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1. The Polish army numbers about 300,000 men. The Sovietization of the army, which has been in progress for some time, was virtually completed in January 1950. The army is organized on the basis of the troika system; that is, the basic unit, the battle cell, comprises three men. Three cells form a section, three sections a platoon, three platoons a company, three companies a battalion, three battalions a regiment, and three regiments a division. An infantry division contains, in addition to the three infantry regiments, one light artillery regiment consisting of nine batteries, three of which are mechanized howitzer batteries; one heavy artillery regiment equipped with 155 mm. weapons; one light tank company; one mechanized cavalry unit; and ground support aviation units usually consisting of three squadrons of ground support fighters. Each section is equipped with one heavy machine gun, one light machine gun, one light anti-tank gun and four rifles. Each company contains a mortar unit, usually a section, consisting of three mortars. Each regiment has a heavy weapons company usually consisting of one platoon of heavy machine guns, one platoon of heavy mortars, and one platoon of light anti-tank guns. This tactical organization is not rigid, but is generally observed among infantry divisions. Armored divisions are organized on a slightly different basis. Three armored divisions are at full strength; these are located in Lower Silesia, west Poznan and Szczecin (Stettin). Three other armored divisions are in training in south and central Poland, and are being equipped completely with Soviet weapons, tanks and armored vehicles.
2. Members of the Polish security police (Urząd Bezpieczeństwa - UB) who were attached to various units of the Polish army as political instructors have been replaced by officers of the Soviet security police (Ministerstwo Wewnętrznych Del - MVD). Most of the staff officers of all Polish army units larger than a company are Soviet officers. The UB units, which include the frontier guards, number about 200,000 and are equipped with the same types of weapons used by the army.
3. The Polish air force consists of 37 fighter squadrons. Strategic bombing is controlled completely by the Soviet General Staff, although the Polish air force plans to include tactical bombing units and auxiliary units.

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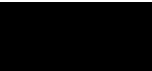
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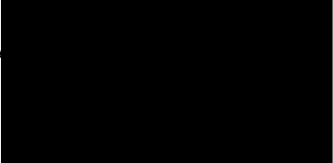
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- 4. The Polish navy has been reduced to the performance of coast guard functions. Emphasis is being placed on motor torpedo boats and patrol ships. Of the three torpedo squadrons, one is stationed in Szczecin, one in Kolobrzeg (Kolberg) and one in the Gdynia-Gdansk (Danzig) area. The USSR recently transferred to the Polish navy 27 torpedo boats of the Italian MAS type, of about 20 tons each and equipped with two rapid fire guns, two anti-aircraft guns, and two torpedo tubes. The submarine squadron consists of the SEP, a modern Dutch-built ship, and the ZBIK and TYS, two old French-built submarines. The destroyer squadron consists of the 2,000-ton BLYSKAWICA of the pre-war Polish navy, and two 1,400-ton Soviet destroyers of the PETROVSK class recently transferred to the USSR. All submarines and destroyers are commanded by Soviet officers. Most of the former Polish officers have been replaced and arrested on various charges. Captain Romanowski is reported to have been sent to Siberia and nothing further has been heard from him. Captain Ryszewicz, a former engineering officer, wrote his family from Turkestan but has not been heard from again. His son, Commander Ryszewicz, is in prison in Lublin. Captain Dorczyk died in Gdynia, and Captain Borys Kurnatowski, a submarine commander, has disappeared.
- 5. The collectivization of farms in Poland is progressing at a rapid rate. A landowner can sell his property only with the permission of the County Office. Since the sale of land to private individuals is not approved, the owner is virtually forced to sell to the government. The Soviet army owns many farms in Poland, which are run on a military basis with Soviet officers as directors and non-commissioned officers as foremen. The farms are closely guarded and all production is sent to the Soviet army.
- 6. The new steel plant near Krakow, reported to be the largest in central Europe, is expected to be in operation by the end of 1950. The armament industry in the Kielce-Radom area has been completely restored and is producing tanks and guns.

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