LITHUANIA

GENERAL

Area ............. 55,658 sq. km.
Population ........... 2,286,368
Per sq. km. .......... 41.1
Length of railway lines (1927) .... 1,543 km.

I.

Army.

A. SUPREME MILITARY AUTHORITY AND ITS ORGANS

The President of the Republic is the supreme head of the army. In time of war, and with the assent of the Government, he appoints a Commander-in-Chief of the Army and of its Auxiliary Force (Lietuvos Šaulių Sajunga). The Minister of National Defence exercises command of the army in time of peace.

I. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Ministry of National Defence includes:

The Minister’s Cabinet;
Department of Military Justice;
Department for the organisation of the auxiliary forces (Šaulių Sajunga);
General Staff of the Army;
General Directorates (armaments, technical equipment, supplies, manufactures, etc.).

2. GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The Chief of the General Staff is responsible for the preparation of the military forces for war; for this purpose he may even be
permanently commissioned by the Minister of National Defence to command certain branches, which would normally be under the Minister. He has under his orders the Deputy-Chief of the General Staff. The General Staff includes:

1st Section: mobilisation and organisation;
2nd Section: information;
3rd Section: operations;
4th Section: transport, supplies, evacuations, lines of communication;
Secretariat;
Personnel Section;
Training Section (including physical training and military preparation);
Military Schools (the Military School and the Practical Training School).

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th Sections are under the Assistant-Chief of the General Staff. The Topographical Section of the army is also under his orders.

The following are directly under the Chief of the General Staff:
- The commanders of military areas;
- The general inspectorates of arms and services;
- Military aviation.

3. GENERAL INSPECTORATES OF ARMS AND SERVICES.

The General Inspectorate of the Infantry;
» » » Artillery;
» » » Cavalry;
» » » Engineers;
» » » Intendance;
» » » Medical Service;
» » » Veterinary Service.

4. COUNCILS OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Two councils of national defence have been created: the Higher Council and the Lower Council; the former works under the President of the Republic, who is its Chairman; the latter is an advisory organ of the Minister of Defence who presides over its meetings.

The General Officer who is designated to command the army in time of war attends ex officio at the periodical meetings of these councils and acts as Vice-President of the Lower Council.

B. TERRITORIAL MILITARY AREAS

The country is divided into three territorial areas for the Active Army, and a certain number of districts for the Auxiliary Force (Lietuvos Sauliu Sajunga).
Each territorial military area is under a general officer who commands all the active army troops stationed within it.

On the proclamation of "danger of war" the troops of the Auxiliary Force also come under his orders.

System of mobilisation: mainly territorial.

C. COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY IN TIME OF PEACE

The Lithuanian army consists of:

1. **Higher formations:**
   - 3 infantry divisions, each of which includes:
     - 1 headquarters;
     - 3 regiments of infantry, of 2 or 3 battalions, each containing 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company;
     - 1 regiment of field artillery, consisting of 3 groups of 2 batteries each;
     - 1 divisional squadron (lower establishment);
     - 1 infantry battery;
     - 1 transport corps (lower establishment).

2. **Army cavalry:**
   - 1 brigade of cavalry consisting of:
     - 1 headquarters;
     - 2 cavalry regiments, of 4 squadrons each;
     - 1 machine-gun squadron;
     - 1 technical squadron;
     - 1 training squadron.

3. **Army artillery:**
   - 1 heavy artillery regiment of 2 groups;
   - 1 training battery;
   - 1 section of anti-aircraft artillery.

4. **Technical troops:**
   - 1 headquarters of technical troops;
   - 1 engineer battalion;
   - 1 signal battalion;
   - 1 railway engineer battalion;
   - 1 bridging company.

5. **Armoured units:**
   - 1 headquarters;
   - 1 group of tanks;
   - 1 group of motor machine-guns;
   - 1 group of armoured trains.
LITHUANIA

(6) Military air-services:
1 Headquarters;
6 battle flights;
1 training flight.

(7) Army transport corps:
1 Headquarters;
1 horse-transport battalion;
1 motor-transport column.

