline valikrühm, mis oma liikmete füüsiliste näitajate poolest võistles maailmas parimaks peetud London City politseiga. Inglastest politseinike keskmine pikkus oli 1937. aastal 177,8 cm, Tallinn-Harju prefektuuri töötajatel 177,5 cm. 1939. aasta kordnike lennus oli kõige lühem mees 179 ja pikim 191 cm pikk, meie meeste keskmine pikkus oli toona 172 cm.

Kutseeskuse tunduv paranemine võimaldas kahandada politsei arvulist kootseisu 1921. aasta 2500 mehelt 1938. aastaks 1800 mehele.

Politsei struktuuri otstarbekuse panid proovile nii 1924. aasta 1. detsembri kommunistlik



*Tõnis Kalbus  
1928–1930*

including the central police body. Among the men who headed the Estonian Police, one should definitely mention Nigul Reimot, who was the Police Director in 1924–1934, Richard Veermaa, who was promoted to Minister of the Interior in 1938, and Juhan Soomann, long-term head of the political police.

In developing the Police, the training of professional personnel was essential, since only a few officers had transferred from the Russian police. To train the personnel, a two-stage Police School was created in 1925 – the higher grade trained constables and the lower grade trained patrol officers. The reputation of the police was characterised by the fact that, in the second half of the 1930's, there was an average of 350–400 applicants for the 40 places in

both classes. In 15 years, the Police School graduated 500 constables and 530 patrol officers, whereas 165 and 50 men respectively completed in-service training. By the end of the decade, Estonia's police had truly become an elite force with members that could compete in respect to their physical attributes with the London City Police that was considered to be the best in the world. The average height of the English police



*Ado Anderkopp  
1930–1931,  
1932–1933*

mäss kui ka äärmusparempoolne vabadus-sõjalaste liikumine 1930ndate aastate algupoolel. Politsei sai oma ülesannetega korralikult hakkama. Seoses sõjaohu kasvuga maailmas kolme-kümnendate teisel poolel, kerkis päevakorda vajadus riikliku tsiviilkaitsesüsteemi loomiseks. Sõjavägede ülemjuhataja ja siseministri kokkuleppel anti see ülesanne Politseitalitusle, kus 10. novembril 1934 loodi kodaniku õhukaitse inspektori ametikoht. Inspektuuril tuli vastutada ka kogu Eesti tuletõrjekorralduse eest, kuna inspektor oli Tuletõrjekorpuse pealik. 29. jaanuaril 1937 laiendati inspektuuri ja see sai nimeks kodaniku õhukaitse ja tuletõrje osakond. Seoses üha kasvavate ülesannetega muutus tuletõrje järk-järgult päästeameti sarnaseks organisatsiooniks, kus suurenes kutseliste tuletõrjujate ja mitmesuguste spetsialiseeritud üksuste osakaal.

in 1937 was 177.8 cm, while the workers at the Tallinn-Harju prefecture measured 177.5cm. In the 1939 graduating class for patrol offices, the shortest man was 179 cm and the tallest 191 cm; the average of our men at the time was 172 cm.

The significant improvement of professional skills enabled the numerical composition of the police to be reduced from 2,500 men in 1921 to 1,800 men in 1938.

The effectiveness of the police structure was put to the test during the Communist rebellion on December 1, 1924 as well as by the extreme right-wing Independence War Veterans' movement at the beginning of the 1930's. The police managed these assignments very well. In connection with the growth of the threat of war during the second half of the 1930's, the need arose for the creation of national civil defence system. The Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and the Minister of the Interior agreed that this assignment should be given to the Police Service, which created the position of Civil Air Defence Inspector on November 10, 1934. The Inspectorate was responsible for the organisation of fire fighting throughout Estonia, since the inspector was the Head of the Fire Department. On January 29, 1937, the Inspectorate was expanded and named the Civil Air Defence and Fire Department. In connection with ever increasing assignments, the Fire Department gradually changed into an organisation similar to the Rescue Board, where the ratio of professional fire fighters and various specialised units increased.

Et kontrollitav territoorium on iseseisva riigi üks põhitunnuseid, tekkis koos omariikluse kättesõlmimisega ka küsimus riigi piiride valvest. Esimese töökoosoleku Eesti piiride valvamise küsimustes kutsus kokku kontradmiral Johannes Pitka 14. novembril 1918, arutamaks piiride valve ülesehitust ning vastutust.

Esimese piirivalvejuhina hakkas kapten Leopold Tõnson juhtima 18. novembril 1918 tööd alustanud Piirivalvevalitsust, mis allus 1. jaanuarini 1919 Kaitseliidu Vanematekogule, seejärel lühikest aega Rahandusministeeriumile.

Alates 1. veebruarist 1919 kuni Vabadussõja lõpuni ja esimestel rahuaastatel valvasid Eesti piiri sõjavääeosad. 15. veebruarist 1919 kuni 1921. aasta maikuuni kontrollis riigipiiri ületamist Vabariigi Piirikontrolli Valitsus. Tolleaegne siseminister, Eesti piirivalve asutaja Kaarel Eenpalu toonitas vabariigi viienda aastapäeva kõnes, et „rahuajal sõjavägi õpib, aga ei valitse”.



*Jaan Hünerson  
1927–1928,  
1931*



*Johan Reinhold  
(Johan Raid)  
1931–1932*

Since a controllable territory is one of the principal attributes of an independent country, along with the achievement of statehood the question of guarding the state's borders developed. The first working meeting regarding the guarding of Estonia's borders was convened by Admiral Johannes Pitka on November 14, 1918, in order to discuss the structure and security of guarding the borders.

The first head of the border guard was Captain Leopold Tõnson, who assumed the leadership of the Border Guard

Service that had commenced work on November 18, 1918, and which was subordinated to the Council of the Defence League, and thereafter for a short time to the Ministry of Finance.

From February 1, 1919 until the end of the War of Independence and the first peacetime years, military units guarded Estonia's borders. From February 15, 1919 until May 1921, the Border Control Service of the Republic cont-

„Vanast valitsemise tõest peab kinni pidama: sõjavägi ei või täita tsiviilvalitsemise ülesandeid rahuajal. Kui see piiriolukorras ometigi sõjaväelise organisatsiooni käte antakse, siis peab selleks moodustatama alaline erilise ettevalmistusega väeosaga ja ta peab antama tsiviilvõimu käsutusse...”

Viimane asjaolu on Kaarel Eenpalu sõnade kohaselt õigusliku korra pärast eriti tähtis, sest „sõjaväelised valitsemise maksiiimid ja garantiid on oma iseloomult mitte rahuaja jaoks...”

30. mail 1922 võttis Riigikogu vastu seaduse, millega piirivalve määratati Siseministerruumi koosseisu. Piirivalve valitsus moodustati siseminister Kaarel Eenpalu (kuni 1935. a-ni Karl Einbund) ettepanekul 20. septembril 1922. Piirivalve juhiks määratati Vabadussõja tuntud väejuht kolonelleitnant Ants Kurvits, kes astus ametisse 1. novembril 1922. Seda päeva loetakse Eesti piirivalve sünnipäevaks. Nii nagu teistelgi riigielu aladel, tegi ka piirivalve läbi oma otsinguteperioodi. Vabariigi valitsuse otsusega 1922. aasta 20. novembrist moodustati Piirivalve valitsus, mis nimetati hiljem ümber talituseks. Piirivalve allus küll halduslikult siseministriile ja sai temalt tööülesandeid, kuid oli komplekteeritud üksnes kutselistest sõjaväelastest ja piirivalve ülem (1922–1939 oli sellel ametikohal kindralmajor Ants Kurvits) allus riiviliselt sõjavägede ülemjuhatajale, omades diviisi ülema õigusi.

Piirivalve tegi oma olemasolu algaastail ära hiiglasliku töö Eesti piiri füüsilisel ülesehitamisel. Piki 130 km pikkust maismaapiiri Nõukogude

rolled the crossing of borders. Speaking on the fifth anniversary of Estonian independence, Kaarel Eenpalu, the founder of the Estonian Border Guard, and Minister of the Interior at the time, stressed that: “during peacetime, an army learns, but does not govern”.

“We must adhere to an old truth of governance: the army may not fulfil the tasks of civil governance during peacetime. If this border situation is handed over to the military organisation after all, then this must become a permanent unit that is specially trained and it must be placed under civilian control.” According to Kaarel Eenpalu, the latter circumstance was especially important in respect to legal order, because “the maxims and guarantees of military governance are by their nature not appropriate for peacetime.”

On May 30, 1922, the Riigikogu passed a law whereby the Border Guard was made part of the Ministry of the Interior. The Border Guard Administration was established at the proposal of Karl Einbund on September 20, 1922. Lieutenant-Colonel Ants Kurvits, a famous commander from the War of Independence, was appointed Head of the Border Guard, and he assumed office on November 1, 1922. This date is celebrated as the birthday of the Estonian Border Guard. Like other areas of government life, the Border Guard also underwent a period of exploration. A regulation of the Government of the Republic dated November 20, 1922 established the Border Guard Administration, which was later renamed a Service.

Liiduga rajati mõlemalt poolt kraaviga kaitstud okastraattöke. 180 kordonist 40 said endale uued hooned, rajati üle 100 km patrullteid.

Piirivalve, saades sõjaväelt küll üldkoolitusega allohvitserid ja ohvitserid, pidi ise koolitama oma spetsiifilistele vajadustele vastava kaadri. Enne sõda õpetati välja poolsada kordoniülemat, 600 valvurit ja üle 70 teenistuskoerajuhi. Märgatavalt paranes meeste relvastus ja varustus eriti transpordivahendite osas. See võimaldas piirivalve arvulist koosseisu kahandada 2000 mehelt umbes 1000 meheni.

Administratively, the Border Guard was subordinated to the Minister of the Interior and received assignments from him, but the Border Guard consisted only of professional military men and the Head of the Border Guard (Major-General Ants Kurvits in 1922–1939) was subordinated to the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and possessed the rights of a division commander.

During the early years of its existence, the Border Guard did a tremendous job in developing Estonia's physical borders. Barbed wire barriers were erected on both sides of a trench that was established along the 130-km land border with the Soviet Union. New buildings were built for 40 of the 180 border posts and more than 100 km of patrol roads were built.

Although the Board Guard got its generally trained non-commissioned officers and officers from the military, it had to train the personnel to correspond to its specific needs. Before the war, 50 heads of border posts, 600 guards and over 70 guides for service dogs were trained. The men's armaments and equipment improved considerably, particularly in regard to transportation vehicles. This allowed the numerical composition of the Board Guard to be decreased from 2,000 men to about 1,000 men.

