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USSR WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS
(1 January - 1 February 1952)

3 January 1952

On 1 and 2 January, warm, cloudy weather prevailed in most of the European USSR. Snow fell locally. Temperatures were considerably above normal for this time of year. Around Moscow, they were almost 10 degrees (all degrees centigrade) higher than the average for many years. Light and moderate frosts continued in the eastern regions of the European USSR.

On 2 January, noon temperatures were -13 degrees in Kuybyshev, -12 in Saratov and Ufa, -10 in Chkalov and Kazan', -7 in Sverdlovsk and Stalingrad, -2 in Vologda, Voronezh, and Voroshilovgrad, -1 in Orel, zero in Moscow, Minsk, Dnepropetrovsk, and Rostov on the Don, 1 degree above zero in L'vov, 2 degrees in Riga, 3 in Kishinev, 5 in Odessa, 6 in Makhachkala, and 8 in Tbilisi.

Temperatures dropped considerably in most of West Siberia, falling to 35-42 degrees below zero during the night. On 2 January, daytime temperatures were 30 degrees below zero in Novosibirsk, 20 below in Barnaul.

Cold weather prevailed in Kazakhstan and Central Asia. It was 12 below zero in Kzyl-Orda, 11 below in Alma-Ata, 8 below in Dzhambul, 4 below in Ashkhabad, and 2 below in Tashkent and Stalinabad.

5 January 1952

On 3 and 4 January, the previous warm, cloudy weather continued in most of the European USSR. Snow fell locally in the northern and central regions, light rain in the Baltic countries. Light and moderate frosts occurred only in the eastern and southeastern regions.

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On 4 January, noon temperatures were -16 degrees in Ufa, -12 in Kuybyshev, -9 in Saratov, -7 in Stalingrad, -5 in Kazan', -3 in Kirov, -2 in Tambov and Krasnodar, zero in Voronezh, Moscow, Leningrad, Riga, Minsk, and Rostov on the Don, 1 degree above zero in Kiev, Kursk, and Vologda, 3 degrees in Dnepropetrovsk, 4 in Kishinev, 7 in Odessa, and 9 in Simferopol'.

In West Siberia, subzero temperatures moderated, light snow fell, and snowstorms were recorded locally. On 4 January, daytime temperatures were 14 degrees below zero in Novosibirsk and Barnaul, 13 below in Omsk.

Slightly cloudy, cold weather prevailed in Kazakhstan and Central Asia.

8 January 1952

On 6 and 7 January, cloudy weather with snowfalls and local snowstorms was observed in the central and southern European USSR. Rain fell in Krasnodar Kray. It became slightly colder in the central regions. During the night of 7 January, temperatures dropped to 8-13 degrees below zero in Smolensk, Moscow, Kalinin, Kostroma, and Yaroslavl oblasts. It was overcast and snow fell in the northern European USSR.

On 7 January, daytime temperatures were 20-25 degrees below zero in the Urals, 15-17 below in the Middle Volga Region, -12 in Kirov, -10 in Moscow, -6 in Vologda and Kiev, -3 in Arkhangel'sk, -2 in Minsk, zero in Krasnodar and Simferopol', 1 degree above zero in Leningrad, and 4 above in Riga.

Mostly clear, subzero weather continued in West Siberia and Kazakhstan.

10 January 1952

On 8 and 9 January, warm, cloudy weather continued in the western half of the European USSR. Light frosts accompanied by snowfalls and strong winds were recorded in the eastern, southern, and northern regions. Precipitation in the form of drizzle and light snow fell in the southern central regions, northern Ukraine, and southern Belorussia. Quite heavy rains were observed in the Transcaucasus.

On 9 January, noon temperatures were -9 degrees in Chkalov, -7 in Tambov and Voronezh, -6 in Kuybyshev and Saratov, -5 in Arkhangel'sk, Kazan', and Kursk, -4 in Moscow, -1 in Rostov on the Don, zero in Krasnodar and Dnepropetrovsk, 1 degree above zero in Kiev, Odessa, and Simferopol', 2 degrees in Leningrad, L'vov, and Kishinev, and 4 in Riga.

Slightly cloudy weather with moderate and quite heavy frosts continued in most of Kazakhstan and West Siberia. On 9 January, daytime temperatures were -16 in Omsk, -19 in Novosibirsk, and -22 in Barnaul.

