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NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE SURVEY

IRAQ

SECTION 81

GROUND FORCES

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
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CHAPTER VIII

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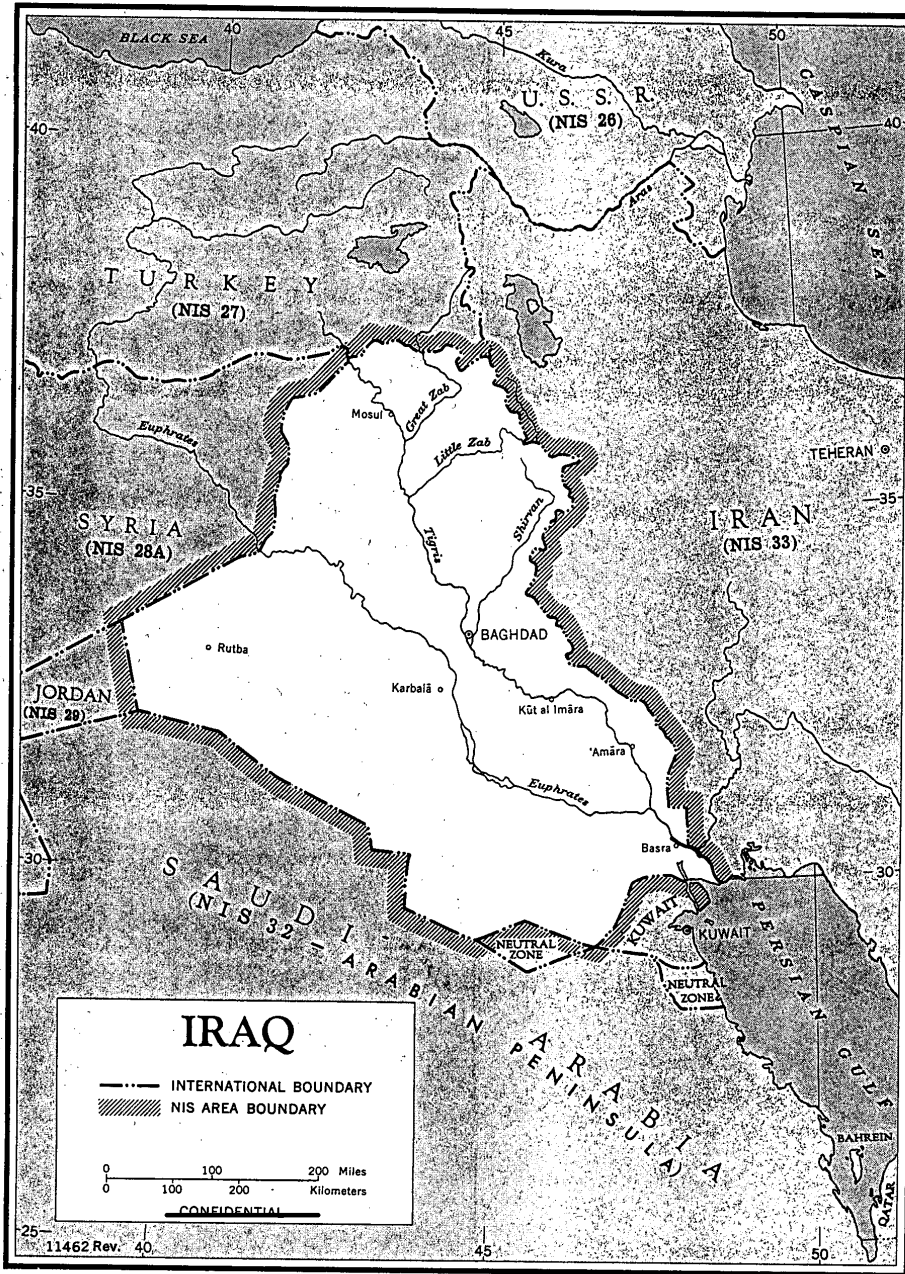
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This Section was prepared for the NIS by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army, with contributions from the Office of Naval Intelligence and the Army Technical Services.



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81. Ground Forces

The user can supplement the information in this Section by referring to Section 80, Introduction, for discussions of the position of the army in the defense structure, total armed forces strength, and subjects common to the services. Information on the air force counterparts of army logistics, training system, and other related subjects is included in Section 83, Air Forces.

A. General

The Iraq Army consists of 60,000 personnel organized into a general headquarters establishment, three infantry divisions, an armored division, three training brigades, a partially formed infantry division, three separate regiments, and limited support troops.

The army could probably resist invasion by Iran or any one of Iraq's Arab neighbors, but against invasion by a major power the army could offer only minor harassing action. The capability of the army to maintain internal security is uncertain, as it is dependent on the unknown factors of loyalty and cohesiveness of the organic units. Logistically, Iraq is incapable of supporting more than one infantry division outside of the country.

The top leadership was considered satisfactory in the past, but after the revolution of 14 July 1958, the highest ranking officers were imprisoned and a great many others at all levels were retired. The younger officers who have taken their place are inexperienced and their leadership qualities are unknown.

Although the ground forces are fairly well equipped and well trained by Middle East standards, the shortage of well trained and efficient officers, the low level of general and technical education, the lack of combat experience, and the lack of adequate reserve and mobilization plans are serious limitations on the effectiveness of the army.

None of the divisions is at full personnel strength, but it is considered that the arms holdings, which are primarily of British and U.S. World War II design, are adequate for the divisions' present strength. Since the 14 July revolution, arms shipments from the Soviet Union, while complicating the army logistics problem, will enable the divisions to replace old equipment and activate new units.

Although the new revolutionary government has announced a policy of strict neutrality in the field of international relations and a desire to maintain a friendly relationship with the West,

subsequent actions have indicated a desire to remove Western personnel and influence from the country. In response to Iraqi requests, the British military training units in Iraq have left the country, and the activities of the U.S. MAAG are terminating. Almost all of the special U.S. Air Force training personnel sent to Iraq on a MAP agreement have been evacuated. The Iraqi Government, however, requested and received from the UAR two MIG squadrons which were stationed at the Habbaniya air base for Iraqi air defense until their withdrawal in January 1959. The government concluded a series of economic, commercial, and technical cooperation agreements with the United Arab Republic, but it dismissed those top government officials who desired union with the UAR.

Soviet influence is also increasing in Iraq by such means as the completion of a trade agreement, a development aid program and the arrival of Soviet arms.

B. Administrative organization

1. High command

a. STRUCTURE — The provisional constitution of the new revolutionary government does not specify the structure of defense responsibility. The constitution states only that "the armed forces of the Republic of Iraq belong to the people," and "defense regulations shall be defined by law." Since no new defense laws have been promulgated, it would appear that the organization of the high command is based primarily on the regulations of the previous regime. Under these regulations control of the army is exercised by the Prime Minister, through the Minister of Defense, with the Chief of the General Staff as the principal military adviser. A Defense Council, made up of the chiefs of the principal high command departments and the divisional commanders, with the Chief of the General Staff as president, is on a separate coordination level and is responsible directly to the Minister of Defense.

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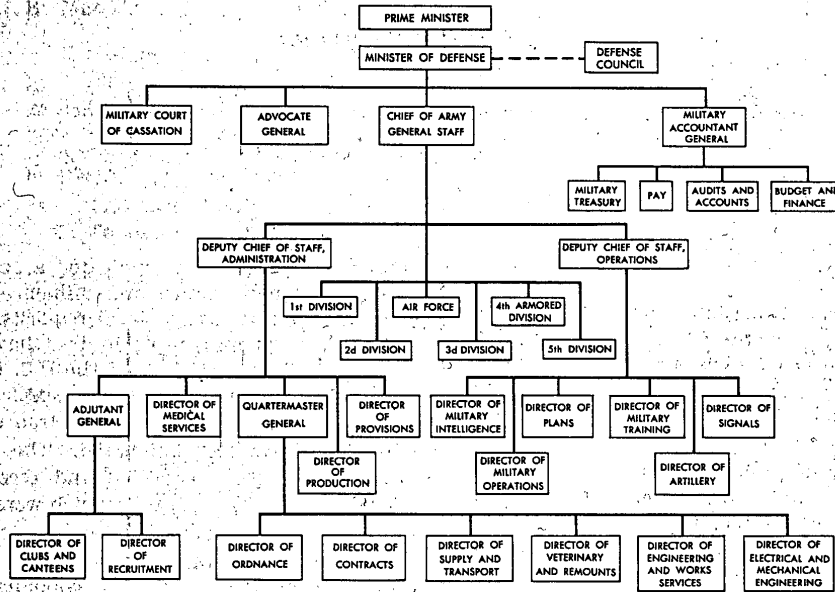


FIGURE 81-1. IRAQ HIGH COMMAND

The Ministry of Defense is organized with the Chief of the General Staff, the Military Accountant General, the Advocate General, and the Military Court of Cassation on the same level and each reports directly to the Minister of Defense (FIGURE 81-1).

The General Staff, a modification of the British divisional general staff, is divided into two main sections under a Deputy Chief of Staff for Administration and a Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations. The combat divisions and the Iraqi Air Force are controlled directly by the Chief of the General Staff.

b. FUNCTIONS — The Defense Council was established to insure proper coordination between the departments of the high command, but it has not been convened for many years.

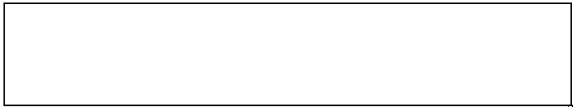
The Minister of Defense is concerned with budget and fiscal matters and with administrative functions required by law. He serves as the civil-political link in the chain of command between the Prime Minister and the armed forces.

The Chief of the General Staff supervises the formulation of policy matters of the General Staff, exercises command of the army divisions and, in practice, operationally controls the Iraqi Air Force as an integral part of the army at the division level. The General Staff is charged with the re-

sponsibility of advising the Chief on policy and planning matters relating to strategic plans, training, weapons evaluation, intelligence, mobilization requirements, personnel utilization, and logistics. It is organized into two main branches, Operations and Administration, with a Deputy Chief of Staff in charge of each.

The Operations branch assists the Chief of the General Staff in the functions of operations, training, intelligence, and organization. The branch is comparable to the combined Intelligence and Operations portion of the U.S. Army General Staff or the G branch of a British-type staff. The Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Operations, is responsible to the Chief of the General Staff for the coordination and supervision of the activities of the following directorates and units: the Director of Military Operations, the Director of Plans, the Director of Military Training, the Director of Military Intelligence, the Director of Artillery, and the Director of Signals.

The Administration branch combines the functions of the British Administration and Supply branches. The Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Administration, coordinates and supervises the activities of the following directorates: the Adjutant General, the Quartermaster General, the Director of Production, the Director of Provisions, and the Director of Medical Services.



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The functions and responsibilities of the directorates in both branches of the General Staff are as implied by their designations.

The Military Accountant General is responsible for planning, administration, and control of army finance. This arrangement is a modification of the British system in that the Military Accountant General in the Iraq Army is not only on the same level as the Chief of the General Staff, but is also responsible directly to the Minister of Defense.

2. Territorial organization

Iraq has been divided into four divisional areas based on troop locations. The 1st Division is stationed in southern Iraq and charged with the defense of the area. The 2d Division is located in the mountainous areas of northern Iraq and its mission is to defend in the north with special attention for the two principal avenues of approach through passes in the Zagros Mountains. The 3d Division is charged with the security of central Iraq and is stationed close to Baghdad. The 4th Armored Division has its headquarters in the area west of Baghdad with the probable mission of defending Baghdad from any threat in the west. The newly activated 5th Division is stationed in Baghdad but no assigned area for it has been reported.

3. Arms and services

Personnel and troop units are divided into arms and services similar to those in the British Army.

The combat branches consist of the following: Armored Force (*Debabaat*), Infantry (*Mishaat*), Artillery (*Madfa'iya*), Cavalry (*Heyaala*), Engineers (*Handasa*), and Signals (*Mukhabara*).

The service branches consist of the following: Transportation (*Naqliyat al Aliya*), Medical and Veterinary (*Tibaabat Wa'betarat*), and Ordnance (*Aiena*).

C. Tactical organization

1. General

The army has no tactical organization higher than the division. There is no corps or army organization; plans for a two-corps organization have never been implemented.

2. Staff

There are no field staffs above the division level. The division staff, shown in FIGURE 81-2, is organized along British lines.

3. Combat units

a. INFANTRY DIVISION — The infantry division has had no standard table of organization, but has been a conglomerate of components suited to the estimated needs of the locality to which the element is assigned: The 1st and 3d Divisions are organized for operations in the plains area of the south and west and are largely motorized; the 2d Division, because it is deployed in the mountainous areas of the northeast, has artillery regiments of the pack type and animal transport. (See FIGURES 81-3, 81-4, 81-5 for organization of the three infantry divisions.)

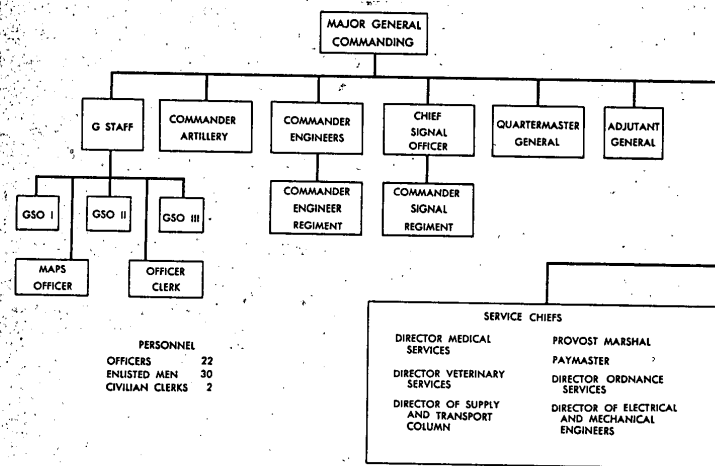


FIGURE 81-2. IRAQ ARMY, DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

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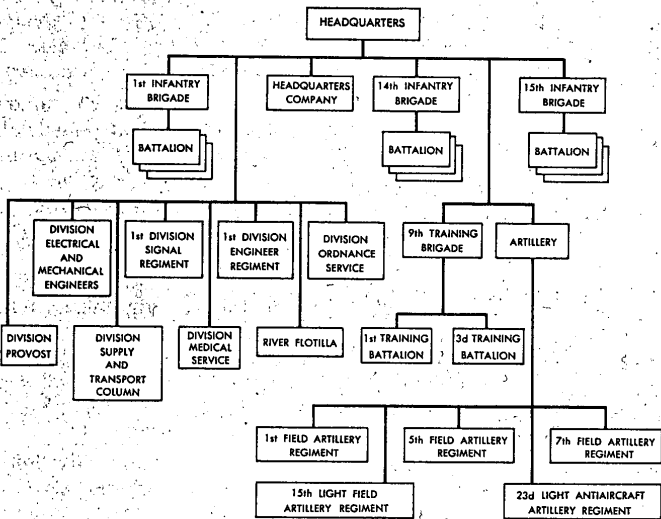


FIGURE 81-3. IRAQ ARMY, 1ST DIVISION

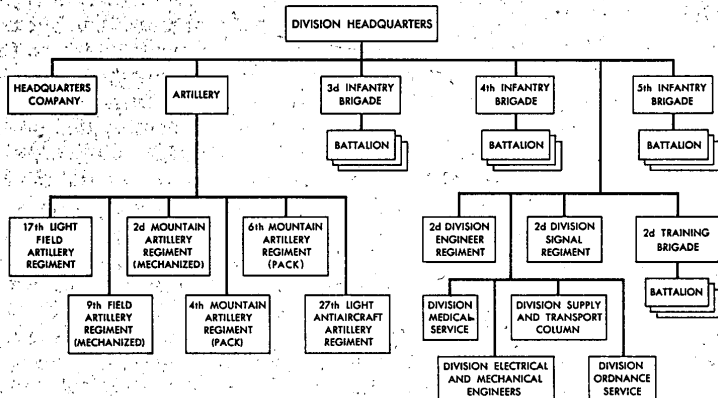


FIGURE 81-4. IRAQ ARMY, 2D DIVISION

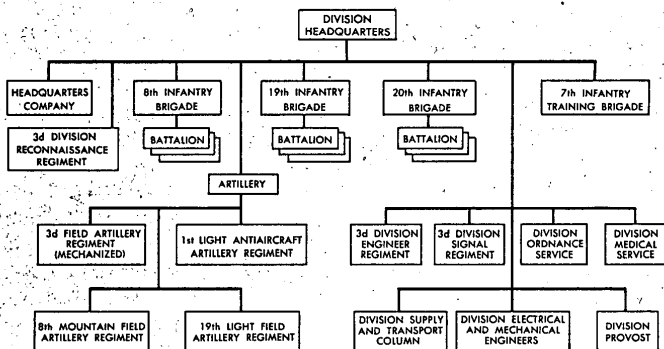


FIGURE 81-5. IRAQ ARMY, 3D DIVISION

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(1) *Infantry brigade*—The infantry brigade has an organization similar to that of the British brigade (the practical equivalent of the U.S. Army regiment), and consists of a headquarters, three infantry battalions, and three battalion repair detachments. When operationally employed, the brigade is usually expanded into a brigade group by the addition of an artillery regiment, a field company of engineers, a field ambulance company, and a transport company.

