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several in the Georgian Mountains, and three in Kuban. This was a psychological effort on the part of the Soviet regime to convert farmers and other inhabitants into factory workers and thereby providing them less time to think and complain about conditions. This new proletariat produced little sugar and it was of inferior quality; but the regime produced many new factory workers.

5. A typical sugar factory and refinery in the USSR would be as follows:

- (a) Size of Plant.--It would have a minimum of two floors. The first floor would be about seven meters in height and the second about 20 meters (second floor usually housed tall refinery equipment and was covered by a steel roof). The plant was 120 meters long and about 45 to 50 meters in width.
- (b) Number of Workers.--During the height of the production season, there were about 1500 workers in an average plant, in other seasons workers numbered about 400. Seventy-five administrative workers were employed all year long.
- (c) Capacity.--The capacity of the average plant was 10 thousand cm (one cm = 100 kilograms). The largest factory produced 36 thousand cm and the smallest about 8 thousand cm.
- (d) Area of Supply of Beets.--Discounting the factories constructed for psychological reasons, a typical sugar factory had a supply of beets from a 20-mile radius.
- (e) Area of Distribution of Refined Sugar.--Refined sugar was delivered to stores and warehouses with the bulk going to warehouses. A typical warehouse was of brick construction, 150 to 200 meters long, 20 meters wide, and one to two floors in height. Such a warehouse had to have fireproof asbestos roofs, central heating, (hot water or hot air), steady temperature controls, and periodic examinations by a chemist from one of the Sugar TRUSTS.
- (f) Methods of transportation of beets and sugar to and from the factories.--Beets were brought to the factories by horse and wagon, if the distance was short; by trucks, if a little farther out; and by freight cars from collection points, if the supply of beets was at the 20 kilometer limit. Sugar transported from the factory was by freight cars only.
- (g) Production and distribution of alcohol.--Nearby each sugar factory or refinery, there was always a "spirits" or alcohol factory. Alcohol was made from molasses as well as from potatoes. Not all refineries contributed their products for alcohol manufacture. Some of the poorer alcohol which the whisky industry did not use, was used for fuel mixtures; and some of the 92.6° was for medicinal use only. Certain refineries could produce both alcohol (from molasses) and sugar but this involved a complete conversion of sugar manufacturing equipment to alcohol manufacturing equipment. [redacted] alcohol produced at some of the refineries was for use in large artillery shells.

6. About 50 per cent of potato production is utilized each year in the production of alcohol in the USSR. Since the Ukraine produces much more potatoes (800 to 1000 centnars per hectare) the bulk of the potatoes come from this area. Also these potatoes have about a 13 to 14 per cent alcohol content, whereas the USSR potato has about eight to nine per cent alcohol and molasses has about one per cent alcohol. No sugar beets were used for alcohol but the molasses was. Sixty per cent of all manufactured molasses was used for alcohol production.

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9. Approximate alcohol extraction rate in the USSR is as follows:

Potatoes -- 15 to 16 kgs of potatoes for one liter of pure alcohol
Molasses -- 17 kgs of molasses for one liter of pure alcohol

Sugar beets were used for alcohol manufacture only when the beets were left frozen on the fields and sugar could not be extracted from them.

10. The average sugar extraction rate from sugar beets grown in the Kiev area was 18 per cent; in the Kharkov area, 19 to 20 per cent; the rest of the Ukraine, 16 to 17 per cent; and in the USSR 15.2 to 15.6 per cent.
11. Expansion is planned in the Kersk-Voronezh area. All of the Ukraine is sown in sugar beets with the exception of the Odessa area. Other expansions were in the Kuban area, in parts of Kherson, and in the Volga Dona area (after irrigation).

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