

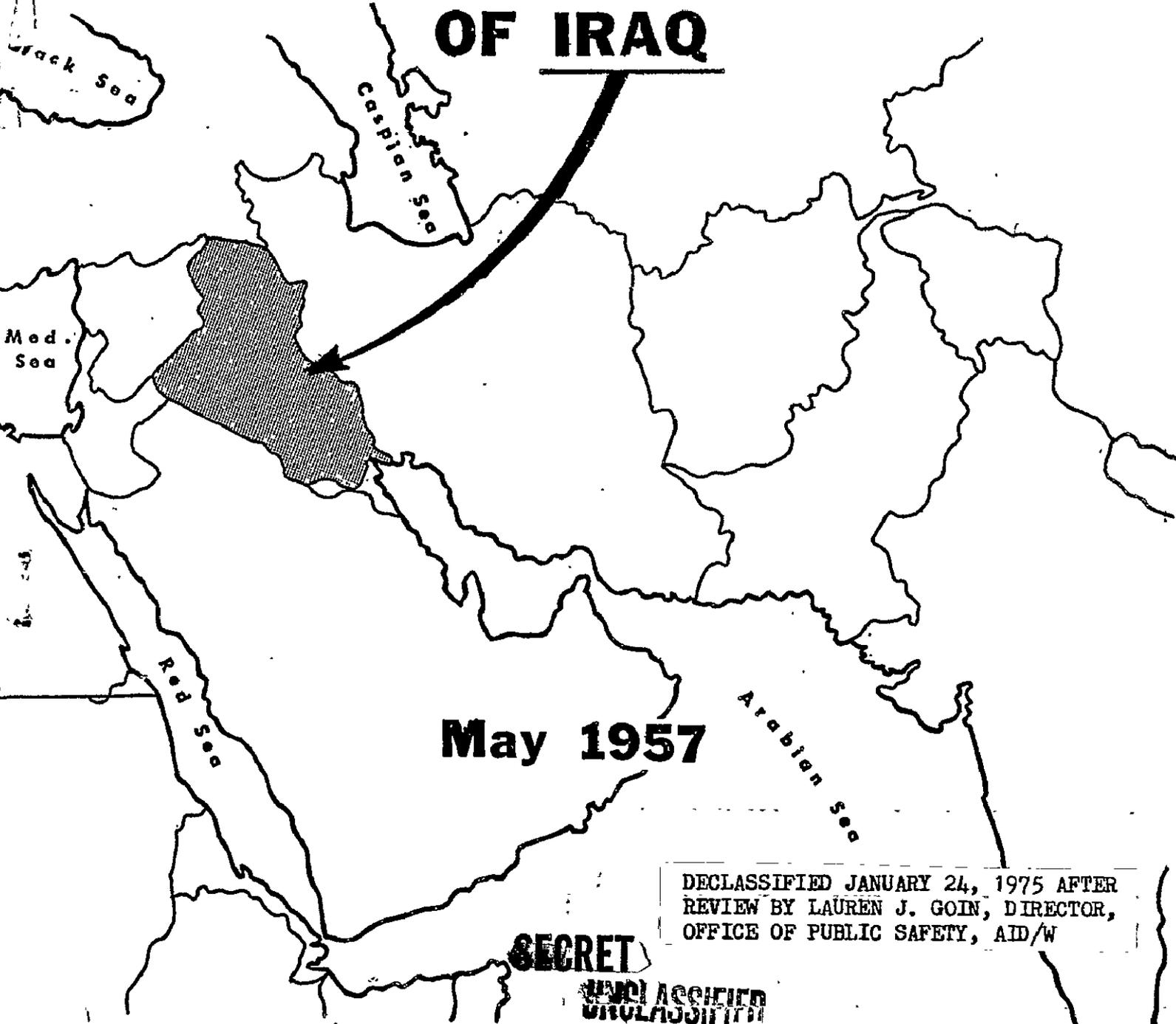
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INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION ADMINISTRATION
WASHINGTON 25, D.C.

REPORT ON THE CIVIL POLICE FORCES OF IRAQ



DECLASSIFIED JANUARY 24, 1975 AFTER
REVIEW BY LAUREN J. GOIN, DIRECTOR,
OFFICE OF PUBLIC SAFETY, AID/W

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The following report on the Civil Police Forces of Iraq was prepared by Mr. Theo. E. Hall, Deputy Chief, Civil Police Administration Division, International Cooperation Administration, after conducting a field study in that country during the period March 18 - April 14, 1957.

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CHAPTER I

SUMMARY

The Civil Police Forces of Iraq are responsible for the country's internal security. They are organized under a Director General of Police in the Ministry of Interior; and, since April 1, 1957, a separate Directorate General of Security in the same Ministry. The government's policy is to keep the armed forces free from internal commitments although the army has often been deployed in the past to support the police in the maintenance of public order. The police have operated as a repressive, para-military arm of the government and are disliked and feared by the population.

The present government's policies are pro-Western and anti-Communist. The police command, which has been influenced in the past by British advisors, is also pro-Western and anti-Communist. The rank and file of the police, however, are poorly paid and inadequately trained.

The country is rapidly emerging from a semi-feudal to a modern civilized state under the impetus of the government's wise policy of using the country's oil revenues to develop natural resources and raise the standard of living of the population. This emergence is presenting to the police, for the first time, problems of modern police administration and public relations. This development, coupled with Iraq's strategic geographical and political position in the Near East, makes it important to U.S. interests in the area that the internal security forces be strengthened.

Within the framework of the American Doctrine in the Middle East and at the request of the government, the Richards Mission agreed to an initial grant of civil police equipment up to one million dollars and the assignment of U.S. technicians to train the police and plan a police communications system. The following program is recommended to discharge this commitment.

a. The procurement from FY 57 funds of one million dollars worth of police equipment consisting of vehicles, small arms and ammunition, tear gas munitions, and technical devices.

b. The assignment of a U.S. Civil Police Group to USOM/Baghdad to provide technical advice to the internal security forces. The group to include a chief police advisor, a police communications advisor, a police training advisor, an investigations advisor, a secretary, and the temporary services of a traffic engineering advisor.

c. The continuation of a participant training program which began in FY 57 by the dispatch of 12 Iraqi police officers to the United States for six months training in selected aspects of civil police administration.

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CHAPTER II

INTRODUCTION

A. DESCRIPTION OF THE COUNTRY

Iraq has a total area of 168,040 square miles or somewhat larger than the State of California (156,803). The country is roughly triangular in shape and is bordered on the north by Turkey, in the east by Iran, to the west by Syria and Jordan, and to the south by Saudi Arabia and Kuwait. Its location, therefore, makes it a key to the Near Eastern area and particularly vulnerable to outside penetration. The country is divided physically into three broad divisions: the mountainous regions in the north and northeast along the frontier with Turkey and Iran; a large alluvial plain in central and southern Iraq through which the Tigris and Euphrates rivers flow to the sea; and, three desert areas, two to the west of the Euphrates and the third between the rivers in the north.

B. HISTORY

Prior to World War I the territory now comprising Iraq formed three provinces of the Ottoman empire, Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. After the war and the dismemberment of the Ottoman empire the State of Iraq was formed as a British mandate. Successive negotiations between Iraq and Britain resulted in abolishing the mandate status at the time Iraq became a member of the League of Nations,

The present police system is based upon that established by the British during the mandate. The organization was formed upon British colonial police lines as a single, armed, para-military force and has retained this basic structure.

C. THE POPULATION

The population was 4,816,185 in the census of 1947, or about the population of New Jersey. Present estimates range from 5½ to seven million. The 1947 census indicated 2,257,345 males and 2,558,840 females. It was estimated that about 250,000 people in the nomadic tribes were included in the total. A significant feature of the 1947 census was the fact that children of nine years old or less made up one-third of the population and the male population between the ages of 10 and 60 years amounted to little more than a million. The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development report published in 1952 indicates that there is a high mortality rate among infants and a high birth rate. The population seems to be increasing at a rate estimated at one to 1½ percent per annum. About one quarter of the population, 1.2 million in 1947, live in towns above 15,000 population.

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Islam is the religion of the state and more than 90% of the population are its adherents. Illiteracy is high. The census of 1947 indicated literacy among males in Baghdad over five years of age was 40%, in smaller towns 30%, and in the villages only 10%. Literacy is even lower among women, being about 20% in Baghdad.

The I.B.R.D. Report found the major occupations to be agriculture and animal husbandry. Nearly two-thirds of the people live in rural villages. It was estimated that likely 85% to 90% of the rural population lives directly off the land.

The population has traditionally been plagued by hookworm, malaria, and bilharzia which are endemic in the country. The I.B.R.D. report states: "The prevention of hookworm, malaria and bilharzia warrants special attention. These diseases are widely prevalent and through their general debilitating effects materially lower productivity. The incidence of hookworm would be reduced by improvements in sewage disposal, the closing of open drains, provisions of suitable latrines and the wearing of shoes. Bilharzia, which is transmitted by a snail living in irrigation canals, can be combatted by elimination of stagnant, polluted water in which the snail thrives and by treating canals twice yearly with copper sulphate. DDT spraying and the elimination of stagnant water assist in the reduction of malaria."

The Statistical Office of the United Nations estimated the income per capita roughly in 1949 at \$85.00. The I.B.R.D. estimated the annual income per capita at ID 20 to ID 30 (1 ID = \$2.85 U.S.). The life of the average farmer presents a picture of poverty. Life is not far above the subsistence level and must often be below it. In the cities, a casual laborer might earn theoretically ID 75 or more annually; it is believed that many work only irregularly and earn less.

D. THE GOVERNMENT

The form of government is set forth in the Constitutional Law promulgated March 21, 1925. Article 2 provides: "Iraq is a constitutional hereditary monarchy with a representative government."

Articles 5 to 18, The Bill of Rights, include the basic rights of the people: to equality before the law; to security in their persons and property except as provided by law; equality in taxation and ownership of property; freedom of expression, meeting, publication and association within limits prescribed by law; Islam is the official religion but religious freedom is granted provided it does not conflict with maintenance of order and morality; right of petition as prescribed by law; freedom of communication except as governed by law; Arabic is the official language but schools may be established in various languages so long as they conform to general programs prescribed by law; and, equality of all citizens to public office is guaranteed.

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1. The Chief of State:

The King is the Chief of State and Commander-in-Chief of the armed forces. He is responsible for ratifying laws and treaties after approval by the Parliament. The Constitution sets forth the right of succession and provides for regencies. The King also selects the Prime Minister.

2. The Legislature:

The Legislature consists of two houses: The Senate, consisting of 20 members appointed by the King for terms of eight years; and, the Chamber of Deputies who are elected on the basis of one deputy for each 20,000 male citizens. The term of deputies is normally four years unless the Chamber is dissolved and new elections held earlier. The Legislature convenes each November 1st for an annual session of four months which may be extended to six months. The Crown may dissolve the assembly in which case new elections must be held. Members enjoy immunity in session and the Chamber qualifies its members and establishes its rules. Laws must be passed by a majority vote of members and establishes its rules. Laws must be passed by a majority vote of members present in both houses. In case of disagreements between the houses, a law can be passed by a two-thirds vote of both houses.

3. The Council of Ministers:

The Constitution provides for not less than six nor more than nine ministers who must qualify as deputies. The Ministers make up the Council of Ministers under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister and the Council conducts the affairs of the State. The Council is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies and if one or all of the Ministers are voted "no confidence" by a majority of the Chamber, they must resign.

4. The Judiciary:

The Judiciary is made of three classes of courts: civil courts, religious courts and special courts. Judges are appointed by Royal Decree and may be removed only as provided by law. A High Court may be convened by the Parliament to interpret the Constitution or conduct trials of Ministers or Judges. The High Court consists of eight members selected by the Senate, four to be Senators, and four to be Senior Judges.

5. Miscellaneous Provisions of the Constitution:

The Constitution can be amended as follows: the amendment initially must be approved by a two-thirds vote of both houses; the Chamber is then dissolved and new elections are held; if the new chamber approves the amendment by a two-thirds vote it is approved for confirmation by the King.

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The King has the authority, subject to confirmation by the Council of Ministers, to declare martial law in areas in danger of disturbance or attack. The decree of martial law may suspend any or all laws or regulations in force in the area provided that those responsible for administering martial law are legally liable for their acts. The method of administering martial law is set up in the royal decree in each case. The proclamation of martial law is apparently commonly resorted to in cases of internal disturbance. For example, during the disturbances last fall centered around the Suez crisis martial law was invoked although in Baghdad, at least, military forces were not used.

6. Subordinate Administration:

Administratively, the country is divided into 14 liwas (provinces) and three badias (the deserts). The liwas are sub-divided into gadhas (districts) of which there are 61 and these in turn are sub-divided into nabias of which there are 170. Each liwa is headed by a mutasariff (provincial administrator) who is appointed by the government. The mutasariffs are considered to be important career civil service positions ranking with the Director Generals (top civil servants) of the Ministries. (See "Liwa Administration Law No. 16 of 1945", Appendix A.)

E. LEGAL POSITION OF THE POLICE

1. Legal Relationship of Police to Province Administration:

The Liwa Administration Law No. 16 of 1945 charges the mutasariff with the responsibility of maintenance of law and order in his province. He is authorized to issue orders for this purpose to the provincial director of police. The liwa police, thus, are responsible to the mutasariff in operational matters. At the same time, the provincial police are responsible to the Director General of Police with regard to administration, discipline, training, and organization. The Director General discharges his responsibilities through Inspectors from his office who visit the provincial forces periodically for the purpose of insuring that the police meet the government's standards.

2. Relationship of the Police to the Military Forces:

The relations between the police and the military forces are formalized by law under the following main headings:

a. Employment of Military Forces in the Maintenance of Public Security:

Article 29 of the Liwa Administration Law provides that the mutasariff may request military assistance from the Minister of Interior in

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cases where he finds the police force is not sufficient to maintain security. In emergency cases in which there is not time to consult the Minister of Interior the mutasariff may call upon the military commander in his province for assistance in maintaining public security. In such cases the military commander is obliged to assist and the mutasariff must report the matter to the Minister of Interior as quickly as possible.

b. General Relationships Between the Police and the Military in Time of Peace:

Police legislation provides that the police shall cooperate with the military by: (a) searching for, arresting and returning deserters; (b) assisting conscripts to their assembly places; (c) searching for, seizing and returning stolen military property; (d) cooperating with the military in searching for deserters; (e) arresting military offenders on request; (f) interchanging information with the military concerning persons suspected of military espionage; and, (g) furnishing the military with information concerning the police as required.

c. Relationships Between the Police and Military in Time of War or Martial Law:

In time of war or invocation of martial law the police follow the line of action defined by military authorities and execute military orders. In time of war the police carry out military orders in matters of mobilization and internal support of the armed forces.

F. NATURAL RESOURCES

The most important of Iraq's considerable mineral resources is oil. The two major oil fields are located near Kirkuk in the north and near Basra in the south. There are also other fields in Mosul province and on the Iranian border.

The state expropriates property on which oil is produced and, through agreements with the companies developing oil resources, obtains 50% of the production. It is estimated that the government's share will amount to \$200 million this year.

1. The Development Board:

In 1950 the government established a policy of using these oil revenues for developing the country's natural resources and for raising the standard of living. In that year it established a Development Board by law to control the use of oil revenues for these purposes. The Board consisted of two ex-officio members, the Prime Minister and the Minister of Finance

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and six executive members appointed for five years. The British and American governments each provided an executive member at the request of Iraq. The Board was directed to draw up a general program for the development of Iraq and, upon its approval by Parliament, to proceed to implement it. The language of the original law provided "This plan shall define a general program of the projects to be undertaken by the Board and shall include in its scope, but not be limited to, projects in conserving, flood control, irrigation, drainage, industry and mining as well as projects for the improvement of communications by river, land and air." The Board, under this law, submitted a five year program and then a supplementary program including a further year. Lord Salter found, in his study in 1955, that the actual expenditures under the six year program fell far short of the plan during the first four years of its operation.