(2) *Rifle battalions and subordinate elements*—The rifle battalion is the smallest self-sustaining fighting unit in the army. The organization follows very closely that of similar units of the British Army and consists of a headquarters, a support company, and four rifle companies. The support company is the practical equivalent of the U.S. World War II-type heavy-weapons company and headquarters company combined. The rifle section is similar to the U.S. Army infantry squad.

b. **ARMORED DIVISION**—There is one armored division, the 4th Armored Division, which was formed in the latter part of 1957 with a headquarters, an armored brigade, and certain support units. Two other armored brigades were to be formed as soon as possible, but there was evidence as of 1 January 1959 to indicate that only one, the 10th Armored Brigade, has in fact been activated. The division also has one separate armored car regiment, a separate light tank regiment, and an artillery regiment attached directly to division headquarters (FIGURE 81-6). The tables of organization and equipment (TOE) for the division are currently unknown.

(1) *Armored brigade*—The only armored brigades currently known to be activated are the 6th Armored Brigade, and the 10th Armored Brigade. The brigade headquarters is regulated by TOE but tactical units are assigned to it on an

attached basis. Support units are also attached to the brigades from the division and Iraqi Army headquarters for any specific operation. (See FIGURE 81-7.)

(2) *Armored car regiments*—The two armored car regiments, designated the 3d Division Reconnaissance Regiment (formerly the Khalid Armored Car Regiment) and the 1st Armored Car Regiment (formerly the Faisal Armored Car Regiment), have the same general TOE although the cars differ in make and armament. The 3d Division Reconnaissance Regiment uses the Humber Mark IV car equipped with one 37-mm AT gun and one 7.9-mm Besa machine gun. The 1st Armored Car Regiment has the Daimler car equipped with one 2-pounder AT gun and one 7.9-mm Besa machine gun. The regiment is composed of a headquarters squadron (4 cars), and three car squadrons (16 cars) of four troops (3 cars) each. The total strength is 36 officers, 354 enlisted men and 52 armored cars.

(3) *Armored regiments*—The armored regiment is organized with three tank squadrons of 12 tanks each. The tanks for the armored regiments have been British Centurions, but any newly formed regiments presumably are to be equipped with Soviet T-34 or T-54 tanks. The 4th Armored Division Reconnaissance Regiment (formerly the Mansur Light Tank Regiment), equipped with U.S. M-24 light tanks, is probably organized in the same manner as the armored regiments.

C. ARTILLERY REGIMENTS

(1) *Mechanized field artillery regiment*—These regiments, the standard artillery support in the infantry divisions, are equipped with towed 25-pounder gun-howitzers. The TOE is based on the British medium artillery regiment with 24 authorized guns divided among three batteries.

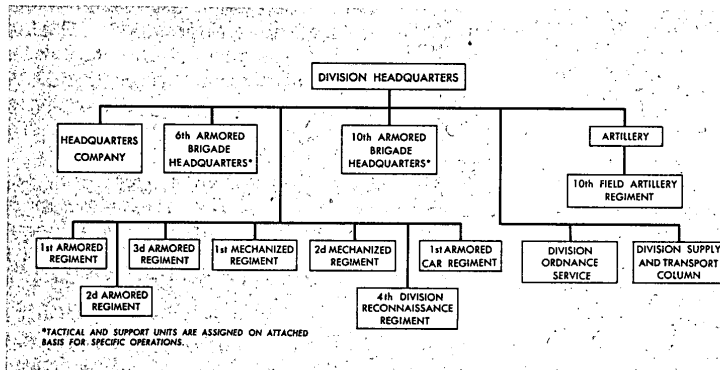


FIGURE 81-6. IRAQ ARMY, 4TH ARMORED DIVISION

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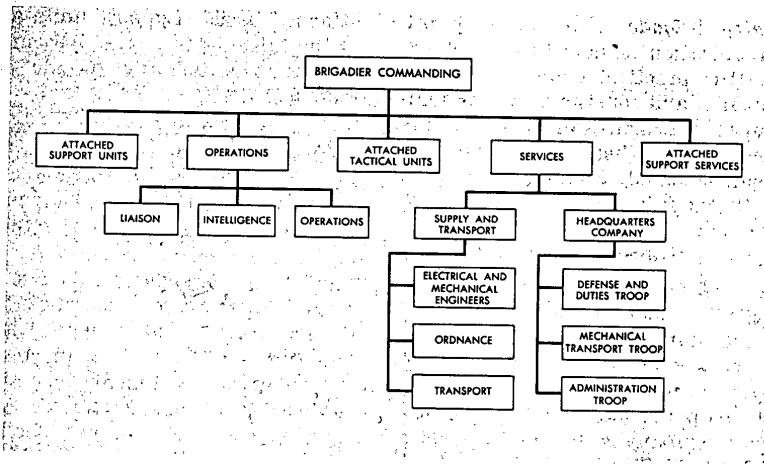


FIGURE 81-7. IRAQ ARMY, ARMORED BRIGADE

(2) *Heavy field artillery regiment* — There is only one heavy artillery regiment, located near Baghdad under the control of the Director of Artillery. The regiment is organized with three U.S. 8-inch howitzers in each of four heavy batteries.

(3) *Medium field artillery regiment* — The organization of this regiment is patterned after that of the 25-pounder artillery regiment except for the substitution of 5.5-inch howitzers. The one regiment of this type in the army is under the control of the Director of Artillery.

(4) *Light field artillery regiment* — Each of the infantry divisions has one of these regiments which are equipped with 36 4.2-inch mortars organized in three light batteries.

(5) *Mountain artillery segments* — The 2d Division is organized with mountain artillery regiments equipped with British 3.7-inch pack howitzers which are being replaced by U.S. 75-mm pack howitzers.

(6) *Heavy antiaircraft artillery regiment* — The sole regiment of this type is located in the Baghdad area under the control of the Director of Artillery. It is equipped with 16 90-mm antiaircraft guns organized into two heavy batteries.

(7) *Light antiaircraft artillery regiment* — There is one of these regiments in each of the infantry divisions. They are organized into three light batteries and are equipped with 54 40-mm antiaircraft guns of British and U.S. manufacture.

d. **PARACHUTE BATTALION** — The army is in the process of forming a parachute battalion of approximately 600 men organized into a headquarters company, three parachute companies, and a

heavy weapons company. The parachute school is at Rashid Camp, near Baghdad, and is conducting training using United Arab Republic instructors. The transport aircraft will presumably be Soviet Ilyushins.

4. Service units

a. **ENGINEERS** — A U.S. battalion-size engineer regiment, organized according to modified British TOE, with a full strength of 1,070 and a reduced TO strength of 807, is organic to the 1st and 2d Divisions. Organic to the 3d Division is the headquarters only (full strength—251) of an engineer regiment, and a mechanized engineer company with a full TO strength of 253. The only engineer unit thus far identified with the 4th Armored Division is an engineer service company.

b. **SIGNAL** — There is a signal regiment, comparable in size to a U.S. Army battalion, organic to each of the three infantry divisions. These signal units are organized to implement the mission and area responsibility of the division to which they are assigned. The 1st and 2d Signal Regiments provide communications for their individual divisions, while the 3d Signal Regiment, in addition to providing division communications, provides field training for all army nontechnical signal personnel. The signal section of the Iraqi River Force, which operates as part of the 1st Division, provides communications between division headquarters, River Force Headquarters, and each of the four gunboats. The Chief Signal Officer in each division headquarters is also commander of the division signal regiment.

The Army Signal Company maintains and operates the Ministry of Defense communication systems, including telephone exchanges and radio

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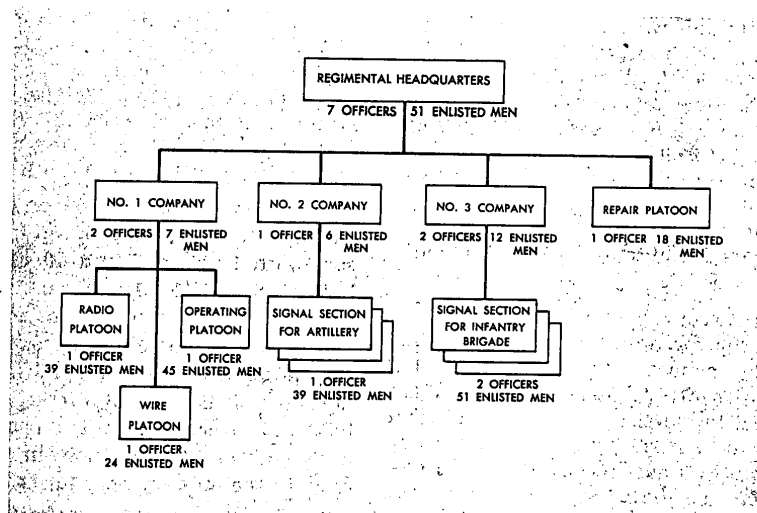


FIGURE 81-8. IRAQ ARMY, 1ST DIVISION SIGNAL REGIMENT

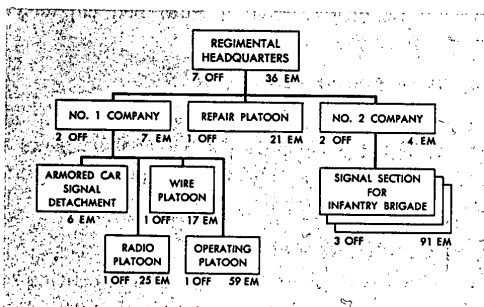


FIGURE 81-9. IRAQ ARMY, 2D DIVISION SIGNAL REGIMENT

nets. The organization and strength of selected signal units are shown in FIGURES 81-8 and 81-9.

c. TRANSPORTATION — The basic units of transportation are motor transport companies. However, there are two animal transport units and a port detachment. There are no rail or inland waterway transportation service units nor are there plans for organizing such units.

Each motor transport company consists of a company headquarters section, three operating platoons, and a light aid detachment. Each of the companies, it is believed, also has a composite platoon as an integral part of its organization although none have been reported.

There are 12 motor transport companies in the army. Six, assigned to General Headquarters under command of the Director of Supply and Transport, are held in general reserve and utilized to provide additional transportation support for any army command in the field. The other six com-

panies, assigned as organic units to divisions, are operationally controlled by each divisional supply and transport column.

The 4th Armored Division which has been in the process of activation since December 1957 is authorized a divisional supply and transport column; however, no motor transport companies have been assigned to support this new division.

Most of the 12 motor transport companies are under-strength; only two have all of their authorized vehicles. The basic task vehicles are U.S. and British 6x6 trucks of 2½- and 3-ton capacities.

The two animal transport units are assigned to the 2d Division and are directly subordinate to the Divisional Supply and Transport Column Commander. Actual personnel and animal strength of the 1st Company is 5 officers, 251 men, and 451 mules. The 2d Company has 6 officers, 284 men, and 460 mules.

The Port Detachment, a newly organized unit subordinate to the 15th Brigade, Basra Garrison, has the primary mission of movement control. It processes incoming shipments of military equipment and supplies through the port of Basra. The actual personnel strength is 2 officers, 1 warrant officer, and 9 men.

There are only two squadrons in the Iraqi Air Force which perform army-aviation-type functions. The liaison squadron, equipped with 6 U.S. Cessna L-19 observation aircraft, performs artillery spotting and communication missions for the support of army tactical units. The transport squadron, although limited in equipment and per-

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sonnel, is the only unit within the air force capable of conducting air transport operations. The unit consists of 6 De Havilland Doves, 4 Bristol Freighters, 2 De Havilland Herons (all British manufacture), and 2 U.S. Sikorsky S-51 helicopters. Normally this unit performs administrative flying for the air force and provides air transportation for dignitaries. It could, however, in an emergency, airlift approximately 180 troops utilizing the 4 Bristol Freighters and 2 De Havilland Herons.

d. **QUARTERMASTER** — The supply services, responsible primarily for providing the support requirements of the combat arms, are modeled after those of the British Army. Field service elements are composed of three levels of support units. The operating element is normally a platoon, several of which are grouped under a company headquarters. All platoons are, however, on a separate establishment and frequently operate independently. The third element is the column, (or group) headquarters.

Examples of the three support levels are: a divisional supply and transport column which is responsible for the storage, issue, and transport of rations, fuel, and equipment for elements of the division; a mobile field bakery company, composed of three field bakery platoons, capable of producing 30,000 pounds of bread in 24 hours; and a supply platoon, equipped with a 1-ton truck, two 3-ton trucks, and a 1-ton water trailer, capable of receiving, storing, and issuing rations, fodder, fuel, water (when necessary), disinfectants, and medical supplies to a force numbering 3,000 men. A supply platoon is normally assigned 3 officers, 11 noncommissioned officers, and 20 privates.

e. **ORDNANCE** — Ordnance service units are organized, as far as is practicable, along British lines. Field units of the Ordnance Service, the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, and the Mechanical Transport Service perform U.S.-type ordnance functions, as well as some that are performed by other technical services in the U.S. Army. The Iraqi Army Ordnance Service is responsible for the receipt, storage, and issue (except transport vehicles) of materiel, the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers for repair and maintenance, and the Mechanical Transport Service for issue of transport vehicles.

f. **MEDICAL** — The Iraqi Army Medical Service (IAMS) has 9 field ambulance units organic to the 1st, 2d, and 3d Divisions. Each, in general, is organized into a headquarters and 5 ambulance sections with authorized personnel strength of about 6 officers and 140 enlisted men (actual strength is below these figures). Medical equip-

ment includes ambulances and mobile surgical vehicles. Functions of field ambulance units are collection, early treatment, and evacuation. When operationally employed, one field ambulance unit is allocated to each brigade. No information is currently available concerning the organic medical support for the 4th and 5th Divisions.

In general, each garrison and camp of a divisional area headquarters has a hospital or dispensary with between 5 and 10 medical personnel. Patients in the 1st Divisional Area Headquarters who require major operations or extended medical treatment generally are evacuated to the military hospital at Ad Diwaniyah or may be evacuated to a civilian hospital in an emergency; those in the 2d Divisional area, to a base hospital (either at Kirkuk or Mosul); those in the 3d Divisional area, to the military hospital at Ba'qubah.

Overall, the IAMS has 14 military hospitals (5 base hospitals—at Baghdad (Camp Rashid), Kirkuk, Mosul, Ad Diwaniyah, and Ba'qubah—and 9 garrison hospitals) with a total bed capacity of approximately 1,200.

5. River Flotilla

The River Flotilla, consisting of four gunboats, is an integral part of the 1st Division. Crews are army artillerymen. The flotilla has proved effective in police actions and in tribal control.

D. Order of battle

For detailed identifications and locations of units of the Iraqi ground forces, see the latest issues of the quarterly *Order of Battle Summary, Foreign Ground Forces*, published by the Office of the Assistant Chief of Staff for Intelligence, Headquarters, Department of the Army.

1. Strength

a. **PERSONNEL** — Personnel strength was estimated to be 3,000 officers and 57,000 enlisted men as of 1 January 1959. Career personnel number approximately 45,500; the rest are conscripts. Most of the officers are members of the regular army who received commissions upon graduation from the Military College. Personnel represent all sections of the country.

b. **UNITS** — The army currently consists of a General Headquarters establishment, three infantry divisions, an armored division, a partially formed infantry division, three training brigades (one attached to each of the infantry divisions), three separate artillery and antiaircraft artillery regiments, and a limited number of support troops.



