IRAQ

Area 453,000 sq. km
Population 3,500,000
Density per sq. km. 7.7

I. Army.

ORGANS OF MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE.

The Ministry of Defence is composed of the following two main Departments:

The office of the Minister,
The Defence Council.

The Defence Council consists of:

*The President:
The Chief of the General Staff.

*Original Members:
Adjutant-General,
Quartermaster-General,
Master-General of Provisions and Supply,
G.S.O.I.

*Additional Members:
Officers specially selected by order of the Minister of Defence or Chief of the General Staff,
Military Accountant-General.

*Secretary:
The Secretary of the Ministry of Defence.

The “General Staff” Branch deals with the following matters:
Peace distribution of units; military policy and strategy; military intelligence; war organisation, fighting efficiency, training and military education and culture, etc.

The Adjutant-General deals with the following matters: Recruiting men for the military forces and the organisation thereof; mobilisation; discharges; army regulations and orders; employment, promotion and pensioning of officers, etc.
The Quartermaster-General deals with: Administration of military works; administration of veterinary services; administration of remount services; administration of transport corps, etc.

The Master-General of Provisions and Supply deals with: Qualities and quantities of men and animal rations and mobilisation equipment and war reserve; supervision of clothing equipment, general war material, arms and ammunition; contracts, etc.

The Military Accountant-General deals with: Financial advice to the Defence Council; administration of the finance of the defence forces and ensuring the correct execution of laws and regulations thereof; the preparation of defence budget estimates, etc.

COMPOSITION OF THE ARMY.
(1936.)

1. Higher Units: 2 divisions and 1 cavalry brigade.

Each division is composed of 3 infantry brigades, 1 frontier brigade, 2 artillery brigades, 1 signal battalion, 1 motor transport company and animal transport companies.

The cavalry brigade is composed of 3 regiments.

2. Arms and Services.

*Infantry*:

24 battalions;
4 training depots.

Each battalion consists of 3 rifle companies and 1 machine-gun company. Each training depot is composed of 5 to 8 training platoons.

*Cavalry*:

3 regiments;
1 bodyguard troop;
1 training depot.

Each regiment consists of 3 sabre or lance squadrons and 1 machine-gun squadron.

*Artillery*:

12 batteries;
1 training depot.

Each battery consists of 3 sections, and each section of 2 guns.

*Air Force*: 2 co-operation squadrons;
1 communications squadron;
1 training squadron.

Each squadron is composed of 3 flights.
Moreover, there are the following army troops:
- I signal training centre.
- I armoured car company.
- I motor transport company.
- I engineer battalion.

**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:
     1. **Eighteen months for the infantry;**
     2. **Two years for the mounted and the technical services.**

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1 The Government has decided to reorganise the police forces as police and gendarmerie. The latter will be organised on a military basis, whereby the force will be formed of battalions and companies to be distributed among the Liwas (Administrative Districts) according to requirements of public security.
(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.

**MILITARY TRAINING FOR BOYS.**

*The Camp.*

The Ministry of Education takes charge of organising a yearly summer camp in a suitable site in the mountains for the boys of secondary schools, training colleges and technical schools.

Participation in the camp is voluntary for the students of those schools or classes which are specified by the Ministry of Education and at certain specified times.

The period of camping is not less than one month.

The Ministry of Defence appoints some reliable officers for taking charge of military training and it provides the arms and ammunition or that purpose.

**Military Training in Schools.**

The Ministry of Education may benefit from the army units in the centres where they are found, and may introduce in its programme weekly exercises, throughout the scholastic year, in military training for the graduating classes of intermediate, secondary, technical schools and training colleges.

The Ministry of Defence appoints instructors and provides the means and ammunition for that purpose.

**EFFECTIVES.**

(1936.)

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<td>Officers</td>
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II. Budget Expenditure on National Defence.

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

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<th>1931-32</th>
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<tr>
<td>Ministry of Defence</td>
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<td>Dinars (ooo’s)</td>
<td>745.3</td>
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<td>772.7</td>
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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 ("Pensions and Gratuities"), of the general budget, where they are shown jointly with civil pensions.