LITHUANIA

GENERAL

Area. ........................................... 55,658 sq. km.
Population (1925) ...................... 2,229,876
    Per sq. km. ............................ 40.1

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The President of the Republic is Commander-in-Chief of the Army. In time of war he can, on the recommendation of the Cabinet, appoint a general to that post.

The Minister of Defence deals, through his Departments, with all questions concerning the organisation and administration of the armed forces.

The Ministry of Defence consists of:

(a) The Minister's Department,
(b) The General Staff, including:
    The Chief of the General Staff,
    The Sections (operations, intelligence, training, communications, army signals, mobilisation, organisation and personnel).
    The Secretariat.
(c) The Directorate of Administration and Finance,
(d) The Directorates of Intendance, Artillery, Engineers, Medical and Veterinary Services,
(e) The Commander-in-Chief's Office (Inspectorate-General),
(f) The Army Committee (advisory body to the Minister of Defence),
(g) The Supreme Military Court.

B. MILITARY AREAS

The country is divided into three military areas
First Area: Head-quarters: Mariampolé;
Second Area: Head-quarters: Kaunas;
Third Area: Head-quarters: Panevėžys.
Each area is commanded by a general, who also exercises command over all the forces of the Regular Army and of the reserve.

In peace time these duties are performed by the general officer commanding the division stationed in the area.

C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY

The army consists of:

3 infantry divisions, each of which comprises:

1 Divisional Staff,

3 infantry regiments of 3 battalions, each battalion consisting of 3 companies and a machine-gun company,

1 field artillery regiment of 4 batteries.

1 cavalry brigade, which comprises:

1 Brigade Staff,

2 cavalry regiments of 4 squadrons and a machine-gun squadron,

1 training squadron.

1 heavy artillery regiment of 4 batteries.

Technical troops, comprising:

1 Staff, 1 regiment of engineers, 1 telegraph battalion, 1 railway battalion, 1 automobile battalion and 1 group of tanks.

Air forces: Staff, 6 flights, 1 training school and 1 transport battalion.

D. MATERIAL IN SERVICE IN THE UNITS

Rifles or carbines ........................................ 18,302
Pistols or revolvers ..................................... 2,352
Automatic rifles .......................................... 443
Machine-guns ............................................. 303
Guns or howitzers (of a calibre less than 120 mm.) 66
Guns or howitzers (of a calibre of or over 120 mm.) 10
Tanks ......................................................... 12

Aircraft:

Machines:

Bombing ..................................................... —
Fighting .................................................. 5
Reconnaissance .......................................... 20
Flying school ............................................ 6
Spare engines ............................................. —
Dirigibles ................................................ —
Captive balloons ...................................... —
E. RECRUITING SYSTEM

(a) All male Lithuanian citizens are liable to military service.

(b) The armed forces of the Republic consist of:
   The Regular Army,
   The Reserve of the Regular Army,
   The Territorial Army,
   The Reserve of Recruits.

(c) The period of military service is subdivided as follows:
   (1) 15 years in the Regular Army and its Reserve.
   (2) 10 years in the Territorial Army.

(d) The length of service in the Regular Army is two years for infantry, three years for other arms.
   In 1925 the Diet passed a law gradually reducing the length of service, so that in 1927 it will amount to 18 months for infantry and 2 years for other arms. Infantry recruits joining in 1925 will serve for 21 months in the Regular Army.

(e) Service in the Regular Army starts with the year in which the conscript completes his twentieth year.

(f) The law also makes provision for the recruiting of the Regular Army by voluntary enlistment and re-engagement.

(g) Exemption from service is granted to conscripts who, by reason of their general constitution, infirmities or incurable diseases, are declared unfit for any military service; also to ministers of denominations recognised by the State.

(h) Provisional exemption is also granted to persons in any of the following categories:
   the sole support of a family,
   teachers in State schools,
   persons completing their studies.

(i) Men who have been posted to the reserve are called up for several periods of training not exceeding twelve weeks in all.

(j) The Reserve of Recruits is made up of men liable for service in excess of the effectives chosen for the army. The Reserve of Recruits is liable to the same obligations as the Reserve of the Regular Army.

F. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES

(1926)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Number</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td>1,380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Officials</td>
<td>266</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-commissioned officers :</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with staff pay</td>
<td>1,922</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>with ordinary pay</td>
<td>3,316</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Privates (including corporals)</td>
<td>14,707</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horses</td>
<td>4,355</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
G. CADRES

(1) The subordinate ranks are recruited from regulars and re-engaged men who have successfully passed the final examination on completing their courses with the training companies.

(2) Officers are recruited from the military academy at Kovno. The length of the course at the academy is two years.

H. AUXILIARY FORCES.

There is an official association ("Saulin sajunga") whose duty it is to maintain public order and to ensure respect for the legally-constituted authorities: in time of war it would help the army in the field. It is organised by districts and contains about 40,000 men.

II.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. NOTES ON BUDGET PROCEDURE.

1. The financial year coincides with the calendar year. The budget has to be drawn up in time to be submitted to the Chamber of Deputies in October.

2. The budget is divided into ordinary and extraordinary receipts and expenditure. The budget of extraordinary expenditure includes expenditure on construction work, supplies of army material, etc.

3. The budget is a gross budget.

B. BUDGET EXPENDITURE ON NATIONAL DEFENCE.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Closed accounts</th>
<th>Closed accounts</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
<th>Estimates</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>44,448</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>49,699</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>45,000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>39,891</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Defence expenditure index</th>
<th>Defence expenditure index</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>138</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Index number of cost of living (month of July):</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1913</td>
<td>158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Defence expenditure reduced to pre-war price level</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1924</td>
<td>32,200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925</td>
<td>31,500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1926</td>
<td>32,100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1927</td>
<td>27,900</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
III.


(P = Production; E = Exports.)

I. AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

(A) Cereals.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Wheat</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>93</td>
<td>81</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>144</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rye</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>646</td>
<td>605</td>
<td>465</td>
<td>663</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barley</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>203</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oats</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>420</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>285</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(B) Potatoes.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>P</td>
<td>1,998</td>
<td>1,630</td>
<td>1,658</td>
<td>1,581</td>
<td>1,665</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

II. VARIOUS PRODUCTS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1922</th>
<th>1923</th>
<th>1924</th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Flax (fibre)</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>30.2</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>41.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>E</td>
<td>4.7</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>14.0</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wool</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>11.7</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>2.3</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Estimate.