## LITHUANIA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>56,000 sq. km.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Population (XII. 1934)</td>
<td>2,471,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Density per sq. km.</td>
<td>44.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Length of land frontiers:

- With Germany: 30 km.
- With Latvia: 261 km.
- With Poland (provisional administrative boundary): 315 km.
- Total: 606 km.

Seaboard: 851 km.
Length of railway system (1934): 1,699 km.

### I. Army.

**ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.**

#### 1. President of the Republic.

The President of the Republic is the supreme head of all the armed forces of the Republic.

The President of the Republic proclaims the mobilisation and demobilisation of the armed forces; orders the Commander-in-Chief to begin military operations should war be declared on Lithuania or hostile forces invade Lithuanian territory; orders the Commander-in-Chief to cease military operations; appoints officers of and above the rank of regimental commander and accepts their resignation, etc.

**Council for the Defence of the State.**

The Council for the Defence of the State works under the President of the Republic.

The Council for the Defence of the State consists of the President of the Republic, the Prime Minister, the Ministers of National Defence, Finance, Foreign Affairs and Home Affairs, the Commander-in-Chief and the Head of the Intendance.
The other Ministers sit on the Council for the Defence of the State when questions affecting their departments are discussed.

The Commander-in-Chief acts as Rapporteur to the Council for the Defence of the State.

The function of the Council for the Defence of the State is to consider national defence questions.

The resolutions of the Council for the Defence of the State must be countersigned by the President of the Republic.

Meetings of the Council for the Defence of the State are convened and presided over by the President of the Republic, or by the Prime Minister if the President of the Republic entrusts him with these duties.

The regulations governing the work of the Council for the Defence of the State are approved by the President of the Republic.

2. MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Minister of National Defence is the head of all the armed forces.

The Prime Minister, or another Minister appointed by the Prime Minister for the purpose, may act for the Minister of National Defence.

The following officials are under the direct orders of the Minister of National Defence: the Commander-in-Chief, the Head of the Intendance, the President of the Military Tribunal, the Attorney-General of the Military Tribunal and the Legal Adviser of the Ministry of National Defence.

The Minister of National Defence is responsible for the preparation of the nation and the State for the case of hostilities; for equipping the army to meet the needs of organisation, mobilisation and operations; for administering the credits granted to the Ministry of National Defence and supervising the drafting of its budget, etc.

War Council.

The War Council is an advisory body attached to the Minister of National Defence.

The War Council consists of: the Minister of National Defence, the Commander-in-Chief, the Head of the Intendance and the Chief of the Army Staff.

On the order of the Minister of National Defence, one of the Divisional Commanders takes part in the meetings of the War Council.

The Minister of National Defence has the right to call upon other army chiefs to attend the meetings of the War Council also.

The meetings of the War Council are convened and presided over by the Minister of National Defence, or the Commander-in-Chief if empowered by the Minister.
3. COMMANDEER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY.

The Commander-in-Chief is responsible for training all the armed forces for the case of hostilities.

The Chief of the Army Staff may act for the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief has under his direct orders: the Chief of the Army Staff, the Commanders of Divisions, the Chiefs and Inspectors of the various arms, the Chiefs of Military Training Institutions, the Head of the Rifle Association and the Senior Military Chaplain.

For purposes of training, education and discipline, the whole army is under the orders of the Commander-in-Chief.

The Commander-in-Chief approves the mobilisation and organisation schemes drawn up according to his instructions, the regulations and rules for training and tactics; supervises the training of the army, inspects the troops and services, decides on army quarters, verifies the preparedness of the nation and State for mobilisation and war, etc., and is also responsible for the training of reserve troops and the military training of the population.

4. ARMY STAFF.

The Army Staff includes the following subdivisions:

First section: Operations, military training;
Second section: Intelligence;
Third section: Mobilisation, organisation and material;
Fourth section: Transport, supplies and evacuation;
Army Topographical Service;
Personnel Section.

5. HEAD OF THE INTENDANCE.

The Head of the Intendance organises and supervises army supplies. The circulars and instructions of the Head of the Intendance with regard to supplies are obligatory on the whole army.