Vabariigi algusperioodil tegeles poliitiliste kuritegude väljaselgitamisega sõjavägede staabi teadete kogumise osakond. Vabadussõja lõppedes aga leiti, et ei ole normaalne, kui kuritegude küsimustega tegeleb sõjavägi. Seda enam, et sõjaväe õiguslik staatus ja roll ühiskondlikus elus oli sel ajal paljuski muutumas. Nii kerkiski üles mõte selleks tarbeks eraldi politseiorganisatsiooni loomisest. Esialgsed projektid kaitsepolitsei loomiseks tehti juba 1919. aasta augustis, kui Kohtuministeeriumi struktuuris nähti ette ka kaitsepolitsei-nimeline üksus. Kohtuminister Jüri Jaaksoni vastuseisu tõttu allutati kaitsepolitsei aga hoopis Siseministeeriumile. Seadusliku aluse andis kaitsepolitseile 12. aprillil 1920 vabariigi valitsuse poolt vastu võetud Eesti Vabariigi Kaitsepolitsei korraldus. Selle kohaselt oli kaitsepolitsei ülesandeks demokraatliku vabariigi ja kehtiva riigikorra kukutamisele suunatud kuritegude vastu võitlemine. Kaitsepolitsei Peavalitsusele, mille eesotsas seisis kaitsepolitsei ülem, allusid 11 enamikes maakonnakeskustes asuvat jaoskonda.

Tegelikku tööd alustas kaitsepolitsei 1. mail 1920, kui Tallinnas avati Kaitsepolitsei Peavalitsuse kantselei. Sama aasta suvel jõuti ka jaoskondade avamiseni kohtadel. Kuna meeskonna komplekteerimisega tuli alustada prak-

During the early years of the Republic, the Intelligence Department of the Military Headquarters dealt with solving political crimes. However, at the end of the War of Independence, it was thought that having the military deal with solving crimes is not normal, all the more because the legal status of the military and its role in public was changing in many ways. Thus the question of creating a special police organisation for this purpose arose. The first plans for creating the security police were made in August 1919, when the structure of the Ministry of Courts specified a unit called the Security Police. However, due to the opposition of Minister of the Courts Jaakson, the security police were subordinated to the Ministry of the Interior. The legal basis for the security police was provided by the resolution for the Security Police of the Republic of Estonia passed by the Government of the Republic on April 12, 1920. This specified that the task of the Security Police was to combat crimes directed at overthrowing the democratic republic and the established regime. The Central Security Police Administration, which was led by the Head of the Security Police, had jurisdiction over 11 precincts in the majority of the county seats.

The actual work in the security police started

tiliselt nullist, pärines isikkoosseis valdavas enamuses sõjaväest. Kaitsepolitsei ülema esimeseks kohusetäitjaks määratigi siseministri poolt kapten Veem, kes oma ringkirjas 7. juunist 1920 määratleb sõjaväelise täpsusega kaitsepolitsei ülesanded. Ringkirjas deklareeriti, et kaitsepolitsei on asutatud kõigi riigivaenulike elementide vastu võitlemiseks. Nendeks peeti balti paruneid, mustasajalisi ja kommuniste. Kaitsepolitseis teenida soovijatele esitati kaks nõuet. Nad pidid tunnistama kehtivat riigikorda ja olema ausad „omis elamise viisides ja toimetustes”. Samuti pidid nad olema mehed, „kellede minevik mingisuguseist tumedaist tegudest ei lehkaks”.

1924. aastal, kui õiguskaitse tugevdamise eesmärgil politseiasutused ühendati, määratigi kaitsepolitsei eraldiseisva osakonnana Politsei Peavalitsuse alluvusse, kuhu ta jäi kuni likvideerimiseni 1940. aastal. 1925. aastast kandis kaitsepolitsei nimetust „poliitiline politsei” ning selle komissarid kohtadel allusid Politsei Peavalitsuse abidirektorile ning tema alluvuses olevale poliitilise politsei inspektori aparaadile.

Kaitsepolitsei teenekaimaks juhiks oli sel perioodil kahtlemata Juhani Sooman, kes juhtis selle tegevust pidevalt 14 aastat: 1924. aasta lõpust kuni 1938. aastani, mil ta edutati kogu riigi politseijuhiks. Politseitalituse direktori ametikohale jäi ta kuni Eesti politsei vägivaldse likvideerimiseni 1940. aastal NSV Liidu okupatsiooni võimu poolt. Kaitsepolitsei juhiks (Politseitalituse abidirektoriks) oli aastatel 1938–1940 Konstantin Kirsimägi ning poliitilise politsei inspektoriks Tanel Võhma.

on May 1, 1920, when the Office of the Central Security Police Administration was opened. During the summer of the same year, the local precincts were also opened. Since staffing had to start from practically nothing, the majority of the personnel came from the military. The Minister of the Interior appointed Captain Veem as the first Deputy Head of the Security Police, who in his directive of June 7, 1920 determined the assignments for the Security Police with military precision. The directive declared that the Security Police had been founded to fight against all elements that are hostile to the state. These included the Baltic barons, Black Hundreds, and Communists. Two requirements were placed on those who wished to serve in the security police. They had to recognize the established form of government and be honest “in their way of life and deeds”. They also had to be men “with pasts that do not smell of any dark deeds”.

In 1924, when the police institutions were united with the purpose of strengthening legal protection, the Security Police was assigned as an independent department to the subordination of the Central Police Administration, where it remained until its liquidation in 1940. From 1925, the security police was called the “Political Police”, and their local commissioners were subordinated to the Deputy Director of the Central Police Administration, and the apparatus of the Political Police Inspector subordinated to him.

The most meritorious head of the security police in this period was undoubtedly Juhani

Sooman, who directed its activity for 14 years in a row – from the end of 1924 until 1938, when he was promoted to be Head of the Police for the entire country. He remained in the position of the Director of the Police Service until the forcible liquidation of the Estonia police by the occupation forces of the Soviet Union in 1940. In 1938–1940, the Head of the Security Police (Deputy Director of the Police Service) was Konstantin Kirsimägi and the Political Police Inspector was Tanel Võhma.



## ADMINISTRATIIVOSAKOND, 1934. AASTAST ÜLDOSAKOND

## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENT, AS OF 1934, THE GENERAL DEPARTMENT

Vabariigi algaastail olid selle äärmiselt mitmekihilise osakonna tegevuses esikohal kodakondsusasjad. Vastavalt Tartu rahuleppele said eestlased opteeruda kodumaale ja venelased loomulkult Nõukogude Venemaale. Ajavahemikul 1920–1923 saabus Eestisse seaduslikus korras ligi 38 000 optanti. Vastupidine protsess oli praktiliselt olematu, kuna samal ajavahemikul lahkus nelja aastaga Eesti kodakondsusest vähem kui 800 inimest.

Esimesed Ajutise Valitsuse kodakondsus- ja migrantsioonialased õigusaktid kinnitati 26. novembril 1918 ja jõustusid 30. novembril. Need olid „Ajutise Valitsuse määrus väljamaa passide, passide viseerimise ja sõidulubade väljaandmise kohta” ning „Maa-nõukogu määrus Eesti demokratilise vabariigi kodakondsuse kohta”. Nendest tulenevate ülesannete täitmine määritati vastloodud Siseministeeriumi pädevusse.

Reisidokumendina toimivaid passe, tollase nimetusega väljamaa passe, väljastas Eesti kodanikele kuni 1918. aasta novembri lõpuni Välisministeerium, sealtpäale aga Siseminis-

During the early years of the Republic, the emphasis in this extremely diverse department was on citizenship issues. Pursuant to the Tartu Peace Treaty, Estonians could return to their homeland and Russians naturally to Soviet Russia. In the period between 1920 and 1923, almost 38,000 people legally returned to Estonia. The opposite process was almost non-existent, since during the same four-year period less than 800 people gave up their Estonian citizenship.



Vladimir Roopere  
1933

The first Temporary Government passed legislation related to citizenship and migration on 26<sup>th</sup> of November 1918 and it came into force on 30<sup>th</sup> of November. This included the “Temporary Government Regulation Regarding Foreign Passports, the Issuance of Visas, and Issuance of Driver’s Licenses” and the “Land Council Regulation Regarding the Citizenship of the Democratic Republic of Estonia”. The fulfilment of the tasks specified therein was assigned to the recently created Ministry of the Interior.

The passports that functioned as travel documents (known as foreign country passports)

teeriumi passiosakond. 1919. aasta veebruaris läks see valdkond taas Välisministeeriumi pädevusse. 1922. aasta alguses anti see uuesti omakorda üle Siseministeeriumi politseivalitusele.

Esimene Eesti Vabariigi viisavaba liikumise kokkulepe sõlmiti Itaaliaga ja see jõustus 1. aprillil 1923. Järgnesid samalaadsed lepped Hollandi, USA, Jaapani, Austria, Saksamaa, Šveitsi, Norra, Taani, Leedu ja teiste riikidega. Alates 1925. aastast võisid Eesti ja Läti kodanikud vabalt liikuda mõlema riigi territooriumil lihtsikutunnistuse alusel. 1927. aastal kaotati viisad lühiajalisteks Eesti-Soome reisideks. Et Soomes puudusid riigisisesed isikutunnistused, kehitestati mõlemas riigis spetsiaalsed odavad reisikaardid, mida väljastati politseiakoskondades.

Töeline probleem polnud aga mitte organiseritult saabuvad optandid, vaid hoopis põgenikud, kes Vabadussõja lõpuperioodil koos meie vägedega Loode-Venemaalt lahkusid.

Põgenikke saabus üle piiri veel hiljemgi, kuni NKVD 1920. aastate keskpaigas piiri sulges. Täpseid andmeid põgenike hulga kohta vaheult Vabadussõja järel ei oleki, sest osa inimesi rändas kohe edasi teistesse riikidesse. Erinevates selle perioodi dokumentides on räägititud kuni 100 000 põgenikust.

Vahetult pärast sõda anti välismaalastele naturalisatsiooni korras kodakondsust küllaltki kergel käel (1920–1924 kokku ligi 10 000 inimesele). 1. detsembri mäss näitas sellise praktika ohtlikkust ja 1924. aastal hakati välismaalasi varustama nn Nansen'i passiga, milliseid

were issued to Estonian citizens until the end of November 1918 by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and subsequently by the Ministry of the Interior. In February 1919, this field of activity was transferred back to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the beginning of 1922, this was again transferred to the authority of the Police Administration of the Ministry of the Interior.

The Republic of Estonia concluded the first agreement for visa-free travel with Italy, and this came into force on April 1, 1923. Similar agreements followed with the Netherlands, United States, Japan, Austria, Germany, Switzerland, Norway, Denmark, Lithuania, and other countries. As of 1925, Estonian and Latvian citizens could move freely on the territories of both countries with only a simple ID cards. In 1927, visas were abolished for short trips between Estonia and Finland. Since Finland did not have domestic ID cards, special inexpensive travel cards were instituted in both countries that were issued by police precincts.

