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USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 24 SEPTEMBER - 8 OCTOBER 1952

26 September 1952

On 25 September, it became warmer in the western European USSR; the warm weather was spreading eastward. During the day, temperatures in Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, and Kishinev rose 2-3 degrees [all degrees given in centigrade] above those prevailing the day before.

At 1300, temperatures ranged around 20 degrees in Moldavia, the Crimea, the southern Ukraine, and in the Kuban'. Locally, in the Transcaucasus, they rose above 25 degrees. The thermometer registered 9 degrees in Leningrad, Minsk, Moscow, and Kazan'; 10 in Kursk' 12 in Saratov; and 16 in Dnepropetrovsk.

Rains fell during the morning in Belorussia, many areas of the chernozem zone, the Urals, and along the entire Caspian shore in the Northern Caucasus. On 24 September, heavy rains fell in the Kuban', Stavropol'skiy Kray, Rostovskaya Oblast, and throughout the western Volga region.

Conditions are favorable for the growth of grass on winter pastures in the Caspian regions of the Northern Caucasus.

It became considerably cooler in Irkutskaya Oblast. On 24 September, rains fell in the northern half of Krasnoyarskiy Kray and in Tomskaya, Novosibirskaya, and Kemerovskaya oblasts. Dry weather prevailed in the rest of Eastern and Western Siberia.

It was warm and dry in Central Asia. During the day, temperatures ranged between 25 and 30 degrees; at night, they fell to 5-8 degrees.

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27 September 1952

On 26 September, the weather continued to become warmer in the western and southern European USSR. At 1200, temperatures rose to 11 degrees in Lenin-grad, 14 in Riga, 19 in Kiev, and 23 in Kishinev. Throughout the Ukraine and the Crimea, temperatures ranged around 20 degrees. Cooler weather continued in the Urals and Volga region. Daytime temperatures were only 15 degrees in Stalingrad, 10 in Saratov, 8 in Chkalov, and 6 in Ufa and Kirov.

Rain fell in the Urals; during the morning, rain fell in many areas of the central zone. On 25 September, rains fell throughout the Northern Caucasus, in the Transcaucasus, and almost everywhere in the Volga region. Considerable precipitation was recorded in Stalingradskaya Oblast and Stavropol'skiy Kray. Soil moisture increased considerably during the last days in the Caucasus, the Volga region, and the southern Urals.

In most of the European USSR, winter crops are developing normally. Sugar beets continue slight growth in the Ukraine and chernozem regions and cotton in the Northern Caucasus.

A brief warm spell occurred in Western Siberia. Temperatures rose to 15 degrees in Barnaul and 18 in Omsk. It was cooler in Krasnoyarsk, Irkutsk, and Chita; 8-10 degrees were recorded there during the day.

It was very warm in Central Asia and southern Kazakhstan. Temperatures were 23 degrees in Ashkhabad, 26 in Stalinabad, and about 30 in Kzyl-Orda and Tashkent. On 25 September, temperatures of 35 degrees were recorded in many areas.

28 September 1952

On 27 September, very warm, clear, dry weather continued in most of the European USSR. At 0700, the temperatures had already risen to 10-12 degrees almost everywhere except in the extreme north and the Urals. Frost was recorded only in the Urals. Rains fell locally in the north and in a narrow belt in western Belorussia and the Ukraine.

At 1300, the thermometer registered 20 degrees in Moscow and Saratov, 22 in Dnepropetrovsk and Odessa, 23 in Kishinev and Rostov on the Don, and 25 in Krasnodar. Daytime temperatures were 7 degrees in Chkalov, 6 in Sverdlovsk and Kirov, and only 5 in Arkhangel'sk.

Weather conditions everywhere were favorable for harvesting and other field work. Due to rains which fell earlier, soil moisture was adequate everywhere, including the Volga region. Sprouted winter crops are growing intensively. Crops sown early have already reached the bushing stage.

The daytime temperature in Novosibirsk and Barnaul was 18 degrees. It was cold only in northern Tyumenskaya Oblast. The noon temperature in Tobol'sk was 5 degrees. During the night, light frosts were observed locally in Altay-skiy Kray and Kemerovskaya and eastern Novosibirskaya oblasts. On 26 September, light rain fell in Omskaya Oblast.

It became cooler in southern Kazakhstan. In Kzyl-Orda and Dzhambul, daytime temperatures were only 16-18 degrees as compared with 28 degrees on 26 September. It was comparatively warm and dry in Central Asia.

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30 September 1952

On 28 September, considerably colder weather accompanied by strong winds and heavy rains was observed in the western Ukraine and in Belorussia. On 29 September, the bad weather moved from the western European USSR into the central zone. In 24 hours, temperatures in the central zone dropped 8-10 degrees. Noon temperatures were 6 degrees in Arkhangel'sk and Syktyvkar; 7 in Leningrad; 9 in Vologda, Minsk, and Orel; 11 in Kursk, Moscow, and Riga; 12 in Kiev and L'vov; and 13 in Odessa.

