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INTRODUCTION

The Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 is a tragic and at the same time heroic page in the history of our country, a period of incredible trials, unparalleled courage and selflessness of the Soviet people. Unleashed by Nazi Germany, this war was the greatest battle for the existence of the Soviet Union, for the freedom and independence of our Motherland. Victory in this war is the result of the efforts of all the people who fought on the fronts and worked in the rear.

Studying the role of Komsomolsk-on-Amur during the Great Patriotic War is not only an important task of historical science, but also a way to preserve the memory of the labor exploits of Far East residents, Komsomolsk residents who forged victory in the rear. The memory of heroism and resilience of the residents of Komsomolsk-on-Amur serves as an example for future generations, inspires creative labor and strengthens the power of our Motherland.

Purpose of work: to investigate the role of the city of Komsomolsk-on-Amur in strengthening the front and its contribution to the Victory during the Great Patriotic War, and to arouse the interest of modern youth to the history of the city

Tasks:

- To study materials on the development of industrial enterprises during the Great Patriotic War years
- To collect materials about labor feats of the city residents during the war years
- To reveal the level of interest and knowledge of young people about the history of the city and its role in the years of the Great Patriotic War.

Result of the work: Attracting the attention of the younger generation to the history of their native city.

Hypothesis: Awareness of key events and personalities in the history of the native city is one of the determining factors in the formation of a sustainable interest in its past.

Research methods: Documentary analysis and analysis of statistical data and facts; the method of survey; measurement method (diagrams); synthesis of research results.

Literature: The book "Do you know your city" - Vyacheslav Nesterov, 2014 edition; Collection of materials about the shipyard, 1971 edition; the book "At the Limit" - Gennady Khlebnikov, 2002 edition; the newspaper "Wings of Soviets"; materials of the museum of the Aircraft Plant; newspaper "Neftyanik"; materials of the museum of the Oil Refinery.

Chapter 1. The role of the city of Komsomolsk-on-Amur in the Great Patriotic War

CHAPTER 1. THE ROLE OF THE CITY OF KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR IN THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

On May 20, 2021 the city of Komsomolsk-on-Amur received the title "City of Labor Valor" for the significant contribution of the city's residents in achieving victory in the Great Patriotic War. The city provided uninterrupted production of military and civilian products at industrial enterprises located in the city, and showed mass labor heroism and selflessness.

During the Great Patriotic War Komsomolsk-on-Amur played an extremely important role in providing the front with military equipment and weapons. The city, founded just a few years before the war, became one of the most important industrial centers of the Far East, and its enterprises worked at full capacity for the needs of the army and navy. The contribution of Komsomolsk-

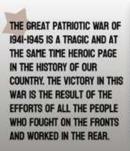
on-Amur to the Victory was enormous. The city rightfully bears the title "The City of Labor Valor".

Komsomolsk-on-Amur was founded in 1932 as a city focused on the development of industry and construction. By the beginning of the war, the city had become an important economic and military center



due to its geographical location and developing production facilities. In 1941 Komsomolsk-on-Amur could actively participate in providing the front with resources and equipment.

With the outbreak of war in 1941, Komsomolsk-on-Amur became a significant industrial center. The Komsomolsk shipyard began to be converted to the production of military vessels. Under the conditions of the war, the plant tried to maximize production, which contributed to the provision of the USSR Navy. The Komsomolsky Aviation Plant became one of the leading enterprises for the production of combat aircraft. These enterprises created not only products, but also jobs for the local population, which was critical in war conditions.





In connection with the beginning of the war, a mass conscription to the front was organized. Many residents of Komsomolsk-on-Amur, both men and women, went to defend their homeland, leaving their jobs. Youth organizations were also involved in the mobilization conditions, massively conscripting children to the front. According

to archival data, during 1941, 30 thousand people were sent to the front

from the city, which significantly reduced the number of labor force needed to ensure production. The remaining residents of the city (women, elderly people and teenagers) replaced those who went to the front.





The first echelon from Khabarovsk region went to the front already on June 29, 1941.