The actual problem were not the returnees that arrived in an organized fashion, but rather the refugees that left Northeast-Russia with our forces during the closing period of the War of Independence. Refugees also arrived across the border later on, until the NKVD sealed the border in the middle of the 1920's. Exact data on the number of refugees immediately after the War of Independence does not exist, because some of the people travelled on to other countries. Various documents from this period

jagati u 18 000. Veel 1934. aastal oli Eestis Nanseni passiga isikuid 8000 ringis, kuna aastatel 1924–1934 sai naturalisaatsiooni teel kodakondsuse vaid 7000 inimest. 1934. aastal karmistati kodakondsusseadust, et viia minimaalseks kodakondsuseta isikute arv, kes naudivad küll riiklike hüvesid, kuid ei kanna mingeid kohustusi. Uue seaduse alusel anti järgneva viie aasta kestel kodakondsus rohkem kui 7000 ini-mesele.

Kodakondsusasjadega on lähdalt seotud ka 1934. aasta rahvusse kuuluvuse aluste määramise seadus. Vähemusravustena määratleti selle seaduse kohaselt rahvused, kelle esindajaid on üle 3000 ning kel on õigus kulturomavalit-susele. Tegelikult oli kulturomavalitsus sakslastel, juutidel ja rootslastel, kuna vene rahvusgrupp ei suutnud seda realiseerida.

Siseministeeriumil lasus järelevalve ka 1934. aastal jõustunud keeleseaduse täitmise üle, millega eesti keelele tagati Eesti riigis prioriteet. Sama suunda esindas ka nimede eestistamise aktsioon, mis tehniliselt jäi Siseministeeriumi kanda. Ainuüksi seaduse jõustumisele järgnenud esimesel neljal aastal eestistas oma nime u 160 000 inimest. Siseministeeriumi haldusalasse



*Ernst Heinrich Ein  
1933*

put the number of refugees at up to 100,000.

Immediately after the war, citizenship was granted to foreigners quite easily in the course of naturalisation (almost 10,000 people in 1920–1924). The December 1<sup>st</sup> uprising shows the perils of this practice, and in 1924, so-called Nansen passports started to be issued to foreigners, of which about 18,000 were distributed. In 1934, there were still about 8,000 people with Nansen passports in Estonia, since only 7,000 people were naturalised in 1924–1934. In 1934, the Citizenship Act was made stricter to minimise the number of stateless people, who enjoyed public benefits, but do not have any obligations. Based on the new law, more than 7,000 people were granted citizenship during the next five years.

The 1934 Determination of Bases for National Identity Act is also closely related to citizenship issues. Pursuant to this law, nationalities with over 3,000 representatives were defined as ethnic minorities and had the right to cultural autonomy. Actually, the German, Jews, and Swedes achieved cultural autonomy since the Russian ethnic group was incapable of realising it.



*Johan (Jaan, Juhan)  
Müller  
1933–1934*

kuulusid ka kõik perekonnaseisu asjad. Samuti kuulusid Siseministeeriumis registreerimisele kõik ühiskondlikud organisatsioonid.

Üldosakonna arvukate ülesannete hulka kuulus usuühingute kureerimine ja 1. aprillil 1935 antud kinoseaduse alusel filmide impordi järelvalve, sh tsensuur.

Siseministeerium haldas ka kõiki riigi kinnisvarasid.

The Ministry of the Interior also bore responsibility for the supervision of the fulfilment of Language Act that came into force in 1934, whereby the Estonian language was guaranteed priority in the Estonian state. The same trend was represented by the campaign to estonianise names, which was technically carried out by the Ministry of the Interior. In the first four years following the law coming into force, about 160,000 people estonianised their names. The Ministry of the Interior administered all issues related to vital statistics. All public organisations were also registered with the Ministry of the Interior.

The numerous functions of the General Department included the supervision of religious associations, and of film imports (including censorship) based on the Cinema Law passed on April 1, 1935.

The Ministry of the Interior also administered all the state's real estate.



Siseministeeriumi haare kohtadel oli Vabadussõja ajal tugev. Eesti esimene põhiseadus lõi korra, kus riik sekkus väga vähe linnade, maakondade ja valdade tegevusse. II ja III põhiseadus muutsid olukorda põhimõtteliselt, mis tingiski Siseministeeriumis selleks eraldi osakonna loomise. Ajavahemikus 1934–1937 võib kohaliku omavalitsuse tegevusvabadust hinnata nominaalseks – Siseministeerium praktiliselt määras ametisse ametnikud ja kontrollis otseselt nende tööd.

Tagasipöördumine tänapäeva mõistes normaalolude juurde algas 1. mail 1937 antud vallaseadusega. Endise tegevusvabaduse juurde küll ei tuldud, ent valdade õigused kasvasid ometi märgatavalt. Ühtlasi seadis riik sihiks valdade elujõulisse tagamise. Sellega seoses viidi 8. aprillil 1938 antud seaduse alusel 1. aprillil 1939 läbi vallareform: 365 vallast jäi alles 248. Teisisõnu – likvideeriti liiga väikesed, ahta maksubaasiga vallad.

Järgmisena võeti 1. mail 1938 vastu uus maakonnaseadus. Selle seadusega taastati maakonnad kui omavalitsusüksused, kuna need olid 1933. aasta põhiseaduse alusel vahepeal kao-

During the War of Independence, the reach of the Ministry of Interior locally was quite strong.

Estonia's first Constitution created an established system where the state interfered very little in the activities of the cities, counties and rural municipalities. The second and third Constitutions fundamentally changed the situation, which resulted in the creation of a separate department at the Ministry of the Interior. In 1934–1937, the local governments had only nominal freedom – the Ministry of the Interior appointed virtually all the officials and directly controlled their work.



*August Jürima  
(Jürman)  
1939–1940*

The situation returned to normal, in the present-day sense, starting on May 1, 1937 with the Rural Municipalities Act. The former level of freedom did not return, but the rights of the rural municipalities still increased significantly. The state also set the goal of guaranteeing the sustainability of the rural municipalities. In this connection, a reform of rural municipalities was conducted on April 1, 1939 based on the law based on April 8, 1938, and 248 of 365 rural municipalities survived. In other words, those small

tatud. Ja viimaks, samal päeval eelmisega, jõustus ka uus linnaseadus, mis jagas linnad nelja kategooriasse: pealinn; üle 50 000 elanikuga linnad; 10 000–50 000 elanikuga ja alla 10 000 elanikuga linnad. Samas anti reale alevitele linnaõigused ja linnade koguarv kasvas 19 linnalt 33 linnani.

Ka lasus Siseministeeriumil kohustus koolitada omavalitsuste tarvis vastava ala ametnikke.

rural municipalities with insufficient tax bases were eliminated.

The next step was the new County Act passed on May 1, 1938. This law restored the counties as local government bodies, since the 1933 Constitution had meanwhile eliminated them. And finally, on the same day, the new Town Act was passed that divided towns into four categories – the capital, with over 50,000 residents, towns with over 50,000 residents, those with 10,000–50,000 residents, and those with less than 10,000 residents. At the same time, a number of settlements were given town rights, and the total number of towns increased from 19 to 33.

As in other spheres of activity, the Ministry of the Interior also had the responsibility of training local government officials with the appropriate qualifications.



## KOKKUVÕTTEKS

## SUMMARY

Eesti Vabariigi Siseministeeriumi 20 esimest tegevusaastat ei olnud kerged, sest raha polnud kunagi üleliia ning algaastail nappis ka teadmisi ja oskusi. Kummatigi jõuti umbes viie aastaga välja katsetuste ja pidevate ümbertegemiste faasist ning isegi raske majanduskriisi aegadel suudeti ministeeriumi sihipäraselt arendada. Kolmekümnenne aastate keskpaigas omandas ministeerium seoses autoritaarse valitsemiskorraga mõneti üledimensiooneeritud koha Eesti riigielus, kuid uue põhi-seaduse vastuvõtmine 1937. aastal ja selle alusel tagasipöördumine normaalse valitsemiskorra juurde (aastal 1938) annavad viite ühiskonna küpsuse kohta. Paraku ei suutnud meie tarkus ja tasakaalukus toona ära hoida traagilisi sündmusi, milles kõige rängemalt kõigist ametkondadest kannatas just Siseministeeriumi personal.

Esmajärjekorras kuulusid vahistamisele juhtivad poliitikud (eelkõige endised Eesti siseministrid, keda süüdistati võitluses kommunistide vastu), Kaitseliidu üleriiklikud ja kohalikud juhid, mõned riigiametnikud jt. Erilise tähelepanu all olid vene valgekaartlike organi-



*Theodor Rõuk  
1924*

The first two years of activity were not easy for the Estonian Ministry of the Interior, because there was never enough money and knowledge and skills were also in short supply. However, after five years, the phase of experimentation and constant reorganisation was over, and even during the period of serious economic crisis it was possible to systematically develop the Ministry. In the middle of the 1930's, in connection with the authoritarian regime, the Ministry assumed a somewhat over-important role in Estonia's public life. However, the passage of the new Constitution in 1937 and the return to a normal form of government in 1938 based thereon provide allusions to the maturity of

the society. Unfortunately, our wisdom and equilibrium could not prevent the tragic events that caused the personnel of the Ministry of the Interior the greatest suffering of any of the governmental authorities.

The first to be arrested were the leading politicians (first of all, the former Estonian Ministers of the Interior, who were accused of fighting against Communism), the national and

satsioonide tegelased ja isikud, keda süüdistati luuretegevuses NSV Liidu vastu kolmandate riikide teenistuses. Sisekaitseülema Harald Habermani otsuste alusel vangistati poliitilise politsei senised juhid ja juba ka madalamaid ametnikke. 23. juunil 1940 tappis enda koos abikaasaga siseministri abi August Tuulse. 21. juulil 1940 tappis enda enne arreteerimist vandeadvokaat, 1924. aastal siseminister olnud Theodor Rõuk.

local leaders of the Defence League, some state officials and others. Special attention was paid to members of Russian White Guard organisations and people who were accused of espionage against the Soviet Union in the service of third countries. Based on a resolution of the Head of Domestic Security, H. Haberman, the leaders of the Political Police were imprisoned along with lesser officials. On June 23, 1940, Deputy Minister of the Interior August Tuulse and his wife were killed. On July 1940, Theodor Rõuk, a lawyer who had been Minister of the Interior in 1924, killed himself before being arrested.



## SISEMINISTEERIUMI TAASLOOMINE

## RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINISTRY OF THE INTERIOR

1988. aasta 16. novembril lõödi Eesti suveräänsusdeklaratsiooniga võimsa NSV Liidu impeeriumihoonesse esimene mõra, millest alguse saanud muudatused viisid järgnevatel aastatel Eesti Vabariigi ning selle administratiivaparaadi taastamiseni.