The Development Law was amended in 1953 to provide for the new post of Minister of Development. The main purpose of the revision was said to be to restrict the independent power of the Board and increase the authority of the government over development policy. More specific control on the timing and execution of projects was also provided. Another innovation was a provision for small development projects in addition to the capital development projects. The following chart, on page 8, shows the organization of the Ministry of Development.

In the presentation of Law No. 54 of 1956 the Minister of Development stated that ID 450 million is planned for allocation in the next five years (fiscal years 1955-1960). Of this total, 30.7% is planned for flood control, irrigation and drainage; 24.8% for roads, bridges, and other means of communication; 7.4% for principal public buildings; 4.8% for housing; 13.4% for industry, mining and electrification; and, 11.8% for other public buildings and establishments.

Lord Salter estimated in his report that the standard of living could be doubled in a generation if the contemplated development plan is continued. Thus, the development plan use of oil revenues is a major factor in the life of the country.

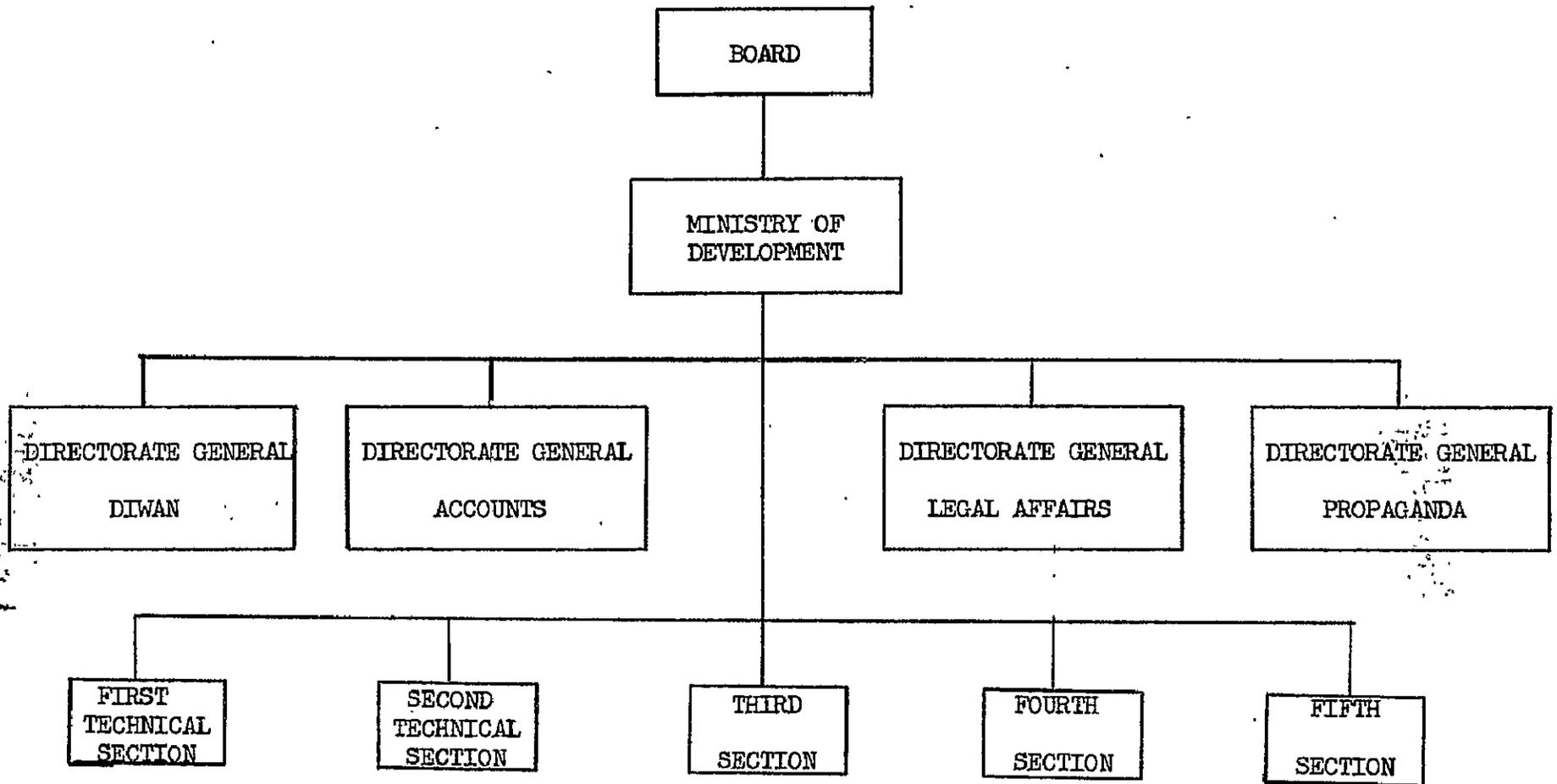
2. Effect of Development Policy on the Police:

The police will benefit materially from this plan. Presently, 3 1/2 million dinars has been made available from Development Board funds for police buildings. This will provide for new buildings for headquarters operations and in the Liwas. The new central police headquarters building for Liwa Delaim at Remadi appears to be about two-thirds completed. It was said that it will be finished in about three months. It is understood, however, that Development Board funds cannot legally be used for operating expenses or equipment.

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MINISTRY OF DEVELOPMENT



Political:
Prime Minister, Chairman
Minister of Development
Minister of Finance

Executive:
Vice Chairman
4 Iraqis
2 Foreigners

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CHAPTER III

ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

The government's policy is that the civil police forces are solely responsible for internal security. The military forces are to remain free from internal commitments so that they are available for frontier defense or foreign use. This policy, in practice, has not always been carried out because the military forces have often been deployed in support of the police to control internal insurrection. As late as the Suez demonstrations during the fall and winter of 1956, army units were deployed for internal security duty although they were not committed in the Baghdad area where the police were able to maintain control unsupported.

In theory, therefore, the civil police have full internal security responsibility. The police organization, based on the British colonial police pattern which was introduced in 1918 under the British mandate, is a part of the Ministry of Interior. It was headed, until April 1, 1957, by a Director General of Police who had administrative authority over all police units throughout the country. On April 1, 1957, the position of Director General of Security was established on an equal basis within the Ministry of Interior. The new Directorate General has responsibility for political police, passport control and residence control which were formerly part of the police. Thus, the counter-subversive functions have been grouped together into a separate office on an equal basis with the police.

Following is a description of the organization and functions of the major components of the civil police.

A. THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE

The Director General of Police is the titular head of the police forces of Iraq and is, by definition, its senior member. The office traditionally has been held by senior professional police or army officers. The first Director General of Police in 1918, Nuri Pasha, is the present Prime Minister. The present Director General is a professional army officer, Major General Abbas Ali Galib. He was formerly an army division commander and was recognized as one of the army's ablest officers. He has held the position for about nine months. The Director General is responsible to the Minister of Interior for the administration, training, education, supply, conduct, discipline and guidance of all police personnel in Iraq except those assigned to the Director General of Security. He has authority to issue orders for the distribution of police, creation of police posts, supply and arming the police, and internal administration. He is responsible

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for the prevention of crime, pursuit of criminals, and for gathering information relating to crimes and criminals. He is also required to report to the Minister of Interior on matters affecting general internal security. The chart on page 11 graphically portrays the organization of the office.

Following are the sections of the Director General's office together with their functions:

1. The Administrative Section:

This section is headed by an Assistant Director General and is responsible to the Director General for: (a) personnel matters including appointments, transfers, leave, and promotions; (b) recruiting; (c) compensation and rewards; (d) maintenance of personnel files; (e) investigating complaints against the police; and, (f) supervision of the police schools and their curriculums.

2. The Operations Section:

Headed by an Assistant Director General, this section is responsible to the Director General for: (a) the distribution of police forces and their movement as necessary; (b) control and supervision of the Mobile Force regarding organization and training; (c) analysis of reports concerning public security and coordination with the Director General of Security in this field; (d) the establishment of permanent and temporary police posts; (e) the compilation of periodic crime statistics; (f) supervision of control of clubs, associations, publications, meetings and demonstrations; (g) preparation of correspondence for the Director General; and (h) the supervision of sports events and charitable contributions.

This important section has the following subordinate branches:

a. Training. This branch is responsible for the preparation of training programs and police exhibitions and activities.

b. Public Relations. This branch prepares plans for improving relations between the police and the public, and other government departments and institutions.

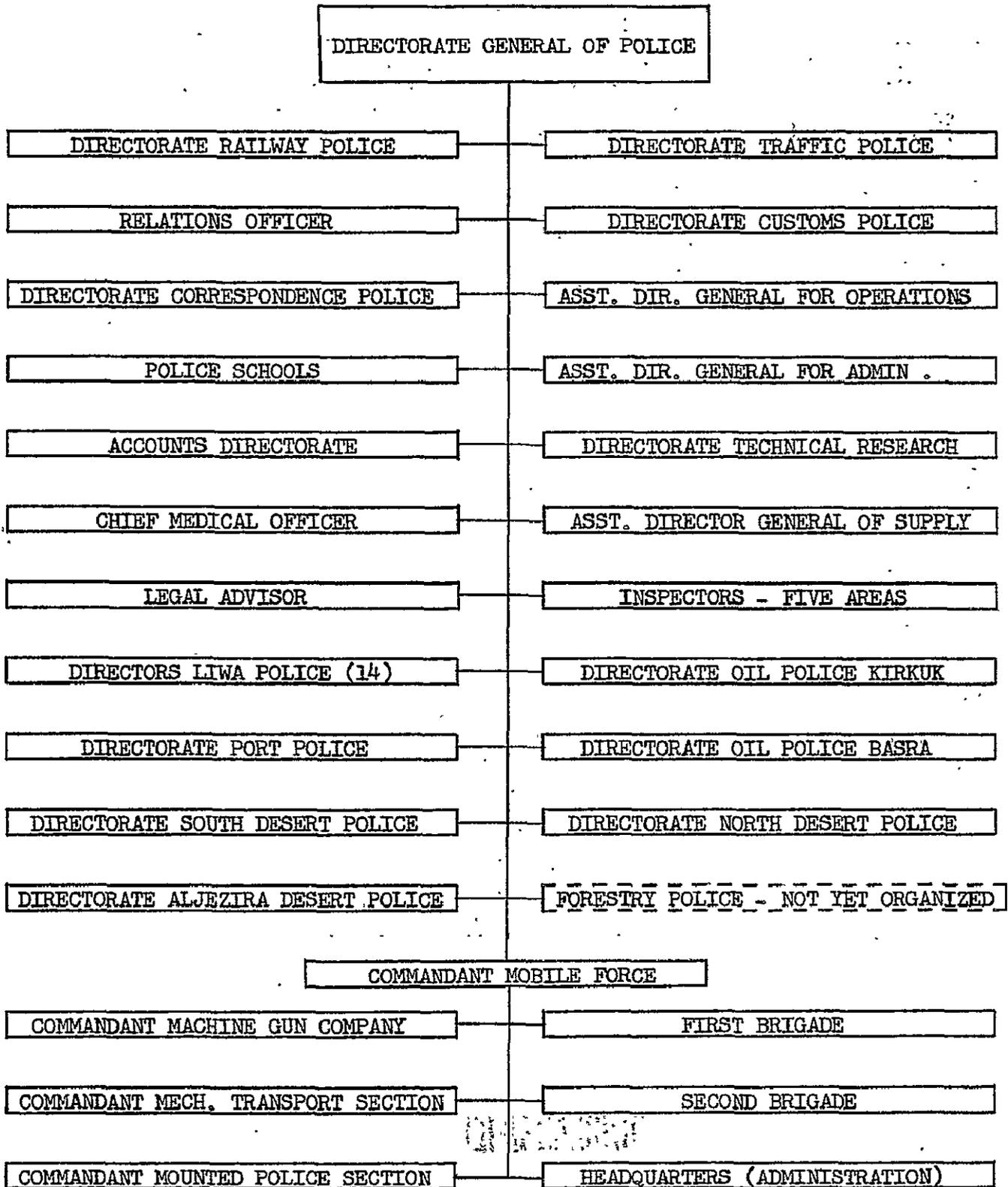
3. The Supply Section:

This section is headed by an Assistant Director General who is responsible to the Director General for: (a) handling of clothing and supplies; (b) procurement and distribution of arms and ammunitions; (c) provision of police transport; and (d) rent and maintenance of police buildings.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF POLICE AFTER CREATION
OF DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SECURITY APRIL 1, 1957



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4. The Accounts Section:

Headed by a civilian director of accounts, this section is responsible to the Director General for: (a) preparation of the police budget; (b) establishing the table of organization; (c) control of expenditures; (d) audit and inspection of travel vouchers; (e) audit of Liwa (province) police accounts; and (f) certification of expenditures of the Office of the Director General.

5. The Prosecution Section:

The head of this section is a Director of Police who is a law graduate and he is responsible for rendering legal advice, preparation of draft police laws, regulations and orders; and defense of officers and non-coms in cases of disciplinary charges against them.

6. The Inspection Section:

This section, authorized in 1952, consists of five inspectors assigned on a geographic basis by the Director General. They are required to inspect each police unit in their area at least twice a year and submit a report of the inspection. The inspections comprise a review of the execution of laws, conduct of police employees, adequacy of training, distribution, maintenance of equipment and buildings, examination of accounts, and assignment of police.

7. The Medical Section:

This section is headed by a doctor who bears the title of Chief Medical Police Authority. Assisted by other police doctors, he is responsible for operating the police hospital and such other medical dispensaries as may be authorized. At present, the Medical Section is staffed only to care for police in the city of Baghdad and the Mobile Force.

8. The Disciplinary Section:

The Police Disciplinary Force is headed by an Assistant Director of Police and a number of non-coms and policemen (about 100). Its functions are: (a) to observe the dress and conduct of policemen in public and report violations; (b) maintaining a register of arriving and departing police personnel in the capital; (c) and the serving of summons. The disciplinary police wear a black armband with three letters in white to designate them.

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B. THE PROVINCIAL POLICE

The police of each liwa (province) are headed by a Director of Police. He is responsible to the Director General for administration, training, supply, arming, discipline, control, adequacy and performance of the police in his province. Operationally, he is responsible to the mutasariff (provincial administrator) for the police under his command. (See Chapter II, Section E, for an explanation of this relationship.)

C. THE SPECIAL POLICE UNITS

There are also a number of special purpose police units which are under the administrative control of the Director General, but operationally under their parent organization. These include:

1. The Faculty of the Police School:

The Police High School was established in 1944 for the training of police officers. The school consists of a high school for officers and a secondary school for inspectors (non coms). The two schools are directed by a dean with the grade of Assistant Director General assisted by a Director of Police Schools. The term for officer candidates in the high school is three years. Applicants must have graduated from a secondary school, met physical requirements of the police, be of acceptable social position and good conduct, free from disease, and not be convicted of any crime.

The period of study in the secondary school for non coms is two years. Applicants must have passed the intermediate school examination and fulfilled the same personal requirements as the high school.

2. The Directorate of Customs:

The Directorate of Customs and Excise Police is directed by an officer holding the rank of Director of Police and a number of officers, non-coms, and policemen organized into: (a) cars armed with machine guns; (b) a camel corps; (c) wireless operators; and (d) foot policemen. The headquarters of the Customs Police is in Baghdad and it has stations in the various liwas, which are headed by an assistant. Groups of armed cars and foot policemen are assigned to the eastern, western, and northern frontiers to prevent smuggling.

The organization is subordinate so far as discipline, personnel matters, training and supply to the Director General of Police. The cost of maintaining the forces, however, comes from the budget of the Director General of Customs in the Ministry of Finance and operationally the force is subordinate to Finance Ministry control.

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The functions of the Customs Police include the enforcement of customs and excise laws, control of smuggling, seizure of contraband goods, and the investigation of smuggling cases in cooperation with the local police.

3. The Directorate of Railway Police:

The Railway Police are commanded by an officer who holds the rank of Director of Police and the organization is attached specifically to the Director General of the Railway Administration. The costs of the force come from the Railway budget but matters of discipline, training, and personnel are subordinate to the control of the Director General of Police.