Social conditions in Komsomolsk-on-Amur in 1941 changed under the influence of the war situation. In order to support the population, various social activities were organized - from the creation of charitable funds to mass events to raise funds for the front. In addition, at the beginning of the war there was a wide patriotic work that strengthened the spirit of the local population. The residents of the city actively participated in collecting warm clothes, food and other necessary items for the soldiers at the front. Chapter 2.
Enterprises of Komsomolsk-on-Amur in the years of the
Great Patriotic War

CHAPTER 2. ENTERPRISES OF KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR IN THE YEARS OF THE GREAT PATRIOTIC WAR

Komsomolsk-on-Amur was built as an industrial center, creating conditions for the rapid development of various sectors of the economy. At the time of the war, several large enterprises were operating in the city, among which stood out: the Aircraft Plant No. 126, which was engaged in the production of military aircraft, the Shipyard No. 199, which produced important ships for the Navy, Battery Plant No. 364, which produced batteries for warships and armored vehicles,







The Shipyard No. 199

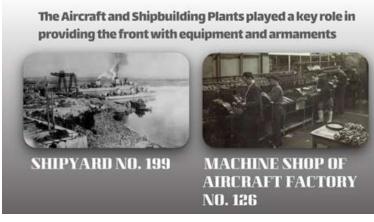
The Oil Refinery Plant No. 409

The Aircraft Plant No. 126

the State Union Machine Building Plant No. 313, which was engaged in the manufacture of mortars, as well as repair of machine tools and construction machinery, production of spare parts and tools, the Oil Refinery Plant No. 409 and Sulfuric Acid Plant No. 39, which produced sulfuric acid for batteries. These enterprises played an important role in supplying the front with equipment and armaments.

Thus, throughout the war Komsomolsk-on-Amur became the most important center of military industry, provided the front with everything it needed and made a significant contribution to the overall victory over the enemy. The city became a symbol of unbending strength and courage, and its residents showed that unity and hard work can overcome any difficulties. In 1945, after the end of the war, Komsomolsk-on-Amur left a deep trace in the country's history and became a vivid example of howgreat goals can be achieved through hard work and diligence.

2.1. DEVELOPMENT OF ENTERPRISES



By 1941, Komsomolsk-on-Amur was an important industrial center of the Far East. In the pre-war years a great deal of work was done to train personnel, master new technologies and build infrastructure. The young city had a significant potential for development, which was fully revealed during the war years. The enterprises of Komsomolsk-on-Amur

made a huge contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany and militaristic Japan. The products of Komsomolsk enterprises were characterized by high quality and reliability. Many workers and engineers were awarded orders and medals for their contribution to the Victory.

The development of Komsomolsk-on-Amur enterprises during the war years became possible due to the incredible labor heroism of Komsomolsk residents. Workers and engineers toiled in the harshest conditions, often without days off and vacations. They lived in barracks and dormitories, lacked food and clothing. Despite all the difficulties, they showed selflessness and devotion to their work. The labor feat of Komsomolchans became a vivid example of heroism of the Soviet people during the Great Patriotic War.

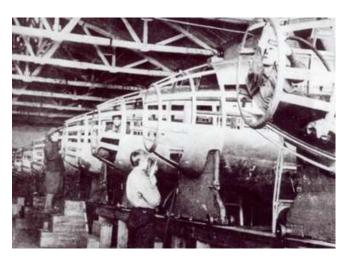
During the Great Patriotic War Komsomolsk-on-Amur turned from a young city-building into a powerful industrial center, a forge of weapons and equipment for the front. Thanks to the selfless labor of its residents, the city's enterprises made a huge contribution to the victory over the enemy. The development of industry during the war years had a significant impact on the future fate of the city, strengthening its industrial potential and strengthening its role in the defense of the country. Komsomolsk-on-Amur can rightfully be proud of its contribution to the Great Victory. It is an example of labor heroism and devotion to the Fatherland.

2.2 AVIATION PLANT (NO. 126) IN THE CITY OF KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR

One of the key enterprises that played an important role in providing the Red Army with aviation equipment was the Aviation Plant (No. 126) in the city of Komsomolsk-on-Amur.



Machine shop of aircraft factory No. 126



Aircraft assembly at an aircraft factory

The plant was initially planned as one of the city-forming enterprises of Komsomolsk-on-Amur. The site for construction was chosen Nanai village Dzemgi on the bank of the Amur River. The construction of the plant began in 1932. As a result of flood on the Amur River in 1932, the construction site of the plant was flooded, so the construction was moved 4.5 km inland from the river. On July 18, 1934 the first stone was laid in the foundation of the main mechanical building of the future aircraft plant.

The Gagarin Aviation Plant initially specialized in the production of civil aviation. However, with the beginning of the Great Patriotic War in 1941, the plant changed its production orientation. It was tasked with the production of military aircraft, which required a rapid reorganization of all production processes. From the first days of the war the plant began to work actively on the development of new models of combat aircraft. Under the conditions of resource shortage, which threatened the work of the enterprise, the staff of the plant demonstrated examples of high organization, dedication and professionalism. The workers of the plant took part in subbotniks aimed at accelerating production.



