

**AGREEMENT BETWEEN THE REPUBLIC OF LITHUANIA AND THE  
REPUBLIC OF POLAND WITH REGARD TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A  
PROVISIONAL MODUS VIVENDI, PENDING FOR A DEFINITE  
SETTLEMENT OF RELATIONS BETWEEN THE TWO STATES,  
SIGNED AT SUWALKI, OCTOBER 7, 1920**

The Delegation of the GOVERNMENT OF LITHUANIA composed of:

(1) Representatives of the Lithuanian High Command, Lieut.-General Maxim KATCHE and Commander Alexander SUMSKIS,

(2) Representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, Messrs. Bronius BALUTIS, Voldemar CARNECKIS, and Michael BIRŽIŠKA,

and the Delegation of the GOVERNMENT OF POLAND composed of:

(1) Representative of the Polish High Command, Colonel MACKIEWICZ,

(2) Representative of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, M. Jules LUKASIEWICZ,

met at the Conference held at Suwalki from September 30 to October 7, 1920, and, after having presented their credentials, which were found to be in good and due form, concluded the following Agreement:

**Article 1.**

**THE LINE OF DEMARCATION.**

(a) A line of demarcation, which in no way prejudices the territorial claims of the two Contracting Parties, shall be fixed and shall be marked by the following points:

From the frontier of East Prussia to the confluence of the Tcharna-Hantcha with the Niemen, i. e. the line fixed by the decision of the Supreme Council on December 8, 1919; thence along the Niemen to the mouth of the Grava; then up the course of the Grava to the point at which it is crossed by the road Noretch-Rotnitsa; thence in a straight line to the confluence of the Scrobilis with the Meretchanka; thence along the Meretchanka to the mouth of the Derechnitsa, leaving the village of Solovertsy on the Lithuanian side and the village of Male Dubno on the Polish side; thence along the Derechnitsa to the spot where it is crossed by the Vilna-Orany railway, about 2 kilometres north-east of Orany station; thence along the road through Bartele-Kueie, Nowy-Dvor, Eishishki, Podsitwa, Horodenka, and the station of Bastuny, leaving this road and the Bastuny station in the hands of the Polish authorities.

(b) When hostilities between the Polish and Lithuanian troops have ceased, in conformity with Article 2 of the present Agreement, the line defined above may not under any pretext be crossed by the troops of the two Contracting Parties. Nevertheless, the existence of this line shall not prevent the peasants from cultivating their fields situated on either side of it.

(c) The marking out on the ground of the line of demarcation in those parts of the territory of the former Government of Suwalki, which are referred to in the decision of the Supreme

Council of December 8, 1919, shall be entrusted to the Commission of Control of the League of Nations.

**Article 2.**  
**CESSATION OF HOSTILITIES.**

(a) The two Contracting Parties, confirming and completing the Agreements for the cessation of hostilities between the Polish and Lithuanian armies, which have been accepted during the present Conference, and which have only a provisional character and relate only to certain places, undertake to cease hostilities throughout the entire length of the line of demarcation described in Article 1, paragraph (a) of the present Agreement from the frontier of East Prussia to the meridian of Poturse, about 9 kilometres south-east of Eishishki.

(b) After the withdrawal of the Soviet troops to the east of the Vilna-Lida railway, military operations between the Polish and Lithuanian troops shall cease on the sector of the line of demarcation between the meridian of the village of Poturse and the station of Bastuny inclusively.

(c) As regards the cessation of hostilities and the establishment of a line of demarcation between the Lithuanian and Polish troops in the region to the east of the meridian of the station of Bastuny, these questions shall be settled by a special agreement when the Soviet troops have been withdrawn from that region. In case of failure to arrive at such an agreement, the two Contracting Parties reserve the right to appeal to the League of Nations for a solution of these questions.

**Article 3.**  
**THE STATION OF ORANY.**

(a) The Polish authorities undertake to allow Lithuanian trains (except troop-trains and trains conveying war material) to pass in either direction between Olita and Vilna, and to afford to Lithuanian trains at Orany station all assistance and technical facilities for free movement in either direction.

(b) As an exception, the Polish Government consents to allow trains conveying troops and war materials, proceeding from Olita to Vilna to pass freely through Orany station, provided that the total number of such trains does not exceed seven; that not more than two trains pass in one day, and that they pass through Orany station between seven and seventeen o'clock (Polish time).

(c) The supervision of the execution of the provisions contained in paragraphs (a) and (b) of the present Article shall be entrusted to the Commission of Control of the League of Nations.

**Article 4.**  
**EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.**

The two Contracting Parties declare that they mutually agree in principle to exchange all prisoners taken by either Contracting Party. The order and date of exchange shall be decided by separate agreement.

**Article. 5.**  
**DURATION OF AGREEMENT, ETC.**

The present Agreement shall come into force at noon on October 10, 1920. This date, however, shall not affect the cessation of hostilities where this has actually taken place. The Agreement shall remain in force until all territorial disputes between Poles and Lithuanians have been finally settled.

In drawing up the present Agreement the two Contracting Parties have used the German General Staff Map, scale 1 : 100,000.

The present Agreement is done in duplicate in the Lithuanian and Polish languages, and was signed at Suwalki, on October 7, 1920.

For the Lithuanian Delegation:  
Lieut.-General KATCHE,  
BRONIUS BALUTIS,  
VOLDEMARAS ČARNECKIS,  
MYKOLAS BIRŽIŠKA,  
Major ŠUMSKIS.

For the Polish Delegation:  
Colonel M. MACKIEWICZ,  
J. LUKASIEWICZ.

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