The functions of the Railway Police are: (a) protection of railway trains and the contents within while on the track or stopped in stations; (b) guarding of train passengers and their property; (c) controlling the conduct of laborers and others in the stations or on the trains and insuring the validity of tickets; (d) supervising arrangements for passengers during the seasons of pilgrimage and holidays; (e) guarding special trains for prominent persons; (f) investigation of crimes on railway property; and (g) to control access of persons and property within the stations during the arrival and departure of trains.

4. The Directorate of Port Police:

The headquarters of the Port Police is in Basra and is commanded by a Director of Police. The force is attached to the Director General of Police for discipline, personnel matters, training and supply. The cost of the forces, however, come from the port special budget and operationally the force is under the direction of the Director General of the Port.

The functions of the Port Police are: (a) to provide security in the port area and on the quays; (b) to control labor employees in the port; (c) to safeguard ships lying in the port and prevent smuggling and stealing from them; (d) to protect all warehouses against fire and theft; and, (e) to investigate all crimes committed within port area.

5. Directorate for Technical Research:

The Directorate for Technical Research was formerly a branch of the Criminal Investigation Division but in 1947 it was made a separate Directorate subordinate to the Directorate General of Police. It includes five branches as follows: (a) Fingerprint Branch; (b) Handwriting Evaluation Branch; (c) Firearms Examination Branch; (d) Photography Branch; and, (e) Microscopic Examination Branch. It has 70 men.

6. The Directorate of Desert Police:

There are three desert areas of the country, mainly the Southern, the Northern and Jazira deserts. Each has a separate police command under

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a Police Director. The headquarters of the Southern Desert Police is at Al Sulman; the headquarters of the Northern Desert Police is at Rutbah and the Jazira forces headquarters is at Hadhar.

The Desert Police units are attached 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 as follows: (a) the policing of tribal units and the settling of tribal disputes in accordance with the tribal dispute law and other appropriate laws; (b) the administration of tribal affairs including such things as pasture rights and the encroachment by one tribe against another; and, (c) to control 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.

7. The Directorate of Transport and Traffic Police:

The Traffic Directorate was established in 1947 in order to provide traffic control necessary because of the increase in motor vehicles in the country. It is responsible for regulating traffic on the streets and the prevention of collision and congestion. The Directorate is headed by an officer with the rank of Director of Police and has personnel in each of the liwas wherever traffic congestion warrants.

8. Directorate of Police Correspondence:

This Directorate is headed by an officer with the rank of Director of Police and is responsible for ways and means of communication within the police forces. It is presently attached to the Mobile Force and is organized into four detachments as follows: (a) Section for Wireless Communication between liwas and the capital; (b) Communications Section of the Mobile Forces; (c) Headquarters Section for handling communications in the Office of the Director General of Police; and, (d) Communications Section of the Customs Police.

9. The Directorate of Oil Police:

The Directorate of Oil Police is responsible for discipline, training, personnel, and administration to the Director General of Police. Operationally, the force is directed by the oil companies which have the concession with the Government of Iraq for oil development. The oil

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company pays the full costs of the force including salary, building and equipment. Arms, however, are furnished by the government. The officers of the Oil Police are assigned and transferred by the Director General of Police.

Functions of the Oil Police are to guard the pipelines, guard the refineries and installations of the oil companies. They also control the activities of the labor forces employed in the oil fields. Oil Police units have been established at Kirkuk and Basra and a third unit has been established in Baghdad attached to the government refinery administration.

D. THE MOBILE FORCE

The Mobile Force was established in 1931 to serve as a police striking force, fully mobile and capable of engaging in large scale internal security activities. The original force consisted of three mounted companies and a machine gun company stationed in Baghdad, Diwanija, and Kirkuk. It has grown by April, 1957, to a strength of 3,722 officers and men organized into six infantry battalions, one armed car battalion, one mobile company, and one mobile workshop.

The Mobile Force is commanded by an officer with the title of Commandant of Mobile Force. He is directly subordinate to the Director General of Police and received orders from him concerning the Force's administration, command, organization, training, supply, arming, and discipline.

The functions of the Mobile Force are set forth in an instruction of the Minister of Interior as follows:

1. Mobile Force operations are to be restricted to large scale operations and its force is not to be dissipated in ordinary police functions.

2. The Mutasariff (provincial administrator) has the authority in emergencies to call upon the Mobile Force of his liwa to assist the provincial police. If the situation permits, he should obtain the approval of the Minister of Interior and in any event he must report his action to the Minister as soon as possible.

3. The local Director of Police shall furnish the Commandant of the Mobile Force all information needed by him to carry out his duties.

4. No unit smaller than a company of the Mobile Force can be employed on a single operation. If a force larger than a company is required the approval of the Director General of Police is required.

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5. The Mobile Force may not be used for strengthening regular police posts, patrol of highways or any other ordinary police functions.

6. Copies of all orders issued by governmental authorities to the Mobile Force stationed in the provinces shall be sent without delay to the Director General of Police and the Commandant of the Mobile Force.

7. The Force is now formed into three brigades and a machine gun company.

E. THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SECURITY

A separate Directorate General of Security was established in the Ministry of Interior on April 1, 1957. (See "Fourth Regulation No. 8 of 1957", Appendix B.) According to the draft royal decree the new Directorate General comprises the Directorates of Passport and Nationality, Residence and Criminal Investigation. The Director General designate is Mr. Bahjet Al-Attiyeh, formerly Director of the Criminal Investigation Directorate. According to Mr. Bahjet, the new office will inherit all of the personnel of the foregoing directorates as well as the field offices of the C.I.D. known as "Special Branches".

There exists in each liwa a Special Branch Office which will be headed by an Assistant Director of Security. In addition, four regional offices of Director of Security will be created to coordinate and supervise the activities of the provincial offices. The regional offices will be located at Baghdad, Kirkuk or Mosul, Basra, and Hilla. The new Director General stated that, in addition to his present staff, which includes C.I.D. - 400, Passport Offices - 158, and Residence Offices - 82, he has approval to add 200 men to his new office. The chart on page 18 shows the grouping of the units of this office.

The organization and functions of the component parts of the Directorate General of Security follow:

1. The Directorate of Criminal Investigation:

The C.I.D. is commanded by a Director of Police and the functions of the Directorate are:

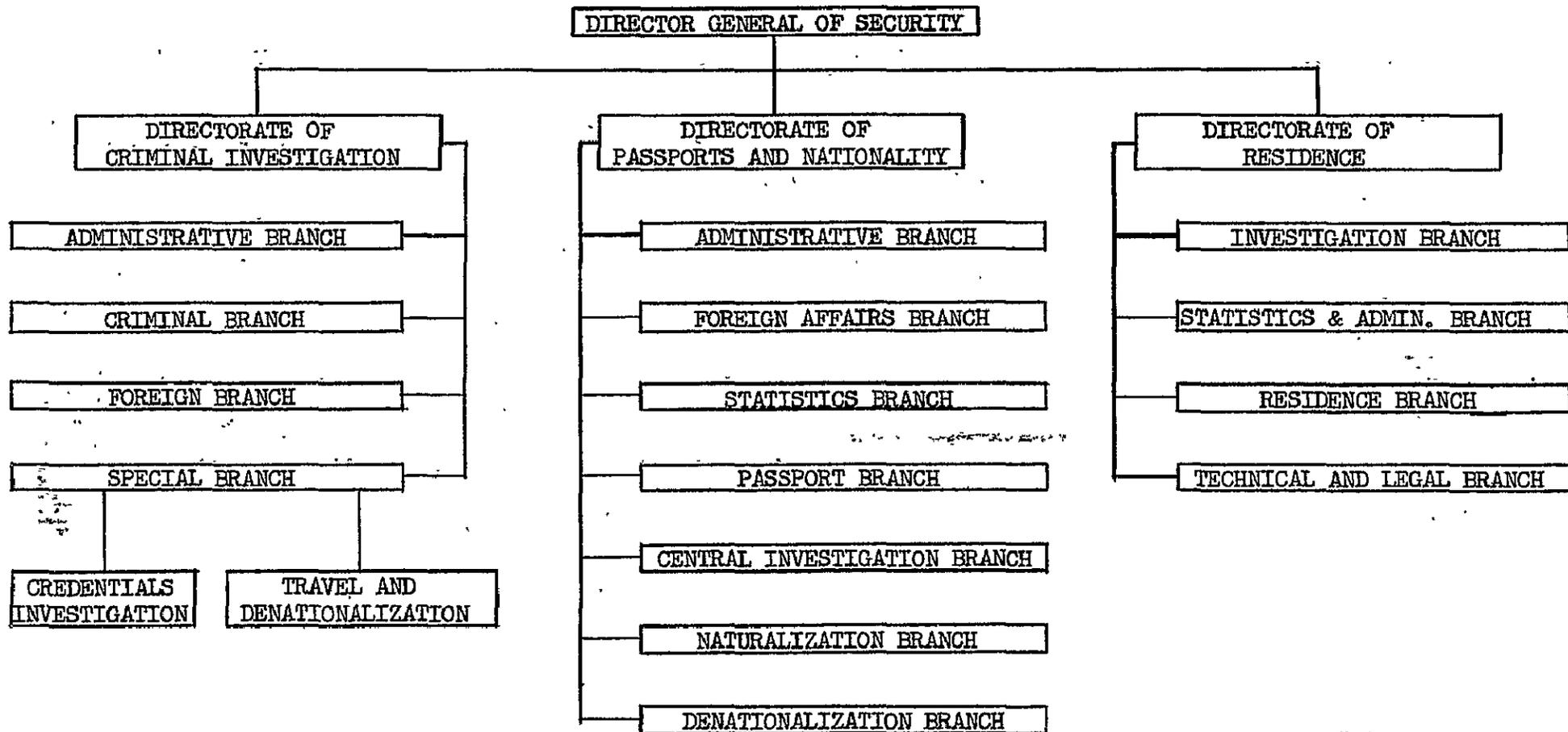
a. To collect information and make inquiries regarding the movement of persons and propaganda harmful to the safety of the state, and to communicate with the Provincial Police on such matters.

b. To investigate secret crimes, i.e. ordinary or political crimes against the safety of the state.

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ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SECURITY AS OF APRIL 1, 1957



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c. To record information regarding fugitive criminals and issue publications concerning them as well as stolen property.

The Directorate is made up of three sections, as follows:

a. A section to inquire into affairs important to the safety of the State; to make secret investigations and collect information on such matters as activities of secret organizations and harmful propaganda, activities of labor groups, activities of suspected foreigners, activities against the army and inquiries concerning persons applying for Iraqi nationality.

b. A section which keeps criminal files, classified criminals, issues persons wanted lists, inter-provincial criminal investigations, forgery and counterfeiting and special investigations.

c. A section which investigates cases of foreigners applying for entry into Iraq, supervision of conduct and movement of foreigners in the country, and keeping files of foreigners in Iraq.

2. The Passport Directorate:

This section is responsible for executing the Iraqi passport and nationality laws. Its functions are:

a. To issue passports to Iraqi citizens.

b. To issue documents to persons who have no fixed nationality.

c. To issue documents to foreigners to leave Iraq whose passports have expired, or are lost, or who have no governmental representation in Iraq.

d. Inspect passports and personal identity of persons entering and leaving Iraq.

e. To issue certificates of Iraqi nationality, nationalization and refusal.

f. To inquire as to the nationality of foreigners and suspects in Iraq, and Iraqis living outside Iraq.

3. The Residence Directorate:

This Directorate is headed by a Director of Police and is charged with enforcing the Residence Law and Regulations. Its main functions are:

a. To provide foreigners with residence books and record their arrival in Iraq.

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- b. To carry out deportations as required by law.
- c. To investigate cases of foreigners desiring to stay in Iraq longer than the period allowed them in their visas, and those wishing to extend their period of residence.

F. ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATION

The new Directorate General of Security was only established on April 1, 1957, so it is too early to analyze the effect of this reorganization. However, the following general comments are offered on the police organization.

1. The Directorate General of Police:

A glance at the organization chart (see page 11) shows the major defect of this office. The organization is too fragmentalized and the span of control of the Director General is excessive. Without having a true Deputy, he is required personally to supervise and direct far more components of the force than one man can effectively manage. Several possible groupings could be made to lower the number of subordinates reporting directly to him, but the following grouping is recommended. All of the staff functions should be grouped together under one head; the Special Police organizations of Customs, Oil, Port, Desert, Traffic, and Railway should make up another grouping; the Mobile Force, because of its size and importance should be another grouping; and, the Liwa or Provincial Police should make the fourth grouping. Each of these main groupings should be headed by a true, operational deputy. Thus, the Director General would be freed from the mass of detail requiring his personal decision and could devote more of his time to planning and public relations.

2. The Directorate General of Security:

The counter-subversion investigative functions have been removed from the Directorate General of Police and grouped together in the new Directorate General. This appears desirable since it gives more attention to this function and places it higher in the hierarchy of the government. The initial organization of the new office appears sound as indicated in the organization chart on page 18.

The chief problem will be that of coordination between the two offices. The police need the intelligence gathered by security in order properly to plan their distribution and operations. It remains to be seen how well this necessary coordination will be accomplished.

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CHAPTER IV

PERSONNEL AND TRAINING

The personnel system and training program of a police organization should be designed to provide personnel who are loyal, honest, adequately paid, satisfied with their work and promotional opportunities, and trained to render a high quality of police service. The Government of Iraq has relied for police service on a very large number of poorly paid and inadequately trained manpower. With a total police strength of almost 30,000 in a country of about five million, Iraq is one of the most heavily policed areas of the Free World.

Following is a description of the present personnel and training facilities of the force and recommendations for their improvement:

A. PERSONNEL STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

The personnel strength is distributed among the provinces and special units as follows:

<u>PROVINCE</u>	<u>NO. OF PERSONNEL</u>	<u>REMARKS</u>
Baghdad	3,278	Includes 1,019 in Mobile Force Units and Reserve.
Mosul	2,017	Includes 192 Reserve Unit.
Arbil	338	Includes 188 Reserve Unit.
Sulaimania	1,408	Includes 188 Reserve Unit.
Kirkuk	832	Includes 192 Reserve Unit.
Diyala	840	
Kut	453	
Umara	539	
Basra	846	Includes 94 Reserve Unit.
Muntafic	677	Includes 94 Reserve Unit.
Diwaniya	920	Includes 192 Reserve Unit.
Hilla	406	
Kerbala	387	
Dulaim	475	
Northern Desert	820	
Southern Desert	245	
Jazira Desert	<u>198</u>	
Total assigned to provinces.....	14,679	

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Special Forces:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>NUMBER</u>
Mobile Force..	3,722 *
Traffic Police of Baghdad	537
Technical Branch	98
Police Schools	275
Signal & Communications	534
Basra Oil Police	820
Kirkuk Oil Police	830
Railway Police	655
Port Police	261
Refinery Police	255
C. I. D.	400
Passport Control	158
Residence Control	82
Customs Police	1,407
Forest Police	160 **
Police Medical Branch	188
Police Warehouse Force	24
Night Guards	<u>3,689</u> ***

Total Special Forces..... 14,095

* Includes 6 Infantry Battalions, 1 Mobile Machine Gun Battalion, 1 Mobile Company, 1 Mobile Workshop.

** To be activated in April.

*** Formerly employed by municipalities, but placed in the police three years ago. Perform night watchmen service and receive lower pay than policeman, but are armed. They are distributed in all provinces.

NOTE: See Chart, Appendix C, for police distribution compared to population.

B. POLICE GRADES AND SALARIES

The titles, classes, grades and salaries are established by law as follows: (The monthly salary is shown in Dinars - 1 Dinar = \$2.80 U.S.)