DB-3F aircraft became the basis for air combat operations on different fronts. The plant's success in aircraft production was largely determined by the introduction of new technologies and methods of labor organization. The armor and defensive armament of the DB-3F were strengthened and the bomb load was increased. They began

to arrive to the troops in early 1940. In the first months of the war at the plant

it became a practice to create front brigades, whose task was to solve various technical problems. The difficulty lay in the fact that the factories - suppliers were in a state of evacuation. The enterprise received a task from the State Defense Committee to increase the production of military aircraft by 3 times. The plant director D.A. Timofeev decided to manufacture the missing equipment by his own efforts.

During the initial period of the war the plant manufactured over 100 units of such equipment. In the first half of 1941 the aircraft builders delivered 82 airplanes to the customer, then in the second half - 303 airplanes. In 1942 the front received 637 airplanes from the plant. The DB-3F bombers built by the Komsomol aircraft builders bombed the capital of fascist Germany - Berlin in 1941. Until the end of the war this airplane acted as a bomber and torpedo bomber. In May 1942 it was named IL-4. The last combat use of the factory IL-4 found in 1945 during the defeat of the Kwantung Army. A total of 2757 combat aircraft were produced during the war period. The legendary airplane deserved a long memory, as well as those who built it. Many years after the victory, the factory workers decided to immortalize the feat of the aircraft-soldier. It was decided to find the combat airplane and install it on the territory of the plant. It was delivered from the Kola Peninsula, restored by the plant specialists and put on the pedestal in August 1982. By the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on July 18, 1942, the Komsomolsk-on-Amur Aircraft Plant was awarded the Order of Lenin for exemplary performance of the government's tasks in the production of combat aircraft. At the same time, 111 workers, engineers and technicians received awards of the Motherland.

The Gagarin plant played a key role in the provision of Soviet aviation. It not only produced aircraft, but also repaired and modernized them. This made it possible to maintain a high level of readiness of aviation units. During the war years the plant became one of the centers of aircraft construction, being able to produce up to 200 aircraft per month. The work of the plant during the war years was fraught with many difficulties. Constant shortage of raw materials and labor required maximum dedication from the staff. Many workers and engineers of the plant went to the front, but in their place came newcomers, who, despite

the lack of experience, were SHIPYARD PRODUCTION eager to learn and work. With the end of the war, the plant development, continued its becoming one of the leading enterprises in the production of civil and military aircraft. In the 1960s, the Gagarin Aviation Plant became internationally known for its products.

SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT ARMORED BOATS ships built at Shipyard No. 199 played an important role in the defeat of Kwantung Army of Japan in August 1945. They contributed to the rapid successful completion of the war in the Far East.

The Gagarin Aviation Plant in Komsomolsk-on-Amur became a true symbol of labor valor and patriotism of its time. Its activities during the Great Patriotic War made a significant contribution to the victory over fascism. Professionalism and selflessness of workers and engineers, as well as the concentration of efforts on the fulfillment of assigned tasks made the plant an important part of the aviation industry of the Soviet Union and a significant event in the history of domestic aircraft construction. More than 4 thousand workers of the plant were awarded with medals (for valiant labor in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945). More than 3 thousand Komsomolsk aircraft builders fought in the Red Army. 264 aircraft builders did not return from the battlefields. In memory of the heroism and labor heroism of the plant workers on the fortieth anniversary of the great victory, a memorial was opened on the territory of the plant on May 8, 1985.

2.3 SHIPYARD PLANT NO. 199

Shipyard Plant No. 199 named after Lenin Komsomol, located in Komsomolsk-on-Amur, occupied a special place in the defense industry of the USSR. Founded in the 1930s, by the beginning of the Great Patriotic War the plant became a key enterprise for the construction of submarines and surface ships for the Pacific Fleet. During the harsh years of the war, the plant became the main forge of naval power in the Far East, providing the fleet with the necessary number of combat units to protect the maritime borders and participate in operations against militaristic Japan.





The Shipyard No. 199

Cruiser «Kalinin»

Shipyard No. 199 was laid down within the framework of the first five-year plan, becoming one of the symbols of industrialization of the Soviet Union. Its construction was connected with the need to strengthen the Soviet Navy in the Far East, where there was a threat from Japan. In 1940, 3 destroyers were laid down on the slipways of the shipyard, the foundry produced the first metal and a five-span shipbuilding shop was put into operation. The slogan "Everything for the front, everything for victory" was not an empty sound. With the beginning of the war, the enterprise began to produce aviation bombs, artillery shells, and components for mortars. On December 31, 1942 the cruiser "Kalinin" was accepted. The plant began to repair submarines of the "pike" and "little girl" types.