12 January 1952

On 10 and 11 January, warm, cloudy weather continued in most of the European USSR. Light frosts occurred only in the northeast, Middle and Lower Volga regions, and Urals. Precipitation in the form of rain and wet snow fell in the western, northwestern, and central regions. Snowfalls were recorded in the northeastern and eastern regions. Snow cover depth increased to 12-20 centimeters in the central regions, to 20-30 and locally to 40 and more centimeters in the eastern and northeastern regions.

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On 11 January, noon temperatures were -18 in Ufa, -15 in Chkalov, -11 in Kuybyshev, -10 in Saratov, -8 in Kazan', -6 in Stalingrad and Kirov, -1 in Moscow, Minsk, Orel, and Vologda, zero in Arkhangel'sk, Leningrad, Kiev, Kursk, and Rostov on the Don, 2 degrees above zero in Kishinev, 3 in Odessa and Krasnodar, and 5 in Simferopol'.

Cloudy weather with moderate frosts prevailed in West Siberia and most of Kazakhstan. On 11 January, daytime temperatures were 10 degrees below zero in Omsk, 18 below in Barnaul, and 20 below in Novosibirsk.

15 January 1952

On 13 and 14 January, it became considerably warmer and precipitation fell in the Urals and Lower Volga Region. In the rest of the European USSR, cloudiness diminished and temperatures fell slightly.

On 14 January, noon temperatures rose to 2 degrees above zero in Krasnodar and Kishinev, 1 degree in Odessa, Voroshilovgrad, and Dnepropetrovsk, zero in Rostov on the Don, Stalingrad, and Kiev. Daytime temperatures were -1 in L'vov, Saratov, and Riga, -2 in Orel, Minsk, Kursk, and Arkhangel'sk, -3 in Kuybyshev, Tambov, Gor'kiy, and Kazan', -4 in Moscow, Leningrad, and Syktyvkar, -5 in Vologda, -6 in Kirov, and -12 in Sverdlovsk, Ufa, and Chkalov.

Mostly dry weather with moderate frosts prevailed in Siberia. It began to warm up in southwestern Central Asia. On 13 January, the daytime temperature in Ashkhabad was 7 degrees above zero.

17 January 1952

On 15 and 16 January, cloudy weather with light frosts and snowfalls continued in most of the European USSR. It began to warm up again in the western regions, and also became considerably warmer in the Urals.

On 16 January, noon temperatures were 5 degrees in Simferopol' and Kishinev, 4 in Riga and Odessa, 3 in Minsk, 2 in L'vov, Kiev, and Leningrad, 1 in Dnepropetrovsk and Voroshilovgrad. Daytime temperatures were zero in Kursk and Voronezh, -1 in Tambov, -2 in Moscow, -4 in Gor'kiy and Stalingrad, -5 in Saratov, -6 in Sverdlovsk, -9 in Vologda, -10 in Kazan', Kirov, and Arkhangel'sk, and -12 in Chkalov.

On 15 January, quite heavy snowfalls and snowstorms were recorded in the northern and eastern regions, western Ukraine, and western Belorussia. Heavy rains fell on the shore of the Black Sea. During the first 12 hours of 16 January, snow fell in the Baltic countries, Belorussia, and some of the central regions. Winter sowings are in the quiescent stage. Weather conditions for their wintering were good everywhere.

Cloudy weather with moderate frosts, strong winds, and heavy snowfalls prevailed in West Siberia.

Daytime temperatures rose to 7 degrees below zero in Barnaul, 10 below in Novosibirsk and Tobol'sk, and 12 below in Omsk. In East Siberia, the weather continued slightly cloudy and dry with daytime temperatures of about 10-14 degrees below zero. Conditions for the wintering of sowings were good in Siberia.

Snow cover has formed in the northern parts of the Central Asian republics. It became still warmer in Turkmen SSR. On 15 January, maximum temperatures rose to 12-14 degrees above zero in most areas.

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19 January 1952

On 17 and 18 January, it continued to become warmer in the central European USSR and the warmer weather spread eastward. The greatest rise in temperatures took place in the Volga Region and Urals, where temperatures rose 8-10 degrees in 48 hours. In the Far North, it became colder. It also became somewhat colder in the North Caucasus.