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<u>TITLE</u>	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>APPROXIMATE ARMY RANK EQUIVALENT</u>	<u>MONTHLY SALARY</u>
Director General	1	Lieutenant General	135-155
Director General	2	Major General	100-120
Senior Inspector	1	Major General	112-120
Commandant Mobile Force	1	Major General	112-120
Asst. Director General, Police Inspector or Police Director	1	Brigadier General	81-92
Asst. Director General, Police Inspector or Police Director	2	Colonel	72-78
Asst. Director General, Police Inspector or Police Director	3	Lt. Colonel	54-61
Asst. Director General, Police Inspector or Police Director	4	Major	50-52
Assistant Director	1	Captain	39-45
Assistant Director	2	1st Lieutenant	35-38
Assistant Director	3	2nd Lieutenant	27-32
Inspector	1	Warrant Officer	19-24
Inspector	2	Warrant Officer	17-18
Inspector	3	Warrant Officer	13-16
Inspector	4	Master Sergeant	12
Inspector	5	Technical Sergeant	11
Deputy Inspector		Staff Sergeant	8
Police Sergeant		Sergeant	5 1/2
Police Corporal		Corporal	5
Police Lance Corporal		Private First Class	4
Police Constable		Private	3 1/2

I. Allowances:

The basic pay, listed above, is augmented by certain allowances for all ranks. These include: hospital and medical treatment at government expense, uniforms for non-officer and uniform allowance for officer personnel, and a variable cost of living allowance depending on rank and place of assignment. It is concluded that the non-officer salary scale is not a living wage for a man with family in most areas of Iraq.

The insufficient salary is a basic cause for the reported widespread "baksheesh", or bribery. Citizens expect to tip for police services such as night patrol, parking, etc. The practice of taking bribe or gift money is apparently widespread because one officer on headquarters staff duty volunteered to the writer that he preferred staff duty to a police command because in the latter he would have to "go along with the tide" and accept money which he did not want to do. (See "Law No. 59 of 1956, Third Amendment of Police Service and Discipline Law No. 40 of 1953", Appendix D.)

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C. RECRUITMENT

1. Policemen:

Policemen are recruited voluntarily subject to a physical examination and background investigation. Literacy is not a requirement and senior officers say 75% of the police are illiterate. This is about the same proportion as the general male population. Preference is given to men who have finished their military service and the majority of the men are in this category. Lower non-coms are promoted from the ranks. Non-coms who have an elementary school certificate and a good record can apply for the Inspector's (Warrant Officer) secondary school. On successful completion of the two year course, graduates are appointed Inspectors (Warrant Officers).

2. Officers:

The officers of the force come from three principal sources: (a) the police high school; (b) transfer from the military; and, (c) promotion from the ranks. The present officer corps is made up of about 1/2 police school graduates and 1/2 from the ranks and the military.

The police officer's school, or high school, was established in 1944, and young men who have secondary school certificates can volunteer and, after three years in the school, they are graduated as Assistant Director of Police, 3rd class (2nd Lieutenant equivalent) in the police. Another course of one year is offered to selected Inspectors, 1st Grade (Warrant Officers) who, upon graduation, also become officers.

Under Article 1 of Civil Service Law No. 55 of 1956 a military officer may be transferred to the police provided that his period of service in the army is taken into account in determining his police grade.

The senior officers of the force are almost without exception former army officers. The Director General of Police is a Major General of the army on active duty detailed to the position. This explains why the police problem in Iraq has been viewed primarily in military terms. As the police high school graduates gain seniority and advance in police ranks their influence will be increasingly felt in police operations.

D. PROMOTIONS

Promotion is based on seniority, quality of service and, in certain cases, on qualifying examination.

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1. Officers:

Assistant Directors of Police can be promoted after completion of a period in grade stipulated for each grade which is set forth in the Civil Service Law. However, if the officer has not graduated from the Police High School, they must pass a qualifying examination. The examination is prepared by the Director General and approved by the Minister.

A reduction in the required time within-grade for promotion of up to one year can be approved by the Minister on recommendation of the Director General in the following circumstances: (a) if the individual has distinguished himself in active service, or displayed courage and self-sacrifice; (b) if he spends three consecutive years' service in the Mobile Force or Desert Force.

2. Non-Coms and Policemen:

A Deputy Inspector may be promoted to the grade of Inspector after completing at least one year's service in grade. Inspectors may be promoted to higher grade after completing the required period in grade for each class.

As in the case of officers, the required time in grade for promotion can be reduced up to one year for: (a) distinguished service, or (b) three years' service in the Mobile Force or Desert Police.

E. RESIGNATIONS

An interesting provision of the Police Law provides that if an officer or inspector resigns from the police and his resignation is accepted before the completion of 15 years service, he is required to refund to the government all the costs of his training, but excluding his salary.

If a deputy inspector resigns his post and the resignation is accepted before he has completed two years service he is also required to repay the government the costs of his training, excluding salary.

F. DISCIPLINE

Article 13 of the Police Service and Disciplinary Law No. 40 of 1943 provides that policemen of any grade or rank may be punished for commission of any violation, neglect of duty, insubordination, misconduct injuring police reputation, violation of police force regulations, and any offense against the law.

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Penalties and the procedures for inflicting them vary between officers and policemen as shown below.

1. Policemen:

a. Penalties. The following penalties may be inflicted upon policemen and non-commissioned officers regardless of any other action that may be taken against them under the law: (1) detention at a police station with or without double duty for a period not exceeding five days with pay; (2) stoppage of pay for a period not exceeding 10 days; (3) arrest at a police station for a period not exceeding 10 days without pay; (4) reduction in grade; (5) flogging with a whip, not exceeding 15 strokes; (6) imprisonment for a period not to exceed three months without pay; or, (7) discharge from the service.

If a policeman is sentenced to imprisonment for more than one month he is regarded as having been suspended from the force. Two penalties may be inflicted for one offense. In a recent case in which two policemen were caught in the act of sodomy in a police barracks they were flogged, imprisoned for three months, then discharged. Imprisonment and flogging are inflicted only for serious offenses, insubordination, misconduct injuring the police reputation, or violations of police regulations. A policeman discharged or suspended from duty may not be re-employed in the police without the approval of the Director General.

b. Procedures. The Director General or anyone delegated by him has the following disciplinary powers: (1) To inflict punishment on policemen and non-commissioned officers. Commandants of police on duty outside police headquarters are delegated the authority of the Director General for this purpose. (2) To issue a decree referring policemen to the courts for commission of a crime. If a decree of non-reference to the courts is issued, a copy of it and the dossier of the case must be sent to the public prosecutor who has the right to object to the Police Board, Diwan. The decision of the Diwan is final. (3) Reconsider penalties on policemen and non-commissioned officers at any time he deems proper, either at the policeman's request or otherwise and reach a final decision.

2. Officers and Inspectors:

a. Penalties. The following penalties may be imposed on a police officer or inspector: (1) Letter of warning; officers are allowed two warning letters after which more severe action is taken. (2) Stoppage of pay; not to exceed one-third of the monthly salary or 10 days' pay. (3) Letter of reprimand; a letter of reprimand delays promotion for one year. (4) Extended reduction of pay up to 10% for not more than two years. (5) Reduction in grade. (6) Suspension from office up to five years. (7) Discharge, after which he may never be re-employed by the government.

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b. Procedures. The Director General of Police or anyone delegated by him has the power to initiate investigation and trial of violations of police regulations. The final decree is issued by the Director General. If a penalty is assessed against an officer the decision must be notified to the Public Prosecutor who can object to the Diwan within 15 days; otherwise, the decision is final. The Director General may also cancel disciplinary action provided the officer has served for a period not less than one year after the penalty and has served satisfactorily.

A committee is set up by the Director General to hear charges against officers in each case. The committee is empowered only to decide whether the case should be referred to the courts for trial or to be handled as a disciplinary case. The committee's decision is sent to the Public Prosecutor who has 15 days in which to object to the Diwan.

The Diwan is a body convened by the Minister of Interior with the Director General of Police or his delegate as president and two senior police officers as permanent members. The Diwan has the following powers: (1) To make final decisions on the objection by the Public Prosecutor to a decision not to refer a case to the courts. (2) To discharge an officer. (3) To decide extended suspension of an officer from the force. (4) To reduce salary or grade.

In cases of the conviction of an officer for a crime not connected with his position the Minister of Interior may order his discharge or suspension for the time of his sentence.

3. Summary:

Discipline is extremely harsh, especially for policemen and non-commissioned officers. In 1955, 150 men were flogged, 300 were sentenced up to three months, 4,000 paid fines, and 1,000 were assigned extra duty. Senior officers say such discipline is necessary because of the extreme ignorance and lack of training of policemen.

G. THE GOVERNMENT PURGE OPERATION

An official investigation and purge of government officials, including high police officers, is currently under way in Iraq. So far (April 1, 1957) about 300 officials, including about 30 police officers, have been discharged or suspended from their positions for a minimum of two years and a maximum of five. The operation is to continue at least until June, 1957, unless the law is extended another year. The purge operation is carried out under the provisions of "The State Officials Discipline Law No. 69 of 1936" (See Appendix E), and a "Law for the Purging of Government Organization, No. 66 of 1956" (See Appendix F). The provisions of these laws follow:

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1. The State Officials Discipline Law:

As far as police officers are concerned the following provisions of the law apply:

a. "Article 4, Duties of the Official.

Every official shall perform the duties entrusted to him in accordance with laws, regulations, and instructions and comply with the orders issued by his superiors within the scope of his employment. He shall keep secret, even after the termination of his service, matters which have come to his notice in his official capacity, the disclosure whereof may be harmful to the State or individuals, and matters which his superiors have requested him to keep secret. He shall abstain from using his official influence in the settlement of private matters, and refrain from committing openly, either during the performance of his duties or otherwise, any act which is not compatible with the honor of his office."

b. "Article 36, Suspension and Dismissal.

If an official is suspended by reason of arrest for a violation of law he receives only half pay during the suspension. If the official is dismissed as a result of conviction, the half pay withheld shall not be paid to him. If the result is reduction in pay or grade, such reduction shall take effect from the date of suspension and the balance of his half pay shall be paid to him. If the result is acquittal, he shall receive his full pay."

c. "Article 37, Authority of the Courts.

In cases of offenses not arising from his duties nor committed in his official capacity, an official is answerable to the courts. In such cases, the superior authority shall suspend if he considers it necessary. The Minister concerned shall decide in cases of difference of opinion as to whether the offense has arisen out of the duties of the official or was committed in his official capacity."

2. The Purge Law:

The current purge of public officials is being carried on under a special law, enacted June 7, 1956, for one year unless extended by the Council of Ministers and a royal decree for another year. (See Appendix F.) The principal provisions of the Law are:

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a. The Purge Committee. The Purge Committee is made up of three senior judges and two officials appointed full time to the work by the Council of Ministers. The Council of Ministers designates the President and may appoint five additional members consisting of three senior judges and two senior officials. The membership may not be changed during the period of the law and the work of the committee is confidential. The resolutions of the committee must be by majority with at least five members present. All government departments are required to furnish requested information to the committee and the committee can summon witnesses and examine them under oath.

b. Duties of the Purge Committee. The function of the committee is to inquire into the conduct of officials and employees earning more than 27 Dinars (\$75.60) per month and remove from office those whose conduct is proved bad. Bad conduct is defined as inborn recklessness, accepting bribery of any sort, or use of official influence for private benefit. Bad conduct may be ascertained by means of all kinds of evidence including reputation, tradition and the official's manner of living.

When bad conduct is decided by the committee it may decide either to suspend or discharge the official. The suspension is from two to five years and the committee's decision is final. If it decides to discharge the official, he has fifteen days to appeal to the Council of Ministers who may uphold the decision or change it to suspension for five years. This decision is final.

c. Analysis of the Purge Operation. By western standards the purge operation is a "Star Chamber" proceeding since its hearings are secret and the accused has no right of appeal. It appears, however, that the accused is interviewed and given a chance to defend himself.

There appears to be no particular pattern to the suspensions and dismissals under the law which have been announced publicly. Given the reported widespread corruption and bribery of officials, the purge operation probably on the whole is a good thing since it shows officials that their conduct may come under official scrutiny. In the case of the purge operations in the police, two of the victims at least had the reputation of profiting extensively from their positions. On the debit side, the operation is bound to cause a lowering of morale among senior officers because it is said that all at one time or another have violated the rigid standards set forth in the discipline and purge laws.

H. TRAINING

The police training program is highly formalized and theoretical. It is based on a full-time police school located in Baghdad. The school is

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commanded by a senior officer and has four full time instructors. Outside instructors are obtained from the university in such subjects as law, chemistry, language, etc. Training is a full time assignment for the students who live at the school under military discipline. The school is divided into two parts, one for officer training and one for non-com training as follows:

1. Officer Training or The Police College:

The Police College or Officer's Training Course was instituted in 1944. Young men who have a secondary school certificate and otherwise meet police recruitment standards are enlisted for three years in the school. On graduation, they become Assistant Police Directors (equivalent of 2nd Lieutenant) at a salary of ID 27 per month. Each class averages about 25 men.

a. Curriculum for Officer Training. The Police College curricula includes: criminal investigation, criminology, criminal law and procedure, administrative law, police duties, general laws and regulations, police disciplinary regulations, special laws, Arabic and English languages, military tactics, topography, international law, handling of weapons, geography and culture of Iraq, communications, fingerprints and criminal research, constitutional law, and first aid. The cadets are required also to take a cavalry officer's riding course.

b. Method of Instruction. The instruction is entirely of the classroom and textbook variety. The classrooms are bare of training aids and classes are conducted in an old army barracks built by the British Army in World War I.

2. Non-Com Training or the Police Secondary School:

Young men who have completed intermediate school and otherwise qualify for the police are enrolled in the Police Secondary School for a two year course. Upon graduation they become Inspectors, Grade 5 (Warrant Officers). About 50 men are in each class.

a. Curricula of the Secondary School. The non-coms course includes the following subjects: international law, Iraq criminal law and procedure, police duties, general laws and regulations, criminal investigation, topography, tactics, weapons handling, general science, Arabic and English, Kurdish economic geography, European history, police regulations, fingerprinting and technical research, signals and communications, first aid, mathematics, and history of the Near East.

b. Method of Instruction. Like the Police College the non-com course is held at the training school and is a full time assignment. Training is given by textbook and lecture, and there are no modern training aids in use.

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3. Special Training Courses:

In addition to the two long term courses described above, there are three short term, full-time courses for men selected from the ranks as follows:

a. Officers Course for Grade 1 Inspectors. Selected Inspectors of Grade 1 (Chief Warrant Officer) from the force are placed in school for nine months and upon graduation they become Assistant Police Directors (2nd Lt.). These men must have the equivalent of a secondary school education and their curricula is an abbreviated version of the officer cadet course.

b. Inspector Course for Non-Coms. Selected corporals and sergeants from the force who have the equivalent of an intermediate education are placed in school for six months. Upon graduation they become Inspectors, Grade 5. Their course is similar to the inspector course, only briefer.

c. Non-commissioned Officers Course. Policemen who have an elementary education are selected for a three months full-time course in elements of criminal law, police duties and tactics. Upon graduation they are promoted to corporal or sergeant of police.

d. Literacy Training for Policemen. About 75% of the policemen are illiterate. It is said that in-service courses are given in the Mobile Force and at Provincial Police Headquarters to teach reading and writing. The writer in his visits to police stations did not, however, see any of such courses.

4. Analysis of the Training Program:

Aside from the fact that a genuine in-service training program for police is entirely lacking, the existing program has the following shortcomings:

a. Officer Training. Officer candidates are placed in school without any police experience. After three years of highly theoretical training they are graduated and given police commands. This method of recruiting tends to make a wide gap between officers and policemen and the former exhibit little interest or knowledge of the problems of the latter. Officers tend also to keep aloof from the public and their training may contribute to this isolation.

b. Non-Com Training. The non-com or secondary school training is also highly theoretical and gives little real help to a graduate who has to deal with practical police problems.

c. Recommendations. It is apparent that there is urgent need for complete in-service training for all policemen and non-coms in practical police

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work with emphasis on relations with the public. Ordinary policemen get no training except in military drill and weapons handling. A recruit training course designed for the educational level of the recruit is also badly needed. Since recruits normally are first assigned to the Mobile Force in static garrison duty, such a course could be easily arranged.

The curricula of the officer cadet and non-com schools should be drastically amended to include practical police operations and public relations. The classroom instruction should be supplemented by the use of training aids such as movies and field training.

The training program could be easily expanded to meet the needs of the force. The Director General recognizes its limitations and says he is prepared to support the required modernization. What is needed is intelligent planning and technical advice.