By 1941 the plant was a modern enterprise equipped with the necessary equipment and staffed with qualified personnel. The main specialization of the plant the construction of diesel-electric submarines. was These submarines were intended for combat operations in coastal waters and on enemy communications. In addition, the plant was engaged construction of torpedo and boats other small In the pre-war years the enterprise was actively developing and mastering technologies, preparing fulfillment for the of complex in the construction of modern warships. With the beginning of the Great Patriotic War the work of Shipyard No. 199 underwent significant changes. Production was restructured for military needs aimed at maximizing the production of warships.

Measures were taken to increase labor productivity, introduce new technologies and rationalization proposals. Multi-shift work schedules were introduced and the working day was extended. Additional labor resources were mobilized at the plant, including women and teenagers who replaced men who had left for the front. In order to speed up production and reduce costs, work was carried out to simplify the design of ships under construction. In particular, changes were made in the electrical and armament systems. Reorganization of the plant on a military basis required great efforts from the entire staff of the enterprise, but allowed to significantly increase the production of warships for the Pacific Fleet.

During the Great Patriotic War Shipyard No. 199 continued to build submarines, torpedo boats and armored boats, which made a significant contribution to the defense capability of the Far East.







Submarine Torpedo boat Armored boat

The plant continued to build diesel-electric submarines of the "Shch" and "S" series. The "Shch" series submarines were characterized by small displacement and good maneuverability, which allowed them to operate successfully in coastal waters. The "S" series submarines had a larger displacement and longer range, which allowed them to operate on enemy communications in remote areas of the Pacific Ocean.

Torpedo boats of the "G-5" type were intended for torpedo strikes against enemy ships in coastal waters. These boats were notable for their high speed and maneuverability, which made them a dangerous opponent.

Armored gunboats of the "MBK" type were intended to support land forces on the coastal sections of the front. These boats were armed with artillery guns and machine guns, which allowed them to effectively fight against enemy manpower and equipment.

The ships built at Shipyard No. 199 played an important role in the defeat of the Kwantung Army of Japan in August 1945. Submarines, torpedo boats and armored boats participated in the operations of landing troops, support of land forces and disruption of enemy communications. They contributed to the rapid and successful conclusion of the war in the Far East.

During the Great Patriotic War, Lenin Komsomol Shipyard No. 199 in Komsomolsk-on-Amur became a real forge of naval power, providing

the Pacific Fleet with the necessary warships. Thanks to the selfless labor of shipbuilders, the plant made a huge contribution to the victory over Nazi Germany and militaristic Japan. The activity of the shippard became a vivid example of heroism and selflessness of the Soviet people during the war. In April 1945, the Komsomolsk-on-Amur Shippard was awarded the Order of the Red Banner of Labor for exemplary fulfillment of the tasks of the State Defense Committee. 398 workers, engineers and employees of the enterprise were awarded orders and medals. Shippard No. 199 occupies an honorable place in the history of Komsomolsk-on-Amur and the whole of Russia.

2.4 THE OIL REFINERY IN THE CITY OF KOMSOMOLSK-ON-AMUR

1938, the People's Commissariat of Fuel Industry of the USSR refinery decided to build the oil the city of Komsomolsk-onin Amur. In October 1939 construction trust was established. a

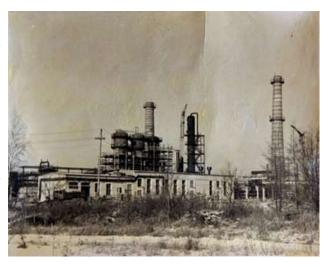


The beginning of the Great Patriotic War did not allow to build the plant in the planned volumes. The plant was put into operation on December 1, 1942 with one atmospheric pipe with the capacity of 0.5 million tons of oil per year. The plant became known as "State Union Plant No. 409. The Komsomolsk oil refinery played a key role in supplying fuel and lubricants to the Far Eastern

Front and the Pacific Fleet during the Great Patriotic War. Being remote from the main oil-producing regions of the country, the oil refinery became a vital strategic facility on which the combat effectiveness of the troops and fleet, as well as the supply of national economic enterprises in the Far East depended.

The enterprise was equipped with equipment modern for that time, allowing to produce a wide range of petroleum products, including aviation gasoline, diesel fuel, kerosene, fuel oil and lubricating oils.

During the Great Patriotic War, the Komsomolsk oil Refinery produced a wide range of petroleum products required for the front and home front. The main type of product was aviation gasoline used to refuel aircraft of the Far Eastern Front and Pacific Fleet aviation.



