	CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCE INFORMATION REPO	i i
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DATE ACQUIRE	0	SUPPLEMENT TO 50X1-HUM REPORT NO.
Date of	Information:	50X1-HUM
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	and Chengtu. Throughout the came sugar growing area in Sout there were thousands of small refineries, operated by familismall groups of people numbering in most cases, less then 10; "family" refineries produced crude sugar for local use and for the larger, more advanced, factories. Such small refiner use but a few hundred pounds of sugar cane daily. Prior to 1946 there were but a few large cane sugar refinering there were approximately 10 in all. It tories would each produce between 100 and 150 tons of sugar room the cane. During World War II only about two new facts to built in Free China, both in Szechwan Province where they were tracking and at Neikiang. Both of these factories were cly small, producing about 50 tons of white sugar each per dathey were constructed primarily to be used for training persection and for experimental work. Both the Tzechwan Maikiang factories had comparatively modern equipment, power were available and each was about the same in size. The sugar produced by them was sold on the local domestic market to molasses derived as a by-product was used in the manufacture. In addition to the Tzechung and the Naikiang refineries that large number, approximately 100, of small refineries in opening the war in Szechwan Province. These small refineries a very crude form of brown sugar only, using whatever power animals, that was available. Before World War II there was a large alcohol factory near a Pootupe and another near Canton, both of which were closed over. This fact molasses from nearby sugar factories and produced approximathous and gallons of alcohol daily. There was also an alcohol established down the war at Kunming which was comparable coutput to they located at Tzechung. The Kunming factory was sweet potatoes and grain for its alcohol. The quality of a duced both at Kunming and Tzechun during the war was quite.	and Chengtu. Throughout the came sugar growing area in South Chinathere were thousands of small refineries, operated by families or by small groups of people numbering in most cases, less them 10; these "family" refineries produced crude sugar for local use and for sale to the larger, more advanced, factories. Such small refineries would use but a few hundred pounds of sugar came daily. Prior to 1946 there were but a few large came sugar refineries in China; there were approximately 10 in all. These factories would each tie, on the average, about one thousand tons of came daily and would each produce between 100 and 150 tons of sugar per day from the came. During World War II only about two new factories were built in Free China, both in Szechwan Province where they were located at Tsechung and at Neikiang. Both of these factories were comparatively small, producing about 50 tons of white sugar each per day; however, they were constructed primarily to be used for training personnel in their operation and for experimental work. Both the Tzechung and the Neikiang factories had comparatively modern equipment, power facilities were available and each was about the same in size. The sugar which was produced by them was sold on the local domestic market while the molasses derived as a by-product was used in the manufacture of alcohol. In addition to the Tzechung and the Naikiang refineries there were a large number, approximately 100, of small refineries in operation during the war in Szechwan Province. These small refineries produced but a very crude form of brown sugar only, using whatever power, including animals, that was available. Before World War II there was a large alcohol factory used molasses from nearby sugar factories and produced approximately 10 thousand gallons of alcohol daily. There was also an alcohol factory established during the war at Kunming which was comparable in size and output to them located at Tzechung. The Kunming factory used molasses, sweet potatoes and grain for its alcohol. The q

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