I. CONCLUSION

It is concluded that the police personnel and training systems are adequate in theory but in practice fall short of the needs of the force. No effort has been made to get educated, intelligent young men in the force except for the officer cadet program and this results in a rigid caste system in the police.

Discipline is harsh and rigid but should be softened only after training and selection have been improved to minimum modern standards.

Training is elementary and theoretical and reaches only a small part of the total force. It needs to be revamped and expanded to reach all ranks and to meet the needs of modern police operations.

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CHAPTER V

FACILITIES AND EQUIPMENT

Police buildings and equipment have not been augmented in the past several years to keep pace with the increased manpower of the force nor the rapidly accelerating development program in Iraq. For the most part buildings and equipment are not suited for modern civil police operations and the standards of maintenance have been low. The lack of modern equipment has been used as an excuse for failure properly to discharge police responsibilities.

A discussion of the facilities and equipment of the force follows:

A. POLICE BUILDINGS AND FURNITURE

There are more than 300 police stations and posts throughout the country. The majority of these are located in privately-owned, rented buildings ranging from private houses to sun-dried mud brick "Beau Geste" type forts in the deserts.

Police headquarters in Baghdad and in most of the provincial capitals are located in government-owned buildings that date back to the Ottoman Empire. These buildings are of old Turkish design built for security and almost totally lacking in sanitary facilities. The rooms are dark and open into central courtyards that are usually unpaved. Hold-over cells are simply rooms with barred doors and no sanitary facilities whatsoever. Without exception the buildings visited were overcrowded and the barracks rooms too congested for health or comfort.

Smaller police posts are progressively more primitive. The standard desert or rural post consists of a small fortress-type structure of dried mud, no outside windows, and a single heavy door, always guarded, leading into a dirt courtyard. Barracks rooms, storerooms and the duty office open into the court. There is usually one mud tower for lookout purposes reached by a crude ladder.

Office furniture is minimal or entirely lacking. The writer, for example, never saw a filing cabinet in all his visits to police stations. Dossiers are kept piled in open shelves. Rough tables and straight chairs complete the office furniture. In the offices of provincial police commanders and at headquarters more furniture is to be seen but none of it appears to be less than 10 to 20 years old. One exception to the general rule was noted in Kirkuk where the oil company has provided the Gil Police with a modern building.

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Such crude and even dirty surroundings are bound to have an adverse effect on police morale, and lower the self respect of both officers and men. Modernization of police buildings, therefore, has a high priority in the needs of the force.

The Development Board in its current budget has allocated up to 3 1/2 million dinars, about \$9.8 million, for police buildings and housing. Some of the new police buildings are already under construction. The early buildings under this program were poorly designed and will be little better than the old. However, the British Police Advisor has prevailed on the authorities to scrap the previous police building plans and has worked with the architects to develop a standard design which will provide adequate sanitary facilities, room for the public, and segregated police living and working space.

The amount of money presently allocated will provide for new buildings for headquarters, provincial commands and some outlying posts. It can be said that the police building needs, therefore, are being fulfilled.

B. COMMUNICATIONS EQUIPMENT

The police rank communications equipment as their first priority need. At present there is a police-maintained high frequency wireless telegraphy net between Baghdad and the provincial and desert capitals. The equipment is World War II British Army sets. Within the provinces partial communications is provided by the same equipment between the capitals and outlying posts. There are, however, 126 police stations that have no communications of any kind. Twenty-five stations have only visual communications and 104 have wireless.

1. Communications Equipment Inventory:

The police have 159 wireless sets consisting of: 23 Model 11/15 sets; 95 Model 21 sets; 32 Model 11 sets; and 9 Model 19 sets. The Model 19 sets were purchased from the British Air Force Base at Habania in 1956. The remainder is wartime equipment. In addition, there are four radiotelephone main stations in Baghdad and thirteen radiotelephone mobile sets mounted in automobiles. The radiotelephone equipment is of British make but of recent manufacture.

2. Police Communications Equipment Request:

The police requested funds in FY 1958 budget for 131 wireless sets, five static and 100 radiotelephone sets. They claimed this equipment was needed to complete a minimum network and made no provision for replacement of obsolete and unservicable equipment.

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3. Recommendations:

A thorough survey of police communications needs by an engineer is required to determine what is really needed. The United States agreed to make such a survey in the Richards Mission commitment. A minimum cost and ultra-simple network is needed, utilizing such of the present equipment as is serviceable, and recommendations for necessary equipment to augment the present network.

C. TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT

The police rank transportation equipment second in priority after communications. They would like to give the Mobile Force its own organic transport and eliminate the mule train. At present, 3,392 policemen in the rural areas are horse-mounted with the policeman furnishing his horse for a small monthly allowance. There is also a desert camel corps of 130 men.

1. Inventory of Transportation Equipment:

The police presently have the following vehicles:

Jeeps, 1/4 ton, 4x4, commercial ('48-'50).....	121
Jeeps, Italian Fiat ('55).....	12
Land Rover, British ('56).....	51
Ford, 1/2 ton pickup ('48-'55).....	6
Dodge, 1/2 ton pickup ('48).....	46
Dodge, 3/4 ton Power Wagon ('54).....	70
Ford, Station Wagon ('51).....	1
Ford, Pilot.....	12
Ford, 1 1/2 ton open truck ('49).....	53
Chevrolet, 1 1/2 ton open truck ('46).....	31
Reo, 1 1/2 ton open truck ('48).....	6
Renault, 1/2 ton ambulance.....	5
Motorcycles.....	100
Bicycles.....	311

These vehicles range from World War II vintage to 1955 models. The majority are less than 10 years old. The police estimate that one-third of the fleet is unserviceable, one-third becoming so, and one-third in good condition.

2. Vehicle Usage and Maintenance:

Apart from the capital where the Fiat jeeps, radio equipped, are used for night patrol, there is no motorized patrol as we know it. Vehicles are used to haul policemen from place to place and to patrol the roads in the

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rural areas. This latter is performed by a vehicle with a heavy machine gun mounted over the cab and a squad of four rifle armed police in addition to the driver under a non-com. The patrol is performed at high speed on the rural roads and through the villages. A standard complaint is that there are no sedans for transporting officers.

Third and fourth echelon maintenance is performed in the field, but the central garage at Baghdad does all major overhauls. There is a chronic shortage of mechanics and trained maintenance supervision. There appears to be too many vehicles deadlined. This is especially true of the jeeps which the police would like to replace with new vehicles.

3. Police Transportation Request:

The police have requested the following additional motor equipment:

- 121 1/4 ton 4x4
- 100 3/4 ton 4x4
- 168 2 1/2 ton trucks
- 25 sedans
- 9 busses
- 12 water trucks
- 27 water trailers
- 3 wreckers
- 2 mobile workshops
- 3 warehouse trucks
- 3 gasoline trucks
- 6 water pumpers
- 15 mobile wireless transmitter trucks
- 3 battery chargers
- 5 radio repair trucks
- 5 ambulances
- 70 solo motorcycles
- 40 motorcycles with sidecars

They state that this equipment is necessary to replace unserviceable equipment, provide additional transport for the expanded force, and meet present deficiencies.

D. ARMS

The police rank arms as third priority in their equipment needs. The force is primarily rifle armed, both in the cities and rural areas. Batons and tear gas were first used successfully last fall during the Suez demonstrations in Baghdad.

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1. Police Arms Inventory:

The police presently have the following arms in their possession:

a. Rifles.

English Enfield, post war manufacture.....	1,500
English Enfield, Models 1914-1940.....	10,882
Czechoslovak, Model 1914.....	4,059
French, long, Model 1914.....	<u>2,843</u>
Total.....	19,284

b. Machine Guns.

Lewis, Model 1914.....	195
Berta, Model 1939.....	7
Hotchkiss, British, Model 1914.....	46
Hotchkiss, French, Model 1914.....	41
Sie Arm, Model 1914.....	41
Bren, Model 1942.....	308
Vickers, Model 1914.....	<u>48</u>
Total.....	686

c. Sub-Machine Guns.

Thompson, Model 1942.....	5
Sten, Model 1944.....	3
Sterling, Model 1945.....	60
Berta, Italian post war.....	<u>151</u>
Total.....	219

d. Revolvers.

Webley, Cal. .455, Model 1914.....	1,446
Webley, Cal. .38, Model 1942.....	1,041
Webley, Cal. .38, 2" barrel, Model 1942.....	<u>725</u>
Total.....	3,212

e. Other Weapons.

2" trench mortars.....	20
1" Verey flare pistol.....	320
Gas masks.....	1,174
Single burst tear gas grenades.....	1,508
Triple burst tear gas grenades.....	1,328
1 1/2" Federal gas guns.....	348

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Gas gun cartridges.....	2,951
Gas gun cartridges, window piercing.....	745
Tear gas billies.....	114
Tear gas billy cartridges.....	837

2. Police Arms Request:

The police have requested:

- 9,000 rifles with bayonets
- 452 heavy machine guns
- 300 sub-machine guns
- 60 2" mortars with 1,500 rounds ammunition
- 6,000 revolvers
- 50 Verey flare pistols
- 15 mine detectors
- 150 shotguns
- 1,000 flares
- 100 bullet proof vests
- 2,500 gas masks
- 7,500 tear gas grenades
- 300 tear gas rifles
- 2,500 gas cartridges

They state this additional equipment is needed to complete the arming of the force and for necessary reserve.

E. EQUIPMENT FOR THE DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF SECURITY

The new Directorate General of Security has requested a separate radio network of 19 stations, a fleet of 56 motor vehicles, and photographic and recording equipment. The Directorate hopes to be completely independent of the police in its equipment needs.

F. CONCLUSION

The decision of the Development Board to finance a police building program will meet an urgent need of the force.

With regard to equipment and arms, it is concluded that the requests are excessive for a civilian police force. It is clear from the equipment requests that the police commands want to provide organic transportation for the entire Mobile Force and equip it as light infantry units with heavy machine guns and mortars.

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The communications system needs expansion and the force needs civil police, as contrasted to military equipment. It is concluded that the United States should not provide heavy armament and military type transport equipment for the police. If a situation arises which calls for the employment of such equipment, the military forces should be called upon.

There appears no need at present to provide a separate radio network for the Directorate of Security. It should use the police network. Security, however, should have some technical equipment and transportation.

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CHAPTER VI

POLICE OPERATIONS

Some of the major police problems of Iraq should be described briefly to give some indication of the scope of the country's internal security problem.

A. THE DANGER OF SUBVERSION

The Communist Party is illegal and is ruthlessly suppressed. Party members are jailed and some have been executed for subversive activities in the armed forces. Nevertheless, there is a small underground hard core of party members in the country. The policies and operations of the government and the extremely low living standard of the majority of the people make the danger of Communist-inspired insurrection ever present.

The subversive control problem is one of surveillance of local Communists and sympathizers and identification, surveillance or arrest of agents entering the country clandestinely. This latter problem is complicated by the country's location and long contiguous frontiers with the states of Jordan, Syria, Turkey, Iran and Saudi Arabia.

Special branch officers in the Liwa of Remadi, Mosul and Kirkuk said they had a total of 1,420 active cases. If this proportion prevails in the rest of the country, the Political Police have about 7,000 cases that they consider dangerous or potentially dangerous. The Political Police use paid informers and their techniques are said to be quite unsophisticated. However, its operations appear to be reasonably effective.

B. THE CRIME PROBLEM

Criminal statistics must be taken only as an indication because of the high unreliability of the reporting system. The statistics are based upon crime reports submitted from the various stations to headquarters. The officer in charge of statistics admits that some crimes are unreported by the field for two reasons: (1) bribery, and (2) fear of official censure because of too many crimes. The following statistics are included as an indication of the police problem.

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1. Political Crimes:

This category includes membership in the Communist party and subversive activities and probably coincides with the number of arrests. The number of political crimes reported by years follows:

1941 -- 60	1946 -- 35	1951 -- 34
1942 -- 30	1947 -- 25	1952 -- 98
1943 -- 10	1948 -- 85	1953 -- 100
1944 -- 6	1949 -- 180	1954 -- 190
1945 -- no report	1950 -- 81	1955 -- 151

2. Homicide Cases:

The category of homicides includes murder, manslaughter, and homicide. It is said that the ignorance and tribal customs account for many of these cases. The approximate number of cases reported by years follow:

1938 -- 1,040	1945 -- 1,355	1951 -- 1,240
1939 -- 880	1946 -- 1,280	1952 -- 1,600
1940 -- 1,060	1947 -- 1,560	1953 -- 1,440
1941 -- 1,320	1948 -- 1,900	1954 -- 1,660
1942 -- 1,220	1949 -- 1,080	1955 -- 1,585
1943 -- 1,300	1950 -- 1,160	1956 -- 1,460
1944 -- 1,360		

With a population of five million it is apparent that the homicide rate is extremely high and presents a major problem to the police.

3. Theft:

Police rank theft as third of their major police problems. The following approximate figures include petty and grand larceny reported to the police:

1938 -- 2,640	1945 -- 2,840	1951 -- 1,920
1939 -- 2,340	1946 -- 2,280	1952 -- 1,700
1940 -- 2,560	1947 -- 2,280	1953 -- 1,940
1941 -- 2,660	1948 -- 2,780	1954 -- 1,500
1942 -- 2,670	1949 -- 1,960	1955 -- 1,420
1943 -- 3,240	1950 -- 2,420	1956 -- 1,320
1944 -- 2,920		

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4. Rape Including Sex Offenses:

The number of crimes in this category recorded by the police follow by years:

1938 -- 305	1944 -- 140	1950 -- 145
1939 -- 250	1945 -- 140	1951 -- 120
1940 -- 180	1946 -- 135	1952 -- 105
1941 -- 165	1947 -- 145	1953 -- 140
1942 -- 135	1948 -- 180	1954 -- 152
1943 -- 140	1949 -- 135	1955 -- 130

5. Bribery:

This is an interesting report because of the reported wide-spread bribery of the police. The following number of crimes in this category have been recorded by years:

1938 -- 76	1944 -- 156	1950 -- 112
1939 -- 94	1945 -- 136	1951 -- 60
1940 -- 88	1946 -- 108	1952 -- 72
1941 -- 82	1947 -- 92	1953 -- 64
1942 -- 150	1948 -- 180	1954 -- 182
1943 -- 160	1949 -- 68	1955 -- 64

6. Other Crimes:

The police report abduction to be relatively common, averaging about 60 cases a year. Arson is considered a serious crime and the number of cases averages about 200 a year. Forgery is seldom reported, averaging about ten cases a year. Embezzlement is somewhat more common, averaging about 40 cases a year.

7. Conclusion:

In spite of the untrustworthiness of crime statistics, it is apparent from a study of the above that crimes of violence are more common than in western countries. It is also evident that the police have concentrated on political crimes in the past six or seven years. Thefts, including pickpocketing, are a major area for police preventive activity.

C. TRAFFIC CONTROL

The government has requested the USOM for the services of a traffic engineer to make a traffic survey of the City of Baghdad. The traffic problem arises from the layout of the city, bisected as it is

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by the Tigris river, and the growing number of vehicles on the streets. At the end of 1956 there were a total of 72,073 motor vehicles registered in the country exclusive of those belonging to the military. The breakdown is: private cars - 17,569; taxis - 6,246; busses - 3,451; trucks - 10,543; motorcycles - 2,421. The number of private vehicles is growing rapidly from a few hundred prior to World War II.

The traffic problem is also complicated by the lack of traffic training for the police and adequate enforcement measures. There are almost 500 traffic policemen in Baghdad but they are dissipated in sidewalk and center of street post duty where they do little good. Two of these men were killed last year and there were over 100 fatal accidents in the city in 1956. The Parliament has failed to enact adequate traffic enforcement laws and the result is highly undisciplined and dangerous driving of motor vehicles. Pedestrians have little concept of traffic dangers and walk out from the curb and all over the streets indiscriminately.

The Traffic Police Command realize that correctional measures are necessary as traffic congestion mounts but they need backing from above and modern traffic training.

D. POLICE DISTRIBUTION

The police are distributed throughout the provinces roughly in proportion to the area and population as shown in the chart - Appendix C.