Diesel fuel was used to fuel tanks, armored vehicles, automobiles, and ships. Kerosene was used for lighting, heating and as a component of jet fuel. Lubricating oils were used to lubricate mechanisms and machines, ensuring their smooth operation. Fuel oil was used as fuel for boilers and power plants.

In the post-war years, the Komsomolsk oil Refinery continued to play an important role in the economy of the Far East. The refinery was modernized and expanded, which made it possible to increase production volumes and expand the range of products.

The oil refinery provided oil products to the growing industry, transportation and agriculture of the Far East. Several petrochemical enterprises were established on the basis of the refinery, producing

a wide range of products, including synthetic rubber, plastics and other polymer materials.

During the Great Patriotic War, the Komsomolsk oil Refinery became one of the key enterprises of the Far East providing fuel and lubricants to the Far Eastern Front, the Pacific Fleet and other vital facilities of the region. Despite enormous difficulties and hardships, the refinery's employees worked selflessly, contributing to the Victory. The oil refinery rightfully occupies an honorable place in the history of Komsomolsk-on-Amur and the entire Far East.

Since 1972 the capacity of the refinery has been brought up to 2 million tons of Sakhalin oil per year. In the early 1990s the enterprise was incorporated into "Rosneft". Today the design capacity is 8 million tons of oil per year and due to processing of East Siberian oil.

Chapter 3. About Komsomolsk residents.

CHAPTER 3. ABOUT KOMSOMOLSK RESIDENTS

By 1941 Komsomolsk-on-Amur was a city dominated by young people who came from all over the country to build factories, plants and a new city in the Far East. The enthusiasm of the first builders who came to Amur to develop new lands was passed on to new generations. During the hardest years of the war Komsomol residents showed unparalleled heroism both at the front and in the rear, providing uninterrupted work of industry, mastering new professions and supporting the morale of the whole country.

A special atmosphere was created in the city, combining labor everyday life with active cultural life, sports and social activities.



During the Great Patriotic War 40 thousand Komsomolchans went to the front to protect their homeland from the enemy. More than 5 thousand of them did not return from the battlefields. 18 people were awarded the title of "Heroes of the Soviet Union". They fought on all fronts, from Moscow to Berlin, showing heroism and self-sacrifice.

Women, teenagers and elderly people replaced the workers and engineers who had left for the front. They showed unparalleled labor heroism, ensuring uninterrupted operation of industrial enterprises and producing products for the front.

Residents of Komsomolsk-on-Amur rendered all possible support to the front and wounded soldiers. They collected funds for the construction of tanks and airplanes, sent parcels with warm clothes and food, took care of the wounded in hospitals.

In wartime conditions in Komsomolsk-on-Amur cultural life continued. Theaters, clubs and libraries organized concerts, plays and exhibitions aimed at maintaining the morale of residents and fighters

After the end of the Great Patriotic War, Komsomolsk residents returned to peaceful labor, actively participating in the restoration of the country's destroyed economy.

3.1. THE END OF THE WAR

By 1945, Komsomolsk-on-Amur had become one of the key suppliers of military equipment and materials to the Red Army, which had a significant impact on the course of the war.

Under the conditions of the war, the society went through major changes. The mobilization of the workforce, the introduction of new technologies and the organization of labor made it possible to use production facilities as efficiently as possible. The citizens of the city actively supported the military-industrial complex: they worked around the clock, going out on labor duty, improving their skills. Also, many women and elderly people joined the work processes, which made it possible to compensate for the lack of manpower at the front.

Komsomolsk-on-Amur not only produced equipment, but also provided significant moral support to the fighters. Various events were organized in the city to raise funds and material for the army. Komsomol residents collected and sent to the front 4 carloads of individual gifts, warm clothes and other things. These actions showed a powerful spirit of unity and readiness to fight.

By 1945, when the war ended, Komsomolsk-on-Amur became a symbol of victory and labor exploits. The city had withstood the strain of war and made an important contribution to the overall victory over Nazi Germany. Successful implementation of production plans not only saved millions of lives, but also provided the USSR with confidence in its strength.

Chapter 4. Conclusion

CHAPTER 4. CONCLUSION

Thus, I believe that in order to preserve the memory of the historical feat of the city in the years of the Great Patriotic War and to expand the knowledge of the younger generation in this area, it is necessary to conduct patriotic work: to hold lectures, quizzes dedicated to the Victory, live excursions to historical sites of the city, thematic trips.

All this will contribute to the development of patriotism in the younger generation, interest in the history of the city and preservation of the memory of the heroism of Komsomolchans during the war years

The memory of heroism and fortitude of Komsomolsk-on-Amur residents serves as an example for future generations, inspires creative labor and strengthens the power of our Motherland