The Head of the Intendance co-ordinates his work with the requirements of the Commander-in-Chief.

The following are under the direct authority of the Head of the Intendance: the Head of the Armaments Department, the Intendant of the Army, the Head of the Military Buildings Department, the Head of the Army Medical Service, the Head of the Army Veterinary Service.

6. INSPECTORATES AND DIRECTORATES OF ARMS AND SERVICES.

The General Inspector of the Infantry and Artillery.
The Chief of the Cavalry.
The Chief of the Technical Troops (engineers, signals).
The Chief of the Medical Service.
The Chief of the Veterinary Service.

TERRITORIAL MILITARY DISTRICTS.

The country is divided into three territorial districts for the active army.
Each territorial military district is under a general officer who commands, with a few exceptions (technical troops, etc.), all the active army troops stationed within that district.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.¹

1. Higher Formations.
   3 infantry divisions.
   1 cavalry brigade.

   Each infantry division consists of 2 or 3 infantry regiments, 1 field artillery regiment, 1 divisional squadron (lower establishment), and 1 infantry battery.
   The cavalry brigade consists of 2 regiments.

2. Arms and Services.

   Infantry.
   8 regiments.
   Each regiment consists of 2 or 3 battalions made up of 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company.

   Cavalry.
   2 cavalry regiments.
   1 reserve squadron.

   Each cavalry regiment consists of 4 line squadrons, 1 machine-gun squadron, 1 technical squadron and 1 training squadron.

   Artillery.
   4 regiments and 3 infantry batteries forming a unit.

   Technical Troops.
   1 signal battalion.
   1 tank company.
   1 group of armoured trains.

¹ January 1935.
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1 motor machine-gun group.
1 battalion of pioneers.
1 railway engineer company.

Air Force.

7 flights (including 1 training flight).
The army also possesses a motor and horse transport service.

Summary Table of Units.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrons</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>19</td>
<td></td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>11²</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>heavy</td>
<td></td>
<td>1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>light</td>
<td></td>
<td>3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical troops</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>8</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Rifle Association.

(Lietuvos Šaulių Sąjunga.)

The Rifle Association is not a formation organised on a military basis. Although it has part of the personal armament, it has neither machine-guns, nor accessory equipment, nor artillery, nor field transport. The Association is in peace time a national organisation for the patriotic education of Lithuanian citizens, for the physical training of the young, and for pre-regimental military training. The local organisation of the members of the Rifle Association does not correspond to any combatant unit. As this organisation is largely composed of reservists of the regular army, these, in the event of mobilisation, are drafted into the mobilised army. In order to facilitate the work of the Rifle Association, the Ministry of National Defence seconds to it a certain number of officers on the active list.

The Rifle Association consists of infantry, calvary and engineering units and has a total strength of about 55,000 men. Women are also admitted as members of the Rifle Association and are responsible for the medical service. The training given to members of this Association includes musketry, the handling of fire-arms, technical training, signalling, etc. The training is usually given twice a week.

The Rifle Association is organised in combatant units known as "first line", comprising men from the age of 17 to 45 years, and in units adapted for the services in rear of the army in war time, comprising men over the age of 45.

The conscripts of each annual contingent, in excess of the number which may be embodied in the active army, are posted according to prescribed rules to the combatant units of the Rifle Association.

1 Including 17 machine-gun companies.
2 Including 2 machine-gun squadrons and 1 reserve squadron.
POLICE FORCES.

Public Police (urban and rural police).

The effective of the public police is 1,597 employees and policemen. The individual arms of the public police consist of automatic pistols and rifles; the collective arms consist of a certain number of light machine-guns.

Moreover, there are: (1) Railway Police; (2) River Police; (3) Criminal Police; (4) Autonomous Police of the Territory of Memel; (5) Municipal Police; and (6) Frontier Police (2,068 employees). The individual arms of the above-mentioned corps consist of automatic pistol and rifle for the criminal police and the frontier police, which has also collective arms consisting of a certain number of light machine-guns.

The method of recruiting is based on voluntary engagement for an indefinite period.