D. MATERIAL AND ARMAMENT IN SERVICE WITH UNITS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Quantity</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rifles or carbines</td>
<td>18,302</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pistols or revolvers</td>
<td>2,450</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine rifles</td>
<td>653</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Machine-guns</td>
<td>292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns or howitzers (less than 120 mm. calibre)</td>
<td>78</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guns or howitzers (above 120 mm. calibre)</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tanks</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bombing planes</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fighter planes</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reconnaissance planes</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

E. RECRUITING SYSTEM

The regular Lithuanian forces comprise the Regular Army and the Auxiliary Force (*Lietuvos Šaulių Sajunga*).

The Regular Army consists of:

(a) the Active Army (regulars, and one contingent of conscripts);
(b) the Reserve of the Active Army (men who have performed their period of active service, and men in excess of the annual contingent of conscripts);
(c) Territorial Reserve;
(d) Reserve of Recruits.

The periods of compulsory service in the Regular Army are divided as follows:

(1) fifteen years in the Active Army and its Reserve;
(2) ten years in the Territorial Reserve.

The recruiting of the auxiliary force is governed by special laws, distinct from those applying to the Regular Army.

The Auxiliary Force consists of:

(a) First-line forces;
(b) The second levy of the services in rear of the army.
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>18-20 years</th>
<th>20-22 years</th>
<th>22-35 years</th>
<th>35-45 years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Young men have to undergo compulsory pre-military training</td>
<td>Active army</td>
<td>Reserve of the active army</td>
<td>Territorial reserve</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reserve of recruits, consisting of conscripts in excess of the numbers which may be embodied annually.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auxiliary Force</td>
<td>17-45 years</td>
<td>above 45 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>First-line forces</td>
<td>2nd levy for services in rear of the army</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The duration of active service, which in 1926 was two years in the infantry and three years in other arms, has now been reduced to 18 months for infantry and two years for other arms.

All male Lithuanian citizens are liable to compulsory military service.

Conscripts are embodied in the active army at the age of 20.

The law further makes provision for exemption, postponement of service, etc., in special cases.

Periods of training for men not serving in barracks are provided both for the reserve of the active army and for the so-called “first-line” of the Auxiliary Force. The training of the latter is directly under the Chief of the General Staff of the Army.

F. BUDGETARY EFFECTIVES
1928.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Officers</th>
<th>Administrative officers</th>
<th>Under-officers</th>
<th>Rank and file (including corporals)</th>
<th>Horses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1,600</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>5,242</td>
<td>16,449</td>
<td>3,145</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note. — The effectives of officers and under-officers include personnel detached for service with the Auxiliary Force (Lietuvos Šaulių Sajunga).

G. CADRES

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 various practical training schools, in which the length of courses varies according to the arm (infantry, cavalry: one year; artillery, engineers, aviation: three years).

H. AUXILIARY FORCE

(Lietuvos Šaulių Sajunga).

(1) General observations.

The Auxiliary Force is organised in combatant units known as "first line", and in units adapted for the services in rear of the army in war time. The first-line combatant units are organised in peace time in mixed detachments, including troops of all arms (excepting aviation).

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 auxiliary force.

Combatant troops of the auxiliary force, after performing a first period of training, are furnished, free of charge, with their personal armament and equipment.

As a rule, the men retain their personal armament and equipment so long as they are liable to combatant service. They are bound to maintain them in good condition.

(2) Principles of organisation.

Except during the periods of training, which are prescribed in advance, the members of the Lietuvos Šaulių Sajunga are allowed to remain in their homes, subject, however to certain obligations.

The obligations of Lithuanian citizens both in regard to compulsory active service and to service in the Lietuvos Šaulių Sajunga are precisely defined in special regulations.

The Auxiliary Force is organised territorially, and by districts. On January 1st, 1927, the first line contained about 51,000 combatant troops.

(3) Duties.

(a) In peace time: national organisation with a view to the patriotic education of citizens in civic duty, honesty, and duty to their country; Physical training of the country's youth; Military preparation, concurrently with that of combatant personnel in the active army, with a view to the defence of the country.

(b) In time of war: identical with those of the regular army.
II.

Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

A. Notes on Budget Procedure.

1. The financial year coincides with the calendar year. The budget must 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></th>
<th>1925</th>
<th>1926</th>
<th>1927</th>
<th>1928</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure</td>
<td>49.7</td>
<td>45.9</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>49.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Defence expenditure index</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
<td>%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1913 = 100.</td>
<td>158</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1925 = 100.</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>88</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Index of defence expenditure reduced to the 1925 price level</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>102</td>
<td>89</td>
<td>112</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>