IAQ

Area .............. 453,000 sq. km.
Population .......... 3,000,000
Density per sq. km. ... 6.6

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

1. Office of the Minister.
2. Office of the Chief of the General Staff.
3. Adjutant-General’s Department.
4. Quartermaster-General’s Department.
5. Ordnance Department.
6. Military Accounts Department.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

1. Higher Units : 3 brigades (Bagdad, Mosul and Kerkul).
2. Arms and Services.
   * Infantry :
     - 12 battalions;
     - 2 training depots;
     - 1 bodyguard platoon.
   
   Each battalion consists of 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company. Each training depot is composed of 4 to 6 training platoons.
   * Cavalry :
     - 2 regiments;
     - 1 bodyguard troop;
     - 1 training depot.
   
   Each regiment consists of 3 sabre or lance squadrons and 1 machine-gun squadron.
   * Artillery :
     - 3 mountain batteries;
     - 2 field batteries;
     - 1 training depot.
   
   Each battery consists of 2 sections, and each section of 2 guns.
Air Force: 2 co-operation squadrons and a depot.
Each squadron is composed of 3 flights.

Moreover, there are the following units:
- Signalling battalion.
- Motor machine-gun company.
- Armoured-car platoon.
- Motor transport company.
- 2 pack transport companies.
- 1 engineer platoon (to be formed shortly).

Military Schools.

Royal Military College.
Staff College.
Cavalry School.
Artillery School.
Small Arms School.

Police Forces.

There exists a State police, which acts as a gendarmerie for the maintenance of internal order and communications. This force is also utilised by the local governors for the multifarious duties connected with the civil administration.

The total strength of the State police is 72 officers, 262 inspectors and 7,786 constables, approximately half of whom are mounted.

It includes a centralised force of two squadrons of mounted police and one foot company used for reinforcing the local police in emergencies. The police, both mounted and foot, are armed with rifles; officers and inspectors are armed with revolvers.

Recruiting is voluntary and recruits are given instruction at a police training-school. A certain number of men are taught the use of Vickers and Lewis gun (with which the machine-gun cars are equipped).

There exists further a camel corps (110 men) equipped with 12 machine-gun cars for work in desert areas of the south and west; a railway police (2 officers, 8 inspectors and 245 constables), and a port police (46 foot police included in the strength of the State police).

There is no frontier guard, such duties, where necessary, being undertaken by the police posts situated near the various frontiers.

Recruiting System and Period of Service.

Liability to service in the Army commences when the conscript attains the age of nineteen.

The period of military service is for ten years commencing from the date on which a conscript has been called up for service. This period comprises:

1 Colour service:

The period of colour service for various arms, with the exception of the training period, is as follows:

(a) Eighteen months for the infantry;
(b) Two years for the mounted and the technical services.
(2) First-Class Reserve Service:

The period of service in the first-class reserve for various arms is as follows:

(a) Four years and two months for the infantry;
(b) Three years and a half for the mounted services;
(c) Three years and eight months for the technical services.

(3) Second-Class Reserve Service:

Four years for all arms.

Men of first- and second-class reserve are called upon for military exercises for a period not exceeding six weeks annually. Soldiers of the first-class reserve are not called up for such training until they have completed one year’s service in this class.

EFFECTIVES.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
<th>1930-31</th>
<th>1931-32</th>
<th>1932-33</th>
<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Officers</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>N.C.O.s and men</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</table>

II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

The financial year covers the period from April 1st to March 31st.

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<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>1929-30</th>
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<th>1933-34</th>
<th>1934-35</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
<td>911.1</td>
<td>780.0</td>
<td>745.3</td>
<td>800.8</td>
<td>772.7</td>
<td>880.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NOTES.—1. The above figures include expenditure on the Air Force.

2. Military pensions are not included in the expenditure of the Ministry of Defence shown above. They form part of Chapter I, sub-title 2 (“Pensions and Gratuities”) of the general budget, where they are shown jointly with civil pensions. Military pensions amounted to 0.1 million dinars for 1929-30.