1989. aasta detsembris toimunud kohalike omavalitsuste valimistel moodustatud volikogud hakkasid koheselt aktiivselt kaasa aitama ka riikluse ning korrapaitse tugevdamisele. Suuremat muret tekitas kohtadel see, et tollastes riigi- ja õiguskaitsestruktuurides, eriti Tallinnas ja Eesti kirdeosas, olid teenistuses Eesti taasiseseisvumise suhtes vaenulikud isikud, kes ei varjanudki oma püüdlusi säilitamaks riigis totalitaarset režiimi.

Kuna välismaalaste ja migrantsiooniga seonduv oli poliitiliselt selle perioodi üks võtmeteemasid, siis loodi 16. jaanuaril 1990 Sotsiaalministeeriumi alluvuses Eesti NSV Riiklik Migrantsiooniamet, mille ülesanneteks sai migrantsiooniprotsesside riiklik reguleerimine ja immigratsioonipoliitika elluviimine, Eesti püsirahvastiku kujunemisele kaasaaitamine, kvoodivälise sisserände tõkestamine, elamis- ja töölubade väljaandmine ja tühistamine, remigreerida soovijate abistamine, Eestisse elama

On November 16, 1988, the first crack in the imperial structure of the powerful USSR was caused by the Estonian Declaration of National Sovereignty, which initiated changes that ended with the restoration of the Republic of Estonia and its administrative apparatus in subsequent years.

The local governments after elections in December 1989 also started immediately and actively to support the strengthening of statehood and the maintenance of law order. The greatest worry locally was caused by the fact that the people employed in the state and law enforcement structures, especially in Tallinn and northeast Estonia, were hostile to the restoration of Estonian independence and did not hide their efforts to preserve the totalitarian regime in the country.

Since one of the key political topics in that period was related to foreigners and migration, the Estonian SSR State Migration Board was created on January 16, 1990 under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Social Affairs, which was given the assignment of regulating national migration processes, implementing immigration policies, assisting in the formation of the Estonia's permanent population, preventing migra-

asujatele kohanemisvõimalustele loomine ning rahvastikuregistri koostamiseni Eestis elamisloa saanud isikute arvestuse pidamine. Sellega pandi alus riigi immigratsioonipoliitikale.

1990. aasta aprillis vahetus ENSV Valitsus. Uues, Edgar Savisaare valitsuses määratleti siseministriks Olev Laanjärv, kes sellel ametikohal vahetas välja Marko Tibari, jätkates juba alustatud eestimeelse siseministeeriumi loomist. Korduvalt tuli nii uuel kui ka vanal ministril koos Moskvas käia, et pidada muu hulgas läbirääkimisi NSVL Siseministeeriumi juhtidega Eesti Politsei moodustamise küsimuses.

Üheksakümnendate alguse olukord Eestis oli jätkuvalt keeruline. 15. mail 1990 murdsid Interliikumise aktivistid maha Toompea lossi väravad. Tekkis realne oht riigipöördeks, mis aga tõrjuti tänu eesti rahva kiirele mobiliseerumisele oma uue riigi kaitseks. Eestimeelse elanikkonna reageering Interliikumise aktsioonile kulmineerus samal päeval ulatusliku rahvusliku kogunemisega Toompeal. Arvestades sel ajal riigiparaadis valitsenud segadust, polnud ei miilits ega teised struktuurid valmis seisma silmitsi sellise aktsiooniga, nagu Interrinne seda ellu viis. Oli selge, et riigi jõustruktuuride reformimine peab toimuma oluliselt kiiremini, kui seda algult oli plaanitud.

Nõukogude süsteemi jäänukitel toiminud tsiviilkaitsesüsteem oli koos politseiga üks esi-

tion outside of quotas, issuing and cancelling residence and work permits, helping those who wish to re-migrate, creating acclimatisation opportunities for those wishing to settle in Estonia, and compiling a Population Register based on an accounting of the people who had received residence permits. Thereby, the basis was created for the execution of national immigration policies.

In April 1990, the ESSR government changed. In the new government, led by Edgar Savisaar, Olev Laanjärv was appointed Minister of Internal Affairs, thereby replacing Marko Tibar, and continuing the creation of an Estonian-minded Ministry of the Interior that had already been started. Both the old and new ministers had to make repeated visits to Moscow together, to conduct negotiations with the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs regarding the issue of the formation of the Estonian Police.

At the beginning of the 1990's, the situation in Estonia continued to be complicated. On May 15, 1990, the activists of the contra-Estonian Inter-Movement broke down the gates of the Toompea Castle. The real threat of a coup developed, which was prevented thanks to the fast mobilisation of the Estonian people for the defence of its young state. The reaction of the Estonian-minded population to the actions of the Inter-Movement cul-



Olev Laanjärv  
1990–1992

mesi, mille reformimine algas kohe üheksakümnendate alguses. Pikkade tuliste arutelude tulemusena esitleti 22. oktoobril 1990. a toimunud Eesti Vabariigi Valitsuse erakorraliste olukordade komisjoni istungil esialgset päästeteenistuse kontseptsiooni projekti, mis põhimõtteliselt heaks kiideti. See oli esimene dokument Eestis, kus võeti kasutusele mõiste „päästeteenistus”. Peale parandusi ja kooskõlastusi kinnitati 4. detsembril 1991 „Eesti Vabariigi ühtse päästeteenistuse kontseptsioon”. Lähtuvalt uutest põhimõtetest moodustati Tsiviilkaitse staabi baasil Eesti Vabariigi Riiklik Päästeamet ja vabariigi valitsuse 26. novembri 1991. a määrusega „Eesti Vabariigi Riikliku Päästeameti põhimääruse kinnitamise ning Eesti Vabariigi tsiviilkaitse süsteemi reorganiseerimise esmaste abinõude kohta” nimetati tsiviilkaitse süsteem ümber kodanikukaitse süsteemiks. Eesti Vabariigi Riiklikku Päästeametit asus juhtima eelnevalt Tsiviilkaitse staabi ülemana töötanud Harry Hein.

Samaaegselt tsiviilkaitsesüsteemi reorganiseerimisega, küpses 1990. aasta lõpuks ka otsus reorganiseerida senine, enamasti sõjaväestatud tuletörjeorganisatsioon. Vabariigi valitsuse 4. veebruari 1991. a määrusega kinnitatigi uue, Eesti Vabariigi Riikliku Tuletörjeameti põhimäärus. Vabariigi valitsuse 5. veebruari 1991. a korraldusega kohustati Siseministeeriumit 10. veebruariks 1991 andma loodavale Eesti Vabariigi Riiklikule Tuletörjeametile 1. oktoobri 1990. aasta seisuga üle Siseministeeriumi koosseisus olev tuletörjeamet koos kõigi tema allu-

minated on the same day with a large-scale nationalist gathering on Toompea. Taking into consideration that fact confusion reigned in the state apparatus at the time, neither the militia nor the other structures were ready to prevent riots against the Estonian state of the scale that the Inter-Movement had organized. It was clear that the reformation of the country's law enforcement structures had to occur significantly faster than had been originally planned.

Along with the police, one of the first things to be reformed at the beginning of the 1990's was the civil defence system that functioned as a relic of the Soviet system. As the result of long-winded discussions, the initial draft of the "Rescue Service Concept" was submitted to the Government's State of Emergency Commission on October 22, 1990, and was fundamentally approved. This was the first document in Estonia where the concept of a "rescue service" appears. After amendments and approval, the "Uniform Rescue Service Concept of the Republic of Estonia" was approved on December 4, 1991. Based on these new principles, the National Rescue Service of the Republic of Estonia was established based on the existing Civil Defence Staff and the resolution of the Government of the Republic of November 26, 1991 regarding "the approval of the statutes of the Estonian National Rescue Board and the initial measures for the reorganisation of the civil defence system of the Republic of Estonia"; the civil defence system was renamed the civil protection system. Harry Hein, who had served as the Head of the Civil Defence

vuses olevate sõjaväestatud ja kutselise tuletörje ning riikliku tuletörjejärelevalve allüksustega. Sama korraldusega kohustati Eesti Vabariigi Riiklikku Tuletörjeametit andma üle kutselised tuletörjemalevad ja sõjaväestatud tuletörjeüksused maakondade ning vabariikliku alluvusega linnade valitsustele.

22. oktoobril 1990 võttis Eesti Vabariigi Ülemnõukogu vastu majanduspiiri seaduse. Kontrolli organiseerimiseks loodi koheselt majanduspiiri kaitseteenistuse staap eesotsas tolleaegse kodukaitse staabiülema Andrus Ööveliga, kelle esmaseks ülesandeks sai piirikontrolliks sobiva isikkosseisu komplekteerimine. Vastavate kiirkursuste 70 lõpetanut piiriinspektorit saadetigi esmakordelt majanduspiirile 26. oktoobril 1990. Mõni päev hiljem, 1. novembril 1990, määras vabariigi valitsus kindlaks majanduspiiri alalised kontrollpunktid. Seda päeva loetakse ka Eesti piirivalve taasloomise päevaks. Vähem kui kuu enne seda olid esmase väljaõpppe lõpetanud esimesed piiriinspektorid, kes asusid koheselt ka meie riigi piiri valvama.

20. novembril 1990 moodustas vabariigi valitsus oma määrusega Eesti Vabariigi Sise-ministeeriumi Riikliku Politseiameti, mille juhiks nimetati Jüri Nurme. Kolm päeva hiljem moodustati valitsuse määrusega 19 politseiprefektuuri, mis hakkasid üle võtma kuni 28. veebruarini 1991 paralleelselt tegutsenud siseasjade osakondade tegevust.

Eesti politsei, nagu ka piirivalve taasloomise protsess algas seega juba Nõukogude oku-

Staff was appointed to lead the National Rescue Board of the Republic of Estonia.

As the civil defence system was being reorganised, by the end of the 1990's the decision finally ripened to reorganise the fire-fighting organisation, which had been militarised for the most part until then. The regulation of the Government of the Republic of February 5, 1991 confirmed new statutes for the National Fire Fighting Board of the Republic of Estonia. An order of the Government of the Republic dated February 5, 1991 obligated the Ministry of the Interior to transfer the Fire Fighting Board under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior to the National Fire Fighting Board of the Republic of Estonia (which was in the process of being created as of October 1990) by February 10, 1991, along with all the militarised and professional fire fighters, as well as the national fire fighting supervision units under its jurisdiction. The same order obligated the National Fire Fighting Board of the Republic of Estonia to transfer the professional fire fighting brigades and militarised fire fighting units to the county and town governments under the republic's jurisdiction.

