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USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION,
26 NOVEMBER - 3 DECEMBER 1952

[Underlined dates refer to days of publication. All temperatures are in degrees centigrade.]

28 November 1952

On 27 November, it became considerably warmer in the central regions of the European USSR. Rains fell in Orlovskaya, Kurskaya, Voronezhskaya, and Tambovskaya oblasts. Heavy snowfalls were recorded in the more northern regions. Light snowfalls occurred also in the Middle Volga Region. It became cooler in the Urals.

On 26 November, heavy snowfalls and snowstorms were recorded in the western and central regions. Heavy rains fell in the southwestern Ukraine. A light snow cover has formed locally in Stalingradskaya and Saratovskaya oblasts. Sleet fell in some portions of the central chernozem zone. Light rains fell on the Black Sea Coast of the Caucasus.

Slightly cloudy, very cold weather prevailed in most of Siberia.

It became somewhat warmer in Central Asia. Noon temperatures rose to 10 degrees above zero in Stalinabad, and 5 in Ashkhabad.

29 November 1952

On 28 November, the zone of precipitation shifted from the western and central portion of the European USSR to the east and north. There was no precipitation in most areas of the Ukraine and Belorussian SSR. Heavy rains fell in the Caucasus and western portion of the Northern Caucasus. Low temperatures prevailed in the Urals. Noon temperatures were 22 degrees below zero in Sverdlovsk, and 16 below in Chkalov. Comparatively warm weather prevailed in the rest of the European USSR.

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During the day, temperatures dropped to 5-8 degrees below zero in the central and western regions and to 3-5 below in the central chernozem zone and Middle Volga Region. Daytime temperatures were zero in Kiev, 2 degrees above zero in Dnepropetrovsk, 3 in Voroshilovgrad, 4 in L'vov, 6 in Kishinev, 7 in Rostov-on-Don, and 9 in Krasnodar and Simferopol'.

On 27 November, heavy snowfalls, locally amounting to more than 20 millimeters of precipitation in a 24-hour period, considerably increased the depth of the snow cover, especially in the central regions. On 28 November, a light snow cover formed also in Kurskaya and Voronezhskaya oblasts.

Slightly cloudy weather with subzero temperatures prevailed in Western Siberia, and the northern, central, and eastern regions of Kazakh SSR. Heavy snowfalls were recorded in the Transcaucasus and the Far East.

It was dry in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were 13 degrees above zero in Stalinabad, 6 in Ashkhabad, and one in Tashkent.

30 November 1952

On 29 November, cloudy weather with precipitation and slightly subzero temperatures prevailed in most of the European USSR. Low subzero temperatures were recorded only in the Urals where temperatures dropped to 20 degrees below zero, and in the northeast, where daytime temperatures were 25 degrees below zero. Cooler weather, accompanied by heavy winds and snowstorms, has begun in the Middle Volga Region. Daytime temperatures were 13 degrees below zero in Chkalov, -12 in Kazan' and Kuybyshev, -11 in Saratov, Ufa, and Kirov, -5 in Leningrad and Gor'kiy, -4 in Stalingrad and Minsk, one degree below zero in Tambov, zero in Moscow, Orel, and Kursk, 2 degrees above zero in Voronezh, Kiev, and L'vov, 4 in Dnepropetrovsk, 5 in Voroshilovgrad and Rostov-on-Don, 9 in Kishinev, 10 in Simferopol' and Odessa, and 13 in Krasnodar and Yerevan.

On 28 November, heavy rains, amounting to 20-26 millimeters of precipitation in a 24-hour period, fell in the Kuban' and along the Black Sea coast of the Caucasus. Light rains fell also in the Crimea, Moldavian SSR, and northwestern Ukraine. Snowfalls were recorded in Belorussian SSR and the Baltic republics.

Subzero weather is gradually abating in Western Siberia. Increasingly cool weather, accompanied by strong winds, prevailed in eastern Kazakh SSR. It became somewhat cooler also in the northern regions of Central Asia. Noon temperatures were 4 degrees below zero in Tashkent, and 2 below in Ashkhabad.