There is little effort to patrol the streets in a manner similar to police patrol in the West. For the most part policemen are kept in stations which range from six men posts to several hundred. Some motorized patrol is done at night and in the rural areas, but the officers tend to keep the men together in groups as if expecting attack at any time.

The only systematic patrol of the streets is performed by the so-called night guards. There are a total of 3,689 of these men in the cities and towns throughout the country. Formerly this force was employed by the municipalities but about three years ago the government took them over into the police. This force appears to consist of older men and they receive only half the monthly pay of a policeman. They are not uniformed but are furnished a police rifle which is kept at the nearest police stations when not in use. The night guards work a twelve hour shift from 6 p.m. to 6 a.m. They are certainly not a prepossessing looking lot and as far as the writer could ascertain they receive no training of any kind. A feature of night sounds in Baghdad is the incessant blowing of police whistles with which the night guards communicate with each other. The writer concludes that this force is not needed if the regular police are placed on street patrol, or alternatively, if the government wishes to retain it, it should be given police training and made a part of the force.

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E. THE TRIBES

Traditionally, the nomadic tribes have been a source of trouble to the government and an internal security problem. Their wanderings sometimes take them over international frontiers and they frequently clash with each other over grazing lands, water rights, etc. They are usually uneducated, armed, and recognize little authority except that of the sheik and family custom.

Weapons in private hands are required by law to be registered. In 1955 the number of registered weapons was as follows: 6,760 rifles; 5,196 revolvers; and 1,557 shotguns. The police, however, estimate that several thousand additional firearms are in the hands of tribesmen illegally. It is the government's policy to seize such illegal arms but it has not carried out any mass operations nor faced the tribal resistance that is expected to follow such a program.

The census of 1947 made no effort to count the number of nomads but their number is estimated at about 250,000. The police continually cite the tribal problem in support of their huge numbers and requests for military armament. The tribal situation is further complicated by the existence of two Islamic sects, among them the Surmi and the Shiah who have been traditional rivals. This rivalry is another potential source of unrest.

The writer concludes that the tribal problem is declining as the government gradually absorbs the authority of the Sheiks and the development of roads and land reclamation tends to stabilize the nomads.

F. POLICE BUDGET

The total police budget for the fiscal year April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958, totals ID 6,029,260 or \$16,881,928. This does not include costs of police buildings most of which are rented but the costs of which are carried elsewhere in the national budget. The total Iraq state budget for the same period is ID 70,693,430 or \$197,941,404. Police expenditures, therefore, amount to more than 8% of the total government budget.

In addition to the police costs included in the government budget, there is a total of 4,588 police in the so-called special police forces (port police, customs police, oil police, etc.) whose salaries and operating expenses are paid by the organization to which they are assigned. Since these forces have general police power and are administratively subordinated to the Director General of Police, they must be counted as a component of the police forces of Iraq. The costs of the special police forces are not known, but they are estimated to be in the same ratio as the regular police. The strength of the special forces is about 16% of the total police strength.

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Therefore, the costs of the special police are estimated at 16% of the police budget, or ID 964,681 or \$2,711,109. Total expenditures for police are estimated, therefore, to be ID 6,993,941 or \$19,583,034. With a population of about 5,000,000 this means a per capita cost for police service of about \$4.00 a year. Even by U. S. standards per capita police costs in Iraq are sizeable. For example, in 1955 per capita costs for city police in the United States ranged from \$11.72 for cities over 500,000 (there is only one city in Iraq in this class) to \$6.77 in cities of 10,000 to 25,000 population (which would be more comparable to Iraq). Iraq, however, pays a far lower cost for the individual policeman; the figure is \$676 per year for each policeman, including all police expenditures.

1. Iraq Government Police Budget - April 1, 1957 to March 31, 1958:

a. Headquarters and Administration.

Salaries and Allowances.....	ID	84,500
Cost of Living Allowances.....		42,700
Administrative Costs.....		<u>5,550</u>
Sub-total.....		132,750

b. Subordinate Police Forces.

Salaries and Allowances.....	2,439,900
Cost of Living Allowances.....	1,288,500
Administrative Expenditures.....	<u>275,500</u>
Sub-total.....	4,003,900
Secret Service.....	100,000
Animal Feeding and Health Examinations.....	105,000
Feeding of Prisoners.....	52,000
Rent of vehicles and boats.....	5,000
Transfer of Prisoners.....	72,500
Miscellaneous Equipment.....	350,000
Weapons and Ammunition.....	100,000
Cost of Stabling Animals.....	13,000
Purchase of Animals.....	1,000
Food Allowance for Certain Police.....	200,000
Vehicle Operation and Maintenance.....	100,000
Maintenance of Buildings.....	1,000
Medical Costs.....	25,000
Purchase of Motor Vehicles.....	100,000
Allowance for Police Candidates.....	9,500
Police Delegation (Special Trip).....	<u>400</u>
Sub-Total.....	1,234,400

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c. Night Guards. There are a total of 3,689 government paid night watchmen who patrol city streets on a 12 hour shift. Night Guards - ID 240,000. This means that these guards receive, on the average, only ID 65 per year, or \$182.

d. Directorate General of Public Security.

Salaries and Allowances.....	ID	183,000
Cost of Living Allowance.....		95,750
Administrative Expenditures.....		20,960
Other Expenses.....		<u>118,500</u>
	Sub-total.....	418,210

GRAND TOTAL..... ID 6,029,360

2. Analysis of the Police Budget:

Identifiable personnel costs amounted to ID 4,709,250 or about 80% of the total budget. Other fixed charges account for another 10% of the budget. This leaves only about 10% for vehicle operation, purchase of equipment and building maintenance. It is interesting that only \$1,542,800 or about \$50 per man was budgeted for purchase of equipment, vehicles, weapons, ammunition, and animals. This low amount in the current budget may be due, in part, to the request for American aid equipment and a corresponding decrease in this item.

The figure of ID 1,000 or \$2,800 for building maintenance is incredibly low considering there are several hundred police buildings in Iraq. It is probably explained by the grant of 3 1/2 million dinars, about 8 1/2 million dollars, from Development Board funds for police buildings. Some of the new buildings are under construction so building maintenance is reduced to this figure. Police buildings visited were badly run down and even dirty. Apparently little, if any, expenditure is made for furniture and office equipment as these items are almost completely lacking or are ancient and run down.

The budget carries no separate item for costs of uniforms although the government furnishes all uniforms for policemen and a uniform allowance for officers.

It is concluded that the so-called police budget reflects only a portion of actual police expenditures. It is estimated that building rentals alone total several hundred thousand dollars and this cost is not even shown. It is likely that the Liwa (province) budgets include certain police operating costs. From the data available, it must be concluded that Iraq has a relatively heavy police budget in spite of the very low individual salary scale.

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G. BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE IRAQI POLICE

Historically, Iraq has been in the sphere of British influence. The country's modern development has been closely linked to Britain since the creation of the state following World War I. During the period of the British mandate, 1919 to 1932, the present police organization was established on the British colonial police pattern.

During the period of the mandate, British police personnel held both advisory and executive inspection positions in the police. They held a veto power in police operations exercised through the Minister of Interior.

Following the end of the mandate, beginning in 1932, the British police advisors were gradually eliminated and the police came under the full control of the government. By the beginning of World War II, it is understood that there were no British police advisors in Iraq. With the return of the British to Iraq in strength in World War II, British advisors returned to the Iraqi police but mainly in a liaison capacity with the British troops stationed in the country.

At the end of the war a few British police advisors remained at the invitation of the government. One advisor, especially, in the field of identification, remained for several years and set up the present fingerprint files which presently number 350,000 sets of prints.

The sole present British police advisor, Mr. Duncan McIntosh, says he was hired by the Government of Iraq following the bad riots in the early 50's and the poor showing of the police. His contract expires October, 1957, and it is not expected that it will be renewed.

Mr. McIntosh occupies an office near the Director General of Police and says that he remains strictly in the background working through the Director General. He is a British colonial police official of long experience. He began policework in the old Royal Irish Constabulary, has served as police commissioner of Singapore where he was captured by the Japanese, and his most recent position was Chief of Police of Hong Kong.

Mr. McIntosh states that he was responsible for introducing the use of tear gas and batons by the Baghdad police to control demonstrations rather than the use of firearms. The police, incidentally, successfully handled the Suez demonstrations in Baghdad last fall without resorting to indiscriminate firing. He also inspected the oil refineries and pipelines and recommended measures to increase the security of these installations during the Suez crisis. Recently, he made a security survey of the port of Basra as a result of which the personnel strength and armament of the port police was increased and other security measures taken.

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Police officials said he was responsible for the installation of a police "War Room" on the roof of the Baghdad police headquarters. The room is set up with maps, telephones and radio equipment as an emergency command post for the Chief of Police and Provincial Administrator of the Liwa of Baghdad. It was used last fall. There are three police emergency plans for the Baghdad area. In plans one and two the military are not included but in plan three army forces supplement the police to maintain order in a grave emergency. It was said that only plans one and two were used for the Suez demonstrations.

With regard to Communist operations in the country, Mr. McIntosh said a major problem was the identification and surveillance of infiltrated agents from Syria and Iran. He said the Iraqi police needed modern photographic and recording equipment to carry out this work successfully.

It is concluded that the government presently has no official arrangement with Great Britain for police technical assistance and the private contract with Mr. McIntosh will not be renewed in October. However, the government has financed a program of giving selected police officers temporary training in England. The number has averaged about 10 per year.

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CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSIONS

The following conclusions derive from a three week visit to Iraq in which police installations were visited in Baghdad and vicinity, Khanakin, Habiania, Remadi, Kirkuk, Arbiel and Mosul. Police commanders were interviewed; buildings and equipment inspected; and applicable laws, regulations, and statistics were studied to determine the scope of the internal security problem and the needs of the forces.

The basic conclusions follow:

a. The GOI has adopted a policy of building up its civil police forces to cope with all internal security problems. This policy apparently is based on the assumption that the military forces should be available at all times for frontier or foreign commitment and should be relieved from internal security responsibilities. As a result, Iraq is one of the most heavily policed countries of the Free World with about 30,000 civil police for a population of about five million, or more than five policemen per 1,000 of the population. This policy probably accounts also for the request for military-type arms and equipment, including such items as heavy machine guns, mortars, etc.

b. The civil police organization and its operations in Iraq are in a period of transition, as are many other phases of Iraqi society. The police are attempting to compress decades of progress in police work into a short span of time; this is illustrated by their request for ultra-modern police equipment without the necessary training and selection of personnel to operate it effectively. The force, originally organized on British colonial lines, has operated as a repressive, paramilitary arm of the government. Accordingly, it is disliked, if not hated, by the majority of the population.

c. The personnel of the police forces contains excellent potential police material but is woefully lacking in modern police methodology. There is a wide gap also between policemen and police officers. In the latter group, about one half are now graduates of the Police High School, which began in 1943; the other half are transferees from the military or have been promoted from the ranks. The Police High School training is largely theoretical, and the graduated officers tend to consider it below their dignity to perform police functions other than the supervision of their subordinates. Policemen receive little if any training beyond military drill and the handling of weapons. Only about 25% of them are literate. Under these circumstances, it is no surprise that relations with the public are extremely bad. What is needed is a complete retraining of officers and men in the fundamentals of civil police operations. The influence of the

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graduates of the Police High School will be beneficial in time, but the high command under the direction of an active Major General of the Army views the police problem primarily in military terms.

d. Morale in the force is generally low due to a variety of reasons, including: harsh military discipline (policemen are still flogged for disciplinary violations); low pay; long and erratic hours of work; substandard buildings and barracks; lack of attention by officers to the needs of the men; reported widespread corruption, bribery, and the use of influence; and the poor showing of the police in handling internal security problems. On the bright side, the police were able for the first time in their history to handle the Suez demonstrations in Baghdad last fall without the assistance of the Army. This has had a positive effect on all ranks but has also tended to support the Government's policy outlined above.

e. The police forces presently have a wide variety and extensive amounts of equipment. Some of it is old, and all of it is poorly maintained. Little thought has apparently been given to training maintenance technicians, and the tendency appears to be to operate a piece of equipment until it breaks down, then ask for replacement. In particular, it is concluded that the police do not need additional amounts of heavy armament.

f. About 25 senior police officers have been suspended from their positions by the current Purge Committee. It is concluded that on the whole this has been a good thing since it eliminates some of the dead wood and perhaps most notoriously corrupt. At the same time, the purge operation is bound to affect adversely the morale of the higher officers.

g. The establishment of a separate Directorate General of Security on an equal basis with the Director General of Police has consolidated the countersubversive investigative functions into one office. The "special branches" of the C.I.D. in the provinces are engaged exclusively in countersubversive work, and their work will be augmented by the Passport Control and Residence Services, which have also been placed in the new Directorate. It is arguable whether this reorganization will improve overall internal security effectiveness, but it gives more recognition to the countersubversive function, and the final result will depend on how well the two directorates are able to coordinate their activities.

h. The United States has a commitment to support the Iraqi internal security forces, and it is in the national interest to do so. The Government of Iraq expects the grant of a large amount of police equipment.

i. The United States, in fact, already has a police assistance program in Iraq since ten police officers have been sent to the United States for training under the ICA participant program. The problem is to determine the type of additional assistance that should be given.

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CHAPTER VIII

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is recommended that the United States discharge its obligation to support the internal security forces of Iraq in the following way:

Make an initial minimum grant of the most badly needed police equipment coupled with an offer of technical advice and an expanded training program. This solution stands the best chance of achieving United States' objectives, i.e. strengthening the internal security forces and increasing public confidence in them. The sole British police advisor states that his contract terminates in October, 1957, and it is doubtful if it will be renewed. Police officials have already requested technical advice in the field of traffic engineering and have stated that they would welcome technicians to assist in training the force in modern police methods. The new Director General of Security has also stated that he would cooperate with anyone assigned to his office in the interest of strengthening the anti-Communist work of his Directorate. The equipment request itself will require some follow-up work. For example, the police have asked for a complete radio network throughout the country. Such an installation should be made only after a thorough technical study of the communication needs of the force and a training program for personnel in the proper use of the equipment.

It is recommended that a bi-national agreement be consummated to include:

a. An outright grant of certain items of police equipment totalling about one million dollars;

b. Technical cooperation through a small USOM police group to consist of four experts as follows: a Chief Police Advisor (FSR-3), an advisor in investigations to work with the Directorate General of Security (FSR-5), a police communications technician (FSR-5), an advisor in police training (FSR-4), and a secretary (FSS-12); (the request for a short-term consultant to carry out a traffic engineering survey of Baghdad should also be approved -- 90 days, FSR-4);

c. Continue the participant training program for police officers in the United States and selected third countries.

The request for communications and other supplemental police equipment should await a more thorough study by the police group. With regard to timing, it is recommended that the initial list of equipment be approved for procurement as soon as funds are made available and that the target date for the arrival of the police group be made to coincide with the departure of the British Advisor in October.

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APPENDIX A

LIWA ADMINISTRATION LAW NO. 16 OF 1945

With the approval of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies,
We hereby order the promulgation of the following Law:-

Article 1

The following expressions shall have the meanings stated against each:

Administrative Unit: Liwa, Qadha, Nahiya, village and any district wherein a special administration is established under a special nomenclature.

Central Official: Any official filling a post included in the general Cadre of the State and drawing his salary from the General Budget.

Local Official: Any official filling a post included in the special cadre of the local administration of the Liwa, and who draws his salary from the local administrative budget and is subject to the Civil Pensions and Service Laws.

Local Employee: Any employee whose fees are paid from the budget of the local administration of the Liwa.

Chapter I - Administrative Divisions

Article 2

Iraq is divided into Liwas and the Liwas into Qadhas and the Qadhas into Nahiya. The Mutasarrif is the responsible head of the Liwa administration, the Qaimmaqam is the responsible head of the Qadha administration and the Mudir Nahiya is the responsible head of the Nahiya administration: the administration pertaining to the desert area may be established by a regulation, but the administration of the villages shall be defined by a special law.