The training of police officials is given in the police school (duration of training: nine months).

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

The regular forces comprise:

(a) The active army (regulars, and one and a half contingents of conscripts);

(b) The reserve of the active army (men who have performed their period of active service);

(c) Territorial reserve;

(d) Reserve of recruits (men in excess of the annual contingent of conscripts).

Military service is compulsory. The period of military obligation in the regular army is divided up as follows:

(1) Thirteen years and a half in the active army and its reserve (including period when available without mobilisation);

(2) Ten years in the territorial reserve.

The periods of compulsory service performed by citizens of the Republic are seen in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regular army</th>
<th>17-21\frac{1}{2} years</th>
<th>21\frac{1}{2}-23 years</th>
<th>23-25 years</th>
<th>25-35 years</th>
<th>35-45 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Aktive army</td>
<td>Available without mobilisation</td>
<td>Reserve of the active army</td>
<td>Territorial reserve</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Young men have to undergo compulsory pre-military training (actually carried out in the secondary and special schools).</td>
<td>Reserve of recruits consisting of conscripts in excess of the numbers which may be embodied annually.</td>
<td>21\frac{1}{2}-35 years. Reserve of recruits. First category</td>
<td>35-45 years. Reserve of recruits. Second category</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The duration of active service, which, in 1929, was eighteen months in the infantry and two years in other arms, has now been fixed for all the arms alike at eighteen months.

Conscripts are embodied in the active army at the age of 21\frac{1}{2}. Enrolment takes place twice a year: on May 1st and November 1st. The law makes provision in special cases for exemption, postponement of service, etc.

Periods of training are provided for the reserve of the active army, the territorial reserve, the reserve of recruits and for the so-called "first-line" auxiliary force. The reserve of the active army has to perform three periods of training, the first consisting of six weeks, and the second and third of four weeks. The territorial reserve has a single period of training of four weeks. The reserve of recruits has three periods, consisting respectively of three months, six weeks and four weeks.

The annual contingent of recruits is about 17,000 men.

Recruiting of Officers.

The lower ranks of the cadres are recruited from active service and re-engaged men, possessing a fair general education, who have passed the final examination after a course in the regimental schools.

Officers are recruited from the Central Military School (infantry, artillery and cavalry sections), where the course of study lasts two or three years.

Conscripts or voluntarily enlisted men who have passed the leaving examination of a secondary school preparing candidates for the university may be commissioned as second lieutenants after two years' study. Officers complete their education in the Staff College and the various practical training schools, in which the length of courses varies according to the arm.

There are, further, one or more refresher courses for superior officers, organised at irregular intervals, and also preparatory courses for promotion to a higher rank, etc.

Second lieutenants in the reserve are recruited from the Cadet School (a subdivision of the Central Military School). Conscripts possessing the necessary education perform a year's study, at the end of which they may be promoted to the rank of second lieutenant in the reserve.

PREPARATORY MILITARY TRAINING.

There is no special law governing pre-regimental or preparatory military training in Lithuania.

It should, however, be noted that the members of “Șauliu Sąjunga” receive a certain amount of military training, which does not, however, exempt them from service with the colours.
Further, with the consent of the Ministry of Education, military training is given in the State schools, where officers from various garrisons and reserve officers are responsible for physical training and military drill (without arms) and elementary instruction in army regulations.

EFFECTIVES.

(1934.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Men</th>
<th>Total effectives</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Land armed forces</td>
<td>1,463</td>
<td>18,003</td>
<td>19,466</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air armed forces</td>
<td>104</td>
<td>665</td>
<td>769</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929</th>
<th>1930</th>
<th>1931</th>
<th>1932</th>
<th>1933</th>
<th>1934</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of National Defence</td>
<td>49.4</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>55.5</td>
<td>46.4</td>
<td>49.5</td>
<td>52.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index numbers of retail prices: Cost of living (1913 = 100)</td>
<td>134</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>88</td>
<td>75</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notes.—1. The above figures represent expenditure on the army and the air force.

2. Lithuania has no navy.

3. Military and civil pensions are given jointly in the budget under the section for Social Welfare.