Warm and dry weather with daytime temperatures ranging from 17 to 20 degrees prevailed in the southeastern European USSR and the Urals. The weather was also very warm and dry in the Crimea and the Caucasus.

On 28 September, heavy rains, accompanied locally by thunderstorms, fell in the western and northern Ukraine, Belorussia, and the northwestern European USSR. Considerable precipitation in the form of downpours was recorded in the western portion of the central zone. On 29 September, rain fell throughout the central zone, in Belorussia, and in the Baltic countries.

Cloudy, cool weather prevailed in Western Siberia; light rains fell locally. It was dry in Eastern Siberia. During the day, temperatures rose to 18-20 degrees; at night, they dropped to 3-4 degrees below zero.

It was still warm and dry in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were 23 degrees in Ashkhabad and Tashkent and 25 in Stalinabad.

1 October 1952

On 30 September, dry, warm weather continued in the southern European USSR. Cool, overcast, dry weather prevailed in Belorussia, the middle Volga region, and the Urals. It became considerably cooler, and rain began falling in the northern and northwestern European USSR. Wet snow fell in the northeastern portion.

Noon temperatures were zero in Ust'-Tsil'ma; 4 degrees in Syktyvkar, Arkhangel'sk, and Leningrad; 6 in Minsk; 7 in Moscow; 8 in Gor'kiy; 9 in Kirov; 10 in Ufa and Kazan; 12 in Kuybyshev and Orel; 13 in Sverdlovsk; 14 in Chkalov; and 15 in Saratov and Kiev. Daytime temperatures were 17 degrees in Stalingrad, 19 in Voroshilovgrad, 20 in Dnepropetrovsk and Rostov on the Don, 22 in Gtessa, 23 in Krasnodar, 24 in Simferopol' and Kishinev, 29 in Yerevan, and 30 in Tbilisi.

On 29 September, heavy rains fell in most of the European USSR. The greatest amount of precipitation, up to 25-45 millimeters during a 24-hour period, was recorded in Estonia and in Minskaya, Vitebskaya, Velikolukskaya, Novgorodskaya, and Leningradskaya oblasts. Light thundershowers fell in the Middle and Upper Volga regions.

Slight cloudy, dry weather with great temperature variations prevailed in the southern portion of Western Siberia, in Kazakhstan, and in Central Asia. At night, ground frost was noted in many areas of Kazakhstan and Western Siberia; but during the day, temperatures rose to 16 degrees in Tobol'sk, 17 in Omsk and Barnaul, and 19 in Novosibirsk.

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2 October 1952

During 1 October, it became colder in the northwestern European USSR; the colder weather spread to the central regions. Daytime temperatures were only 4 degrees in Moscow (as compared with 9 degrees on 30 September), 8 in Orel, and 12 in Kiev. Noon temperatures were 2 degrees in Arkhangel'sk; 4 in Syktyvkar and Vologda; 5 in Leningrad; 8 in Orel, Ufa, Sverdlovsk. and Kirov; 9 in Gor'kiy and Minsk; and 12 in Riga and Kursk.

Warm, dry weather continued in the southern and southeastern European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 18 degrees in Stalingrad; 19 in Voroshilovgrad; 20 in Rostov on the Don, Dnepropetrovsk, and L'vov; 22 in Krasnodar; 24 in Odessa; 26 in Kishinev; 28 in Yerevan; and 31 in Tbilisi.

On 30 September, heavy precipitation in the form of wet snow fell in the northern and northwestern regions, the Baltic republics, and locally in the central regions. Rains fell in the middle Volga region and the southern Urals.

It became cooler also in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 10 degrees in Tobol'sk, 14 in Omsk, and 17 in Novosibirsk. It was cold, and rain was falling in Krasnoyarskiy Kray.

Warm, dry weather prevailed in Eastern Siberia and the Far East. The weather continued to be warm and dry in Central Asia.

3 October

On 2 October, cold weather continued in most of the European USSR. It became considerably colder also in the Urals.

It continued to be very warm and dry in the Crimea, the lower Volga region, the Ukraine, and the Caucasus. Noon temperatures were 30 degrees in Simferopol', 28 in Krasnodar, 27 in Yerevan, 26 in Kishinev, 24 in Odessa and Rostov on the Don, 20 in L'vov, 19 in Dnepropetrovsk, 18 in Voroshilovgrad, and 16 in Kiev. In Belorussia, the central regions, the middle Volga region, and the southern Urals, daytime temperatures ranged between 6 and 9 degrees; in the extreme northern portions of these regions, they varied between 2 and 4 degrees.

On 1 October, light rains fell in most of the European USSR, and light snowfalls were recorded in the northern portion. During the first 12 hours of 2 October, rains fell in some areas of the Urals.