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TYPE OF ARMAMENT	QUANTITY IN SERVICE	PRESCRIBED BY TOE
Artillery (Continued):		
Antitank:		
2-pdr (40-mm) AT gun (UK) ...	106	0
6-pdr (57-mm) AT gun (UK) ...	48	76
17-pdr (76.2-mm) AT gun (UK) ...	49	36
Antiaircraft:		
20-mm antiaircraft gun (It & Czech) ...	8	0
20-mm antiaircraft gun (German) ...	12	0
40-mm automatic antiaircraft gun M1 (US) ...	73	54
40-mm Bofors AA gun, L/60 (UK) ...	54	54
90-mm automatic antiaircraft gun M1A2 (US) ...	16	16
3.7-inch (94-mm) QF automatic antiaircraft gun Mk III (UK) ...	8	8
Mortars:		
2-inch (UK) ...	405	268
3-inch (UK) ...	108	114
4.2-inch M30 (US) ...	93	48
4.2-inch Mk I and Mk II (UK) ...	21	24
Tanks:		
M-24, light (US) ...	36	36
Medium, Churchill, Mk VII (UK) ...	31	Unknown
Medium, Centurion, Mk III and Mk VII (UK) ...	85	Unknown
Armored and scout cars:		
Scout and Reconnaissance Car, Daimler (UK) ...	59	0
Scout car, 4x4, Ferret (UK) ...	34	0
Armored car, Mk 4, Humber (UK) ...	52	52
Armored Car, Daimler (UK) ...	52	52
Car, Armored, Light, M8 (US) ...	15	0
Car, Armored, Utility, M20 (US) ...	25	0
Carrier, Personnel, Halftrack, M3 (US) ...	6	0

2. Dispositions

The disposition of the ground forces is planned to accomplish two missions: guarding likely routes of approach of an invading army and maintaining internal security. The present distribution of units provides for defense in depth from north to south and from the west. The major dispositions, as of January 1959, are as shown in the following tabulation and in FIGURE 81-10:

UNIT	BAGH-	NORTH-	SOUTH-	PUMPING	TOTAL
	DAD AREA	ERN AREA	ERN AREA	STATION H-3	
Infantry Division	2	1	1		4
Armored Division	1				1
Field Artillery Regiment (Separate)	2				2
Antiaircraft Regiment (Separate)	1				1
Independent Border Company		1		1	2
Total					
personnel strength	29,200	15,550	15,000	300	60,050

E. Strategy and defenses

1. Strategic problems and doctrine

The strategic factors which the Prime Minister, who is also the acting Defense Minister, and his military leaders must consider and plan for fall generally into the categories of: military, political, and economic.

a. MILITARY — Iraq, under foreseeable political conditions of an international nature, has eight potential enemies: Israel, Jordan, the UAR, Turkey, the Soviet Union, Iran, the United Kingdom, and the United States. Because of geographical and political considerations, an invasion of Iraq by Israel through Jordan or Syria is unlikely, involving, as it would, the defeat of the Jordan armed forces and the forces of Syria, with Egypt at Israel's rear. In all probability, the logistical problems facing Israel would be too great and the political results too unfavorable for the country to make such an attempt.

The threat of an invasion from Jordan or Syria is diminished somewhat by the desert areas which would seriously hinder access to the heart of Iraq from the westerly direction. Whenever the political situation, however, indicated that a threat of invasion could arise from the Jordan or Syrian desert area, the Iraqi high command has shifted the bulk of its armored forces to positions west of Baghdad to protect the desert approach.

An attack by Turkey or Iran would have to pass through the mountainous areas of the north and northeast in which Iraqi mountain troops are stationed. The obstructive effect of the mountains against an attack from Iran would be lessened by the fact that the approaches to most of the passes are situated in Iran and permit only partial control by Iraq. Iraqi defense doctrine apparently relies on mobile armored-air reserves to support and reinforce the mountain troops which would have the mission of holding or delaying until help arrives.

If the Western Powers of the United States and/or the United Kingdom invaded Iraq from the Persian Gulf area, they would be met by the Tigris and Euphrates Rivers, which, having few bridges, make formidable parallel obstacles, particularly in the flood season. Other obstacles in this area are irrigation canals and the large marsh and water-basin areas in the south along the Shatt al Arab. Iraqi doctrine again would prescribe the use of mobile armored-air reserves to support and reinforce the troops that are permanently stationed in that area.

The Soviet Union would have to pass through either Iran or Turkey to attack Iraq, and this could be accomplished only under the conditions of



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general war in which the Soviets were also attacking Iran and Turkey.

The Iraqi Government is presently building up its defense forces with Soviet armor, artillery and other materiel in order to acquire the capability of defense against neighboring states without relying on outside support. All defense preparations indicate that the doctrine is to regard the Baghdad area as the vital center that is to be protected and the troops in the peripheral areas would defend approaches to the center or delay along them.

Presumably, with the newly established cooperation between the Soviet Union and Iraq, the latter would rely on the Soviets to deter any attack by the larger Western Powers.

b. **POLITICAL** — The Government of Iraq must maintain a fine balance in its relationships with elements that are potentially disruptive. Some of these elements are those represented by the religious rivalries of the Shiah and Sunni Muslim sects, and the fragmentary and dissident Christian sects which include the sizable Assyrian group; the divergent interests of the ethnic minorities such as the Kurds and the Turkomans; and the divergency between the urban elements and the many nomadic tribes who are more strongly influenced by their sheikhs than they are by governmental authority.

The government has, since the July 1958 revolution, considered the Western presence, especially that of the United Kingdom and the United States, as a political threat. This is a reflection of the general Iraqi populace attitude of distrustfulness of the West which is considered exploitationist, dominationist, and pro-Zionist. The distrust and dislike generally exclude a realization of the Soviet menace. A small hard core of Communists and sympathizers takes advantage of every situation to increase its ranks and to further anti-Western, Iraqi nationalism. With the Iraqi Government's release of all political prisoners, including Communists, and the tolerance of Communist activities, the influence of the Soviet Union in Iraq has increased considerably. The Soviet Union can be expected to increase political agitation through the Communist Party of Iraq and increase political subversion with the newly established Soviet bloc diplomatic missions in Baghdad.

The UAR has supported elements in Iraq that favor immediate union with the UAR, but their influence and activities have been repressed so far by the present regime with the aid of Communist support. The Communists in Iraq have been working against union with the UAR on the theory that they can increase their activities in an independent Iraq but would be suppressed under a

UAR regime as was the Communist Party in Syria. Iraq, thus, has been the scene of the first explicit clash of UAR and Soviet interests in the Middle East. The present doctrine of the Government of Iraq is to attempt to maintain its independent political status in the Middle East while relying on Soviet economic and arms aid and local Communist political support.

c. **ECONOMIC** — Iraq is one of the few countries of the Middle East which is agriculturally self-sufficient under its present marginal standard of living, but war would cause serious disruption of food production. The very low state of industrial development requires the importation of all war materiel, machinery, and most manufactured goods. It is doubtful whether any real plans have been made for this contingency since the government has cut itself off from all supply sources except the Soviet Union.

2. Permanent fortifications

a. **GENERAL SYSTEM** — Troop dispositions are based on defense of likely avenues of invasion. Demolition sites have been prepared at the mouths of mountain passes and on strategic roadways, particularly in the Rawandūz and Panjwīm areas. (The main parts of these access routes are within the territory of Iran, with which no coordinated defense plans exist. This situation allows Iraq to provide defenses only against an enemy debouchment from the passes.) Stockpiling of plastic explosives has been provided near the demolition sites, which were originally prepared by the British Army during World War II. In 1951, the Iraqis began renovating the wartime sites with a view of incorporating them into the overall defense plan of the country. By 1954, the army had established many roadbed demolition sites in the mountainous avenues of approach and had marked them with concrete posts to facilitate identification. The chambers at the sites are 3' x 3' and vary from 12' to 14' below the surface. They are designed to hold 600 pounds of explosives and the sites are situated to insure gaps of at least 200 meters. Explosives are stored in five magazines along the routes.

b. **LAND FORTIFICATIONS** — Iraq has no system of permanent fortifications. During World War II, a number of blockhouses covering passes and fords were constructed in scattered areas. These offer protection only against rifle fire, however, and have been turned over to the police force for use as stations.

Iraq has no coastal defenses.

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F. Tactics

1. Basic tactical doctrines

The army has no original tactical doctrines but employs those of the British Army, due to the tutelage of the previous British Military Mission.

To a very limited extent, each of the three infantry divisions is tactically suited to its purported mission: The 2d Division is basically animal-transported and its artillery is pack type; the 1st Division is basically motor-transported; and the combat elements of the 3d Division are motorized to enable them to fulfill their dual mission of assisting civil authority and of covering the Khānaqīn border area.

In the event of invasion by a major power such tactical doctrines as may be extant probably would be disregarded, since only token resistance by Iraqi forces may be anticipated. The history of Iraqi forces in the Israeli conflict was one of frequent disregard for even elementary tactical rules.

The Arab propensity to use "writings" causes difficulty, inasmuch as even minor details are in writing. Confusion exists in the combining of operational and administrative orders. Theoretically, forms patterned after those employed by the British Army are used.

2. Special operations

a. WATERBORNE — Considerable amphibious training has been given in cooperation with the River Fleet. Local river craft, relatively unsuited to military use, however, are the only craft available in Iraq. Cover for crossings or for movement along a river is provided by protective troops-along the bank, stationed, or moving, according to the type of operation, in box formation. As many as two battalions may be used to cover the movement of a brigade. The River Flotilla has developed a substantial degree of skill in fire support for such operations. Air support, in the form of pinning the enemy to the ground, has been practiced in river exercises.

b. ARMY-AIR COOPERATION — The air force is under direct control of the Chief of General Staff (CGS). During operations the air force commander occupies quarters with the ground force commander. Air force liaison officers are always attached to the headquarters of brigade groups.

The air force commander provides air support at the request of the ground force commander at Force Headquarters, by signal to the airfield at which air support is located. Air support communication, consisting of voice and code radio and dropped messages, is provided by the air force.

G. Personnel

Personnel administration is controlled by the Adjutant General (AG) under the Deputy Chief of Staff, Administration, and by the A Branches at lower unit levels.

1. Ranks

The rank structure corresponds to that of the British Army.

Distinction is made on the enlisted level between conscripts and volunteer personnel, in terms of pay, required term of service, and TOE positions.

The rank of deputy officer (*naib dabit*) is equivalent or comparable to the British and U.S. Army warrant officer. Formerly this rank was awarded to graduates of the Royal Military College and held for one year before the graduate received a commission. This practice is no longer in effect. Cadets now attend the Military College for three years and, upon graduation, are commissioned second lieutenants. *Naib dabits* are now procured from selected noncommissioned officers (NCO) and civilians who have a technical or administrative specialty required by the army.

The chaplain or *imam* (a term which includes all personnel employed by the army to perform religious duties) is treated as a separate class of noncombatant officer personnel, subject to special rules for procurement and administration. The *imam* gives religious instruction and guidance to individuals; he does not lead organized prayer. In addition to his religious duties, the *imam* may be designated assistant quartermaster, with the duties of issuing rations and keeping ration accounts. Commanding officers, however, usually reserve this duty for themselves.

Technician grades of noncommissioned officers are distinguished by special titles, insignia, and pay. FIGURE 81-11 lists the various ranks in the Iraqi Army, their literal translations, U.S. Army equivalents, and basic annual rates of pay.

2. Pay

a. BASIC PAY — Pay administration in the army follows the ordinary British pay system and functions with somewhat more efficiency than in other Middle Eastern countries. Pay rates, however, are a major morale issue. The basic pay scales were set up by the National Defense Acts of 1937, as amended, and the officers' service law of 1958; following World War II a system of cost-of-living allowances was set up for all ranks including conscripts to meet the great rise in living costs. These allowances have brought about a reasonably adequate adjustment.



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FIGURE 81-11. PAY RATES, IRAQ ARMY

RANK	LITERAL TRANSLATION	U.S. ARMY EQUIVALENT	BASIC ANNUAL RATE OF PAY
			US\$
Mushii	Field Marshal	General of the Army	7,056.00
Amid	Dean	General	6,048.00
Fariq	Commander	Lieutenant General	5,208.00
Amir al Liwa	Prince of Brigade	Major General	4,536.00
Zaim	Leader	Brigadier General	3,864.00
Aqid	Contractor	Colonel	3,192.00
Muqaddam	Giver	Lieutenant Colonel	2,520.00
Rais Awal	1st Chief	Major	2,016.00
Rais	Chief	Captain	1,680.00
Mulazim Awal	1st Follower	1st Lieutenant	1,344.00
Mulazim Thani	2d Follower	2d Lieutenant	1,008.00
Naib Dabil	Deputy Officer	Warrant Officer	672.00
Imam	Chaplain	No U.S. equivalent	1,344.00
	Grade I	do	1,176.00
	Grade II	do	1,008.00
	Grade III	do	840.00
	Grade IV	do	672.00
Rais Urafa Widha	Chief Unit Sergeant	1st or Master Sergeant	605.00
Rais Urafa	Chief Sergeant	Sergeant 1st Class	571.00
Arif	Sergeant	Sergeant	537.00
Naib Arif	Deputy Sergeant	Corporal	369.00
Jundi Awal	First Soldier	Private 1st Class	250.00
Jundi	Soldier	Private	201.00

NOTE Additional allowances such as quarters, rations, cost-of-living, and special allowances increase these rates.

Officer incomes when augmented by cost-of-living allowances and other perquisites compare favorably with the incomes of their civilian counterparts.

On the enlisted level, volunteers receive considerably more than do conscripts. They also receive proficiency and specialist bonuses not applicable to conscripts. Armor personnel have a slightly higher rate of pay than dismounted personnel. Conscripts lose much of their pay in charges for barracks maintenance costs.

Officers are subject to placement on the half-pay list for sickness, bad conduct, inefficiency, or because they are surplus to army personnel requirements. Officers may be carried on the half-pay list for one year and then are retired.

b. ALLOWANCES — All personnel receive allowances which have increased their monthly pay by one-third to one-half. In addition to the cost-of-living allowance, officers receive an allowance for servants and another for uniforms. Officers serving in a position calling for an officer of higher rank receive a supplementary allowance at the rate of one-fifth the pay of the position. Recent legislation provides that officers passed over on promotion lists shall receive pay of the next higher grade for which they are eligible in terms of service. Army doctors and dentists receive a special allowance in addition to those regularly received by officers. Also, officers who pass proficiency

tests in foreign languages receive ratings for ability and lump-sum gratuities of 30 Iraqi dinars.

The *imam* although classed with officer personnel, is eligible for cost-of-living allowances equivalent to those of senior NCO.

Cost-of-living allowances for enlisted men are small, ranging from approximately one dinar for the conscript to five dinars per month for senior NCO. Conscripts are not eligible for other allowances, but volunteers serving in technical capacities, such as drivers, signalmen, and artillery surveyors, receive a special allowance or "trades pay" designed to correct the basic pay scale. This specialist pay or trades pay ranges from one to eight dinars per month.

3. Procurement and terms of service

a. OFFICERS — Procurement and service of officers are governed by the Army Officers Service Law of 1958.

(1) Procurement — Officers are obtained from a variety of sources. Procurement is established by law and officers are acquired or called to active duty as the need arises.

The regular and reserve officers (as differentiated from the temporary officers) in addition to belonging to a branch or corps in the army are further divided into two general categories: combatant and noncombatant.

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Regular permanent officers for the various branches and corps of the army are obtained from the Iraqi Military College or from foreign military colleges approved by the Ministry of Defense. Permanent officers for technical services, including medical, dental, engineering, and signal personnel, are graduates of nonmilitary technical colleges under a program of government-subsidized education. Following the college course and prior to entrance on active duty they attend a two-year course at the Iraqi Military College.

Reserve officers are obtained from the following sources: graduates of the Reserve Officer College, physicians, dentists, pharmacists, veterinarians, pensioned regular officers who are still physically fit and within the age limits and warrant and non-commissioned officers who are properly qualified.

Candidates for reserve commissions, except the professional services, must be graduates of approved secondary or higher schools and attend an 18-month course at the Reserve Officers College. This course is divided into three 6-month phases with the first phase devoted primarily to theoretical work in the college, the second phase assigning the student to a troop unit, and the third phase returning the student to the college for further theoretical training. Those who fail this course are made reserve warrant officers. Reserve officers are obligated to serve when needed by the army. Other than medical, there are at present very few reserve officers on active duty.

Temporary officers include chiefs of tribes and sheikhs when their tribes are brought into the service in a general mobilization; foreign officers employed under contract by the army; technicians and specialists such as physicians, lawyers, and certain engineers as required by the military service; officers employed in the gendarmerie without rank, presumably to provide military guidance and liaison between the army and the national police (a few Iraqi Army officers are on duty with the police at this time); civilian officers and foreigners employed on special contracts (usually short term) to carry out a particular military job, such as wartime construction, and consultation on engineering techniques.

(2) *Terms of service* — Officers are commissioned to serve 20 years, at the end of which they are eligible to retire. Under provisions of the Officers Service Law an officer may resign at any time; but if the resignation of an officer is accepted before the lapse of 15 years service, he is required to refund to the government all expenses incurred by him during courses of study in and outside Iraq.

(3) *Promotion* — Officers are eligible for promotion to the next higher rank upon fulfillment of the following specified minimum terms of service; the lower figure indicates years in grade for combatant officers, and the higher figure applies to noncombatant officers:

Second Lieutenant	3	4
First Lieutenant	3	4
Captain	4	5
Major	4	5
Lieutenant Colonel	4	5
Colonel	4	...
Brigadier	4	...

In theory, eligible company-grade officers are promoted according to seniority and military proficiency as demonstrated by written and practical examinations. Field-grade officers are promoted according to seniority and efficiency, subject to existence of a vacancy. Promotion to the rank of general officer is selective and based on existence of a vacancy. In practice, all promotions are selective, but regulations permit granting of seniority and exceptional promotion for distinguished service during military operations or in wartime.

