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USSR WEATHER AND CROP INFORMATION, 30 OCTOBER - 5 NOVEMBER 1952

31 October 1952

On 30 October, warmer weather which began in the extreme western portion of the European USSR spread to all regions west of the line running through Leningrad, Moscow, Voronezh, Voroshilovgrad, and Stalingrad. Daytime temperatures [all temperatures given in degrees centigrade] were 2 degrees above zero in Moscow and Orel; 6 in Velikiye Luki; 9 in Riga, Minsk, and Kiev; 11 in L'vov; 15 in Odessa; and 17 in Simferopol'.

Precipitation was recorded in all regions west of a line running through Velikiy Ustyugin, Vologodskaya Oblast, Gor'kiy, Tambov, and Bogucharin, Voronezhskaya Oblast; it fell in the extreme west in the form of heavy rains, and in the more eastern portions in the form of snow. As a result, a considerable part of the European USSR was covered with snow. On 30 October, the line of snowfall ran through Leningrad, Vitebsk, Bryansk, Kursk, Vorenezh, and Kuybuyshev. To the east of this line, the depth of the snow amounted to 2 - 5 centimeters and in the Urals, to 10 - 25 centimeters.

Heavy frosts were recorded in the Urals. Temperatures during the day were 13 degrees below zero in Sverdlovsk, -11 in Ufa, and -9 in Chkalov and Kirov. Heavy snowfalls occurred in the northern Urals.

Moderately warm, mostly dry weather prevailed in the Transcaucasus. During the day, the temperature in Yerevan was 16 degrees above zero.

The weather became much warmer in Western and Eastern Siberia. Daytime temperatures in several localities reached 5 and 6 degrees above zero. Rain and wet snow fell in many areas.

Dry weather prevailed in the Kazakh SSR and Central Asia. The weather was much cooler in the western Kazakh SSR. During the day, the temperature was 8 degrees above zero in Aktubinsk. Cold weather spread into Central Asia. On 30 October, however, temperatures were still warm. It was 19 degrees above zero in Stalinabad and 12 in Ashkhabad.

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50X1-HUM

1 November 1952

On 31 October, warmer weather spread to the central chernozem zone, and the Middle and Lower Volga Regions. Daytime temperatures were 4 degrees above zero in Voronezh, Tambov and Saratov and 2 degrees in Kuybyshev. Moderately warm weather without precipitation prevailed in Latvia, Lithuania, and several areas of the central region. Daytime temperatures were 5 degrees above zero in Minsk, 6 in Moscow, and 7 in Riga. Very warm, dry weather prevailed in the Ukraine, Moldavia, Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus. Daytime temperatures were 10 degrees above zero in Kiev, 14 in Dnepropetrovsk and Rostov on the Don, 16 in Kishinev and Odessa, and 20 in Simferopol'.

Cold weather with below zero daytime temperatures prevailed in the northern and northeastern European USSR. Temperatures were 12 degrees below zero in Arkhangel'sk, -6 in Kirov, -8 in Sverdlovsk, and -4 in Ufa. Light snowfalls occurred in many areas.

Warm, dry weather prevailed in the Transcaucasus. During the day, the temperature in Yerevan was 18 degrees above zero.

Cold, windy weather was recorded in Western Siberia. Daytime temperatures were 7 degrees below zero in Omsk, -6 in Novosibirsk and Barnaul, and -4 in Krasnoyarsk.

The weather became much colder in the Kazakh SSR and Central Asia, and light precipitation fell. Daytime temperatures were 13 degrees above zero in Stalinabad, 11 in Ashkhabad, 8 in Tashkent, and 2 in Kzyl Orda. During the night, frosts occurred in the northern regions of Central Asia.

2 November 1952

On 1 November, cool weather prevailed in the northern and northeastern European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 15 degrees below zero in Arkhangel'sk, -13 in Kirov, -12 in Sverdlovsk, and -5 in Ufa. Very warm, dry weather was recorded in the southern Ukraine, Moldavia, the Crimea, and the Northern Caucasus. Daytime temperatures were 12 in Dnepropetrovsk, 15 in Rostov on the Don, 17 in Kishinev and Odessa, 22 in Simferopol', and 23 in Krasnodar. Rains fell in the western Ukraine.

Moderately warm weather prevailed in the rest of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 4 - 6 degrees above zero in Riga, Minsk, Moscow, and Saratov; 2 in Chkalov; and about zero in Gor'kiy and Kuybyshev. Snow fell in Leningradskaya, Vologodskaya, Novgorodskaya, and adjacent oblasts. Rains fell in the Belorussian SSR. It was warm and dry in the Transcaucasus.

Moderate frosts occurred in Western and Eastern Siberia. Daytime temperatures ranged between 2 and 4 degrees below zero.

Cold weather prevailed in the Kazakh SSR. Daytime temperatures in Central Asia rose to between 16 and 18 degrees above zero. During the night, frosts were recorded.

