IRAN

Area .... 1,626,000 sq. km.
Population (estimate) .... 15,000,000
Density per sq. km. .... 9.2
Length of railway system (1933) .... 657 km.

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY COMMAND AND ADMINISTRATION.

The supreme command of all the land, sea and air forces is vested in the Shah.

ARMY GENERAL STAFF.

The General Staff consists of the Cabinet of the Chief of the General Staff, four bureaux, the administrative section and the codes and cipher section.

INSPECTORATE-GENERAL OF THE ARMY.

The Inspectorate-General of the Army consists of the Cabinet of the Chief Inspector-General and five Permanent Inspectorates-General (Infantry, Cavalry, Artillery, Air Force and Military Schools).

CENTRAL ADMINISTRATION.

The Central Administration consists of the Minister's Cabinet, the Army General Staff and 13 Departments (Recruiting Service, Military Justice, Army Finance, Army Pay Service, Supervision of Expenditure, Intendance, Arsenal, Military Depôts, Medical Service, Veterinary Service, Remount Service, Air Force, Navy).

1 The last census, in 1929, gives a figure of about 12,500,000, not including tribes and the population of certain distant regions, where the census has not yet been commenced or completed.
COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.

The active army comprises nine mixed divisions (Teheran, Azerbaijan, Kurdistan, Khusistan, Fars, Mokran, Khorassan) consisting of infantry, cavalry, artillery, engineer, armoured-car and tank troops. There are also five independent brigades (Kerman, Esfahan, Gorgan, Kermanshah, Guilan) consisting of infantry and cavalry troops, an independent infantry regiment garrisoned at Bender-Abbas, an independent heavy artillery (105-mm.) regiment and an anti-aircraft battery.

The air force possesses 200 aeroplanes.

Gendarmerie.¹

The gendarmerie consists of seven mixed regiments and fifteen independent mixed battalions.

POLICE.

Municipal Police.¹

The town police is armed with rifles, revolvers and side-arms.

The method of recruiting for the police is voluntary enlistment for a period of three to seven years.

The training consists of individual exercises in groups not exceeding a section and in the study of the laws, regulations, etc., connected with their duties.

RECRUITING SYSTEM AND PERIOD OF SERVICE.

Military service is compulsory and begins at the age of 21 years.

LENGTH OF MILITARY SERVICE.

The total length of military service is twenty-five years, divided into three periods:

I. Active army: Six years, including two years with the colours and four years in the active army reserve. Conscripts who have graduated perform only eighteen months' service; holders of college diplomas perform only one year's service.

II. Reserve: Thirteen years.

Service in the reserve comprises two periods: the first period extends over six years and the second over seven years.

III. Territorial army: Six years.

Reservists of the first period are called up every two years, and reservists of the second period every three years for a month's training.

¹ Gendarmerie (rural police), frontier guards and provincial security forces.

The scheme for the organisation of these forces provides for:

(a) 9 mixed divisions for the maintenance of order and security in the provinces, calculated on the basis of one mixed battalion to every 10,000 sq. km., less some 600,000 sq. km., of desertland regarded as uninhabitable for the moment.

3 divisions, 6 brigades, 4 regiments and 18 rural police legions have so far been formed.

(b) 28 battalions for frontier and coast supervision. These battalions are only partly organised.
Exemptions: Members of the clergy, students of theology and, in certain cases, only sons and those who support their families are exempted from military service.

Postponement of service: Students at the secondary schools and colleges can obtain postponement of their service until they have completed their studies.

Exclusions: Offenders sentenced to more than two years’ degrading punishment (*peine afflictive*) are excluded from the army; they are required to perform certain compulsory work for the army.

### ARMY EFFECTIVES.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Land armed forces stationed in the home territory</th>
<th>30,872</th>
<th>1,507</th>
<th>27,637</th>
<th>1,462</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home territory</td>
<td>68,952</td>
<td>2,488</td>
<td>67,849</td>
<td>2,439</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Air formations organised on a military basis stationed in the home territory</td>
<td>875</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>849</td>
<td>114</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### II. Navy.

**LIST OF UNITS.**

**(1934.)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ship</th>
<th>Standard displacement (Tons)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Babre</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palangue</td>
<td>950</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Simorgh</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahrokh</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahbaze</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Karkasse</td>
<td>330</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Homay</td>
<td>700</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chahine</td>
<td>150</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>4,070</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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1 All these vessels were launched in 1931.
The old cruisers *Persepolis* and *Mozaffar*, of 1,200 and 379 tons respectively, are to be taken out of commission and replaced by other vessels, and are not accordingly included in the list of vessels of the navy.

**EFFECTIVES.**

**Actual Effectives on March 20th, 1934.**

| Naval forces | 845 | Officers or officials ranking as officers | 24 |
| Sea formations organised on a military basis | 116 | | 4 |

**III. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.**

The financial year covers the period from March 21st to March 20th.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Expenditure on national defence of the Ministries of War, Finance and the Interior</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Krans (000,000's))</td>
<td>123.9</td>
<td>139.0</td>
<td>265.7</td>
<td>278.1</td>
<td>214.7</td>
<td>238.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rials (000,000's)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTES.**—1. As from 1930-31, the above figures include expenditure for the gendarmerie; from 1931-32, expenditure for the frontier guard and throughout, conscription expenditure charged to the Ministry of the Interior.

2. Whereas the estimates refer to expenditure which may be effected during the financial *exercice* (financial year plus three months additional period), the provisional results for 1931-32 and 1932-33 represent pay orders issued during the financial year without distinction of the *exercice* to which they belong. They also include expenditure covered by extra-budgetary receipts derived from sale of disused material (1 million krans and 2.2 million rials, respectively). This expenditure is not included in the estimates.

3. The figures of estimates for 1929-30 do not include a special credit of £1,200,000 of which £343,000 were actually spent during the years 1929-30 and 1930-31. The actual figures for 1931-32 and 1932-33 include the remainder of the above credit—*i.e.*, £857,000 (77.1 million krans) which was spent during those years—and the figure for 1932-33 includes, in addition, an amount of £540,000 (56.2 million rials) spent out of a new special credit of £1,500,000. The remaining sum of £960,000 (99.8 million rials) was available for 1933-34 and subsequent years in addition to the estimates shown above. Moreover, a further credit of £2,000,000 was granted which was to be available for 1934-35 and the subsequent years in addition to the estimates for 1934-35.
4. The present unit of currency is the rial, which is equivalent to the kran, now obsolete.

5. Expenditure on military pensions is not included in the figures above. In connection with the organisation of the new army, a certain number of old officers were placed on the retired list and their pensions, like the pensions of retired civilians, constitute a direct charge on the Ministry of Finance. At the same time, a special Retiring Pensions Fund for officers, etc., of the new army was created and this fund is supplied by a deduction of 5 per cent from army pay.