Promotions are controlled by a board composed of representatives of the five divisions and the Minister of Defense, meeting semiannually.

(4) *Assignment and transfer* — There is no organized rotation system or career-management program. Officers who have completed staff college and are serving in the Ministry of Defense or on divisional staffs are required, at prescribed intervals, to serve in field commands. In the past, there has been a marked tendency to assign incompetent field commanders to administrative posts and senior artillery officers to choice staff positions.

(5) *Leave policies* — Officers accrue leave-of-absence eligibility at the rate of 36 days per year and are allowed a maximum accrued leave of 4 months, or 120 days. Personnel taking leave continue on full pay status, but allowances for rations are forfeited.

(6) *Hospitalization* — For illness, disease, or infirmity acquired in line of duty, officers are allowed an indefinite term of hospitalization and additional sick leave not exceeding one year on full pay. For sickness not in line of duty, the maximum period of hospitalization on full pay is two months, with additional sick leave on full pay for three months. If, after taking maximum sick leave, the officer is not physically fit for duty, he is put on half pay or is pensioned. Officers in Iraq are treated in hospitals at government expense and outside Iraq are so treated subject to approval of a medical board and resolution by the Council of Ministers.



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(7) *Discharge*—Officers who have completed the full terms of service (20 years) are eligible to retire on pension. Officers also may be discharged in the interest of the service. Officers are automatically pensioned upon reaching the following maximum age limits; the lower age figures apply to combatant officers, and the higher figures to noncombatant officers.

First and Second Lieutenant	40	43
Captain and Major	47	49
Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel	51	54
Brigadier	54	58
Major General	56
Lieutenant General	56
General	60

In the interest of the service, an officer's active duty may, by Cabinet resolution, be extended beyond these limits three years.

Pensions are calculated according to the following formula: The average salary will be multiplied by the total number of months of creditable service for retirement, the total will be divided by 600, and the quotient will be the amount of monthly retirement pay due, provided that the retirement pay plus the certain specified increments does not exceed 80% of the highest salary earned by the officer during the last 12 months of his service, or 85 dinars per month.

The retirement pay for those who suffer from disability, other than fliers, will not exceed 85 dinars per month, not counting the certain specified increments. In any case, the total retirement pay is not to exceed the salary of the last rank held. For fliers who suffer from disabilities, retirement pay plus increments may exceed the salary of the last rank held.

The pay of a pensioner will be increased by 5% if he is supporting a child, 10% if he is supporting two children, 15% if he is supporting three children, and 20% if he is supporting four or more children who are entitled to family pay, even if their father is deceased. However, this increment will be reduced by 5% for each child who becomes ineligible to receive such allowances.

Certain other factors prescribed by law affect the pay of pensioners and members of his family.

b. *CHAPLAINS*—Appointment and promotion of *imam* grades are by order of the Minister of Defense, according to qualifications and eligibility established by special regulation. The *imam* is eligible for promotion after a minimum period of three years in grade and is promoted one grade at a time, subject to the existence of a TO vacancy. Chaplains are free to resign at any time and are eligible for pension according to the formula applied for officers. Maximum age for service is 60.

c. ENLISTED PERSONNEL

(1) *Procurement and terms of service*—Procurement of enlisted personnel is governed by the National Defense Law of 1938, as amended, which provides for conscription of every physically fit male person at the age of 18 years. Under this law, all conscripts are required to undergo three months in a training unit; those assigned to an infantry unit serve a further 18 months color (active) service; those assigned to any of the other branches serve an additional 19 months color service. This is the first stage of 20 years' liability to military service; the second and third stages are phases of reserve duty. Certain personnel are exempted from such liability because of dependents or special occupations; for example, religious leaders, police, and teachers. The service of students is postponed until completion of their program of study or their 28th year of age, whichever is earlier. College and secondary-school graduates are liable for call for a reserve officer's training course. The calling up of conscripts takes place by class (i.e., year of birth) twice yearly. The estimated maximum number of conscripts called each year is 10,000. If the class of a certain year exceeds quotas of army space, the group to be conscripted immediately is chosen by a drawing of lots and the surplus is placed on a waiting list. Employment of a system of proportionate conscription in tribal areas is attempted with varying success.

Recruiting and conscription are directed by a central recruiting bureau in Baghdad, headed by the Director of Recruiting, a brigadier. For recruiting purposes, the country is divided into 14 areas, corresponding to the *liwas* (administrative districts), each of which controls from 3 to 12 regional recruiting offices. The duties of these offices are to maintain, through contact with local civilian administrative authorities, registers of all personnel liable for service. These offices are also charged with the task of conducting exemption tribunals, serving callup notices, and arranging medical examinations.

Any physically-fit civilian or conscript at any stage in his duty may volunteer for service in the army; however, two percent or less of each class volunteers in this fashion. A volunteer may extend his service by two-year renewals for infantry and renewals varying from 3 to 10 years in branches where considerable technical work and training are required. A volunteer may serve until the age of 45, when he is discharged with no further military liability.

(2) *Promotion*—Enlisted promotions are on the basis of vacancies.

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(3) *Leave policy* — Enlisted personnel are eligible for 30 days' leave per fiscal year, which must be taken within the year during which it accrues. Commanders are encouraged to grant leaves of absence, especially to enlisted personnel, for the sake of the savings in rations expenditures.

(4) *Discharge* — Discharge procedures are administered by the Director of Recruiting.

Conscripts are discharged from active duty into the second stage of military service, the first class reserve.

Volunteer enlisted men and noncommissioned officers are eligible for discharge with bonus or pension, depending on length of service; maximum age for enlisted service in the army is 45. Volunteers who complete 15 years' active duty receive pensions calculated on the same general basis as those of officers: the product of the multiplication of average monthly pay for the last 12 months of service by number of months of completed service, divided by 480. If a soldier on volunteer duty fails to complete 15 years' service, he receives a gratuity. All volunteer personnel discharged or pensioned belong to the reserve and are liable to recall up to the age of 45.

4. Quality factors

The composition of the army parallels that of the population as a whole and is subject to similar internal schisms and conflicts, intensified by the needs of discipline and command. The army takes in, on both enlisted and commissioned levels, the mutually antagonistic Sunni and Shiah Arab groups, as well as Sunni Kurds and Assyrian Christians. These groups are further split into nomads, sedentary tribesmen, and city-dwellers, none of whom displays any liking for the others. Beyond this difficulty with ethnic conflict, the army as a military force faces the basic difficulty of attempting to adapt the Middle Eastern tribal warrior to methods and techniques of modern warfare.

Enlisted men and NCO are drawn almost entirely from the Arab and Kurdish groups, the Shiah among the Arabs outnumbering the Sunnis significantly. Small numbers of Turkomans and Assyrians are also represented, but one group, the Yezidi, is specifically exempted from conscription because of its resistance against service with certain other sects. The contribution of migratory tribes to army ranks, although considerable, is mostly dependent on what the chieftain of the tribe hopes to obtain as a reward for cooperation; quite often, his contribution has consisted of the tribe's least valuable men. Most conscripts are illiterate and in poor physical condition; although official sources claim that 90% of each annual class

is accepted for service, this figure must be accepted with reserve. Attainment of an adequate basic training level usually requires much longer than the three months allotted for the purpose, not only because of illiteracy and poor health standards, but also because of the limited number of literate NCO instructors.

The Iraqi enlisted man generally reflects the friendliness and natural curiosity of the peasant. Although training requires a long period of time, soldiers retain what they have learned and demonstrate a natural understanding of terrain, as well as a goat-like ability to move rapidly over rugged country. Arab troops display their tribal heritage of mobility and endurance; however, they also reveal the traditional Arab romantic craving for glory, resistance to discipline, and reluctance to join a cause that is not readily seen to be a success. The Kurds, who are considered better soldiers than the Arabs because of their superior energy and determination, make up the main strength of Iraqi mountain troops. They are usually taller than the Arabs, exceed them in physical strength, and do not despise manual labor as Arabs in general do. On the enlisted level, Kurdish troops are more likely to remain loyal, even against their own people, subject to the continuing loyalty of Kurdish officers. Puritanical Shiah Arabs in the enlisted ranks are regarded as potential sources of trouble because of their fierce religious convictions. Army practices do nothing to alleviate this condition, inasmuch as they subject the Shiah Arabs to contact with other beliefs, and to continuous irritation in religious matters—for instance, it is impossible for Shiah soldiers to follow their dietary customs while serving in the army.

The volunteer soldier is attracted primarily by the security which military life offers, with adequate food and an income comparable to that of the average peasant. For the ordinary conscript, however, this security is offset by separation from his own family and tribal ties and by association with people whom he distrusts.

Army officers are drawn from the growing middle class and directly reflect its preoccupations, loyalties, and deficiencies. Although better educated and more intelligent than the enlisted men, the officers are by no means free of the typical limitations of temperament which make adaptation to modern warfare difficult for the Iraqi. Background and tradition encourage the Iraqi officer in his thirst for personal renown, his fierce pride, and his reluctance to admit any deficiency in his knowledge or abilities. In the past, this attitude has led to insufficient delegation of authority and little reliance on staff work; in the case of incompetent personnel holding positions of power the result



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has been too often the adoption of erroneous decisions, plans, and policies which could not be corrected at a lower level without insulting the superior officer. It has led also to a loss of contact between officers and men, since many officers consider certain types of military training and knowledge beneath their dignity: for example, that of motor transport and maintenance.

Personnel and pay administration of Iraqi officers has been a continuing morale issue. Outstanding officers of certain branches have been taken from field commands and assigned to choice staff positions in the Ministry of Defense, while officers who showed little promise have been transferred into the administrative services. Inadequate pay and slow promotions influenced by political favor have been sources of complaint and have encouraged officers to indulge in the long-standing practice of padding their salaries with supplements from unit ration funds. The Minister of Defense has, since the July 1958 revolution, been trying to overcome this deficiency by granting large pay increases which have been consolidated in the Officers' Service Law of 1958.

H. Reserve and mobilization

1. Reserve system

After active service of approximately two years, conscripts are obligated to serve in the reserves for 18 additional years. There are no active reserve units due to lack of organization and facilities. The reserve also includes those reserve officers who are in inactive status.

2. Mobilization system

There is no real mobilization plan and after the conscripts are demobilized from the color service, it is administratively impossible for them to be recalled to the colors after more than three years.

3. Mobilization potential

Due to the lack of an organized mobilization system, the reserve potential is calculated at not more than 40,000 men.

I. Training

1. General

The quality of training ranges between poor and fair. Basic deficiencies in personnel and materiel make effective training difficult even under optimum conditions; meagerness of facilities combined with lack of interest in both officers and recruits have often resulted in uninspired and inadequate execution of over-ambitious plans. The high rate of illiteracy in Iraq makes it difficult to train specialists, such as engineers, signalmen, and ar-

tillerymen. In the past, training groups have been criticized for teaching soldiers by rote, leaving them unable to respond appropriately to particular situations; and programs have failed to take advantage of the soldiers' natural ability for guerrilla tactics, scouting, and patrolling.

Iraq has always suffered from a shortage of qualified instructors, both for enlisted ranks and for branch and staff schools. Training was supervised by the British Advisory Military Mission (BAMM) until May 1948, at which time the mission was felt to be no longer required and was withdrawn by mutual consent. However, since 1951, Iraq has accepted a series of Middle East Land Forces teams as training instructors for new tank and artillery units, and for repair, maintenance, and signals instruction. The operations of these teams appear to have been enlightened and effective, with consequent improvement in the units and schools affected. The new regime has rejected Western military aid and has turned to the Soviet Union and the UAR for military missions.

Training doctrine of the Iraqi Army is, in theory, entirely British.

2. Preinduction

There is no system of government-sponsored military training for potential army personnel, except for university students who hold commissions in the reserve.

3. Individual

Individual and school training throughout the army is the general responsibility of the Director of Training.

Recruit training is conducted in nine special training battalions, organized into three brigades, one under each infantry division. The normal basic training period of three months is devoted to indoctrination, use of the standard British .303 rifle, and drill. Instruction in Arabic in reading, writing, and arithmetic is given to the majority of conscripts, inasmuch as most are illiterate and lack basic education. The recruit, following his basic training, is assigned to an arm or service and transferred to either an active unit in the field or to a training regiment or depot for more advanced training in his branch. The courses given by these training organizations vary in length according to branch.

Upon joining active field units, all enlisted men are, in principle, subject to a continuation of training organized on an annual basis, with individual training emphasized during winter and early spring, followed by platoon and company training in April and May, and brigade and divisional exercises during the fall.

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Volunteer personnel assigned to certain branches requiring specialization and technical knowledge are in a training status for much longer than the normal period for infantrymen; for example, the "training period" of technical school graduates is four years. Training of such volunteers and courses for noncommissioned officers are conducted by the depots and branch training schools. Various technical courses are operated from time to time, as needed, to train such specialists as musicians, artificers, carpenters, and saddlers.

The quality of individual training varies with the quality of the unit and its commander; it ranges from poor to fair by U.S. standards and, in general, takes much longer. Individual training in the specialist battalions and depots is of a higher quality, due to the assignment of a better selection of personnel than in the infantry battalions.

Officer candidates are trained at the Military College, near Baghdad, where they follow a three-year course. During the first year, the cadet receives training in small arms, drill, small-unit tactics, physical education, equitation, and ordinary freshman-year college subjects. The second-year curriculum is a continuation of first-year subjects, plus tactical instruction to include company level. During the first six months of the third year, cadets continue advanced general instruction. At the end of that time they are allowed to select their branch of service, within the limits of available vacancies, and for their last six months' schooling attend specialized courses at their respective branch schools. The college, modeled on Sandhurst, sets a high standard, by Middle East criteria.

Advanced specialized training for officers is administered in the various branch schools. Staff training is carried out at the Iraqi Staff College. The course, which lasts two years, includes military history and strategy, military geography, armaments and organization, tactics, staff work, English, and equitation; all courses are modeled on British lines. In the past, teaching at the Staff College has often been in advance of the capabilities of the army and the thinking of the General Staff.

4. Unit, combined, and maneuvers

Unit and combined training and maneuvers are under the supervision of the Deputy Chief of the General Staff, Operations.

Prior to the 14 July coup, the army conducted a yearly training cycle with maneuvers usually being held in November. Where possible the army based the maneuver plans on some phase of the

plan for the defense of Iraq in order to test the validity of the war plan and to familiarize the troops with the terrain which they would be required to defend.

The last maneuver took place during the period 6 to 9 May 1958 in the desert west of Habbaniyah. It was a combined-arms operation utilizing armor, infantry, artillery, air, and supporting troops of the Ministry of Defense. The purpose of the exercise was to train troops in desert operations and to test logistical support procedures. This maneuver, like its predecessors, was poorly executed and generally ineffective as a training exercise.

Since the new regime has taken power in Iraq, the army has done very little training and has had no maneuvers. Internal security currently appears to be the main concern of the army.

5. Reserve

The reserve is made up of inactive reserve officers and conscripts whose service consists of two years with the colors and 18 years with the reserve. There is no active training for reservists due to lack of organization and facilities.

6. Schools and installations

a. SYSTEM — The educational system is designed to increase the professional proficiency of the army officer throughout his career and to furnish the enlisted man with the necessary technical instruction. Most of the schools are modeled after those of the British Army as many senior Iraqi officers have been trained in British schools.

The schools are under the command of the Ministry of Defense.

b. LOCATION AND CHARACTER OF SCHOOLS — Details of installations are shown in FIGURE 81-12.

J. Logistics

1. Classification of materiel

The Iraqi Army follows the British Army system of using the terms "supplies" and "stores" loosely to classify materiel. The term "supplies" includes rations, fodder, POL, disinfectants, and medical items. The term "stores" refers to materiel other than supplies; stores are classified as ordnance, engineer, transportation and veterinary.