On October 22, 1990, the Supreme Soviet of the Republic of Estonia passed the Economic Border Act. To organise the control, a Headquarters for the Security Service for the Economic Border was immediately created, with Andrus Öövel, the Chief of Staff of the Home Defence at the time, appointed to lead it. His first task was to assemble personnel suitable for

patsiooni ajal. 1. märtsil 1991 jõustunud politseiseaduse kohaselt asus senise miilitsa asemel tööle politsei. Samal kuupäeval loodi politsei kootseisus ka kaitsepolitsei büroo. Erinevalt teistest endise NSV Liidu okupatsiooni alt vabanenud riikide eriteenistustest ei moodustatud Eesti julgeolekuteenistust KGB struktuuri baasil.

8. aprillil 1991 moodustati Eesti Vabariigi Riiklik Piirikaitseamet, mille peadirektoriks nimetati Andrus Öövel. Eesti taasiseseisvumise järel 20. augustil 1991 nimetati Piirikaitseamet valitsuse korraldusega Eesti Vabariigi Riiklikuks Tolli- ja Piirikaitseametiks ning alates 16. septembrist 1991 Riigi- ja Piirikaitseametiks. Riigi- ja Piirikaitseamet reorganiseeriti 28. veebruaril 1992 Piirikaitseametiks. Samal aastal algas kaasaegse piirivalve organisatsiooni tegelik loomine ning 19. augustil 1993 kinnitas valitsus piirivalve arengu kontseptsiooni, mille alusel hakati üles ehitama Eesti piirivalvet.

border control. Seventy border inspectors that had completed the corresponding express training were sent to the economic border for the first time on October 26, 1990. A few days later, on November 1, 1990, the Government of the Republic determined the permanent control points. This day is considered to be the day the Estonian Border Guard was re-established. Less than a month before, the first border inspectors had completed initial training, and immediately started to guard our state borders.

On November 20, 1990, a regulation of the Government of the Republic formed the National Police Board of the Republic of Estonia, and Jüri Nurme was appointed to head it. Three days later, a regulation of the Government of the Republic formed 19 police prefectures, which started to take over the activities of the Soviet systems Internal Affairs Departments that had functioned simultaneously until February 28, 1991.

The re-establishment process of the Estonian Police, like that of the Border Guard, therefore already started during the Soviet occupation. Pursuant to the Police Act that came into force on March 1, 1991, the police replaced the militia. On the same day, the Security Police Office was also created as a unit of the Police. As opposed to the special services of the other countries that were freed from Soviet occupation, the Estonian Security Service was not based on the structures of the KGB.

On April 8, 1991, the National Border Defence Board was established, and Andrus Öövel was named Director General. After the

restoration of Estonian independence on August 20, 1991, a government decree renamed it the Customs and Border Defence Board of the Republic of Estonia and, as of September 16, 1991, the State and Border Defence Board. The latter was reorganised on February 28, 1992 into the Border Defence Board. In the same year, the actual creation of a modern border guard organisation had started, and on August 19, 1993, the Government of the Republic approved the concept for the development of the border guard, which formed the basis for building up Estonia's Border Guard.



## ISESEISVUSE VÄLJAKUULUTAMINE

## DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE

Terav poliitiline olukord kogu Nõukogude Liidus kulmineerus 1991. aasta augustis, kui nõu-kogudemeelsed jõud üritasid augustiputši käi-gus ebaõnnestunult taastada NSV Liidu territooriumil tagurlikku režiimi. Moskvas vallandunud segadus andis 21. augustil 1991 võimaluse Eestis välja kuulutada iseseisev riik.

Taasiseseisvunud riigi üks esimesi ülesandeid oli saada ülevaade oma territooriumil elavast elanikkonnast. Parema ülevaate saamiseks ühendati 17. novembril 1991 seni eraldi tegutsenud Riigi Passiamet ja Kodakondsusbüroo Riigi Kodakondsusametiks, mille ülesanneteks said Eesti seadusjärgse kodanikkonna määratlemine, materjalide vormistamine kodakonduse andmiseks naturalisatsiooni korras, Eesti kodakondusest vabastamise või väljaheitmise vormistamine, Eesti kodanike registri pidamine ja Eesti kodanike isikut töendavate dokumentide väljaandmine. 26. veebruaril 1992 taasrakendati 1938. aasta kodakondusseadus ja 16. juunil kehtestati Eesti Vabariigi passimäärustik, mille alusel hakati välja andma Eesti kodaniku passe. Taasiseseisvunud Eesti riik hakkas oma kodanikke dokumenteerima ja nende üle arvestust pidama.

1992. aasta jaanuaris toimus Eestis valitsuse

The acute political situation on the entire territory of the Soviet Union culminated in August 1991, when Soviet-minded forces tried unsuccessfully to restore the backward regime to the territory of the USSR in the course of the August Putsch. The confusion taking place in Moscow provided Estonia with the opportunity on August 21, 1991 to declare its independence.

One of the first tasks of the state that had restored its independence was to obtain an overview of the population living on its territory. In order to get the best overview, the independently operating State Passport Board and Citizenship Board were unified with the State Citizenship Board, which had the assignment of determining legal Estonian citizenship, drawing up the materials necessary for granting citizenship in the course of naturalisation, formulating the release or expulsion of individuals from Estonian citizenship, maintaining a register of Estonian citizens, and issuing identity documents to Estonian citizens. On February 26, 1992, the 1938 Citizenship Act was reinstated, and on June 16<sup>th</sup>, the passport regulations for the Republic of Estonia were established, which formed the basis for issuing passports to Estonian citizens. The re-independent Estonian state started to

vahetus ning uueks siseministriks Tiit Vähi valitsuses sai Robert Närskas. Üheksa kuu pärast, 1992. aasta septembris, sai Riigikogu valimiste tulemusena Mart Laari valitsuses siseministriks Lagle Parek. Vastelt ametisse astunud minister nimetas riigiparaadis toimunud reformide tulemusena ametisse ka Siseministeeriumi esimese kantsleri, kelleks sai Gero Kartau.

Kuna üldpiirides oli noorel riigil saanud selgeks, milliseid struktuure ta oma riikluse hoidmiseks vajab, töostatus koheselt küsimus neile struktuuridele vajaliku uue lojaalse kaadri koolitamisest. Kui politsei ja piirivalve ametnikkonna koolitamine oli ametkondlikult juba hoo sisse saanud, siis oli jätkuvalt õhus vajadus vanem- ja kõrgemate ametnike koolitamise institutsiooni – kõrgkooli järele. Asjakohase kõrgkooli – akadeemia loomise ajal 1992 aasta 15. aprillil, oli ajastu keerukuse märgina tegevist sõjaväestatud õppeasutuse – Sisekaitse-akadeemiaga, mis valitsuse määrasega moodustati Haridusministeeriumi alluvusse. Sisuline õpetöö algas akadeemias 1992 aasta 12. oktoobril, kui endisesse Nõukogude Liidu ehitusvägede sõjakooli kompleksi võeti vastu 180 politsei, uurimise, tolli, korrektsooni, kaitseväe ja piirivalve eriala üliõpilast. 1993. aastal muudeti akadeemia nimetus Eesti Riigikaitse Akadeemiks ning õppekavasse lisandus päästeeriala. 1996. aastal lisati õppekavasse veel rahvastikukorralduse eriala, mis 2000. aastal liideti uue – halduskorralduse erialaga. Aasta varem oli Eesti Riigikaitse Akadeemia Vabariigi Valitsuse määrasega 16. maist 1995 toodud

document its citizens and maintain records on them.

In January 1992, a change took place in the Government of the Republic and Robert Närskas became the new Minister of the Interior in Tiit Vähi's government. He was replaced nine months later in September 1992, as a result of the elections of the Riigikogu, when Mart Laar's government appointed Lagle Parek Minister of the Interior. As a result of the reforms that took place in the state apparatus, the newly appointed Minister also appointed the first Secretary General of the Ministry, who was Gero Kartau.

Since, in general, the young state had clarified which structures were necessary for its statehood to survive, the question immediately arose of how to train the new local personnel needed by these structures. Since the training of the police and border guard officials had already gained momentum, then the need for an institution to train senior and higher officials was still unresolved – the need for a school of higher learning. On April 15, 1992, at the time of the creation of the appropriate school of higher learning, a sign of the complexity of the period was that the school – the Estonian Internal Defence Academy – was a militarised educational institution that was created by a regulation of the Government of the Republic and placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Education. The actual instruction at the academy started on October 12, 1992, when 180 police, investigative, customs, correctional, defence forces, and border guard students were accepted into the

Kultuuri- ja Haridusministeeriumi alluvusest üle Siseministeeriumi valitsemisalasse, kus tegutseb tänaseni.

Peagi oli selge, et 1990ndate alguses eraldi loodud kodanikukaitse ja tuleförfje struktuuride areng peab moodustama ühise terviku. Selle mõtte realiseerimiseks alustati valitsuse 25. mai 1992. aasta määrusega „Eesti Vabariigi Riikliku Tuletörjeameti likvideerimise ja tema funktsioonide üleandmise kohta Eesti Vabariigi Riiklikule Päästetamile” nende kahe organisatsiooni ühendamist. Peale nimetatud määruse jõustumist moodustati Siseministeeriumi käskkirjaga nr 63 3. juunist 1992 komisjon EV Riikliku Tuletörjeameti funktsioonide, varade, vahendite, samuti Riikliku Tuletörjeameti halduses olevate allüksuste üleandmise kohta Päästetamile. Selle käskkirja punktis 3 anti Päästetamile korraldus asuda uute ülesannete täitmisele alates 4. juulist 1992.

Alanud oli iseseisva Eesti Siseministeeriumi sisemiste reformide ja ülesehitamise periood, mille käigus muu hulgas moodustati 6. mail 1993 jõustunud politseiseaduse muudatusega ka Kaitsepoltseiamet, mille funktsioone täitis

former military school complex of the Soviet construction forces. In 1993, the name of the academy was changed to the Estonian National Defence Academy, and a rescue specialty was added to the curriculum. In 1996, the curriculum was supplemented by population organisation, to which the new specialty of administrative management was added in 2000. A year earlier, with a regulation

of the Government of the Republic dated May 16, 1995, the Estonian National Defence Academy had been transferred from the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Culture and Education to the Ministry of the Interior, where it still operates.

It soon became clear that the development of the individually created civil protection and fire fighting structures had to be merged into a united

whole. To realise this idea, the unification of these two organisations was initiated by the resolution of the Government of the Republic dated May 25, 1992, regarding the “elimination of the National Fire Fighting Board of the Republic of Estonia and the transfer of its function to the National Rescue Board of the Republic of Estonia. After the given directive came into force, a commission was formed by order no. 63 of



*Robert Närskas  
1992*



*Lagle Parek  
1992–1993*

eelnevalt Riigi Politseiameti kaitsepolitsei büroo. Kaitsepolitseiameti juhiks sai Jüri Pihl.

the Ministry of the Interior dated June 3, 1991 regarding the transfer of the functions, assets, resources of the Estonian National Fire Fighting Board, as well as the sub-units under the jurisdiction of the National Fire Fighting Board to the Rescue Board. In clause 3 of this order, instructions were given to the Rescue Board to start fulfilling the new assignments as of July 4, 1992.