4 November 1952

On 3 November, freezing weather prevailed to the north of the line running through Pskov, Vologda, and Kirov. Light snowfalls occurred almost everywhere. During the day, temperatures were 2 degrees below zero in Leningrad and Kirov, -4 in Vologda and Petrozavodsk, and -9 in Arkhangel'sk. Moderately warm, overcast weather prevailed in the Baltic republics, the Belorussian SSR, the central

- 2 -

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50X1-HUM

regions of the European USSR, and the Middle Volga Region. Daytime temperatures were 2 degrees above zero in Riga, Moscow, L'vov, and Ufa and 7 in Tambov and Saratov. Light rains fell in several areas.

Very warm weather was recorded everywhere in the southern Ukraine, the Crimea, the Northern Caucasus, and the Lower Volga Region. Daytime temperatures were 11 degrees above zero in Dnepropetrovsk, 16-17 in Simferopol' and Rostov on the Don, and 23 in Krasnodar. Heavy rains fell in all of the Ukraine. Precipitation amounted to 22 millimeters in several of the southern areas of the Ukraine. It was dry in the Northern Caucasus and the Lower Volga Region. Warm, dry weather prevailed everywhere in the Transcaucasus. Daytime temperatures were around 18 degrees; during the night, they dropped to 8-12 degrees.

Very cold weather was recorded in Western Siberia. During the night, temperatures in the northern portion of Tyumenskaya Oblast dropped to 32 degrees below zero. During the day, temperatures were 13 degrees below zero in Omsk and 15-16 degrees below zero in Barnaul and Novosibirsk. Light snows and snowstorms were recorded in the northern portion of Western Siberia.

Frosts occurred in the northern and eastern Kazakh SSR. The weather was moderately warm in the southern Kazakh SSR; it was warm and dry in Central Asia. Daytime temperatures were 14 degrees above zero in Semipalatinsk, 7 in Dzhambul, 13 in Tashkent, and 16 in Stalinabad.

5 November 1952

On 4 November, warm weather prevailed in the Crimea, the Northern Caucasus, the Volga Region, and the Urals. Daytime temperatures were 4 degrees above zero in Ufa, 7 in Kazan', 8 in Kuybyshev, 9 in Stalingrad and Krasnodar, and 20 in Simferopol' and Makhachkala. The weather was colder in the western regions of the European USSR. Daytime temperatures were 5 degrees above zero in Kiev, 2 in L'vov, 1 in Minsk and Kursk, 2 degrees below zero in Moscow and Leningrad, and 6 below in Vologda. During the day, temperatures in Arkhangel'skaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR ranged between 10 and 15 degrees below zero; during the night, they dropped to 20 degrees below and lower. In comparison with the previous day, it became much colder in the eastern Ukraine and the Northern Caucasus, where on the day before, temperatures had reached 15-20 degrees above zero. During the last 24 hours, temperatures rose in the Urals.

On 3 November, precipitation fell in most of the Ukraine and in the central chernozem zone. The line of snowfall passed through Novgorod, Kostroma, and some distance to the south of Ufa. On 4 November, snowfalls were recorded in many areas of the central regions.

Winter weather prevailed in Western Siberia. During the day, temperatures were 15 degrees above zero in Novosibirsk, Barnaul, and Krasnoyarsk; during the night, temperatures dropped locally to 25-30 degrees below zero.

The weather was dry and comparatively warm in the southern Kazakh SSR and Central Asia. Temperatures during the day were 13 degrees above zero in Dzhambul, 15 in Tashkent, 17 in Stalinabad, and 23 in Ashkhabad.

6 November 1952

On 5 November, slightly freezing weather prevailed in the northern half of the European USSR. Noon temperatures were zero in Minsk and Kursk; 1 degree below zero in Leningrad, Moscow, and Gor'kiy; and 6 below in Petrozavodsk and Vologda. Temperatures dropped to 15 degrees below zero in northern Arkhangel'skaya Oblast and the Komi ASSR. Daytime temperatures in most of the Ukraine and Moldavia were about 5 degrees above zero; they were 6 degrees above zero in Stalingrad, 8 in Rostov on the Don, 9 in Simferopol', and 10 in Krasnodar.

- 3 -

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50X1-HUM

A snow cover, the depth of which ranges from 10 to 20 centimeters, lies on the fields of the Baltic republics, Belorussia, and even the northern Ukraine-- Zhitomirskaya, Kievskaya, Chernigovskaya, and Sumskaya oblasts. Snowfalls are occurring in many areas of the central zone. Rain is falling in the Tatarskaya, Chuvashskaya, and Mariyskaya ASSRs. The invasion of cold air in the territory of the European USSR has stopped. It has already become slightly warmer in the Far North.

Moderate frosts occurred in Western Siberia, with daytime temperatures ranging between 10 - 15 degrees below zero. In the southwestern regions, especially in Altay Kray, it became warmer, with snowfalls and daytime temperatures of 5 degrees below zero. On 5 November, snow fell in Omskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts. A snow cover lies almost everywhere in the Kulindinskaya and Minusinskaya steppes.

It was warm and dry almost everywhere in Central Asia. During the day, temperatures ranged between 20 and 25 degrees above zero; during the night, they dropped to 5 degrees, with light local frosts.

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- 4 -

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