2. Procurement

Supply requirements for quartermaster-type materiel, in theory, are determined by the applicable directorates under the guidance of the Quartermaster General, are programed by the Provisions Directorate, and are procured through the Directorate of Contracts and Sales. However, the system for purchasing and distributing supplies



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FIGURE 81-12. ARMY SCHOOLS

NAME LOCATION	TYPE	CAPACITY	
		Off	EM
Staff College (<i>Kulliyya al Arkan</i>) Ar Rustamtyah (Baghdad)	Trains selected officers who have served at least 5 years with rank of 1st Lt to Lt Col; 2-year course in advanced staff work.	50
Military College (<i>Al Kulliyya al Askariya</i>) Ar Rustamtyah (Baghdad)	2 divisions, combatant and noncombatant. Officer candidate courses modeled on Sandhurst. Special "Tough Tactics," Intelligence, and Reserve Officers' courses given at the school.	450	...
School of Infantry (<i>Madrasat al Emushaat</i>) Baghdad	Training in all infantry weapons and company officers and NCO are taught modern infantry tactics including mountain warfare.	294	614
Armored Fighting Vehicle School (<i>Madrasat al Ajalat al Mudarra'a</i>) Abi Ghurayb	Armored courses, including training in driving and maintenance, signals, gunnery, and heavy recovery involving tanks, armored cars, carriers, trucks.	56	357
Engineer School (<i>Madrasat al Handasa</i>) Baghdad	Trains officers and enlisted men in engineering techniques.	97	296
Artillery School (<i>Madrasat al Madfa'iya</i>) Baghdad	Trains battery commanders, executive officers, and NCO.	129	78
Supply and Transport School (<i>Madrasat al Naghiyat wa Amdaad wa Temween</i>) Baghdad	Drivers and automotive maintenance men plus administrative and supply personnel are trained by this school as needed.	47	440
Signal School (<i>Madrasat al Mukhabara</i>) Baghdad	Signal and regimental officers' training and refresher courses. Superintendents' and repairmen's NCO courses.	36	165
Reserve College (<i>Kulliyya al Ittiyaat</i>) Baghdad	18-month course for candidates for reserve commissions.	...	1,000
Senior Officers' School (<i>Madrasat id Dubaat il Akdaam</i>) Baghdad	Two 17-week courses each year for non-staff college graduates. Senior refresher courses given also.	20	...
Farriers School (<i>Madrasat al Na'alin</i>) Baghdad	Provides expert farriers and trains senior NCO in special courses.	...	na
Electrical & Mechanical Engineering School (<i>Madrasat il Karabiya wa Handasiyat al Aliya</i>) Baghdad	Basic and advanced instruction in ordnance subjects....	35	261
School of Physical Training (<i>Madrasat al Tedreeb ir Reyaatha</i>) Baghdad	Basic instruction in physical training for officers and enlisted men.	66	161
Ordnance School (<i>Madrasat al Aiena</i>) Baghdad	Basic and advanced instruction in ordnance subjects.....	52	40

obtained abroad is actually dependent upon the availability of funds to the Ministry of Defense. Funds for the procurement of materiel are made available to the Ministry of Defense through the annual budget. Orders are placed by the Director of Contracts, import licenses are issued by the Director General of Imports, and the Military Accountant General receives a foreign-exchange allocation from the National Bank of Iraq.

The Ordnance Service of the Iraqi Army is charged with procuring weapons, and with issuing ammunition. The Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (EME) and the Mechanical Transport Service are jointly responsible for the procurement of transport vehicles. The Mechanical Transport Service issues the vehicles according to allocations established by the Director of Military Operations.

Most of the weapons and equipment used by the Iraqi Army must be imported. The United Kingdom and the United States had been Iraq's chief

source of weapons and equipment, but now increasing numbers of items are being obtained from the U.S.S.R.

Iraq lacks facilities for the manufacture of telecommunication equipment and consequently imports all its requirements in this field. The army procures equipment not only for itself but also for the Iraqi police. From 1921 until 1954 the United Kingdom was the only known source of supply for Iraqi signal equipment. In 1954 the United States began a small military aid program for Iraq but stopped when the present Iraqi Government was established in 1958. Iraq is not known to have procured any signal equipment since that time.

Except for a few domestic medicines, all medical supplies and equipment are imported; the majority come from the United Kingdom and the United States. The medical supply services of the Iraqi

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Army are modeled on the British system, with modifications to meet local needs.

Iraq is not known to have any production program for CBR materiel. Local procurement of smoke munitions should, however, be possible after an artillery shell factory at Al Musayyib is completed. This factory will produce 6-pounder, 3.7-inch, and 25-pounder shells.

In recent years, the Iraqi Army has been attempting to lessen dependence upon foreign procurement by increasing local production. Under the supervision of the Director of Production, several military factories have been developed in and around Baghdad. Production is limited, however, to clothing and blankets.

Military automatic bakeries (stationary) have also been developed to alleviate dependence on private contractors for bread. These facilities are located at Baghdad, Kirkuk, Ad Diwaniyah, and Ba'qubah. The Baghdad installation has a daily output of 12 tons of bread. Four new bakeries, similar to the one at Baghdad, are under construction at Mosul, Irbil, Jalula, and Basra.

Iraq has two small government-owned arsenals capable of manufacturing a very limited quantity of rifles and small-arms ammunition.

3. Peacetime storage and issue

a. SYSTEM

(1) *Rations, fodder, POL, and quartermaster type items* — The army has only limited logistical capabilities. Supply reserves for rations, fodder, POL, and quartermaster items are virtually nonexistent. The system for rations, fodder, and POL supply is geared to local procurement from private contractors who supply the various units at the times and places specified. They usually do not go beyond the forward maintenance area of a division. In addition, food consists almost entirely of perishable items and is not adaptable for sustained subsistence of troops in the field.

The shortages of quartermaster items, with the exception of locally produced clothing, are so great that issues are made to using units immediately upon procurement.

(2) *Ordnance materiel* — Adequate peacetime storage for ordnance materiel is provided by the army. Responsibility for the storage and issue of ordnance weapons and ammunition rests with the Director of Ordnance Services. The Director of Ordnance Services controls the operation of a central depot located in Baghdad and the divisional ordnance depots which are located in each of the army divisions. Requests for ordnance materiel by all units are made directly to division

headquarters. Divisional ordnance depots, in turn, replenish their stocks from the Central Ordnance Depot in Baghdad. Responsibility for the issue of transport vehicles to using units rests with the Mechanical Transport Service, which issues them according to allocations established by the Director of Military Operations.

(3) *Signal supplies* — The Signal Supply Depot in the Ministry of Defense compound in Baghdad is the central storage point for signal supplies and is responsible for all distribution. The distribution system is described as inflexible, antiquated, and time-consuming.

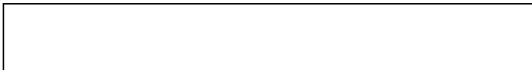
(4) *Medical supplies* — Medical materiel is stored in, and issued from, the medical depots located at Camp Rashid and in each of the divisional area headquarters. Lower echelon medical facilities and units are supplied from the headquarters depots. No other information is available on types and quantities.

b. **INSTALLATIONS** — The principal storage facilities are as follows:

NAME AND LOCATION	TYPE OF MATERIEL STORED	REMARKS
Central Ordnance Depot, Baghdad.	Clothing, equipment, weapons, and ammunition.	Main ordnance depot in Iraq.
1st Division Ordnance Depot, Ad Diwaniyah.	Clothing, equipment, weapons, and ammunition.	
2d Division Ordnance Depot, Kirkuk.	Clothing, equipment, weapons, and ammunition.	
3d Division Ordnance Depot, Ba'qubah.	Clothing, equipment, weapons, and ammunition.	
Pumping station H-3.	Rations, POL, and quartermaster-type equipment.	
Medical Depot, Camp Rashid.	Medical supplies . . .	Other depots located at division headquarters.
Single Supply Depot, Baghdad.	Single equipment . . .	Central storage point for all Iraq.
All garrison town depots.	Rations and POL . . .	

4. War supply and movement

In general, the logistic support system for wartime operations is based on the British system. All resources of the country are to be made available to the army in the event of hostilities. However, in view of the shortage of trained specialists, lack of sufficient motor transport and maintenance facilities, inadequate stockpile of materiel, and cumbersome stock control, army wartime supply capability is negligible.



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5. Maintenance

Uniform repairs are on an individual basis and no mobile or field repair units are used. Footwear and clothing requiring major repairs are turned into Ordnance Service workshops for reclamation.

The system of recovery and repair of vehicles and equipment is patterned after that of the British Army. The repair and maintenance of ordnance materiel is the responsibility of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineers (EME). First echelon or organizational maintenance is performed by personnel of the using units with the assistance of EME light aid detachments which are part of the unit establishment. Field maintenance is performed by larger EME light aid detachments located with each division, while heavier repairs are made in the EME base shops in Baghdad.

Maintenance efficiency is limited by the lack of trained personnel and training facilities. An additional handicap has been the heterogeneity and poor condition of vehicles and equipment. Spare parts are in short supply, and maintenance of vehicles is often neglected. The system was gradually improving through additional training of personnel and increased stocks of spare parts which were being furnished as grant aid from the United States and the United Kingdom. With the cessation of this aid and with the Iraqi switch to Soviet equipment, the maintenance problem is probably again being aggravated.

6. Evacuation

Policy and procedures for the evacuation of materiel have not been established. Any system dealing with this operation is almost certainly patterned after that of the British.

The chain of evacuation for casualties is modeled after that of the British Army Medical Services, modified for local needs. Impetus is from the rear with higher echelon units evacuating lower echelon units. Evacuation is planned to move through company-, battalion-, and brigade-level medical units, then to base hospitals for more definitive treatment as required by the patient's condition and the tactical situation. Adverse terrain and climatic features would create obstacles in evacuation procedures.

Evacuation from the front lines to the battalion aid station (BAS) is accomplished by litter bearers attached to each company headquarters. The BAS is operated by a physician with a detachment of nonmedical personnel. From the BAS, casualties are evacuated by elements of the field ambulance unit, supporting each brigade, to one of the two casualty collection posts (CCP) or to the advanced dressing station. Depending on the care required, casualties are either treated and re-

turned to their unit or are sent to base hospitals for extended medical care and treatment. The army possesses mobile surgical units mounted on three-ton trucks; however, no evidence exists that mobile hospitals, trains, or aircraft are used. First-aid packets are issued to small detachments on independent missions away from medical facilities.

K. Materiel

1. Ordnance

a. GENERAL — Ordnance materiel is predominantly of U.S. and British origin. Much of the equipment is old and in poor condition because of improper maintenance. Limited numbers of modern weapons and vehicles are held. As a result of recent arms agreements with the U.S.S.R., Iraq has received an undetermined number of Soviet tanks and armored vehicles.

Sufficient quantities of ammunition are believed to be held for the limited requirements of the army. Almost all of the ammunition is in reserve storage.

Domestic manufacture of ordnance materiel is limited to the assembly of a few British-type rifles and the loading of small-arms ammunition. There is no ordnance materiel research and development of any consequence.

b. INFANTRY WEAPONS

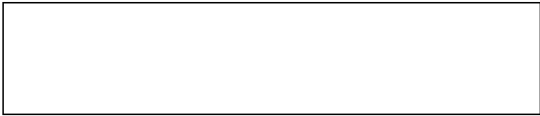
(1) *General* — The army is equipped with infantry weapons primarily of British origin (FIGURES 81-16 through 81-18). Maintenance of these items is below U.S. standards.

(2) *Pistols* — Information on holdings of pistols is incomplete; however, it is known that the British caliber .38 Enfield, No. 2 Mk1 and caliber .455 Webley, No. 1 Mk6 revolvers are in use and in good condition.

(3) *Submachineguns* — The principal submachinegun is the British 9-mm Sten Mk3. Holdings of this weapon are considered adequate for the present needs of the army and are believed to be in good condition.

(4) *Rifles and carbines* — The British caliber .303, No. 1 Mk3 (SMLE) rifle is standard. Sufficient quantities—in good condition—are available to meet current requirements.

(5) *Machineguns* — Machinegun holdings consist of a variety of makes and models of British and U.S. origin. The principal standard weapons are British caliber .303 Bren and Lewis light machineguns and Vickers caliber .303 Mk1 heavy machineguns. These weapons are believed to be in fairly good condition. The U.S. caliber .30 M1919A4 Browning and British 7.92-mm Mk3 tank



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machineguns are used as armament on certain of the army's lighter U.S. and British armored vehicles. A small number of U.S. caliber .50 Browning heavy machineguns have been obtained from the United States as grant aid under the Military Program (MAP). The U.S. items are in excellent condition.

Although machineguns are available in quantities sufficient for present needs, no reserve is known to exist.

(6) *Infantry recoilless and rocket weapons* — The U.S. 106-mm and British 120-mm recoilless rifles are in use and are in excellent condition. Both of these items were received under the MAP. An unknown quantity of 3.5-inch rocket launchers (probably of U.S. or British origin) are on hand and are believed to be in good condition. A limited amount of 3.5-inch rocket ammunition has been obtained from the United States under the MAP.

(7) *Grenades* — There is no current information concerning grenade holdings. The British No. 36, Mk1 hand or rifle grenade, which was on hand in 1953, probably is still available.

(8) *Mortars* — British 2- and 3-inch mortars of World War II vintage are the principal types in use. Holdings of these weapons are deemed adequate for normal requirements. Available heavy mortars include a few British 4.2-inch models and a number of U.S. 4.2-inch M30 which were obtained as grant aid from the United States.

C. ARTILLERY

(1) *General* — Artillery (FIGURE 81-19) is primarily of British origin. In addition, limited quantities of U.S. weapons have been furnished under the MAP. Holdings are in good condition and adequate for the current needs of the army.

The supply of ammunition for all artillery weapons is believed to be adequate for the army's limited requirements. No coast artillery weapons, field rocket launchers, self-propelled artillery or guided missiles are known to exist in Iraq.

(2) *Field* — The principal field artillery weapons available are British 25-pounder (87.6-mm) gun-howitzers and 3.7-inch pack howitzers. Limited quantities of British 18-pounder (83.8-mm) guns, 4.5-inch guns, 5.5-inch guns and 6-inch howitzers are on hand. In addition, a small number of U.S. 75-mm pack howitzers and U.S. 8-inch howitzers have been furnished under the MAP. Except for the U.S. 8-inch howitzers, Iraqi field artillery pieces have been well maintained and are in good condition.

(3) *Antitank* — Antitank artillery defense is provided by a few dozen British 6-pounder (57-mm) and 17-pounder (76.2-mm) antitank guns. The antitank artillery is believed to be in

good condition and sufficient for present army requirements.

(4) *Antiaircraft* — Antiaircraft artillery holdings include British and U.S. 40-mm antiaircraft automatic guns and a few U.S. 90-mm and British 3.7-inch antiaircraft guns. Although holdings of these weapons are sufficient for current needs and are believed to be in good condition, they are of little use against modern high-altitude, fast-flying aircraft.

(5) *Combat vehicle* — Holdings consist of U.S. and British weapons ranging in caliber from 37-mm to 75-mm. U.S. weapons consist of the 37-mm gun (M6) mounted on the U.S. M8 light armored car and the British Humber armored car and the 75-mm gun (M6) mounted on the M24 light tank. Included among the British models are a 37-mm gun mounted on the Humber armored car, a 2-pounder (40-mm) gun mounted on the Daimler armored car, a 75-mm gun mounted on the Churchill Mk7 tank, and a 20-pounder (84-mm) gun mounted on the Centurion tank. The condition of the British weapons is not known. The U.S. types, all of which were furnished under the MAP are in good condition.

d. FIRE-CONTROL DEVICES — The only fire-control devices available to the Iraqi Army are the on-carriage sights and associated off-carriage aids and plotting instruments normally used with U.S. and British weapons.

e. ARMORED COMBAT VEHICLES

(1) *General* — The Iraqi Army is equipped with armored combat vehicles of British and U.S. origin (FIGURE 81-20). Many were furnished under the MAP. Holdings are believed to be in good condition and adequate for army needs.

(2) *Tanks* — A small number of British Churchill medium (Mk7) tanks armed with the 75-mm gun are on hand. In addition, the U.S. M24 light tank (mounting the M6 75-mm gun) and the British Centurion medium (Mks3 and 7) tanks (mounting the 20-pounder gun) have been furnished in limited numbers under the MAP.

(3) *Armored cars, scout cars, and carriers* — Iraqi Army holdings in this category consist of a small number of British and U.S. vehicles. Scout car holdings are limited to the British Daimler and Ferret models. British armored cars and carriers include the Humber Mk4 (mounting a 37-mm gun), the Daimler (mounting a 7.9-mm Besa machinegun and a 2-pounder gun), and the Universal Bren gun carrier. U.S. armored cars and carriers include a small number of the following which were furnished as grant aid: M8 light armored cars (mounting the 37-mm gun M6 and a caliber .30 machinegun M1919A4), M20 ar-



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mored utility cars (mounting a single caliber .50 M2 machinegun), and M3A1 half-track personnel carriers (which mount the caliber .30 machinegun M1919A4). The condition of the British armored cars and carriers is not known. The British scout cars and vehicles of U.S. origin are in good condition.

(4) *Special-purpose vehicles* — The army has two types of special-purpose armored combat vehicles, both of which are of U.S. origin. The first is a tank recovery vehicle (M32B3), which mounts a caliber .50 M2 machinegun and a caliber .30 M1919A4 machinegun. The second type consists of high speed tractors (M4) mounting a caliber .50 M2 machinegun. Both types are held in small quantities.

f. *TRANSPORTATION VEHICLES* — Transport vehicles are primarily of British and U.S. manufacture with a lesser number of Canadian models also available. The army's shortage of transportation vehicles was gradually being alleviated through deliveries of U.S.-type equipment under the MAP prior to the coup in June 1958. Of the vehicles on hand and in use, the U.S. models are of most recent acquisition and are considered to be in good condition. Serviceability of the older British and Canadian vehicles ranges from poor to fair.