The weather continued to become cooler in Western Siberia. Rain was falling there. During the day, the thermometer registered only 6 degrees in Tobol'sk. It was warm in Altayskiy Kray, with the noon temperature rising to 20 degrees in Barnaul. Temperatures of 17 degrees were recorded in Krasnoyarsk and Irkutsk. Winter crops are continuing to grow in most areas of Siberia.

Warm, dry weather continued in Central Asia. This is favorable for successful progress of field work.

4 October 1952

On 3 October, it became considerably colder in the northeastern European USSR and the Urals. Temperatures were below zero even during the day. On the other hand, it became considerably warmer in the central chernozem zone. Very warm, dry weather continued in the Ukraine, Crimea, and the Caucasus.

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Noon temperatures were 31 degrees in Simferopol', 29 in Dnepropetrovsk, 27 in Voroshilovgrad and Krasnodar, 25 in Yerevan and Rostov on the Don, 24 in Kishinev, 23 in Odessa, 21 in Kursk, 20 in Kiev, 18 in Orel, and 17 in Voronezh. Daytime temperatures were 15 degrees in Stalingrad, 14 in Tambov, 12 in Riga, and 11 in Minsk. Temperatures ranged between 5 and 7 degrees above zero in the middle Volga region and central regions, but between 2 and 4 degrees below zero in the Urals and the northeastern regions.

On 2 October, heavy rains fell in Belorussia and the Baltic republics. Light precipitation fell in the middle Volga region and the Urals.

The weather continued to become colder in Western Siberia. Even during the day, temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Tobol'sk and zero in Omsk.

Warm, dry weather, with daytime temperatures of about 20-25 degrees, continued to prevail in Central Asia.

5 October 1952

On 4 October, cold, mostly overcast weather continued in the northern and eastern European USSR. Snow fell in the Urals. Temperatures dropped considerably in Moldavia and the western Ukraine, and rain was falling there. Very warm, dry weather continued in the Crimea, the Caucasus, the lower Volga region, the central chernozem zone, and the eastern Ukraine.

Noon temperatures were 30 degrees in Krasnodar, 27 in Tbilisi, 26 in Simferopol', 25 in Dnepropetrovsk, 23 in Rostov on the Don and Voronezh, 20 in Saratov, 18 in Tambov and Odessa, 17 in Stalingrad, and 16 in Kursk. Daytime temperatures were 14 degrees in Kishinev, 10 in L'vov, 8 in Riga, 7 in Minsk, 6 in Moscow and Kazan', and 4 in Jeningrad. Daytime temperatures were -2 degrees in Ufa and Syktyvkar, -3 in Arkhangel'sk, and -4 in Sverdlovsk.

On 3 October, heavy rains providing more than 20 millimeters of precipitation fell in the Baltic republics, the eastern regions, Belorussia, and the central regions. Quite heavy rains were also observed in western Belorussia and the northern Ukraine.

The weather became still colder in Western Siberia. Noon temperatures were -2 degrees in Omsk, -1 degree in Tobol'sk, zero in Barnaul, 1 degree above zero in Novosibirsk, and 8 degrees above zero in Krasnoyarsk. Dry, very warm weather, with daytime temperatures of about 15-20 degrees, continued in Eastern Siberia.

It became cooler in Central Asia. Rain fell in Uzbekistan. Noon temperatures were 16 degrees in Tashkent, 19 in Ashkhabad, and 20 in Stalinabad.

[There were no weather reports in the issues for 6, 7, and 8 October 1952.]

9 October 1952

On 8 October, it was cold in the north and the Urals. Temperatures continued to fall in the western regions and middle Volga region. Moderately warm, dry weather prevailed in most of the central and southern regions.

Noon temperatures were zero in Arkhangel'sk and Sverdlovsk; 2 degrees in Ufa; 4 in Kuybyshev; 6 in Kirov; 7 in Kazan'; 8 in Saratov, Minsk, and Riga; 9 in Moscow and Gor'kiy; 10 in Tambov and L'vov; 11 in Kursk and Orel; 12 in Odessa; 13 in Kiev and Voronezh; 14 in Stalingrad; 15 in Dnepropetrovsk and Voroshilovgrad; 17 in Rostov on the Don; 18 in Krasnodar; 19 in Simferopol'; 24 in Tbilisi; and 25 in Yerevan.

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On 7 October, heavy rains providing more than 10 millimeters of precipitation in a 24-hour period locally fell in the Black Sea shore region of the Caucasus, in the Crimea, Rostovskaya Oblast, locally in the western Ukraine, in Belorussia, and the Baltic republics. Snow fell in the north and the Urals. During the first 12 hours of 8 October, rains were observed in the western and central regions and the middle Volga regions. Snow fell in Komi ASSR.

Growth of winter crops is still continuing in the southern half of the European USSR, although in the central and western regions, growth is taking place only during the day.

Cold, dry, slightly cloudy weather prevailed in most of Western Siberia and Kazakhstan. It was warm and dry in the Far East.

Dry, hot weather continued to prevail in Central Asia. Temperatures rose as high as 27-32 degrees.

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