The period of internal reforms and development for the independent Estonian Ministry of the Interior had started. During this period, among other things, the Security Police Board was formed based on an amendment to the Police Act dated May 6, 1993, the functions of which had previously been performed by the Security Police Office of the National Police Board. Jüri Pihl became the Head of the Security Police.



## ÜHESAKÜMNENDATE ALGUS

## START OF THE NINETIES

Ministeeriumite vahelise tööjaotuse korrastamise tulemusena toodi 1993. aasta veebruaris Siseministeeriumisse üle 1990. aastal

Kultuuriministeeriumi allüksusena loodud usuasjade talitus. Talituse peamiseks ülesandeks sai 1993. aastal kehtima hakanud „Kirikute ja koguduste seaduse” alusel kirikute, koguduste ja koguduste liitude põhikirjade registreerimise korraldamine, mille tulemusena moodustus Eesti kirikuregister.

1993. aasta oktoobris jõustunud „Kohaliku omavalitsuse korralduse seaduse” vastavalt asendati senine kahetasandiline omavalitsus ühetasandilisega, milleks sai valdade ja linnade tasand. Oli pandud alus Eesti kohaliku omavalitsuse süsteemi taasülesehitamisele. Aastail 1990–1993 läbi viidud reformi põhieesmärgiks oli kohaliku demokraatia taasloomine ja arendamine. Süsteemi arenedes tõusid aga üha enam päeva-korrale efektiivsuse ning regioonide ühtlase arengu küsimused. Esimene Eesti riigi regionalpoliitika alusdokument oli 1994. aastal valitsuse poolt heaks kiidetud regionalpoliitika kontseptsioon. 1999. aastal valmis Eesti

As a result of putting the inter-ministerial division of work into order, the Religious Affairs Service, which had been created as a unit of the Ministry of Culture in 1990, was transferred to the Ministry of the Interior in February 1993. The main function of the service was organising the registration of the articles of association of churches, congregations and associations of congregations based on the Churches and Congregations Act that came into force in 1993, which resulted in the Estonian Church Register being established.

Pursuant to the Local Government Organisation Act that came into force in October 1993, two-level local government was replaced by one-level government, which was the rural

municipality and town level. The basis had been established for the re-development of Estonia's local government system. In 1990–1993, a reform was carried out with the purpose of recreating and developing local democracy. During the development of the system, issues related to efficiency and uniform regional development were increasingly discussed. The first basic document for Estonia's regional policy was the Regional Policy



*Heiki Arike  
1993–1994*

regionaalarengu strateegia, mis arendas edasi kontseptsioonis toodud põhiseisukohti. 1999. aastal valitsuse poolt heaks kiidetud strateegia määras kindlaks regionaalarengu soovitavad suundumused, riigi regionaalpoliitika alused ja harupoliitikate regionaalse mõju suunamise lähtekohad Euroopa Liiduga liitumise eelset perioodil.

Vabariigi valitsuse 11. juuni 1997. a korraldusega nr 452-k moodustatud haldusreformi asjatundjate komisjoni poolt töötati 1999. a välja

„Avaliku halduse arendamise alused”, 2000. aastal valmis Siseministeeriumis strateegia „Haldusreform kohaliku omavalitsuse valdkonnas”, mis algatas ühiskonnas aktiivse dialoogi kohalike omavalitsuste ühinemise teemal.

1993. aasta tõi Siseministeeriumi valitsemisalasse järjekordse kriisi, mis kulmineerus novembris-detsembris nn jäägrikriisiga, kui Tallinna tänavail astusid tulevahetusse jäägripataljoni liikmed ja politseiametnikud. Erinev arusaam iseseisva riigi ülesehitusest oli toonud esimese verevalamise.

1994. aasta suveks oli loodud piirivalve põhistruktuur, määaratletud enamik ülesandeid ja võetud kasutusele piiri valvamise põhimeedid. 30. juunil 1994 võeti Riigikogus vastu riigipiiri seadus ja piirivalveseadus, mis said piirivalve tegevuse aluseks.

Järjekordelt pani noore riigi operatiivstruktuuride tegutsemise suutlikkuse proovile 1994. aasta septembris aset leidnud parvlaeva Estonia õnnetus. Seni suhteliselt rahulikku arenguperioodi nautinud operatiivteenistustele

Concept approved by the Government of the Republic in 1994. In 1999, the Estonian Regional Development Strategy was completed, which further developed the fundamental positions specified in the Concept. In 1999, the Government of the Republic defined the recommended trends for regional development, the bases for the state's regional development, and the starting points for directing the regional impact of related polices in the period prior to accession to the European Union.

The Commission of Administrative Reform Experts established by order no. 452-k of the Government of the Republic dated June 11, 1997 worked out the “Bases for the Development of Public Administration” in 1999; in 2000, the Ministry of the Interior’s “Strategy for Administrative Reform in Local Government” was completed, which initiated an active dialogue in the society on the topic of merging local governments.

In 1993, a subsequent crisis took place in the administrative area of the Ministry of the Interior, which culminated in the “riflemen's crisis”, when members of the Riflemen's Battalion and the police exchanged fire on the streets of Tallinn. Differing understandings of the structure of an independent country had caused the first bloodshed.

By the summer of 1994, the fundamental structure of the Border Guard had been created, the majority of tasks assigned and the principal methods of guarding the border had been implemented. On June 30, 1994, the Riigikogu passed the State Borders Act and the Border Guard Act,

sai õnnetuse tagajärgede likvideerimisel selgeks nii mõnigi seni tähelepanuta jäänud nüans. Nii näiteks oli kiirel arenguperioodil ametkondade vaheline koostöö jäänud tõsisesse seisakusse. Aasta 1994 oli ka see, mil Soomes asus tööl Siseministeeriumi esimene sideohvitser välisriigis Rene Berting, kelle esmaseks tööülesandeks sai Estonia katastroofi läbi teinud Eesti kodanike tuvastamise korraldamine.

1995. aastal jõudis lõpule riigi ja turvafirmade omavaheliste sellemate tegevuspiiride määratlemine. SIA skandaal andis selleks enam kui põhjust. Nii näiteks kaotati 1995. aastal turvafirmade õigus kasutada sõiduautodel eriteenistustute heli- ja valgussignaale, mis näiteks meie idanaabri juures veel se nini kasutusel on.

1995. aastast pärineb ka erinevaid ministeeriume ja ametkondi ühen dav ja kuni tänaseni elujõuline kuriteoennetuse nõukogu, mis algusaastatel kandis nimetust korrakaitse koordineerimiskomisjon.

Üheksakümndate aastate keskpaika ise loomustas ka jõuline kiirete abinõude raken damine, tõhustamaks õiguskorda riigis. Ei olnud ju sel perioodil harvad kuritegelike grupeerингute omavahelised arveteklaarimised



*Kaido Kama  
1994–1995*

which formed the foundation for the operations of the Border Guard.

The capabilities of the operational structures of the young state were again put to the test by the M/S ESTONIA catastrophe in September 1994. To the operational structures that had enjoyed a relatively peaceful period of development to date, the liquidation of this disaster revealed some nuances that had remained unnoticed. Thus, during the period of rapid development, mutual cooperation between agencies had been severely neglected. 1994 was also the year when Rene Berting, the first liaison officer of the Ministry of the Interior in a foreign country, started working in Finland. His first assignment was to organise the identification of Estonian citizens that were victims of the M/S Estonia catastrophe.

In 1995, the definition of the operating limits between the state and the security companies became clearer. The private investigative agency SIA scandal provided more than enough reasons for that. For instance, in 1995, among other things, the security firms lost the right to use the audio and light signals of the special services on their motor vehicles, which is still a common



*Edgar Savisaar  
1995*

nii relva kui ka lõhkematerjali abil. Üks vastsuabinõude kavandamise ürituste sari on ajalukku läinud Suurupi mõttetalgutena. Nimelt kogunesid siis vastavatud Piirivalvekoolis oma ala asjatundjad nii ministeeriumist kui ka ametitest. Esimeste arutelude tulemusena andis siseminister välja oma 1995. aasta suviste käskkirjadega nr 69 ja nr 82 kinnitatud meetmete kavad. Nende kavade raames töötati välja 25 erinevat uut õigusakti või seaduseparandust, millised kõik pidid parandama õiguskorda riigis. Muuhulgas taastati nende alusel Tallinnas regulaarne patrullteenistus, mis oli segaste aegade käigus jäanud soiku.

Osaliselt eelnimetatud Suurupi mõttetalgudest sündis ka uus Eesti Vabariigi kodakondsuse seadus, milline jõustus 1. aprillil 1995. Seni aluseks võetud 1938. aasta kodakondsuse seadus tunnistati kehtetuks. Ei muudetud küll oluliselt 1938. aasta kodakondsuse seaduse põhimõtteid, kuid täpsustati naturalisatsiooni korras kodakondsuse andmisse tingimusi – kehtestati nõue sooritada eesti keele tundmisse eksam ning põhiseaduse ja kodakondsuse seaduse tundmisse eksam.

Juunis 1995 lõpetas Venemaa riigipiiri



*Märt Rask  
1995–1996*

practice in the country that is our eastern neighbour.

The Crime Prevention Council, which unites various ministries and authorities, and is still operating successfully today, dates back to 1995, when it was called the Coordination Commission for the Maintenance of Law and Order.

The middle of the nineties was also characterised by the rapid implementation of measures to make the legal order more effective. After all, the settling of accounts between criminal organisations with the help of weapons and explosives was not uncommon at the time. A series of events to plan the necessary measures has gone down in history as the Suurupi workshops. Namely, specialists from the ministries and authorities gathered at the recently opened

Border Guard School. As a result of the first discussions, the Minister of the Interior, with orders no. 69 and no. 82 in the summer of 1995, issued the plans for the corresponding measures. Within the framework of these plans, 25 different laws or amendments were prepared, which were all directed at improving the legal order in the country. Among other things, one of the planned measures was to re-establish regular patrols



*Robert Lepikson  
1997–1998*

Eestiga külgneva osa ühepoolse mahamärkimise. 1998. aastal lõpetati piiriläbirääkimised Eesti ja Venemaa delegatsioonide vahel, misjärel 11. septembril 2000 kehtestas Eesti täieliku viisarežiimi Venemaaga.