Deliveries of transportation vehicles under the MAP, as of 31 July 1958, were as follows:

Semitrailer, 20-ton low bed	11
Trailer, 1/4-ton, 2-wheel, cargo, all models	104
Trailer, 1-ton, 2 wheel, water tank, 250 gal	47
Trailer, 1 1/2-ton, 2 wheel, water tank, all models	50
Truck, 1/4-ton, 4x4, all models	730
Truck, 3/4-ton, 4x4 ambulance	63
Truck, 3/4-ton, 4x4, weapons carrier, all models	200
Truck, 1-ton, 4x4, cargo	372
Truck, 2 1/2-ton, 6x6, all models	1,156
Truck, 4-ton, 6x6, wrecker	2
Truck, 5-ton, 6x6, cargo	6
Truck, 5-ton, wrecker	10
Truck, 6-ton, 6x6 prime mover and wrecker	30

2. Signal

Until about 1956, the army had enough signal equipment to satisfy its peacetime needs, chiefly British types supplied under the terms of the Anglo-Iraqi Treaty of 1930. By 1954, when a small U.S. MAP for Iraq was initiated, much of the signal equipment of British origin had become obsolete, and by 1956 signal capability was reaching a low point. The Anglo-Iraqi Treaty was no longer in effect, stocks of spares and parts had dwindled, and lack of replacement parts was making satisfactory maintenance for British equipment increasingly difficult.

Even as late as January 1957, only small amounts of U.S. signal equipment had arrived in Iraq and these were, in the main, stockpiled at the

Signal Supply Depot in Baghdad pending completion of transitional training for signal personnel. In the latter part of 1957, coincident with the arrival of a U.S. mobile signal training team, increased amounts of signal equipment began arriving. At the time of the 1958 coup, the Signal Corps appeared headed for an eventual and complete changeover to U.S. types of signal equipment, although the only U.S. signal equipment which had actually been issued were low-powered radio sets and some wire equipment. Test equipment and medium-power radio sets were still being held in depot stock until units could be formed and trained to use the equipment, and it is unlikely that this withheld equipment has been issued since the coup.

A firm evaluation of the present army signal capability cannot be made, since available information on the quantities, types, and condition of signal equipment in the hands of using troops is neither current nor detailed. The Signal Corps probably has the capability of temporarily supplying minimum communications for a corps in a delaying action against invasion in strength. It is unlikely that this capability will rise unless new formal arrangements are made for a continuing source of supply for both materiel and training assistance.

Under the influence of its foreign advisers, the army had been placing increasing emphasis upon radio for peacetime use and as the only medium capable of providing satisfactory communications under fluid tactical conditions. Three separate radio nets (northern, central, and southern) are operated by the army radio system for communication with army garrisons. Most of the army radio equipment known to have been procured in recent years is of U.S. types, but the majority in use is probably still British. The principal items of radio equipment available to the army are listed in Figure 81-21.

In peacetime, telephone is the chief means of telecommunication in the army. The army has one direct telephone line from the Ministry of Defense in Baghdad to 2d Division Headquarters in Kirkuk; this line was bought from British forces who built it during World War II. In 1954, the army bought equipment for a 200-line automatic telephone exchange from the General Electric Company, Ltd., of England; reportedly this exchange was to be installed in the Rashid Military Camp. Most of the army telecommunication lines are furnished by the Directorate General of Posts and Telegraphs. Tactical wire equipment acquisitions reported in recent years are mainly of U.S. origin.

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3. Quartermaster

a. **GENERAL** — Uniforms of the army and the police force are patterned after the British Army service dress, battledress (field), and tropical dress uniforms. The army has built and operates several factories to produce its own shoes, socks, sweaters, and blankets. A textile factory for the production of rayon and woolen battledress materials and a tailoring factory for the manufacture of uniforms have commenced operations on a small scale. Individual and organizational equipment is of standard British design and manufacture.

b. UNIFORMS

(1) **General** — Basic uniforms for all ranks, of olive drab wool for winter and light tan gabardine or cotton twill for summer, fall into two general categories; field and service. In 1956, officers of the grade of brigadier and above, commandants of schools, and military attaches and their assistants were required to purchase and maintain winter and summer dress uniforms. The cadets of the Military College wear similar uniforms, and all officers on duty at the college are required to wear the dress uniform when appropriate (FIGURE 81-13).

(2) **Field** — The winter and summer uniforms are the same for all ranks. The principal components of the winter battledress uniform are a jacket with buckled waistband, trousers, shirt, and tie. In summer, a khaki bush coat and khaki trousers are worn. A garrison cap, beret, or steel helmet, a web waist belt, canvas gaiters, and service shoes may be worn with both uniforms. A pith helmet with a neck shield may be worn with the summer uniform.

(3) **Service** — The officer's winter service uniform consists of an olive drab wool coat with a self-material belt, trousers, olive drab shirt worn with a contrasting lighter colored tie, low-quarter shoes, and a garrison cap or beret. The components of the summer service uniform are light tan and identical in design to the winter uniform. A light tan shirt and olive drab tie are worn. The coat is not always worn. Shorts and knee-length socks are authorized. A Sam Browne belt may be worn with both uniforms.

Enlisted personnel wear the winter battledress uniform for service duty. In the summer, a khaki drill shirt, tie, bush coat, trousers or shorts, knee-length socks, canvas gaiters, service shoes, and garrison cap, beret, or pith helmet may be worn.

(4) **Paratroops** — Paratroops normally wear a maroon beret with the regular army uniforms. A white parachute on a background of light blue cloth is worn on the right sleeve, midway between the shoulder and elbow.

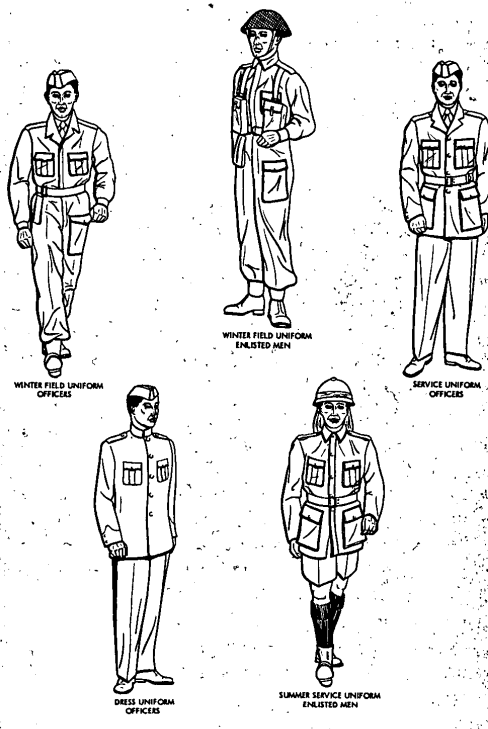


FIGURE 81-13. IRAQ ARMY UNIFORMS

(5) **Dress** — This uniform is similar in design to the British Army's "dress blues." Its components consist of a blue wool serge or whipcord coat for winter, and a white cotton coat of the same pattern for summer, blue garrison cap with a red crown, blue trousers, and black low-quarter shoes or half-boots. Trousers are piped on the outside seams: General officers display a broad gold stripe; lieutenant colonels, colonels, and brigadiers, two narrow stripes (color unknown); and cadets and officers through the grade of major, a broad red stripe.

(6) **River forces** — Personnel of the River Forces wear regular army uniforms; however, each officer has a naval-type cap and shoulder insignia for ceremonial use.

(7) **Quasi-military** — The army service dress, battledress, and tropical dress uniforms are worn by personnel of the Iraqi police force. Officer's grade insignia are similar to those of the army; enlisted grades wear chevrons. Personnel appearing in high-buttoned, rolled-collared coats with grade insignia on the collar tabs, and with Sam Browne belts, have been encountered. Policemen on duty in the desert wear light-colored headcloths, Arabic-lettered metallic insignia af-

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fixed to shoulderloops and above the left pocket of uniform coats and shirts, and ankle-length skirts slit about one-third of the way up the sides. Wide leather belts supported by crossed leather shoulder straps, or a leather waist belt and a leather bandoleer slung across the shoulder, are considered standard.

C. INSIGNIA

(1) *General* — Insignia of grade and available illustrations of other insignia are shown in FIGURES 81-14 and 81-15. Insignie for the army grade equivalent to the U.S. Army rating of warrant officer, is not known.

(2) *Grade* — The grade insignia for officers are of gold color and are worn on the shoulderloops of uniform coats and shirts when the shirt is worn as the outer garment. The first or master sergeant wears a crown with crossed laurel branches just above the cuff of the sleeve. Other enlisted grades wear black stripes which extend diagonally across the outer half of the upper sleeve.

(3) *Branch* — Colored cloth tabs, metallic devices, and colored piping on the garrison caps indicate the various branches of service. Branch of service insignia are worn by all personnel on the garrison caps and berets, and by officers of the grade of colonel and below on the collar tabs of the dress coat and on the lapels of the service coat. The tabs for all general officers, regardless of basic branch, are red with gold palm leaf ornamentation; for brigadiers, the tabs are red with a narrow red center cord which terminates at a small brass button just below the pointed edge, and for all other officers, tabs are in branch of service

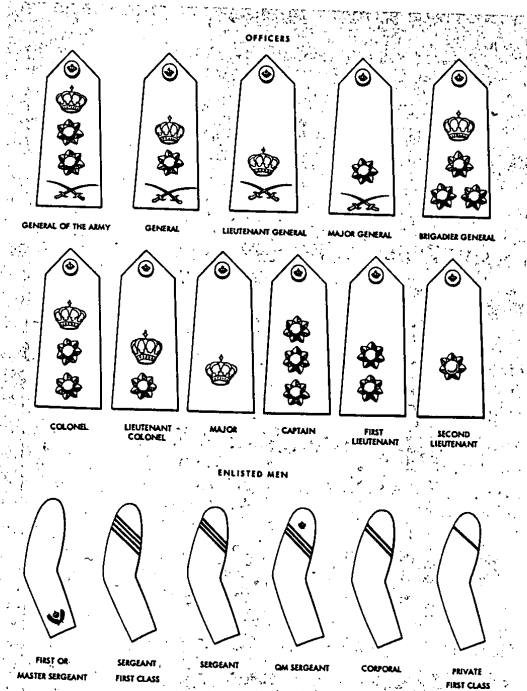


FIGURE 81-15. IRAQ ARMY INSIGNIA OF GRADE

color and branch insignia are worn superimposed on the tabs. A red tab surmounted by a crown is worn by cadets of the Military College.

Officers who are graduates of the Staff College at Baghdad wear a one-half inch red band below the grade insignia on the shoulderloops. A similar strip of cloth worn on the upper coat sleeve has been noted.

Branch colors are as follows:

BRANCH	COLOR
Staff	Red
Cavalry	Grey
Artillery	Deep blue
Infantry	Dark green
Signals and Engineering	Light blue
Ordnance	Light green
Mechanical Transport	Brown
Medical and Veterinary	Maroon
Pharmacy	Black

Military police wear a black armband with a red Arabic inscription. An army provost marshal wears a black armband with white Arabic inscription.

(4) *Specialty* — Enlisted specialists wear gilt insignia symbolic of their trade or specialty on the upper sleeve in the same general location

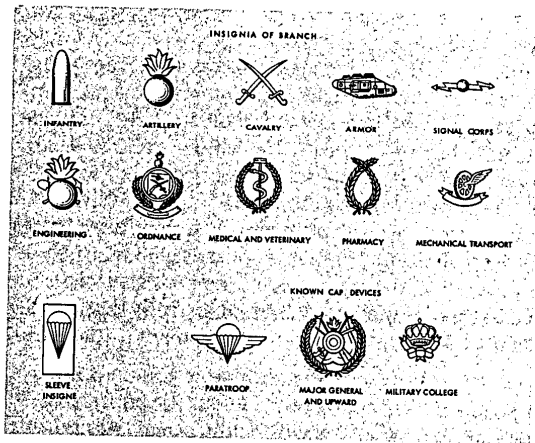


FIGURE 81-14. IRAQ ARMY INSIGNIA

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as the grade stripes. Specialty insignia are as follows:

SPECIALTY	INSIGNIA
Fitter	Pliers, hammer and wood rasp, crosses, and French curve.
Carpenter	Pliers, crossed hammer and saw.
Armorer	Crossed hammer and wood rasp with pliers and rifle at the side.
Saddler	Horse's bit.
Blacksmith	Horseshoe.
Drummer	Drum.
Trumpeter	Bugle.

d. DECORATIONS AND AWARDS — Medals and decorations and colors of known suspension ribbons are given in what is believed to be the order of precedence:

King Faisal the First Order	
Class I	Broad red sash with a pale blue center stripe.
Class II	Gold ribbon.
Class III	n a
Al-Rafidain Order	
Class I	Broad red sash with three black stripes.
Class II	Red ribbon with three black stripes surmounted by a gilt crown.
Classes III, IV, and V	Red ribbon with three black stripes.
Gallantry Medal	Black ribbon with red center band.
Active Service Medal	Green ribbon with white center band.
War Medal	Black, red and white stripes.
Victory Medal	Red, green and white stripes.

Medals may be worn suspended from sashes, around the neck on ribbons, or pinned on the left breast. For formal events and social affairs, medals may be worn in full size or as miniatures. Ribbons are worn with service uniforms.

e. INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT — Individual equipment issues include: a pistol holster for officers, one or two cartridge bandoleers or two deep ammunition pouches, canteen, steel helmet, pack, kit bag, and gas mask carrier. Items carried which may be of local manufacture are a sweater and blanket.

f. ORGANIZATIONAL EQUIPMENT

(1) Field sanitation — At the present time, laundry and bath units do not exist. Laundry and bathing are done on an individual basis. Early in 1958, the Iraqi Ministry of Defense invited bids for laundry units, both portable and permanent, of the type operated by the U.S. Army.

(2) Food service — Oil stoves of British and U.S. design are used to some extent. Locally procured wood is used for heating. The field bakery company of the Iraqi Army is equipped with eight

trailers of British make. These include: two 3-ton, 4-wheeled dough trailers—each of which has 6 dough troughs for fermenting the dough; three 3-ton, 4-wheeled trailers with bakery ovens; one 3-ton, 4-wheeled "machinery" trailer which carries one fixed-pan type Veinnara dough-mixing machine and a water tank, a dividing machine, and a moulder; and two 2-ton, 2-wheeled generator trailers.

(3) Petroleum-handling — Five-gallon gasoline cans are used. No other information is available.

(4) Tentage — Troops usually sleep in the open under operational conditions; small tents are used by officers for command post headquarters. The field bakery company is equipped with large wall tents.

(5) Remount — Horses normally are used for ceremonial purposes, and donkeys and mules for pack transport. Remounts for the army are purchased throughout the country. A stud farm is operated by the army near Baghdad. The riding saddle is similar to the U.S. McClellan saddle except that it has no split at the top. Pack saddles are similar to the U.S. item and consist of a metal frame covered with padding and secured by cinches and breeching.

4. Engineer

a. GENERAL — Most engineer materiel is of British origin, although an increasing amount prior to the 1958 coup was being purchased from the United States. There is only enough engineer equipment available for training purposes.

b. DEMOLITION EQUIPMENT — A stock of plastic explosives is held available for use in demolishing strategic points, particularly mountain defiles and bridges.

c. MINE WARFARE EQUIPMENT — The army is supplied with limited stocks of mine warfare equipment of both British and domestic origin. Approximately 1,100 antitank mines are available. These consist of the British MarkV and a locally manufactured model no longer produced, which is similar to the obsolete U.S. M1 high-explosive anti-tank mine. Small numbers of unidentified types of anti-personnel mines also are believed to be on hand. The army possesses no mine detectors. Information is not available concerning the condition of Iraqi mine warfare equipment.

d. BRIDGING AND STREAM-CROSSING EQUIPMENT — This type of equipment is limited to 30 assault boats, 12 sets of folding-boat equipment, two 18-foot powerboats, 300 feet of ponton bridg-

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ing, and 300 feet of Bailey bridging. The folding-boat equipment and the Bailey bridging are of British origin. In addition, six sets of panel bridges, Bailey type M2, were received under the U.S. MAP.

e. CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT — The army possesses only a small quantity of construction equipment. Most of this equipment is of British origin; practically, all the remainder was imported from the United States. No construction equipment is manufactured in Iraq.

The following types of construction equipment are in use: 10-ton cranes, tractors, bulldozers, scrapers, rollers, air compressors, pumps, and concrete mixers.

The School of Engineers, in Baghdad, conducts courses in operating and maintaining the various types of construction equipment; however, the efficiency of personnel in performing these functions is not known.