2 December 1952

As on the day before, the zone of snowfall and rain occupied a comparatively wide strip of the European USSR - from Ust'-Tsilma in the north to the Kuban' and Stavropol'skiy Kray in the south. Snowfalls were also recorded locally in the western Ukraine, where both snow and rain fell. On 1 December, the southern boundary of the continuous snow cover followed a line running through Brest, Kiev, Kursk, Tambov, Penza, Kazan', and a little to the north of Chkalov. To the north of a line running from Riga to Minsk, Vitebsk, Vladimir, Kostroma, Kirov, and Ufa, the depth of the snow cover was above 10 and, locally, more than 20 centimeters.

On 1 December, noon temperatures were 9-10 degrees above zero in the Crimea, 8 in Odessa and Kishinev, 6 in Krasnodar, 4 in Nal'chik, and 2 in Rostov-on-Don. Daytime temperatures in most of the Ukraine ranged between zero and 2 degrees

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above zero. Subzero temperatures prevailed farther north. Temperatures were 3 degrees below zero in Kiev and Riga, 4 below in Voronezh and Kursk, 5-6 below in Petrozavodsk, Minsk, Moscow, Orel, and Stalingrad, 7-8 below in Arkhangel'sk, Leningrad, Velikiye Luki, Gor'kiy, and Ufa, 10-12 below in Vologda, Syktyvkar, Kirov, Sverdlovsk, Kazan', Kuybyshev, Saratov, and Chkalov.

The ground has frozen in all the area to the north of a line running through Stanislav, Poltava, Voronezh, and Astrakhan'. To the north of a line running through Tallin, Mogilev, Sumy, and Stalingrad, the ground is frozen more than 10 centimeters deep. The growth of winter crops was still possible in the Crimea, southern Moldavian SSR, some areas of Odesskaya Oblast, and the Kuban'.

Temperatures in the Tbilisi and Yerevan areas in the Transcaucasus reached 12 degrees above zero. There was no precipitation. The weather favored work in fields and orchards.

Cold weather prevailed in all of Kazakh SSR and Siberia. Noon temperatures were 25 degrees below zero in Dzhambul and Alma-Ata, and 33 below in Sempalatinsk.

In central Asia warm weather was recorded only in the Stalinabad area, where daytime temperatures reached 11-13 degrees above zero.

3 December 1952

On 2 December, overcast weather with precipitation, mostly in the form of snow, prevailed in most of the European USSR. Rains fell in the southern Ukraine, Crimea, and Northern Caucasus. Slightly cloudy weather with moderate subzero temperatures prevailed in the Urals. Noon temperatures were 15 degrees below zero in Vologda, 13 below in Syktyvkar and Chkalov, and 12 below in Saratov, Kazan', Sverdlovsk, and Kirov. Daytime temperatures were 9 degrees below zero in Gor'kiy and Moscow, 8 below in Arkhangel'sk, 5 below in Minsk, L'vov, and Kursk, 4 below in Kiev and Riga, and one below in Kishinev. During the day, temperatures rose to 4 degrees above zero in Dnepropetrovsk and Voroshilovgrad, 6 in Rostov-on-Don, 9 in Simferopol', and 12 in Krasnodar and Yerevan.

On 1 December, heavy snowfalls, which considerably increased the depth of the snow cover, fell in Vologodskaya and Arkhangel'skaya oblasti.

The depth of the snow cover is considerably greater than usual in the western regions, Baltic republics, and Urals. Winter crops are in good condition everywhere.

The weather became very much warmer in Western Siberia and Kazakh SSR. It also became much warmer in Central Asia.

4 December 1952

On 3 December, cooler weather, accompanied by heavy snowfalls, prevailed in the Ukraine and southern regions of the central zone. Snowfalls and snowstorms were recorded also in eastern and northeastern European USSR. Very warm weather prevailed in the Crimea and Caucasus, favoring the bushing of winter crops and work in the orchards.

A snow cover has formed in western Ukraine. On 3 December, the southern boundary of the continuous snow cover extended along a line running from Chkalov to Kuybyshev, Stalingrad, Dnepropetrovsk, Kirovgrad, and Kishinev. A snow cover has also formed locally in Astrakhan'skaya Oblast.

A gradual rise in temperature was recorded in Western Siberia.

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