On 18 January, noon temperatures were 9 degrees in Simferopol', 7 in Tbilisi, 6 in Odessa, 4 in Voroshilovgrad, 3 in Dnepropetrovsk, 2 in Saratov, and 1 in L'vov, Voronezh, Kuybyshev, Tambov, and Moscow. During the day, the thermometer registered temperatures of zero in Kiev, Minsk, Stalingrad, and Krasnodar, -1 in Rostov on the Don, Gor'kiy, Sverdlovsk, and Riga, -2 in Leningrad and Ufa, -3 in Chkalov and Kazan', and -5 in Vologda.

On 17 January, quite heavy snowfalls accompanied by strong winds and snowstorms were recorded in the northern regions and Urals. Light snow fell locally in the western and central regions.

Warm weather with snowfalls and snowstorms continued in most of West Siberia. Slightly cloudy, dry weather with temperatures 26-35 degrees below zero continued in East Siberia.

In the Central Asian republics, it continued to warm up. Locally, daytime temperatures rose to 8-12 degrees above zero.

22 January 1952

On 20 and 21 January, very warm weather prevailed in most of the North Caucasus, Ukraine, and Belorussia. Rain fell locally.

It became considerably colder in the northeastern and eastern European USSR. It became slightly colder and quite heavy snowfalls were recorded in the central regions and the Baltic countries.

On 21 January, noon temperatures rose to 9 degrees in Simferopol', 8 in Krasnodar, 7 in Dnepropetrovsk, and 2 in Odessa and Kishinev. Daytime temperatures were zero in Kiev, -1 in Rostov on the Don and Orel, -2 in Kursk and Minsk, -3 in Voronezh, Riga, and Gor'kiy, -4 in Moscow, -5 in Kazan' and Saratov, -6 in Stalingrad and Chkalov, -9 in Vologda and Arkhangel'sk, -11 in Leningrad and Kirov, -13 in Syktyvkar, and -17 in Sverdlovsk.

Quite heavy rains fell in the Ukraine. In the central regions, snow-cover depth increased considerably during the last days and became 30 centimeters deep locally. As of 20 January, its depth had reached 39 centimeters in Molotov, 50 centimeters in Kirov, and 46 centimeters in Arkhangel'sk. Weather conditions for the wintering of sowings were good everywhere.

24 January 1952

On 22 and 23 January, the colder weather prevailing in the northern European USSR spread to the central regions, the Ukraine, and the North Caucasus. During the night of 23 January, temperatures fell to 24-28 degrees below zero in the northeast, 16-19 below in the center, and 9-12 below in the Ukraine. In the central regions and Ukraine, the cold weather was accompanied by strong winds and snowfalls.

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Warm and rainy weather continued in the Crimea. On 23 January, it began to become warmer in the far northwestern portion.

On 23 January, noon temperatures were -22 degrees in Kazan', -21 in Kirov, -17 in Gor'kiy, -16 in Ufa, -15 in Sverdlovsk, Syktyvkar, Tambov, and Voronezh, -14 in Orel, -12 in Saratov and Voroshilovgrad, -11 in Kuybyshev and L'vov, -9 in Moscow and Kiev, -8 in Rostov on the Don and Odessa, and -6 in Kishinev, Krasnodar, and Chkalov.

On 22 January, quite heavy snowfalls and snowstorms were recorded in the central regions, Lower Volga Region, and in Molotov and Kirov oblasts. During the first 12 hours of 23 January, snowfalls continued in the Urals, center, and Volga Region. Snow also fell in Rostov Oblast.

Solid snow cover has formed in the western and northern Ukraine.

Warmer weather accompanied by strong winds and snowstorms has set in in West Siberia. Noon temperatures were -9 in Omsk, -13 in Novosibirsk, -15 in Tobol'sk, and -19 in Barnaul. On 23 January, daytime temperatures dropped to 20 degrees below zero in East Siberia.

Very warm weather continued in Central Asia. Maximum temperatures rose to 12-16 degrees and in Turkmenia even to 20 degrees above zero.