Iraq depends on foreign sources for its construction equipment and replacement parts, and the army has only a limited amount of equipment on hand.

f. TOPOGRAPHIC EQUIPMENT — The only topographic equipment held is allocated to artillery survey units. Iraq received four engineer transits and surveying equipment sets through MAP. The surveying and mapping equipment held by civilian governmental agencies is inadequate to conduct army mapping requirements.

g. ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT — Employment of this type of equipment is not extensive. A few British-made generator sets, each estimated to have a capacity of 1.5 kilovolt-amperes, are available. In addition, four 30-kilowatt skid-mounted generator sets were provided under MAP. No information is available regarding the use of searchlights or electric-arc welding equipment.

h. WATER SUPPLY AND PURIFICATION EQUIPMENT — Available army water supply and purification equipment includes pumps, fabric storage tanks, and trailers. Water is purified by chlorination.

i. FIREFIGHTING EQUIPMENT — The only information on this type of equipment concerns a few pump-type fire trucks held by the fire brigade in Baghdad.

j. CAMOUFLAGE EQUIPMENT — Camouflage nets of British origin are available in sufficient quantities for artillery and antitank weapons and some types of vehicles.

5. Chemical

Except for protective masks, smoke rounds, and smoke generators, there are no known stocks of CW materiel. Iraq's only protective masks are an unknown quantity of civilian-type masks with canisters (now unserviceable) purchased from the British during World War II. The most recent information available (1957) indicates that Iraqi smoke munitions consist of 4.2-inch mortar rounds, smoke, hexachlorethane; 4.2-inch mortar rounds, smoke, WP; 25-pounder (87.6-mm) artillery rounds, smoke, hexachlorethane; 3.5-inch rockets, smoke, WP; and 75-mm artillery rounds, smoke, WP. Iraqi munitions are predominantly of British origin and were received under MAP. An unknown quantity of British trailer-mounted smoke generators have also been received under this program (500 were originally scheduled for shipment) and are reported to be available for smoke-screening the port of Basra in the event of hostilities.

There is no evidence that Iraq is considering offensive use of CW agents; and no preparations for CW defense are being made. Iraq is not stockpiling offensive and/or defensive materiel. Instruction in offensive and defensive aspects of chemical warfare is not being given.

6. Medical

a. SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT — Except for pharmaceuticals (produced in a plant which opened in March 1958) and common vaccines, all strategic medical materiel is imported. Drugs are generally imported from the United Kingdom, the United States, Germany, and France. Vaccines, such as those against cholera, plague, smallpox, and rabies, are produced in Iraq in sufficient quantities for the needs of the country. Limited quantities of medicines are produced by the Iraqi Pharmaceutical Company. The blood program is adequate only for current needs. Plasma and blood substitutes are imported. The first-aid packet—resembling that of Johnson and Johnson (4 by 5 inches) for automobiles—is issued to commanders of small, separate units to platoon level when their units are away from the parent organization having medical facilities. Contents of the Iraqi item include absorbent gauze, bandages, adhesive tape, compressed cotton, aspirin, vaseline, and wound disinfectants.

Ambulance units have jeep ambulances; and some have three-ton paneled mobile surgical vehicles imported from the United Kingdom or the United States. No information is available to indicate the existence of hospital trains, ships, or aircraft.

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The quality of imported medical supplies and equipment in peacetime and wartime probably is satisfactory; the quantity varies from adequate to inadequate. Information is not available to indicate the degree of skill of Iraqi medical personnel in using medical equipment; it is believed generally to be low.

b. HOSPITAL FACILITIES — Iraq has 14 military hospitals (including 5 base hospitals) with a total known bed capacity of approximately 1,200. (For additional details on military hospitals see NIS 30, SECTION 45, which includes a map of both military and civilian facilities.) Locations and bed capacities of the base hospitals are as follows:

Ba'qubah	100
Camp Rashid	100

Ad Diwāniyah	100
Kirkūk	150
Mosul	100

No reciprocity arrangement is known to exist between military and civilian hospitals; however, in an emergency presumably the military would requisition civilian medical facilities. Standards in the military hospitals are below those of U.S. Army facilities in all respects. Medical supplies and equipment are occasionally in short supply, and staffing is a continuous problem. Hospitals suffer an acute shortage of both medical and paramedical personnel (especially qualified nursing personnel). Hospital administration throughout the country appears to be weak. One of the few notable exceptions is the teaching hospital (680

FIGURE 81-16

NOMENCLATURE AND CALIBER (COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE)	AMMUNITION	SYSTEM OF OPERATION	EFFECTIVE RANGE
Submachineguns:			<i>yds.</i>
9-mm Sten Mk3. (United Kingdom)	British parabellum service types.....	Blowback, selective auto and semi-auto fire.	200
Rifles:			<i>approx</i>
Cal .303 No. 1, Mk3 (SMLE)..... (United Kingdom)	British service types.....	Manually, bolt-action, mag rifle.....	500 to 600
Machineguns:			
Cal .30, M1919A4 Browning..... (United States)	U.S. service types.....	Short recoil, air-cooled, belt-fed, auto.	1,000
Cal .303 Bren, Light..... (United Kingdom)	British service types.....	Air-cooled, gas-operated, selective auto or semiauto fire.	800
Cal .303 Lewis, Light..... (United Kingdom)	British service types.....	Air-cooled, gas-operated, auto fire only.	800
Cal .303 Mk1, Vickers, Heavy..... (United Kingdom)	British service types.....	Water-cooled, recoil-operated w/gas assist, auto fire only.	1,000 (direct)
7.92-mm Tank, Mk3, Besa..... (United Kingdom)	British service types.....	Gas-operated, air-cooled, has 2 rates of auto fire.	1,000
Cal .50, M2, HB, Flex, Browning..... (United States)	U.S. service types.....	Short-recoil, air-cooled, belt-fed, auto.	1,000

FIGURE 81-17. IRAQI INFANTRY RECOILLESS AND ROCKET WEAPONS

NOMENCLATURE AND CALIBER (COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE)	EFFECTIVE RANGE	ARMOR PENETRATION	TYPE/WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE (LBS.)	PRAC-TICAL RATE OF FIRE	WEIGHT	REMARKS
106-mm Recoilless Rifle M40A1 w/Mount, M79. (United States)	<i>yds.</i> max 1,200	<i>mm. x yds. x deg.</i> 381 x any range x 0.	HEAT/17.5...	<i>rds. per min.</i> 10	<i>lbs.</i> 251; 447 (w/mount M79).	108 are on hand.
120-mm Recoilless Battalion Anti-tank Rifle L2A1 (BAT). (United Kingdom)	800	160 x any range x 60.	HEAT/28.25..	6	2,200.....	<i>Approx</i> 75 are on hand.
3.5-in Rocket Launcher M20..... (United States or United Kingdom)	150 to 200	266.7 x any range x 0.	HEAT/8.6....	10	15.....	

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beds) of the Baghdad Medical School. This school has generally modern medical facilities.

In emergencies or war the army would require extensive medical support from abroad.

7. Transportation

a. GENERAL — The Iraqi Army has no rail or marine transportation equipment at this time, and there are no known plans to procure such equipment in the foreseeable future. All equipment of this type that is being utilized by the army is controlled by civilian transportation agencies under individual contract to the army. For information on equipment held by civil transportation agencies see CHAPTER III, SECTIONS 31, 32, 33, 35, and 37.

b. ARMY AVIATION — Liaison and transport squadrons of the air force which perform army aviation-type functions utilize both rotary-wing and fixed-wing aircraft. The inventory of equipment held by these two squadrons is as follows:

Rotary-Wing Aircraft:	
U.S., Sikorsky S-51	2
Fixed-Wing Aircraft:	
British, De Havilland Dove	6
British, De Havilland Heron	2
British, Bristol Freighter	4
U.S., Cessna L-19	6

8. Tabular data

The following Figures, showing characteristics of materiel, include information on small arms, infantry recoilless and rocket weapons, mortars, artillery, armored combat vehicles, and radio equipment.

IRAQI SMALL ARMS

WEIGHT LOADED	CAPACITY OF FEED DEVICE	PRACTICAL RATE OF FIRE	REMARKS
<i>lbs.</i>		<i>rds. per min.</i>	
Approx 8.5	32-rd box mag.	100	
Approx 9 to 10	10-rd mag, fed by 5-rd clip.	15 to 20	Several marks have been issued. Differences between marks are slight.
45 (w/tripod)	250-rd (fabric belt); as desired (link belt).	400 to 550 (cyclic)	
Approx 24 (with bipod)	30-rd mag.	120 (auto); 60 (semiauto)	British manufacture. Equivalent to U.S. BAR.
Approx 30 (w/bipod)	47-rd and 97-rd pan mag.	120	
Approx 105.06 (w/250 rds of ammo and Mk4B tripod).	250-rd fabric belt	250	
53.5 (gun only)	225-rd belt	250	Used on Daimler armored car.
128 (w/tripod)	As desired (link belt)	450 to 555 (cyclic)	Approx 60 on hand.

FIGURE 81-18. IRAQI MORTARS

NOMENCLATURE AND CALIBER (COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE)	MAXIMUM RANGE	RATE OF FIRE	TYPE/WEIGHT OF PROJECTILE (LBS.)	WEIGHTS: TRAVELING/FIRING	REMARKS
	<i>yds.</i>	<i>rds. per min.</i>		<i>lbs.</i>	
2-in (United Kingdom)	535	8 (aimed)	HE/2.4	21/21	405 on hand.
3-in (United Kingdom)	2,800	10 (aimed)	HE, Heavy/10	133/133	108 on hand.
4.2-in, M30 (United States)	6,000 w/M329 HE shell.	5 (sustained); 20 (rapid fire).	HE/24.77 to 26.23	626/626	93 are in use.
4.2-in, Mks 1 and 2 (United Kingdom) ..	4,110	8 to 10 (aimed) ..	HE/20.44	271/271	21 on hand.

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FIGURE 81-19.

NOMENCLATURE AND CALIBER (COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE)	MAXIMUM HORIZONTAL RANGE	ARMOR PENETRATION	PROJECTILE: TYPE/WEIGHT (LBS.)/ MUZZLE VELOCITY (FT. PER SEC.)
<i>Field:</i>			
75-mm Pack Howitzer, M1A1 (United States)	9,610 (w/HE)	92 x any range x 0 w/ HEAT.	HEAT/13.29/1,000; HE/14.70/ 1,250.
18-pdr (83.8-mm) Field Gun (United Kingdom)	9,400	n a	n a/18.5/1,615
25-pdr (87.6-mm) Gun-Howitzer (United Kingdom)	12,500	64 x 1,000 x 30	AP/20/1,850; HE/25/1,747
3.7-in (94-mm) Pack Howitzer (United Kingdom)	6,000	No AP approved	HE/20/973
4.5-in (114.29-mm) Gun (United Kingdom)	20,500	n a	HE/55/2,265
5.5-in (139.7-mm) Gun (United Kingdom)	16,000 (heavy projectile) 18,100 (light projectile)	No AP provided	HE/100/1,675; HE/90/1,950
6-in (152.39-mm) Howitzer (United Kingdom)	11,400	n a	HE/100/1,235 to 1,352
8-in (203-mm) Howitzer, M2 w/Car- riage M1. (United States)	18,510	No AP provided	HE/200/1,950
<i>Antitank:</i>			
6-pdr (57-mm) Antitank Gun (United Kingdom)	5,500	95 x 1,000 x 0 w/AP; 74 x 1,000 x 30 w/AP; 82 x 1,000 x 0 w/APCBC; 117 x 1,000 x 30 w/ APDS.	HE/6.57/2,720; AP/6.25/2,725; APCBC/7.2/2,630; APDS/ 3.18/3,800.
17-pdr (76.2-mm) Antitank Gun (United Kingdom)	11,500	110 x 1,000 x 30 w/AP; 119 x 1,000 x 30 w/ APC; 232 x 1,000 x 0 w/APDS.	HE (short)/13.5/3,110; HE (regu- lar)/15.5/2,800; AP and APC/ 17/2,900; APDS/8.12/3,950.
<i>Antiaircraft:</i>			
40-mm Automatic Antiaircraft Gun, M1. (United States)	5,200	50 x 1,000 x 30	HE/2.06/2,870; AP/1.95/2,870
40-mm Automatic Antiaircraft Gun, Bofors, L60. (United Kingdom)	10,800	50 x 1,000 x 30	HE/1.99/2,800; AP/1.96/2,800
90-mm Antiaircraft Gun, M1A2 (United States)	19,560	198 x 1,000 x 30 w/ HVAP-T; 120 x 1,000 x 30 w/APC-T.	HE/23.4/2,700; HVAP-T/16.8/ 3,350; APC-T/24.11/2,800.
QF 3.7-in (94-mm) Antiaircraft Mk3. (United Kingdom)	20,600	117 x 1,000 x 30	HE/28/2,600; AP/28/2,600
<i>Combat Vehicle:</i>			
37-mm Gun, M6 (United States)	9,500 (w/HE); 12,850 (w/APC-T).	63 x 500 x 0	HE/1.61/2,600; AP, APC-T/1.92/ 2,900.
2-pdr (40-mm) Gun (United Kingdom)	5,200 (HE); 8,000 (AP)	55 x 400 x 0	HE/1.985/2,600; AP/1.95/2,800
75-mm Tank Gun, M6 (United States)	13,870 (APC-T); 13,600 (HE).	85 x 500 x 0	APC-T/14.96/2,030; HE/14.70/ 1,980.
75-mm Tank Gun (United Kingdom)	15,000	85 x 500 x 0	HE/14.6/1,516; AP/14.9/2,030
20-pdr (83.8-mm) Tank Gun (United Kingdom)	20,000	275 x 1,000 x 0	AP-T/20/2,750

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IRAQI ARTILLERY

RATE OF FIRE	LIMITS: TRAVERSE/ ELEVATION	WEIGHTS TRAVELING/ FIRING	REMARKS
<i>rds. per min.</i>	<i>deg.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	
3 to 6.....	6/-5 to +45.....	2,701/1,440.....	18 are available. This weapon disassembles into 7 pack loads.
6.....	50/-5 to +38.....	3,450/ <i>n a</i>	4 on hand; obsolete in British Army.
4.....	8/-5 to +40 (360 on firing platform).	7,335/4,048.....	91 on hand.
5.....	40/-5 to +40.....	1,860/ <i>n a</i>	69 on hand.
2.....	60/-5 to +45.....	16,048/16,048.....	8 on hand.
3.....	60/-5 to +45.....	12,768/12,768.....	11 on hand.
2.....	8/0 to +45.....	10,088/ <i>n a</i>	
Max 1.....	30R or L/-2 to +65.	30,575/29,700.....	13 on hand.
20.....	90/-5 to +15.....	2,521/2,521.....	48 on hand.
20.....	60/-6 to +16.5.....	6,700/6,700.....	49 on hand.
120.....	360/-6 to +90.....	5,850/5,850.....	73 on hand. Vertical range is 22,500 ft.
120.....	360/-10 to +90.....	5,040/4,480.....	54 on hand. Vertical range is 22,000 ft.
22.....	360/0 to +80.....	19,000/19,000.....	16 on hand. Vertical range is 36,000 ft.
20 (power loaded); 8 to 10 (hand loaded).	360/-5 to +80.....	20,530/16,800.....	8 on hand. Vertical range is 41,000 ft.
15 to 20.....	360/-10 to +20.....	See remarks.....	Used on U.S. M-8 armored car and British Humber armored car. Weight: 190 lbs, tube and breech mechanism; 275 lbs, mount.
20.....	360/-15 to +25.....	See remarks.....	Armament on Daimler armored car. Weight: 287 lbs, with breech mechanism.
Max 20.....	360/-12 to +13.....	See remarks.....	Mounted on U.S. light tank M24. 36 on hand. Weight: 406 lbs, tube and breech mechanism.
20.....	360/-12 to +20.....	See remarks.....	Chambered to fire U.S. 75-mm ammunition. Armament on Churchill tanks. Weight: 893 lbs, breech and tube.
20.....	360/-10 to +20.....	<i>n a</i>	Mounted on the Centurion Mk 3 and 7 tanks. 85 on hand.