Article 3

An Administrative Unit may be created upon the proposal of the Minister of Interior and with the approval of the Council of Ministers confirmed by Royal Irada.

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Article 4

The change of Liwas or Qadhas headquarters or Liwa boundaries or their nomenclature or any separation or change of subordination of Qadhas and Nahiyas shall require a Royal Irada issued on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and the approval of the Council of Ministries.

Article 5

The change of boundaries of the Qadhas and Nahiyas or the headquarters of Nahiyas or their nomenclature shall be decided upon by the Minister of the Interior.

Article 6

The settlement of nomad tribes and the regulation of their affairs shall be defined by such a special law and regulations as may fit their customs and social conditions.

Chapter II - Liwa, Qadha and Nahiya Officials

Article 7

At Liwa headquarters the administrative staff consists of the Mutasarrif, the highest finance official in the Liwa, the Mudir Tahrirat, the Commandant of Police and such representatives of other Ministries and Departments as may be required with the requisite number of other officials.

Article 8

At Qadha headquarters the administrative staff consists of the Quaimmaqam, the Mudir Mal, Katib Tahrirat, Assistant Commandant of Police or Inspector of Police and such officials of other Ministries and Departments as may be required with the requisite number of other officials.

Article 9

Each Nahiya shall have a Mudir, an Inspector of Police and officials of other Ministries and Departments with the requisite number of other officials.

Article 10

Mutasarrifs shall be appointed and transferred by Royal Irada issued on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior and the approval of the Council of Ministers.

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Article 11

Qaimmaqams shall be appointed and transferred by a Royal Irada issued on the recommendation of the Minister of the Interior.

Article 12

Mudirs of Nahiyas shall be appointed by the Minister of the Interior.

Article 13

Mutasarrifs shall be dismissed, suspended or retired on pension in accordance with the Disciplinary and Pensions Laws by a Royal Irada.

Article 14

Qaimmaqams shall be dismissed, suspended or retired on pension in accordance with the Disciplinary and Pensions Laws by a Royal Irada.

Article 15

Mudirs of Nahiyas shall be dismissed, suspended or retired on pension in accordance with the Disciplinary and Pensions Laws by the Minister of Interior.

Article 16

The selection of Mutasarrifs, Qaimmaqams and Mudirs of Nahiyas shall be governed by a special regulation.

Article 17

(1) The selection, appointment, promotion and transfer of officials and employees of the central departmental branches in all Liwas, their disciplinary punishment, dismissal and retirement on pension shall be subject to the laws in force with due regard to the following:

- a. The Mutasarrif may appoint, promote and transfer the officials of the central departmental branches in the Liwas, whose salaries do not exceed ID. 12 per month and inflict disciplinary punishment, suspend and retire them on pension in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force.

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- b. The Mutasarrif may appoint, promote, and transfer all the local administration officials in the Liwas, inflict disciplinary punishments and retire them on pension in accordance with the provisions of the laws in force.

(2) The above provisions shall not apply to Court officials and employees.

Article 18

The Ministry concerned should take the opinion of the Mutasarrif in the appointment and transfer of the heads of departments other than the Judges in the Liwas.

Article 19

The Mutasarrif may inform the Ministry concerned of the conduct of its officials in his Liwa and may, when necessary, suspend any official in his Liwa, other than Judges, if he deems his presence in his office prejudicial to the public peace and order. He has, in such a case, to inform the Ministry to which the official is attached, intimating the reasons of his action.

Article 20

The Mutasarrif may inform the Ministry of Justice of the conduct of its Judges and officials in his Liwa so that the said Ministry may be able to take the necessary legal action against them.

Article 21

On the recommendation of the Minister of Interior, Qaimmaqams and Mudirs of Nahiyas may be granted by the Minister of Justice magisterial powers if there exists no judicial institutions in the Qadhas and Nahiyas to consider certain offenses in accordance with the Criminal Procedure Law.

Article 22

The Mutasarrif is the chief executive official of the Liwa and responsible for the general administration thereof. He is also the agent and representative of each Ministry. It is his duty to insure full enforcement of the laws within his Liwa, to perform the duties and exercise the powers which are by law entrusted to him and to carry out the orders and instructions of the various Ministers of State.

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Article 23

An Assistant Mutasarrif may be appointed in the Liwa who shall be considered from among the administrative staff of the Liwa and be subject in respect of selection, appointment, promotion, transfer, dismissal, disciplinary punishment and retirement on pension to the same provisions applied to the Qaimmaqam; he shall carry out such duties of the Mutasarrif as the latter entrusts to him and shall sign the correspondence in accordance with his instructions.

Article 24

In general the most important aims of the Mutasarrif in the conduct of the administration of the affairs of his Liwa shall be:

- (1) To maintain security and order.
- (2) To apply the principles of liberty, equality and justice among the individuals and groups of the nation.
- (3) To protect every individual in respect of his personal and property rights and of his personal security.
- (4) To administer justice with as much promptitude and facility as may be possible with due respect to the independence of the courts.
- (5) To endeavor constantly to spread education on such sound principles as may ensure for every individual of the population material and moral benefits.
- (6) To endeavor to promote and develop trade, industry and agriculture.
- (7) To protect the public health, improve sanitary conditions, and devise sufficient means for the prevention of epidemics and contagious diseases affecting men and livestock.
- (8) To give assistance and facilities to cultivators and to ensure distribution of water to their cultivations.
- (9) To ensure progress and good administration of municipalities except Amanat Al Asimah.
- (10) To take care in the just assessment of State revenues and the estimation of taxes and collection thereof, and to protect the rights of the treasury and maintain its properties, observing strict economy in all expenditures.

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- (11) To submit explicit and comprehensive reports to the Ministry concerned on all reforms that are deemed necessary for the amelioration of the administration and the perfection of public means of comfort and the progress of the country.

Article 25

Copies of all orders, instructions and decisions issued by the Ministries concerning the administration and public and private rights must be sent to the Mutasarrif for information and publication to those concerned. All heads of departments serving in the Liwa shall carefully consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Mutasarrif and suggest any reforms that are deemed necessary; they shall send to the Mutasarrif copies of any correspondence which they submit to their Ministers on subjects which directly concern him. They shall also keep the Mutasarrif informed of their activities which affect public policy, security, tribal and frontier affairs and the like.

Article 26

The Mutasarrif is charged with ensuring economical expenditure of State monies, the protection of Government rights and properties, the assessment and collection of revenue in accordance with justice and the law. To this end he shall supervise all officials of the Ministry of Finance in his Liwa to satisfy himself that they are properly carrying out their duties.

Article 27

All branches in the Liwa central government departments (with the exception of the Courts) are subject to the inspection and supervision of the Mutasarrif, he may correspond with any Minister on matters which involve the administration of the Liwa; the departmental officials in matters other than those affecting the internal organization of their respective departments, are for general purposes under the orders of the Mutasarrif.

Article 28

The Mutasarrif is responsible for public security in his Liwa; he shall perform his duties in this connection in accordance with the provisions of the law through the Police and the Qadha and Nahiya officials who shall execute his orders; he may order the police to investigate charges brought to his notice and refer them to the Court concerned. The Liwa Police are under the direct orders of the Mutasarrif in all respects except in regard to departmental management and discipline (for which

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purposes they are under the orders of the Director General of Police.) If the Mutasarrif considers that the internal administration of the police is unsatisfactory, he shall call the attention of the Commandant of Police thereto and if necessary report to the Minister of Interior.

Article 29

If the Mutasarrif finds that the police force is not sufficient to perform its duties or to enforce the laws and regulations of the State and to maintain security in any case, he shall at once report the matter to the Minister of the Interior, stating the extent of reinforcement of police and soldiers considered necessary.

Article 30

Should any serious disturbance of the public peace occur in such a way that the police force alone cannot quell it or its intervention is not desirable and the matter is so urgent that the Mutasarrif cannot await the orders of the Minister of the Interior, he is empowered to give, on his own responsibility, orders in writing to the Commandant of the Army in his Liwa to assist the police in the execution of their duties. This Commandant is bound to give immediate effect to the orders in writing sent to him by the Mutasarrif in such cases, subject to his retaining complete discretion as to the actual disposition of his troops. The Mutasarrif should inform the Minister of Interior of his action as soon as possible.

Article 31

The Mutasarrif shall make frequent tours in his Liwa and report fully to the Minister concerned on the condition and requirements of the places inspected together with suggestions for any measures which he considers necessary.

Article 32

The Qaimmaqam is the chief executive official of the Qadha and is responsible for its general administration. It is his duty to ensure due enforcement of all laws and regulations within his Qadha, to perform all the duties and exercise all the powers which are by law vested in him, and carry out the orders of the Mutasarrif. He shall correspond on the affairs of the Qadha with the Liwa to which he is subordinate, except when necessity arises when he may correspond with the other authorities.

Article 33

All officials of central departmental branches in the Qadha shall consider and report on all matters referred to them by the Qaimmaqam and

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suggest to him any reforms that are deemed necessary. They shall send to the Qaimmaqam copies of all correspondence which they submit to the authorities concerned on the subjects which directly concern him. They shall also keep the Qaimmaqam informed of their activities where these effect public policy, security, tribal or frontier affairs.

Article 34

The Qaimmaqam is charged with ensuring economical expenditure of public monies, the protection of State rights and properties, the just assessment and collection of revenue in accordance with the law and justice. To this end he shall supervise all officials of the Ministry of Finance in his Qadha to satisfy himself that they are properly carrying out their duties.

Article 35

All branches in the Qadha of the Central Government Departments (with the exception of the Courts) are subject to the inspection and supervision of the Qaimmaqam.

Article 36

The Qaimmaqam is responsible for the maintenance of public tranquility within the Qadha. He shall perform his duties in this connection in accordance with the provisions of the laws through the Police and the Qadha and the Nahiya officials who must execute his orders.

Article 37

In all matters other than mobilization and internal discipline, the police force of the Qadha shall be subordinate to the Qaimmaqam.

Article 38

The Qaimmaqam, in such circumstances as are indicated in Article 30, may demand on his own responsibility, military aid available in the Qadha where there is no possibility of communicating with the Liwa. The officer in local command of the Army in the Qadhas shall be bound to give immediate effect to the orders in writing sent to him by the Qaimmaqam provided that he shall preserve the right of the dispositions of his soldiers. The Qaimmaqam shall inform the Mutasarrif of his action as soon as possible, and the latter will immediately inform the Minister of Interior.

Article 39

The Qaimmaqam shall make frequent tours of inspection within his Qadha and submit reports to the Mutasarrif on all matters requiring reforms.

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Article 40

The Mudir is the chief executive official in his Nahiya and is bound to perform all the duties assigned to him in accordance with the laws and regulations and execute the orders submitted to him by the Qaimmaqam and the Mutasarrif and shall safeguard the rights of both the State and the inhabitants.

Article 41

The Mudir is responsible for the maintenance of public tranquility in his Nahiya.

Article 42

The Mudir is empowered to issue orders to officials of the Police in his Nahiya, except on matters relating to disposition and internal discipline of the force and the Police shall act upon the orders issued to them, and may object to the authority concerned against the orders which they do not consider suitable. The Mudir is responsible as to the suitability of such orders to the public interest and their adherence to the provisions of the law and regulations.

Article 43

Government Departments under the Ministries of Interior and Finance shall, in the Nahiya, be subject to inspection by the Mudir. He is, however, not to inspect any other department unless he is asked to do so by the Qaimmaqam. He may, nevertheless, report to the Qaimmaqam any matter that comes to his knowledge in connection with the acts of officials of such departments in his Nahiya.

Article 44

The Mudir is responsible for the proper conduct of the Finance affairs in his Nahiya in accordance with the instructions issued to him by the authority concerned. He is also responsible for the proper discharge by the finance officials of the duties required from them in accordance with the powers granted to him by the Minister of Finance.

CHAPTER III - ADMINISTRATIVE COUNCILS AND THE ORGANIZATION

CHAPTER IV - LOCAL ADMINISTRATION

Article 102

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Iiwa Administration Law No. 58 of 1927 and its amendments are cancelled.

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Article 103

The date of the application of this Law will be appointed by a Royal Irada.

Article 104

The Ministers of State are responsible for the execution of this Law.

Made at Baghdad this 11th day of Rabi' Al Thani, 1364 and the 25th day of March 1945.

HAMDI AL PACHACHI, Prime Minister

IBRAHIM AKIF, Minister of Education

MUSTAPHA AL UMARI, Minister of Interior

YUSUF GHANIMA, Minister of Supply

ABDUL MAJID AYLAWI, Minister of
Social Affairs

ARSHAD AL UMARI, Minister of
Foreign Affairs

TAWFIQ WAHBI, Minister of Economics

ISMAIL NAMIQ, Minister of Defense

AHMAD MUKHTAR BABAN, Minister of
Justice and Ag. of Finance

ABDUL AMIR AL UZRI, Minister of
Commerce and Works

ABDUL ILAH

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APPENDIX B

FOURTH REGULATION NO. 8 OF 1957
AMENDING MINISTRY OF INTERIOR REGULATION NO. 46 OF 1953

We, Faisal the Second, King of Iraq,

After perusal of the first clause of Article 26 of the Constitutional Law and in pursuance of the proposal submitted by the Minister of Interior and approval of the Council of Ministers we order the enactment of the following regulation:

Article 1

The following article shall be added to the Regulation of the Ministry of Interior No. 46 of 1953 and shall be regarded as Article 8 repeated:

Article 8 repeated - The Directorate General of Security shall be headed by a Director General attached to the Ministry directly. His function is embodied in the administration of the Directorates of Passport and Nationality, Residence and Criminal Investigation.

Article 2

This regulation shall come into force commencing from the date of its publication in the official gazette.

Article 3

The Minister of Interior is charged with the execution of this regulation.

Made at Baghdad on the fifth day of the month of Rejeb 1376 corresponding to the fifth day of the month of February 1957.

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APPENDIX C

AREA AND POPULATION OF LIWAS (1947 CENSUS)
AND DISTRIBUTION OF POLICE (1957)

<u>LIWA</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>	<u>AREA (SQ. KM.)</u>	<u>NUMBER OF POLICE</u>
Baghdad	817,205	12,752	3,815 includes: 537 traffic police 413 mobile patrol 246 riot battalion 360 reserve
Mosul	595,190	29,568	2,017 includes: 192 reserve battalion
Arbil	239,776	17,981	338 includes: 188 reserve battalion
Sulaimaniya	226,400	9,543	1,408 includes: 188 reserve battalion
Kirkuk	286,005	20,355	832 includes: 192 reserve battalion
Diyala	272,413	16,121	840
Kut	224,938	16,554	453
Amara	307,021	18,377	539
Basra	368,799	12,295	846 includes: 94 reserves
Muntafiq	371,867	14,800	677 includes: 94 reserves
Diwaniya	378,118	15,086	920 includes: 192 reserves
Hillah	261,206	5,447	406
Kerbela	274,264	6,060	387
Dulaim	192,983	40,794	475
Northern Badia (Desert)	Nomadic	101,339	820
Southern Badia (Desert)	Nomadic	76,144	245
Jazira Badia (Desert)	Nomadic	31,226	198

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NOTE: In addition to these assigned forces, there are the following:

Police Mobile Force.....	3,722	(mostly in Baghdad & vicinity)
Night Guards.....	3,689	(in all Liwas)
Customs Police.....	1,407	(in all Liwas)
Railway Police.....	655	(in all Liwas)
Criminal Investigation Division.	400	(in all Liwas)
Port Police.....	261	(in all Liwas)
Refinery Police.....	255	
Petrol Police.....	1,650	
Passport Offices.....	158	
Residence Offices.....	82	
Forest Police.....	160	
Health Police.....	188	
Police Schools.....	275	
Technical Branch.....	98	
Communications.....	534	
Police Stores.....	<u>24</u>	

GRAND TOTAL.....28,874 (April 1, 1957)

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APPENDIX D
(effective June 1, 1956)

LAW NO. 59 OF 1956, THIRD AMENDMENT OF POLICE
SERVICE AND DISCIPLINE LAW NO. 40 OF 1953

We, Faisal II, King of Iraq,

After perusal of Paragraph (1) of Article 26 of the Constitutional Law and with the consent of Parliament, do hereby approve of the following Law and order its promulgation, as follows:

Article 1

Chapter II of the Police Service and Discipline Law (as amended) is hereby repealed and the following new Chapter II with the same serial numbers as the original is substituted for it.