26 January 1952

On 24 and 25 January, considerably warmer weather accompanied by strong winds and heavy snowfalls set in in the northern European USSR. Slightly cloudy weather with light and moderate frosts prevailed in the central and southern regions. It became slightly cooler on the Black Sea shore of the Caucasus. During the night of 25 January, it was zero in Batumi and 4 degrees below zero in Sukhumi.

On 25 January, noon temperatures were -18 degrees in Kuybyshev, -17 in Saratov, -15 in Chkalov, -14 in Stalingrad, -13 in Voronezh and Ufa, -12 in Arkhangel'sk, -11 in Orel and Rostov on the Don, -10 in Voroshilovgrad, Kursk, Tambov, and Sverdlovsk, -9 in Moscow, -8 in Gor'kiy and Leningrad, -7 in Kirov, and 3 degrees above zero in Simferopol' and Tbilisi.

On 24 January, heavy snowfalls were recorded in the northern and northeastern European USSR and also in Chkalov and West Kazakhstan oblasts. During the first 12 hours of 25 January, snow fell in the Baltic countries and in some areas of the western and eastern regions.

Cloudy weather with moderate frosts and heavy snowfalls and snowstorms continued in most of West Siberia. In East Siberia, slightly cloudy, calm weather with heavy frosts continued to prevail.

It was very warm in most areas of the Central Asian republics.

29 January 1952

On 27 and 28 January, overcast weather with precipitation continued in the western half of the European USSR. On 27 January, snowfalls and snowstorms were observed in the central regions. Winds of up to 9-ball strength and rain were observed in the eastern Ukraine, Rostov Oblast, and Krasnodar Kray. Frosts were recorded in the Transcaucasus during the night.

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On 28 January, noon temperatures were -18 in Kazan', -17 in Gor'kiy and Saratov, -13 in Chkalov, -9 in Stalingrad, -8 in Vologda and Tambov, -7 in Moscow, -5 in Voronezh, -2 in Leningrad, Riga, and Orel, -1 in L'vov and Voroshilovgrad, zero in Dnepropetrovsk, 2 degrees above zero in Kiev, 8 in Odessa and Krasnodar, and 12 in Simferopol'.

Moderate frosts prevailed in West Siberia. On 28 January, daytime temperatures were 11 degrees below zero in Novosibirsk, 14 below in Barnaul, and 16 below in Omsk.

31 January 1952

On 29 January, overcast weather with snowfalls, strong winds, and heavy snowstorms continued in the northern and most areas of the central European USSR. On 30 January, the snowfalls continued in the northern and spread to the eastern central regions. In the western and southwestern regions, precipitation ceased falling and it began to clear up. It became slightly colder in the southern Ukraine and in the Crimea.

On 30 January, noon temperatures were -18 in Kuybyshev, -15 in Kazan', -12 in Saratov, -7 in Riga, -6 in Minsk, Voronezh, and Stalingrad, -4 in Leningrad, Vologda, and Tambov, -3 in Kiev, -2 in Moscow, Dnepropetrovsk, and Voroshilovgrad, -1 in Odessa, and 3 degrees above zero in Krasnodar.

Cold, slightly cloudy weather continued in most of Kazakhstan and West Siberia. On 30 January, daytime temperatures were 19 degrees below zero in Novosibirsk, 18 below in Omsk, and 17 below in Barnaul. It was comparatively warm in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were 7 degrees above zero in Tashkent, 6 in Stalinabad, and 4 in Ashkhabad. Rain fell in the mountain areas of Central Asia.

2 February 1952

On 31 January and 1 February, cloudy weather with light frosts continued in most of the European USSR. According to reports from those places, snow-cover depth has increased to 35 centimeters in Gor'kiy, 23 centimeters in Kazan', 26 centimeters in Penza, and 18 centimeters in Kuybyshev and Saratov. On 1 February, noon temperatures were 8-10 degrees below zero in the eastern and northern regions, 6-8 below in the central regions, 1-2 below in the western regions, and 4-5 degrees above zero in the southern Ukraine, Moldavia, and the North Caucasus.

Moderate and heavy frosts continued in West Siberia and Kazakhstan. On 1 February, daytime temperatures were 18 degrees below zero in Barnaul and Semipalatinsk, 19 below in Novosibirsk, and 22 below in Akmolinsk.

Warm weather prevailed in southern Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were 10 degrees in Stalinabad, 8 in Tashkent.

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