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FIGURE 81-20. IRAQI ARMORED

NOMENCLATURE (COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE)	WEIGHT COMBAT LOADED	CREW	ARMOR THICKNESS (IN.)		ARMAMENT
			Turret or s uperstructure	Hull	
<i>lbs.</i>					
Tanks:					
Light, M24..... (United States)	40,500	5	1.0 to 1.5.....	0.375 to 1.0.....	1 75-mm gun, M6; 1 cal .50 MG, M2; 2 cal .30 MG, M1919A4.
Medium, Churchill, Mk7..... (United Kingdom)	89,600	5	0.8 to 6.0.....	0.8 to 6.0.....	1 75-mm gun; 2 7.92-mm MG.
Medium, Centurion, Mk3 and Mk7. (United Kingdom)	101,000	4	6 (front); 3.5 (sides); 11 (rear); 1 (top).	3 (front); 2 (sides); 1.25 (rear); 0.63 (belly).	1 20-pdr gun; 1 cal .30 machinegun, Browning.
Armored Cars, Scout Cars, and Carriers:					
Scout and Reconnaissance Car, Daimler. (United Kingdom)	6,200	2	...	0.15 to 1.18.....	1 cal .303 Bren LMG.....
Scout Car, 4 x 4, Ferret..... (United Kingdom)	9,200	2	...	0.32 to 0.63.....	1 cal .303 Bren LMG.....
Armored Car, Mk4, Humber... (United Kingdom)	16,000	3	0.3 to 0.5.....	0.2 to 0.6.....	1 37-mm gun; 1 7.92-mm (coax).
Armored Car, Daimler..... (United Kingdom)	16,800	3	0.3 to 0.6.....	0.3 to 0.6.....	1 2-pdr gun; 1 7.92-mm Besa MG.
Car, Armored, Light, M8..... (United States)	17,200	4	0.75.....	0.25 to 0.75.....	1 37-mm gun, M6; 1 cal .30 MG, M1919A4; 1 cal .50, M2.
Car, Armored, Utility, M20... (United States)	15,650	6	...	0.25 to 0.75.....	1 cal .50 MG M2.....
British Universal Bren Gun Carrier, T-16. (United Kingdom)	9,440	4	...	0.22 to 0.28.....	1 cal .303 Bren LMG.....
Carrier, Personnel, Halftrack, M3. (United States)	20,000	2	...	0.25 to 0.5.....	1 cal .30 MG M1919A4....

FIGURE 81-21. PRINCIPAL ITEMS OF IRAQI RADIO EQUIPMENT

NOMENCLATURE AND COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE	TYPE SIGNAL FREQUENCY RANGE	TACTICAL USE	REMARKS
AN/PRC-6 (US).....	FM Voice 47-55 mc/s.....	Company and battery levels..	59 received MAP.
AN/PRC-10 (US).....	FM Voice 38-58.9 mc/s.....	Company and battery levels..	133 received MAP.
SCR-536 (US).....	AM Voice 3.5-6.0 mc/s.....	Company level.....	324 received MAP.
Wireless set #18 (British) Mk-I, Mk-II, Mk-III, and Mk-III T.	AM Voice 6.0-9.0 mc/s.....	Battalion and company levels.	The three signal regiments had 219 on hand in 1953.
Wireless set #38 (British) Mk-I, Mk-2, and Mk-III.	AM Voice Mk-I, Mk-II 7.3-8.9 mc/s. Mk-III 7.4-9.0 mc/s.	Company level.....	Signal regiments had 516 on hand in 1953.
AN/GRC-9 (US).....	AM Voice-CW 2.0-12 mc/s...	Infantry and armored units..	689 received MAP.
AN/VRC-3 (US).....	FM Voice 40-48 mc/s.....	Infantry and armored units..	534 received MAP.
BC-312 (US).....	AM Voice-CW 1.5-18 mc/s...	General purpose.....	186 received MAP.
SCR-608 (US).....	FM Voice 27-38.5 mc/s.....	Artillery units.....	120 received MAP.
AN/GRC-5 (US).....	FM Voice 27-38.9 mc/s.....	Artillery units.....	64 received MAP.
SCR-694 (US).....	AM Voice-CW 3.8-6.5 mc/s...	Company and battery levels..	590 received MAP.
Wireless set (British) #19 Mk-I, Mk-II and Mk-III.	AM Voice-CW 2.0-8.0 mc/s 229-255 mc/s.	Armored units.....	Signal regiments had 246 on hand. 1953.



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COMBAT VEHICLES

ENGINE	MAXIMUM						REMARKS
	Speed	Range	Trench	Step	Ford	Gradient	
	<i>m.p.h.</i>	<i>mi.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>ft.</i>	<i>deg.</i>	
Dual V-type, 8-cyl, 200 hp, at 3,400 rpm.	34	100	8	3	3.34	31	36 in use.
Twin 6-cyl, gas, 350 hp, at 2,200 rpm.	13.5	142	6.8	4.0	3	34	British World War II tank. 31 on hand.
V-type, 12-cyl, gas, 635 hp, at 2,550 rpm.	21.5	150	11	3	4.75	35	Mark 7 has increased ammunition storage and third fuel tank which doubles fuel capacity over Mk3. 85 on hand.
6-cyl, gas, 70 hp, at 4,200 rpm..	59	215	2.6 w/channels	...	3.8	20	Standard in British Army during World War II.
6-cyl, gas, 116 hp, at 3,300 rpm.	45	190	...	1.3	3	24	Standard in the British Army. 34 on hand.
6-cyl, gas, 90 hp, at 3,400 rpm..	45	250	3.5 w/channels	...	4	26	British World War II armored car. 52 on hand.
6-cyl, gas, 95 hp, at 3,600 rpm..	50	302 (w/aux tanks)	3.5 (w/channel)	...	4.0	20	British World War II armored car. 52 on hand.
6-cyl, gas, 86 hp, at 2,800 rpm..	56	250	...	1	2.7	31	15 on hand.
6-cyl, gas, 86 hp, at 2,800 rpm.	56	250	...	1	2.7	31	25 on hand.
V-8, gas, 100 hp, at 3,300 rpm..	33	120	3	2	3	31	
6-cyl, gas, 127 hp, at 3,000 rpm.	45	210	...	1	2.7	31	6 on hand.

FIGURE 81-21 (Continued)

NOMENCLATURE AND COUNTRY OF MANUFACTURE	TYPE SIGNAL FREQUENCY RANGE	TACTICAL USE	REMARKS
Wireless set #22 (British).....	AM Voice-CW 2.0-8.0 mc/s...	General purpose.....	Signal regiments had 90 on hand. 1953.
Wireless set #62 Mk-1, and Mk-II (British).	AM Voice-CW 1.6-10 mc/s...	Corps and division.....	At least 35 on hand. 1953.
AN/GRC-26 (US).....	AM Voice-CW-frequency transmit 2.0-18 mc/s. Shift teleprinter receive 1.5-18 mc/s, 0.5-30 mc/s.	Army, Corps and Division....	1 received MAP.
SCR-399 (US).....	AM Voice-CW transmit 2.0-18 mc/s; receive 1.5-18 mc/s.	Division and higher head-quarters.	28 received MAP.
AN/TRC-3 (US).....	FM normally used with carrier equipments to provide additional voice and teletype channels 70-99 mc/s.	Division and higher head-quarters.	14 received MAP.
AN/TRC-4 (US).....	FM normally used with carrier equipment to provide additional voice and teletype channels 70-99.9 mc/s.	Division and higher head-quarters.	32 received MAP.

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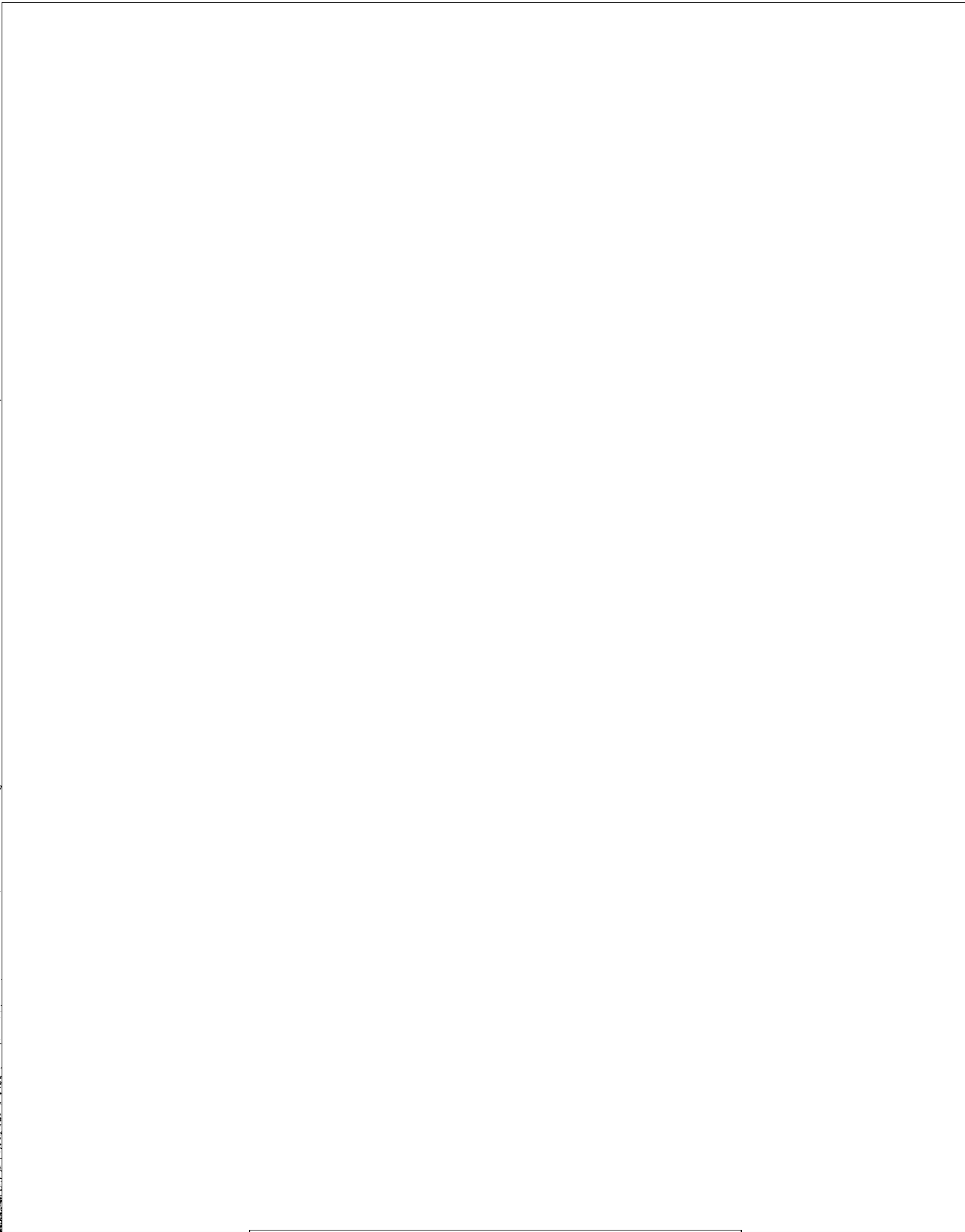
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the peace by military operations, should the necessity arise.

In addition to the police, Popular Resistance Forces (PRF) are being organized into three areas: Central (Baghdad), Southern (Basra), and Northern (Mosul) as a civilian militia attached to the Minister of Defense. The PRF are composed of volunteers of both sexes between the ages of 15 and 50 who are subject to two years of active duty following a short training period. The volunteers are paid the salary of regular soldiers while on active duty. The PRF currently are estimated to total 35,000, including approximately 7,000 women.

2. The Iraqi Police Force

The role of the Iraqi Police Force is to maintain law and order and internal security. Responsibility for its operation is vested in the Director General of Police, who is answerable directly to the Minister of Interior. The Director General is aided by a staff equivalent to a military general staff, consisting of three assistant directors general for operations, administration, and supply. The police departments, known as directorates, are organized to supervise and execute special police functions as indicated in FIGURE 81-22. Each of the 14 provinces (*liwas*) in the nation has police forces of various types. These forces are directed operationally by the governor (*mutasarraf*) of the *liwa*, who is responsible for security. The *liwa* police forces are controlled administratively by the Director General of Police in Baghdad. Because of better pay scales, police enlisted personnel are con-

M. Quasi-military and other ground forces

1. General

The Iraq Police Force, numbering approximately 29,000 officers and men, is a semimilitary police organization under the Minister of Interior. The organization contains traffic, garrison, forest, desert, and mobile forces. Although its primary duties are civil, it is trained in weapons to enforce

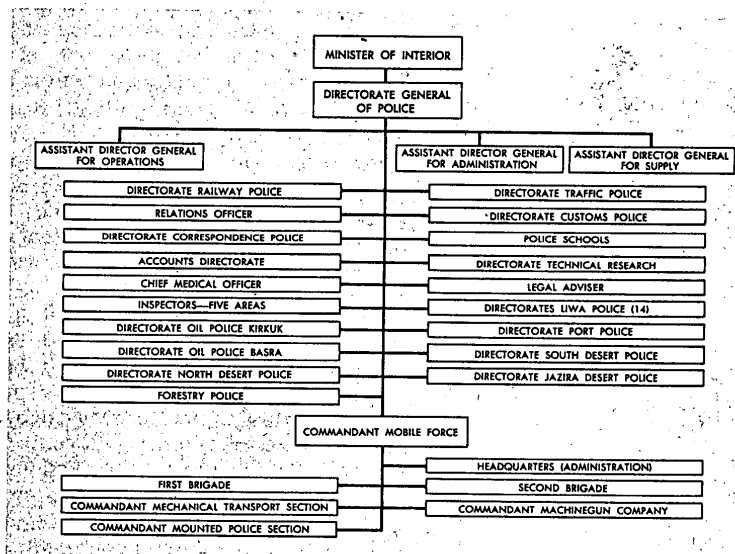


FIGURE 81-22. IRAQ, DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF POLICE

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sidered to be of somewhat higher quality than their counterparts in the army; police officers, however, have been of poorer quality than the army officers.

Recruiting for the police takes place principally in Baghdad although occasionally it is also done in the *liwas*. Short training courses may be organized outside of Baghdad for training these recruits. Recruits, particularly for the mobile forces, are drawn more from the southern part of Iraq than from any other section. There is no fixed period of obligation and the police or the individual can terminate service at will.

Police training in Iraq is carried out through three schools: the Preliminary School, the Secondary School, and a High School. The Preliminary School trains raw recruits for positions in the ranks and also provides some advanced training to qualify new men for noncommissioned officer positions. The police Secondary School takes men from the police force for training to qualify them as inspectors (roughly equivalent to warrant officers). This is a two-year course. In the High School, a three-year course, inspectors are trained to become officers (assistant directors general) and also training is given a certain number of men with secondary school education but with no previous police experience. The course provides a broad area of instruction, including law and general military training. Graduates of this course are sent for their first tour to the mobile police. In addition, some NCO are trained with the army in use of weapons, mountain warfare, and minor tactics. Personnel in the police communication service consist largely of men who have had army service in the Signal Corps. Otherwise, training for communication technicians is carried out generally on an on-the-job basis.

The police forces are equipped with the British Mark4 and long and short British Lee Enfield .303 rifles, British automatic rifles including Bren guns, and revolvers. The rifles and automatic weapons are generally World War II relics and the revolvers are in short supply with the proportion of aged and unsuitable weapons very high.

As of February 1957, the vehicle fleet of the police consisted of:

Jeeps, Willys (U.S.)	121
Jeeps, Fiat (Italian)	12
Land Rovers (U.K.)	51
Pickups, Ford (U.S.)	6
Pickups, Dodge (U.S.)	46
Power Wagons, Dodge (U.S.)	70
Station Wagon, Ford (U.S.)	1
Pilot, Ford (U.K.)	12
Lorries, Ford (U.S.)	53
Lorries, Chevrolet (U.S.)	31
Lorries, REO (U.S.)	6
Ambulances, Renault (French)	5

Motorcycles	100
Bicycles	311

Approximately two-thirds of the motor vehicle fleet is either in poor condition or unserviceable for various reasons at any given time.

3. The Mobile Police Force

The Mobile Police Force is the tactical arm of the Iraqi Police Force. Its mission is to maintain internal security by suppressing riots and revolts, both in the capital and in the provinces when local police are incapable of handling the situation. Its present strength is approximately 3,700 officers and men.

The Mobile Police comprise two brigades; each brigade has three battalions, and each battalion has three companies. One of the brigades is organized along army lines. In addition, the Mobile Police headquarters has an armored car battalion, a mobile company and a mobile workshop. Two of the Mobile Police battalions are equipped with British Mark4 rifles while the rest use long and short British Lee Enfield .303 rifles. The battalions have only a few mortars.

There are, in addition, three reserve police battalions; two are permanently stationed in the north of Iraq, and one in the south. These are static reserves and not part of the mobile forces.

4. Desert Police

The Iraqi Police Forces also include three desert police organizations for the three desert areas of the country, the Southern, Northern, and Jazira deserts. Each is a separate command under a Police Director. The headquarters of the Southern Desert Police is at As Salmān, the headquarters of the Northern Desert Police is at Ar Ruṭbah, and the Jazira force headquarters is at Al Ḥaḍr.

The Desert Police units are attached, for operations, directly to the Ministry of Interior. This arrangement facilitates the regulation of tribal affairs and relationships with authorities of the neighboring Arab states. The Desert Forces are subordinate to the Director General of Police with respect to discipline, training, supply, and personnel matters.

The functions of the Desert Police are policing tribal units and settling tribal disputes in accordance with the tribal dispute law and other appropriate laws, administration of tribal affairs such as pasture rights and the encroachment by one tribe against another, and control of the frontiers with Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Jordan.

The Directors of the Desert Police have the power of provincial governors under the tribal law and also limited legal powers to deal with particular cases occurring in the desert area.



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