Chapter II
Classes, Grades, Salaries, Appointments, and Promotions

Article 2

- a. Classes and grades of police officials shall be governed by Paragraph (a) of Schedule (1) attached to this Law.
- b. Salaries of the various police positions shall be allotted as specified in Paragraph (a) of Schedule (1), attached to this Law.
- c. As from the date of the enforcement of this Law, scales of salaries given in Paragraph (a) of Schedule (1) attached to this Law shall be granted, together with the High Cost of Living Allowance which shall be as specified in Schedule (3) of the Civil Service Law in place of allowances granted at present.
- d. Scales contain automatic increments from the lowest to the highest limit shown for each class or grade, thus granting an annual increment after a police official has completed one year of service at a salary lower than the highest in the scale. Officials in the Classes IV, V, and VI shall not be granted an increment without a recommendation by their immediate superiors to the official concerned and after the approval of the higher official to the effect that the services of the official eligible for an increment were satisfactory in every way during the year. The Minister of Finance will issue instructions relating to the submission of such recommendations.

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e. Police officials in service shall be granted the new scales according to the relative present base salaries as stated in Schedule (2) attached to this Law. The sanctioned cadre shall be regarded as amended wherever necessary, in order to give effect to these arrangements, provided that said officials retain their present vocational ranks.

f. The period spent by an official in his last grade (before the enforcement of this Law) shall be taken into account for purposes of promotion from his new class or grade to a higher class or grade.

g. In case the salary of an official falls, in regard to new classes or grades stated in Paragraph (a) of Schedule (1) attached to this Law, in the second half of his class or grade, or in the middle, he may be promoted to the next higher class or grade after spending half the period prescribed for promotion.

Article 3

(1) Assistant Directors of Police shall be appointed for the first time at the lowest salary of grade (2) of Class V, subject to the following conditions:

(a) Existence of a vacancy in the Cadre.

(b) Fulfillment of provisions contained in Article 8 of the Civil Service Law.

(c) Graduation from the Police Officers Higher School except where technical positions are concerned.

(d) Approval of the Public Service Board.

(2) Appointments as Deputy Investigator shall be subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law.

(3) Appointments of doctors, dentists and pharmacists in the police are subject to the provisions of the Civil Service Law. These may be granted temporary ranks by the Minister of the Interior during their term of service with the police.

Article 4

(1) Police Inspectors shall be appointed for the first time at the lowest salary of grade (2) of Class VI, subject to the following conditions:

(a) Existence of a vacancy in the Cadre.

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(b) Fulfillment of provisions of Article 8 of the Civil Service Law.

(c) Graduation from Inspectors Secondary School, except when technical positions are concerned.

(d) Approval of the Public Service Board.

(2) Deputy Inspectors shall be appointed for the first time after passing the special training course in the Inspectors Secondary School at a salary of ID 8.

Article 5

Deputy Inspectors, non-commissioned officers, and policemen may be appointed, regardless of provisions governing appointments contained in this Law or Regulations issued in relation thereto, in urgent cases and in special areas according to suggestion by the head of the department and the approval of the Minister.

Article 6

Any police official may be promoted to a higher grade or class provided that:

(1) There exists a vacant position.

(2) It is ascertained that he is competent in the fulfillment of the functions of his position, that he is superior to the other applicants, that his promotion is approved by the Public Service Board, and that his promotion has been recommended by the Ministry and Department to which he belongs.

(3) He has completed a period in his grade or class not less than the following:

(a) One year at ID 8/- or at a salary not greater than the lowest limit of Grade (2) of Class VI.

(b) Three years in Grade (2) of Class VI.

(c) Four years in Grade (1) of Class VI.

(d) Three years in Grade (2) of Class V.

(e) Five years in Grade (1) of Class V.

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- (f) Four years in Class IV.
- (g) Five years in Class III.
- (h) Five years in Class II.

(4) In addition to the above, it is required for the promotion of an Inspector to Grade (2) of Class V that he pass the special course for officers.

(5) In addition to the above, it is required for the promotion of an officer to Grade (4) that he be graduated from a high school and that he pass a special examination set by the Public Service Board to which no one shall be admitted unless he has passed the special course in the Police High School.

Article 7

With the approval of the Minister and upon the proposal of the Head of the Department, the service required for promotion of a police official may be reduced by a period not exceeding one year under the following circumstances:

(1) If he has distinguished himself in active service or showed courage and great sacrifice in ordinary circumstances. This may take place once in any one class.

(2) If he had served in the Mobile Police or Desert Force for a period of three successive years. This may take place once in any one class.

Article 8

Article 44 is hereby repealed and the following is substituted:

Article 44 - Police personnel shall be subject to provisions of the Civil Service Law where the contrary has not been indicated in this Law.

Article 9

This Law shall come into force from June 1, 1956.

Article 10

The Ministers of State are charged with the execution of this Law, made at Baghdad on the twenty-sixth day of Shawal 1375, corresponding to the sixth of June, 1956.

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Schedule (1)

Scales of Salaries in Police Service

(a)	<u>Class</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Basic scales of monthly pay*</u>
	1		(130 - 5 - 155
	2		(100 - 3 - 120
	3		(72 - 3 - 92
	4		(50 - 2 - 67
)	1	(35 - 1 - 45
)		(
	5)		(
)	2	(27 - 1 - 32
)		(17 - 1 - 24
)		(
	6)		(
)		(11 - 1 - 16
)		(8
		Deputy Police Constable	

* These are scales in which progress is made by annual increments at the rate indicated in each case between the minimum and the maximum (subject to annual certificates of fitness up to and including Class IV). High Cost of Living Allowances are additional.

(b)	<u>Designation</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
	Director General of Police	1	135-155
	Director General of Police	2	100-120
	Senior Police Inspector or Commandant Mobile Police Force	1	112-120
	Senior Police Inspector of Commandant Mobile Police Force	2	100-109
	Asst. Director General, Police Inspector, or Police Director	1	81-92
	Asst. Director General, Police Inspector, or Police Director	2	72-78
	Asst. Director General, Police Inspector, or Police Director	3	54-67
	Asst. Director of Police	1	30-45
	Asst. Director of Police	2	35-38

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<u>Designation</u>	<u>Grade</u>	<u>Salary</u>
Asst. Director of Police	3	27-32
Police Constable (Mufawadh)	1	19-24
Police Constable	2	17-18
Police Constable	3	13-16
Police Constable	4	12
Police Constable	5	11
Deputy Police Constable		8

Schedule 2

Assimilation to New Rates

<u>Present Basic Pay</u> (ID per month)	<u>New Starting Rate</u> <u>of Basic Pay</u> (ID per month)
80	120
70	105
60	100
55	92
50	85
45	75
40	64
35	55
30	45
25	35
21	37
18	25
15	20
12	17
10	13
8	11
6	8

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APPENDIX E

THE STATE OFFICIALS DISCIPLINE LAW NO. 69 OF 1936

Article 1

In this Law the following expressions shall have the meanings hereinafter set out:

(a) "Official" - Any person appointed to an office under the Government receiving his salary from the General Budget or a special budget and being a person to whom the provisions of the Pension Law apply.

(b) "Minister" - The Minister concerned (being the Prime Minister in what concerns the office of the Council of Ministers and the Department of Awqaf) and the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber of Deputies each in what concerns the officials of his assembly.

(c) "Head of a Department" - The Comptroller and Auditor General, the Head of the Royal Bureau, a Mutasarrif and any official who is considered as the Head of a Department by decision of the Council of Ministers, published in the Official Gazette, or is so regarded by statute subject to Paragraph (1) of Article 22 of the Foreign Service Law No. 34 of 1934.

(d) "Board" - A Disciplinary Board set up under this Law.

(e) "General Council" - The General Disciplinary Council set up in accordance with the provisions of the Legal Drafting Department Law No. 49 of 1933.

Article 2

With the exception of Articles 4, 36, and 37, the provisions of this Law shall not apply to the following officials:

Judges, Qadhis, the Comptroller and Auditor General, Army Officers and Officers and Mufawadhs of the Police Force who are subject to special laws and regulations, or any class of officials whose disciplinary matters are prescribed by a special law.

Article 3

Officials on loan in accordance with the Civil Service Law shall, during the period of loan, be subject to the provisions of this Law.

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Chapter I - Duties of the Official

Article 1

(1) Every official shall conform to the following rules:

(a) He shall perform the duties entrusted to him in accordance with Laws, Regulations and Instructions and comply with the orders issued by his superiors within the scope of the duties of his employment.

(b) He shall keep secret, even after the termination of his service, matters which have come to his notice in his official capacity, the disclosure whereof may be harmful to the State or individuals, and matters which his superiors have recommended him to keep secret.

(c) He shall abstain from using his official influence in the settlement of private questions, and refrain from committing openly, either during the performance of his duties or otherwise, any act which is not compatible with the honor of his employment.

(2) Every official shall refrain from doing any of the following things:

(a) From borrowing to an amount in excess of one half of his yearly salary without permission from his superior, from engaging in money-lending for interest, or in agriculture or in any trade or profession or transactions with the intention of making profit, except by investment in Limited Liability Companies, the keeping of deposits in Banks, the management and cultivation of his own properties, and the waqfs which are under this charge and the properties or lands belonging to his ascendants and descendants, his sisters, his wife and any female who is under his guardianship.

(b) From taking part in Government auctions (Muzayada) which it is his duty to carry out and from taking in any Government Munaqasa whatever.

(c) From frequenting such public places as are not in keeping with his private or public position.

(d) From gambling of all kinds.

(e) From appearing in a public place while noticeably intoxicated.

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(f) From joining political societies and clubs, from taking part in party politics, and from publishing political articles in newspapers or magazines whether under his own or an assumed name.

(g) From appointing any of his relatives of the first, second or third degree to offices under him.

Article 36

(1) If an official is suspended from duty by order of the Minister or Head of Department or by reason of his being arrested and detained according to law, he shall only receive half of his pay for the period during which he remains suspended.

(2) If, as a result of the enquiries or final conviction, the suspended official is temporarily discharged or dismissed, the half pay withheld shall not be paid to him.

(3) If the result is a reduction of pay or grade, the reduction of pay or grade shall take effect from the date of suspension and the balance of his half salary which had been withheld shall be paid to him.

(4) If the final result is acquittal or a disciplinary punishment, he shall receive his pay in full and his half salary which had been withheld shall be paid to him.

(5) If the suspended official dies before the final result is known, his half salary withheld up to the date of death shall form a part of his estate.

Article 37

In respect of offenses not arising out of his duties nor committed in his official capacity, an official shall be directly answerable to the Courts. In such case, the authority to which such official is subordinate shall be informed and the authority concerned shall suspend him if it considers such a course necessary. If a difference of opinion shall arise as to whether the offense has arisen out of the duties of the official or was committed in his official capacity, the Minister concerned shall decide.

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APPENDIX F

LAW FOR THE PURGING OF GOVERNMENT ORGANIZATIONS
NO. 66 OF 1956

We, Faisal II, King of Iraq,

After perusal of Clause (1) of Article 26 of the Constitutional Law and with the approval of the House of Parliament, sanction the following Law and order its promulgation:

Article 1

(1) A committee, called the Purge Committee, shall be formed of judges of the first class and officials of the first or special class who are known for their integrity and ability to inquire into the conduct of officials and employees and removal of those whose conduct is proved bad in accordance with the provisions of this law:

(a) Three judges of the first and second classes and two officials of the special or the first class when dealing with cases of officials and employees.

(2) Members of the Committee shall be appointed by a decree of the Council of Ministers.

(3) The Council of Ministers may appoint five additional members: three judges of the first and second class and two officials of the special or first class.

(4) The President of the Committee shall also be appointed by a decree of the Council of Ministers.

(5) The President and members of the Committee shall be engaged in the operations of the Committee and shall be regarded as delegated to work therein during the period of the enforcement of this law and they may not be changed throughout the period stated.

(6) The meetings and operations of the Committee shall be confidential.

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Article 2

By official in this law is meant anyone who is paid out of the general budget or any of the budgets supplementary to it, with the exception of military officers, judges and Qadhis. It includes officials and employees in the quasi-government services, institutions and departments, government banks, municipalities including Amanat Al Assimah, water and electricity supply boards and the Awqaf departments.

Article 3

An office shall be established in the Diwan of the Council of Ministers to accommodate the number of officials required for clerical work and correspondence connected with the Committee subject to the instructions and orders of the President.

Article 4

(1) The Committee shall meet under the Chairmanship of the President or his Deputy, and shall adopt resolutions unanimously or by a majority; there shall be present in a meeting at least five, including the President or his Deputy.

(2) The Committee may delegate one of its members, or form a sub-committee of three of its original or additional members, provided that one of them is a judge, to make local inquiries into cases within its jurisdiction, and to submit a report of the results.

(3) The Committee may select any official of any ministry and entrust him with the task of inspecting locally the operations and conditions of the officials whose cases are being dealt with. The said inspectors shall execute the affairs entrusted to them and submit a report thereof to the Committee.

Article 5

(1) Every ministry, department, institution and service, official or quasi-official mentioned in Article 2, shall furnish the Committee with all the information available concerning the state of their officials, and shall supply personal and confidential files relating to them, at the request of the Committee.

(2) The Committee may of its own accord, or through a complaint by a known person, or at the request of any of the ministries, departments, institutions or services mentioned in Article 2 of this law, inquire into the case of any of the officials covered by its provisions.

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(3) The Committee may call upon any person to give evidence as to the conduct of any official whose case is being dealt with; and any person may request to be summoned to give what information he may have in this regard. The Committee shall summon the person into whose case they are inquiring for hearing his statements and his defenses.

(4) The provisions of the Criminal Procedure Law shall be observed in regard to the summoning of witnesses and the hearing of their testimony.

Article 6

(1) The expression bad conduct means inborn recklessness and bribe of any sort, as well as the employment of official influence or authority for private benefits.

(2) Bad conduct may be ascertained by means of all kinds of proofs and evidences including reputation, tradition and the apparent ways of how an official is living.

Article 7

(1) Upon being assured of the bad conduct of an official, the Committee may decide either:

(a) To discharge him, or

(b) To suspend him from service for a period not less than two years, nor more than five years.

(2) The decision by the Committee for the suspension of an official is final.

(3) The official, whom it has been decided to discharge, may object to the Council of Ministers within fifteen days from the date of his being notified of the decision. The Council of Ministers may, within two months of the date of the objection, confirm the penalty of discharge or commit it to a penalty of suspension from service for a period of five years; its decision is final. In case the Council of Ministers does not issue any decision within the period prescribed, the decision of the Committee becomes final and the official is withdrawn from service upon the issue of the Committee's decision for his discharge.

Article 8

(1) The authority of the Committee to investigate and issue decisions in accordance with this law shall include only officials receiving a salary of ID 27 and over.

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(2) If it appears that the official undergoing investigation has any accomplices whose salaries are below ID 27, the Committee may make inquiries concerning those accomplices and take such measures and decisions against them as provided in this Law.

Article 9

The Minister concerned shall execute the final decisions taken in regard to officials in his ministry and shall take the necessary steps for their immediate removal from service.

Article 10

This Law shall be regarded as supplementary to the Disciplinary and Service Laws including the Police Service Law.

Article 11

The Council of Ministers is not permitted to exercise its authority according to the Disciplinary Law and the Police Service Law for the suspension of any official covered by this Law, during the period of its enforcement.

Article 12

The President and members of the Committee shall be granted 25% of their salaries as special fees.

Article 13

The provisions of this Law shall cover any official resigning service during the period of its enforcement.

Article 14

This Law shall come into force from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette and the period of its enforcement shall be one year, and this may be extended for a period not exceeding one year by a decision of the Council of Ministers and a Royal Iradah.

Article 15

The Ministers of State are charged with the execution of this Law.

Made in Baghdad on the 27th day of Shawal 1375 corresponding to the 7th day of June 1956.

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