LITHUANIA

Area ... 56,000 sq. km.
Population (XII. 1933) ... 2,451,000
Density per sq. km ... 43.8
Length of railway system (1933) ... 1,636 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The President of the Republic is the supreme head of the army. In time of war, he appoints a Commander-in-Chief of the army. The Minister of National Defence exercises command over the army in time of peace; he has under his orders the Chief of the General Staff.

I. MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENCE.

The Ministry of National Defence includes:

The Minister's Cabinet;
Department of Military Justice;
General Staff of the Army;
General Directorates of Supplies (intendance, armaments, technical equipment, etc.).

2. GENERAL STAFF OF THE ARMY.

The Chief of the General Staff is responsible for the preparation of the military forces for war.
He has under his orders two deputy-chiefs of the General Staff and the Inspectorates of Arms and Services.

The General Staff includes:

1st Section: mobilisation, organisation and material;
2nd Section: intelligence;
3rd Section: military operations, military training;
4th Section: transport, supplies and evacuations.
Army Topographical Service;
Personnel Section;
Press and General Training Section (with its annexes: Archives and Central Library).

The 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th sections are under the first deputy-chief of the General Staff; the Topographical Section of the army is also under his orders. The remaining sections are under the second deputy-chief of the General Staff.

The following are directly under the Chief of the General Staff:
- The commanders of divisions;
- The general inspectorates of arms and services;
- Military aviation;
- The Central Military School, Staff College and the Practical Training Schools.


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


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

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.

On the proclamation of "danger of war" the troops of the auxiliary force within the district in question also come under his orders.

The system of mobilisation is mainly territorial.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY ¹.

I. Higher Formations.

3 infantry divisions.
1 cavalry brigade.

¹ May 1934.
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 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></th>
<th>Divisions</th>
<th>Brigades</th>
<th>Regiments</th>
<th>Battalions</th>
<th>Squadrions</th>
<th>Companies</th>
<th>Batteries</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infantry</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>68¹</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cavalry</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>11²</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Artillery</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heavy</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Light</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Technical troops</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>—</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>—</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

(Lietuvos Šaulių Sąjunga.)

The auxiliary forces are not formations organised on a military basis. Although these forces have part of the personal armament, they have neither machine-guns, nor accessory equipment, nor artillery, nor field transport. The auxiliary forces are 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 auxiliary forces 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 auxiliary forces, the Ministry of National Defence seconds to them a certain number of officers on the active list.

The auxiliary forces are 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 auxiliary force.

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>Period</th>
<th>Active Army</th>
<th>Available without Mobilisation</th>
<th>Reserve of the Active Army</th>
<th>Territorial Reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17-21.5 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Regular army</td>
<td>Young men have to undergo compulsory pre-military training (actually carried out in the secondary and special schools).</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21.5-23 years</td>
<td>Reserve of recruits consisting of conscripts in excess of the numbers which may be embodied annually.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23-25 years</td>
<td>21.5-35 years. Reserve of recruits. First category</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25-35 years</td>
<td>35-45 years. Reserve of recruits. Second category</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35-45 years</td>
<td></td>
<td></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 21.5. 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.

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 "Šaulių 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.

(1933.)

| Land armed forces | 1,463 | 18,003 | 19,466 |
| Air armed forces  | 104   | 665    | 769    |

II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The budget year coincides with the calendar year.

| Ministry of National Defence | 49.2 | 49.4 | 55.9 | 55.5 | 46.4 | 49.5 |
| Index numbers of retail prices: Cost of living (1913 = 100) | 137 | 134 | 115 | 105 | 88 | 75 |

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.