1996. aastal Riigikogus vastu võetud isikuandmete kaitse seadus kohustas valitsust moodustama Siseministeeriumi allasutusena andmekaitse järelevalveasutuse 1. jaanuariks 1997. Sellest ajast kuni 1. veebruarini 1999 tegeles Eestis järelevalvega andmekaitse vallas Siseministeeriumi katusekorrusel paiknenud andmekaitseosakond. 1999. aastast asus seda funktsiooni täitma Andmekaitse Inspeksioon.

Isikuandmete kaitse seadusega samaaegselt liideti 1996. aasta lõpust Siseministeeriumi osakonnaks varasemalt Justiitsministeeriumi all tegutsenud perekonnaseisuimet, mille tulemusena Siseministeerium hakkas korraldama ka perekonnaseisuaktidega seotud tegevust ning pidama vastavat arvestust.

Valitsuse määrase alusel kaotas alates 15. maist 1997 NSV Liidu sisepass Eesti Vabariigis kehtivuse. Seega pidi alates 15. maist 1997 olema kõigil Eestis viibivatel välismaalastel rahvusvaheliselt tunnustatud reisidokument –



Riivo Sinijärv  
1996–1997



Olari Taal  
1998–1999

in Tallinn, which had tapered off due to the confused times.

The new Citizenship Act, which came into force on April 1, 1995, was also partially born due to the aforementioned Suurupi workshops. The 1938 Citizenship Act that had been in force was declared null and void. The new law did not significantly change the principles of the 1939

Citizenship Act, but it concretised the conditions for granted citizenship in the course of naturalisation – a requirement to take an Estonian-language proficiency exam and an examination to test knowledge on the Constitution and the Citizenship Act was established.

In June 1995, Russia completed the unilateral demarcation of the state border with Estonia. In 1998, border negotiations between the Estonian and Russian delegations were completed, and thereafter, Estonia instituted a total visa regime with Russia on September 11, 2000.

In 1996, the Personal Data Protection Act passed by Riigikogu obligated the Government of the Republic to form a data protection supervisory authority under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior by January 1, 1997. From that time until February 1, 1999, the Data Pro-

kodakondsusjärgse riigi pass, välismaalase pass või ajutine reisidokument, millesse on kantud viisa või elamisluba. Kuid samas tekkis olukord, et paljud pikka aega Eestis elanud välismaalased, kes polnud taotlenud õigel ajal elamisluba, jäid ilma kehtiva dokumendita. Kodakondsus- ja Migratsiooniamet lahendas olukorra sellega, et alustas 31. juulil 1997 Eestis ebaseaduslikult viibivate isikute registreerimist.

tection Department, which was located in the attic of the Ministry of the Interior, dealt with the field of data protection supervision in Estonia. In 1999, the Data Protection Inspectorate started to perform this function.

Based on the Personal Data Protection Act, at the end of 1996, the Vital Statistics Office, which had operated under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice, was joined to the Ministry of the Interior, which resulted in the Ministry of the Interior becoming responsible for the organisation of activities related to vital records and maintenance of the corresponding records.

Based on a regulation of the Government of the Republic, as of May 15, 1997, the internal passports of the USSR lost their validity in the Republic of Estonia. Therefore, as of May 15, 1997, every foreigner in Estonia had to have an internationally recognized travel document – a passport from his or her country of nationality, a foreigner's passport, or a temporary travel document with a visa or residence permit. Since at the same time, a situation developed whereby many foreigners that had lived in Estonia for a long time had not applied for a residence permit on time, and were left without valid documents. As of July 31, 1997, the Citizenship and Migration Board resolved the situation by registering the people who were in Estonia unlawfully.

## SAJANDIVAHETUS

## TURN OF THE CENTURY

Eelmise sajandi lõpus algas veel tänagi jätkuv aktiivne arutelu riigi võimaluste ja riigiparaadi optimaalse suuruse üle.

Siseministeeriumi haldusalas sai selle arutelu tulemusi kõige enam tunda politsei, kelle isikkoosseisu vähendati turuväärilise palga tagamiseks enam kui 500 inimese võrra.

Riigiparaadis tervikuna toimuva paikaloksumise tulemusena liideti 1997. aastal Riiklik Lennusalk 1993. aastal moodustatud Piirivalve lennueskadrilliga, mille tulemusena moodustunud Piirivalve Lennusalk viidi kohaliku asutusena Piirivalveameti haldusesse.

Riigi haldusaparaadi suuruse arutelust ei jäänud puutumata ka Siseministeeriumi peamaja, kus erinevate poliitiliste voolude eriarvamustele tulemusena arvati hooajati optimaalne elevat nii funktsioonide detsentraliseerimine allasutustesse ja ainult väikesearvulise ministeeriumi ülalpidamine kui ka erinevate haldusala funk-



Jüri Mõis  
1999



Tarmo Loodus  
1999–2002

At the end of the last century, an active discussion took place, which still continues today, on the opportunities of the state and the optimal size of the state apparatus. In the administrative area of the Ministry of the Interior, the police were the ones who felt the results of these discussions most acutely, as their personnel was reduced by more than 500 people in order to guarantee competitive wages.

As a result of the general shakedown in the state apparatus as a whole, the National Air Squadron was united with the border guard escadrille that was formed in 1993, to form the Border Guard Air Squadron, which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of the Border Guard.

The discussion regarding the size of the state's administrative apparatus did not leave the headquarters of the Ministry of the Interior untouched, where as a result of various political trends, at certain times, the decentralisation of functions

sioonide uuesti tsentraliseerimist ministeeriumisse.

2000. aastast hakati peale pikki aruteluid ja analüüsими suurendama Siseministeeriumi rolli haldusala protsesside suunamisel ja koordineerimisel. Sama aasta alguses moodustati näiteks sisejulgeoleku asekantsleri ametikoht ning talle allutati vastloodud sisejulgeoleku analüüsiosakond ja sisejulgeoleku poliitikaosakond.

Sajandivahetust võib õigustatult pidada ka strateegiate perioodiks, mil erinevate eluvaldkondade visioone ja tulevikuplaane püüti lahti kirjutada kümnetes kui mitte sadades erinevates arengukavades või strateegiates. Siseministeeriumis valmisid sel ajal vabariigi valitsuse poolse toetuse leidnud nii politseivaldkonna kui ka piirivalve ja ka päärsteala arengusuunad lähimaks viieks-kuueks aastaks. Suureks abiks nimetatud strateegiate loomisel oli siseminister Tarmo Looduse poolt käskkirjaga nr 2115. maist 2000 moodustatud nõukojast, mis vastavalt strateegia väljatöötamisele kandis nime politseinõukoda ning hiljem vastavalt piirivalve nõukoda või päästenõukoda. Nimetatud nõukotta kuulusid mitmed lugapeetud

to its divisions and the maintenance of a ministry with only a small staff was considered optimal, and other times, the re-centralisation of various functions was considered best.

In 2000, after long discussions and analyses, the role of the Ministry of Interior in directing and coordinating processes in its administrative area started to be increased.

At the beginning of the same year, for instance, the position of Deputy Secretary General for Internal Security was created and he was given jurisdiction over the recently created Internal Security Analysis Department and the Internal Security Policy Department.

The turn of the century can also be rightly regarded as a period of strategies, when attempts were made to record the



Ain Seppik  
2002–2003



Toomas Varek  
2003

visions and future plans for various spheres of activity in tens, if not hundreds, of different development plans and strategies. At the turn of the century, the developmental trends for the next five to ten years, which received the support of the Government of the Republic, were prepared by the Ministry of the Interior for the police, as well as border guard and rescue services. The greatest assistance for the creation of

ühiskondliku elu tegelased kohalikest omavalitsustest, ettevõtetest ja ka Riigikogust. Täna tegutseb sarnane töökooslus siseministri siseturvalisuse nõukoja nime all, nõustades siseministril ühiskonna ootuste paremaks arvestamiseks.

2001. aasta sügis-suvel, vahetult enne USA 11. septembri sündmusi, elas Eesti üle järjekordse suure kriisi, kui Pärnumaal hukkus salaalkoholina joodud metanooli mürgituse tulemusena 68 inimest ning sadakond said terviskahjustusi.

Õige pea, 2004. aastal, seisis ees finišikirrendus ühinemiseks Euroopa Liidu ja NATOga. Samas oli mitmeid probleeme, mis sellel teel võisisid takistuseks saada. Euroopa Liidu Schengeni viisasüsteemiga liitumiseks oli vajalik teha suuri täiendavaid investeeringuid ka Euroopa Liidu tulevase välispiiri valve ja kontrolli tõhustamiseks. Toonane valdavalt mehitatud valve tase ei rahuldanud Euroopa Liidu liikmesriikidele esitatavaid nõudmisi. Suurimad probleemid olid seotud vananenud kontrolli- ja valvetehnikaga (seal hulgas nõukogudeaegsete lennuvahendite amortiseerumine). Aga ka puuduvate või amortiseerunud piirivalve-



*Margus Leivo  
2003–2005*

the given strategies was provided by the advisory committee established by Minister of the Interior Tarmo Loodus, with order no. 211 on May 5, 2000, which at the time was called the Police Advisory Committee, according to the work at hand, and later called the Border Guard Advisory Committee and the Rescue Advisory Committee. Many respected

figures of public life as well as representatives of local government, business and the Riigikogu belonged to this advisory committee. Today, a similar body functions as the Internal Security Advisory Committee to the Minister of the Interior, by advising the Minister of the Interior on how to better take the expectations of the public into consideration.

In the summer-fall of 2001, just before the September 11<sup>th</sup> events in the United States, Estonia lived through another significant crisis, when 68 people died, and about a hundred were injured in Pärnu County from methanol poisoning, which the victims drank thinking it was bootleg alcohol.

Very soon, in 2004, we were approaching the home stretch for accession to the European Union and NATO. At the same time, there were



*Jaan Õunapuu  
Regional minister  
2004–2007*

ehitistega. Vajalik oli leida välisfinantseerimisvahendeid, millega riik Euroopasse sobivasse vormi saada. Sellised vahendid leiti Schengen Facility ja PHARE rahastutest.

Märtsis 2001. asus Venemaal Peterburis tööl Siseministeeriumi sideohvitser Kalev Prillop. Venemaa oli järjekorras teine riik peale 1994. aasta Soomet, kuhu Siseministeerium oli saatnud oma sideohvitseri. Vahepeal oli 1998. aastal Siseministeeriumi atašeeina Brüsselis Euroopa Liidu juures asunud tööl ka Jana Järvik. 2008. aastal tegutsavad meie sideohvitserid lisaks veel Europoli juures, Brüsselis ning Moskvas.

Euroopa Liidu laienemisega rahulolematute, globaliseerumise vastaste ja muude äär-musliikumiste tegevus hakkas peale sajandi-vahetust jõudma ka Eestisse. 2002. aasta alguses oli seetõttu õige hetk võtta sahtlist välja varem sinna õiget hetke ootama jäanud politsei massirahutuste ohjamise kavad ning vastavate struktuuride arendamise kontsept-sioonid. 1991. aastal loodud ja 1997. aastal likvideeritud Sisekatse operatiivrügemendi kaotamise järgselt avastasid Eesti jõuamet-konnad, et suuremate massirahutuste ohja-



*Kalle Laanet  
2005–2007*



*Jüri Pihl  
2007–...*

several problems that could still become obstacles on this road. In order to join the European Union Schengen visa system, large investments were necessary, among other things, to make the surveillance and control of the future European Union border more secure. The level of manned surveillance, which predominated at that time, did satisfy the requirements presented

by the European Union member states. The greatest problems were related to the outdated control and surveillance equipment (including the depreciation of the Soviet-era aviation equipment). There was also the matter of missing or depreciated border guard structures. It was necessary to find external financing resources, to get the country into the shape suitable for modern Europe. The resources were found from the Schengen Facility and PHARE financing.

In March 2001, Kalev Prillop, a liaison officer with the Ministry of the Interior, was posted to work in St. Petersburg, Russia. Russia was the second country, after Finland, where the Ministry of the Interior assigned a liaison officer. Meanwhile, in 1998, Jana Järvik had gone to work as the Ministry of the Interior Attaché to the European Union in Brussels. In 2008, our

miseks puudub Eestil arvestatav reserv. Sündis Eesti oma märulipolitsei.

Sajandivahetusel sai uut hoogu sisse ka kodanikuühiskonna arendamine. 2002. aastal Riigikogu poolt heaks kiidetud Eesti kodanikuühiskonna arengu kontseptsiooni ellurakendamiseks loodi 2003. aasta lõpus valitsuse ja kodanikuühenduste esindajate ühiskomisjon, mida juhib regionaalminister ja koordeenerib Siseministeeriumi kohaliku omavalitsuse ja regionaalhalduse osakond.

2003. aasta märtsivalimiste järgselt asus portfellita ministrina ametisse regionaalminister Jaan Õunapuu, kellest 2004. aasta aprillis sai valitsuse seaduse muudatusega esimene portfelliiga regionaalminister. Sama seaduse muudatuse tulemusena lisandus regionaalministri vastutusalasse eelnevalt Keskkonnaministeeriumi pädevuses olnud planeeringute alase tegevuse üleriigiline korraldamine ning ministriile allutati ka viis Siseministeeriumi osakonda ja maavalitsused.

2003. oli ka aasta, kui Siseministeerium sõlmis oma esimese kinnisvara üürilepingu Riigi Kinnisvara AS-ga. Kui seni ajani oli haldusala asutustele arendamisel peamine energia kulunud

liaison officers are also working at Europol, in Brussels and Moscow.

With the European Union enlargement, the activities of dissenting, anti-globalisation, and other extremists also started to arrive in Estonia with the arrival of the millennium. Therefore, the beginning of 2002 was the right time to take the plans for police riot control and the concepts for the development of the corresponding structures out of the drawers where they had been put previously to wait for the appropriate moment. After the abolition of the Police Operational Regiment, which was created 1991 and disbanded in 1997, the Estonian official authorities discovered that Estonia was lacking any serious reserve for riot control. Thus Estonia's own Riot Police was born.

At the turn of the century, the development of civil society also gathered momentum. To implement the Estonian Concept for the Development of Civil Society approved by the Riigikogu in 2002, a joint commission including the Government of the Republic and representatives of civil society was formed at the end of 2003, which is chaired by the Minister for Regional Affairs and coordinated by the Local Government and Regional



*Vallo Reimaa  
Regionaalminister  
2007–2008*



*Siim-Valmar  
Kiisler  
Regionaalminister  
2008–...*

tööprotsesside käivitamisele ja uuendamisele, siis nüüd oli aeg hakata tegelema ka nende asutuste väljanägemisega.

Üheksakümnendate teisest poolest kuni 2007. aasta lõpuni oli Siseministeeriumi arengu keskseks poliitiliseks rajamärgiks ühinemine Euroopa Liiduga 2004. aastal ning liitumine Schengeni ühise viisaruumiga 2007. aastal. Mõlemad nimetatud sündmused nõudsid Siseministeeriumi kogu valitsemisalalt ühist pingutust, et vastata meile pandud ootustele vähemalt samal tasemeil liidu vanade liikmetega. Schengeniga ühinemise raames ei suurenenuud mitte ainult Eesti elanike võimalused reisida mööda Euroopa ühist viisaruumi, vaid olulist täiendust sai nii piirivalve kui politsei tehniline baas. Schengeniga ühinemise toetuseks saadud Euroopa Liidu rahalise abi – Schengen Facility toel käivitus 2007. aasta lõpus ka aastaid planeeritud jõuametkondade ühine operatiivradioside võrk ESTER.

2007. aasta veebruaris viidi seni siseministeeriumi haldusalas tegutsenud andmekaitse inspektsioon Siseministeeriumi haldusalast üle Justiitsministeeriumi haldusalasse. Seda põhjusel, et Schengeni ruumiga ühinemisel olid Eestit auditeerinud Euroopa Komisjoni eksperdid korduvalt juhtinud tähelepanu inspektsiooni võimalikule huvide konfliktile sama ministeeriumi alluvuses asuva politsei andmekasutuse kontrollimisel.

Olulist täiendust said selle sajandi esimesel kümnendil ka Siseministeeriumi valitsemisala eriteenistuste teenistusküsimused. Kui politsei-

Administration Department of the Ministry of the Interior.

After the elections in March 2003, Jaan Ōunapuu assumed the position of Minister for Regional Affairs, as a Minister without Portfolio, who became the first Minister for Regional Affairs with Portfolio as a result of a legislative amendment by the Government of the Republic in April 2004. As a result of the same legislative amendment, the national organisation of spatial planning-related activities that had formerly been the responsibility of the Ministry of the Environment were assigned to the Minister for Regional Affairs, and five Departments of the Ministry of the Interior and all the 15 county governments were subordinated to the Minister.

2003 was also the year when the Ministry of the Interior concluded its first real estate leasing contract with State Real Estate Ltd (Riigi Kinnsvara AS). Until that time, the principal energy for the development of the institutions in this administrative area had been devoted starting up and updating work processes, and now it was time to start dealing with the physical appearance of those institutions.

From the second half of the 1990's until the end of 2007, the central political benchmarks for the development of the Ministry of the Interior were accession to the European Union in 2004 and the common Schengen visa space in 2007. Both of these events required a united effort on the part of the entire administrative area of the Ministry of the Interior, in order to respond to the expectations placed on us at least the same

teenistus ja piirivalveteenistus said asjakohased seadused juba üheksakümnendate alguses, siis päästeteenistuse seaduse võttis Riigikogu vastu 2008. aasta jaanuaris. Sellega ei ole aga teenistuskeskkonna arendamine lõppenud. Politsei, piirivalve ja kodakondsus- ja migratsiooniameti baasil alustatud ühendasutuse loomise projekt tulemusena tekkiv teenistuskeskkond muudab kindlasti Siseministeeriumi valitsemisala veelgi tugevamaks ning töötajatele atraktiivsemaks.

Pärast 2007. aasta märtsivalimisi asus regionaalministrina tööle Vallo Reimaa, kes tulenevalt koalitsioonilepingust alustas regionaalministri ametikohast avaliku halduse ja regionaalministri institutsiooni loomist. Juba varem oli poliitikamaastikul seatud suund, et Siseministeerium peab senisest enam võtma oma hoole alla kodanikeühenduste ja e-riigi arendamisega seotud küsimused. 23.01.2008 vahetas Vallo Reimaa sellel positsioonil välja Siim-Valmar Kiisler.

Eesti Vabariigi taastamisest kuni tänase päevani on 18 aasta jooksul Siseministeeriumit juhtinud 17 siseministrit ning 3 regionaalministrat. Vabariigi algusaastatel 1918st kuni 1940. aasta riigipöördeni juhtis 22 aasta jooksul Siseministeeriumit samuti 17 siseministrit või nende ülesandeid tätnud isikut.

level as that of the old members. In the course of the Schengen accession, not only did the opportunity of Estonia's residents to travel throughout the common European visa space increase, but also the technical base of the law enforcement was significantly improved. With the help of the Schengen Facility, the European Union monetary aid received to support accession to the Schengen visa space, the ESTER operational radio communications network, which had been planned for years by the authorities, was started up at the end of 2007.

In February 2007, the Data Protection Inspectorate that had operated under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of the Interior was transferred to the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Justice. This because upon accession to the Schengen visa space, the European Commission experts that audited Estonia had repeatedly directed attention to a possible conflict of interests caused by the Inspectorate checking the data use of the police that are also subordinated to the Ministry.

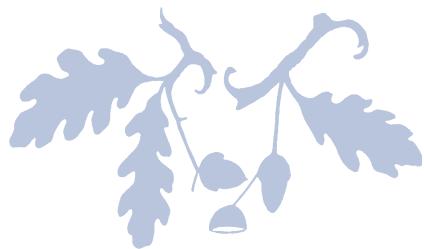
In the first decade of this millennium, the service issues related to the special services in the administrative area of the Ministry of the Interior also received significant upgrading. If the police service and border guard service were given appropriate legislation already at the beginning of the nineties, then the Riigikogu did not pass the Rescue Service Act until January 2008. This does not mean that the development of the service environment has ended. The service environment, which will develop as a result of the project that has been initiated to create a united law

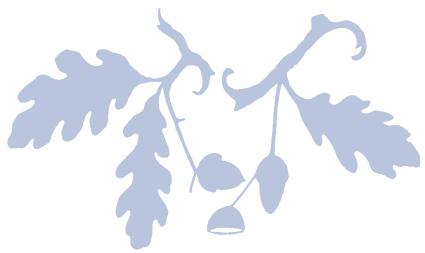
enforcement institution based on the Police, Border Guard, and Citizenship and Migration Boards, will certainly make the administrative area of the Ministry even stronger and more attractive to workers.

After the elections in March 2007, Vallo Reimaa started work as the Minister for Regional Affairs, who, based on the coalition agreement, started to turn the job of Minister for Regional Affairs into an institution encompassing public administration and regional affairs. Even earlier, a direction had been mapped on the political landscape for the Ministry of the Interior to pay more attention to issues related to the development of nongovernmental organisations and the e-state. On January 23, 2008, Siim-Valmar Kübler replaced Vallo Reimaa in this position.

During the 18 years since the re-establishment of the Republic of Estonia, 17 Ministers of the Interior and three Ministers for Regional Affairs have headed the Ministry of the Interior. At the beginning of the Republic from 1918 to the coup in 1940, the Ministry of the Interior was headed by 17 Ministers of the Interior or people acting in this capacity.







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