



Chelyabinsk during the Second World War

LM-136

Historic street names

Rozhdestvensky Street. The street is named after Konstantin Ivanovich Rozhdestvensky (1911-1944), a resident of Chelyabinsk, a tankman of the 63rd tank Brigade of the Ural Volunteer Tank Corps.

The Rozhdestvensky family moved to Chelyabinsk at the very beginning of the war, where Konstantin Ivanovich went to work at a factory and became a volunteer of the Ural Tank Corps.

A courageous man, a brave warrior, he was a medical instructor in the 2nd battalion of the 63rd Guards Tank brigade. Konstantin Ivanovich saved the lives of many of his comrades.

He died in July 1944.

And on May 7, 1967, a rally was held in honor of the renaming of 3rd Sadovaya Street in Chelyabinsk to Rozhdestvensky Street.

At the moment it is an important transport artery of the city of Chelyabinsk.



Historic street names



Ivan Goncharenko Street

Ivan Goncharenko fought as part of the 63rd Guards Tank Brigade of the Ural Volunteer Tank Corps. He was a tank commander. Goncharenko participated in the liberation of Ukraine and Poland and in the street fighting in Berlin. In May 1945, his tank was among the first to conduct a reconnaissance mission to Prague

On the morning of May 9th, after a fierce battle, the tank commanded by Goncharenko was hit. Ivan died in that battle. A monument in the form of a tank was erected at the site of his death. However, the memorial was dismantled in the late 1980s during the Velvet Revolution.

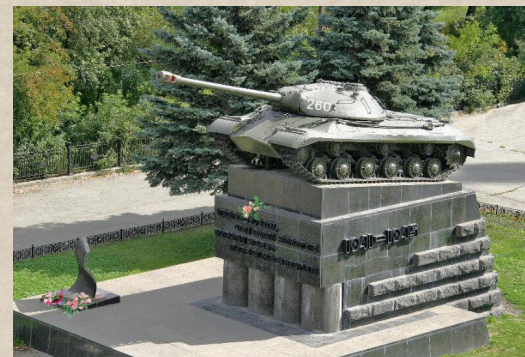


Monuments and memorials

The «**Volunteer Tank Crew Members**» Monument is a memorial located at the intersection of Kommuny Street and Kirova Street (on its pedestrian section, known as "Kirovka") in Chelyabinsk, part of the Boulevard of Glory.

The monument is dedicated to the volunteers of the Ural Volunteer Tank Corps, formed in 1943 from volunteers of the Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, and Perm regions. On May 9, 1943, from Meat Square—where the monument now stands—the soldiers and commanders of the 63rd Chelyabinsk Volunteer Tank Brigade listened to the Oath of the People, presented at a regional rally of Chelyabinsk Oblast residents, swore to fulfill it, and departed for the battlefield. Thus, this monument symbolizes the unity and mutual bond between the front lines and the home front.

The figure of a volunteer standing beside a tank turret is made of bronze, as is the tank turret itself. The sculpture depicts a tank factory worker already wearing a tank helmet and boots, raising his hand in a call to battle. The figure stands 5 meters tall and is mounted on a 3-meter pedestal.



Monument to Katyusha in Chelyabinsk

The initiative to create a monument to the legendary Katusha belongs to the Honored architect of the RSFSR Evgeny Viktorovich Alexandrov. In 1973, on the eve of the Day of Rocket Troops and Artillery, he wrote a letter to the newspaper "Evening Chelyabinsk", where he proposed to perpetuate the memory of the creators of the Guards mortars.

Alexandrov served in the 95th Guards Mortar Regiment during the war, and it was only 25 years later that he learned that Katyusha rockets were produced in his native Chelyabinsk. He attached to the letter a sketch of the monument, which was planned to be installed at the Kolushenko plant.

The idea was supported by the townspeople and employees of the plant. Funds for the monument were collected through clean-up days.

On May 8, 1975, the monument was represented at the Kolyushenko Factory's Palace of Culture (although it was originally planned to be installed next to the factory itself). Thousands of Chelyabinsk residents came to the ceremony.



Группа ветеранов завода им. Колыщенко, выпускавших в годы Великой Отечественной войны «катюши», слева направо: первый ряд — П. О. Кузьминич, С. М. Харасов, Е. И. Лямина (Егорова); второй ряд — Ф. М. Егоров, О. И. Курченко, Е. Т. Рибский

- The BM-13NH (a post-war modification based on the ZIS-151 chassis) is installed on the pedestal, transferred by the military thanks to the help of Marshal Kirill Moskalenko.

- The rocket launcher guides are equipped with copies of M-13 shells manufactured at the Kolyushenko plant.

- The pedestal is made with a slight slope, creating the effect of being ready for a volley.

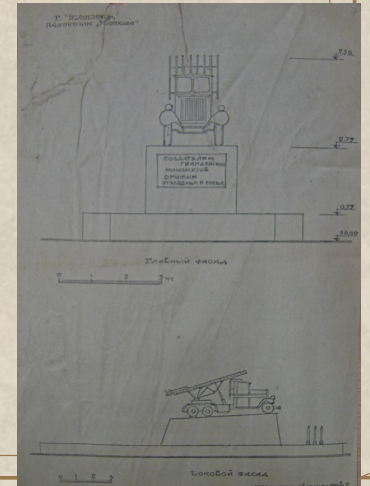
- The inscription on the monument:

"To the creators of the Guards mortars, weapons of revenge and victory, with great gratitude" (words by Mark Grossman).

- In 2020, on the occasion of the 75th anniversary of the Victory, a memorial plaque with the names of the deceased factory workers was installed nearby.

- The monument symbolizes the labor feat of Chelyabinsk residents during the war and their contribution to the Victory.

Eternal glory to the creators of the Victory weapon!



Historical figures



Semyon Vasilyevich Khokhryakov was born in the village of Koyelga, Chelyabinsk Oblast. He rose from being a tractor driver to the commander of a tank battalion. He participated in key battles of the Great Patriotic War, including the Battle of Kursk and the liberation of Europe. Twice awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union, he died in April 1945 during the assault on the German city of Cottbus. In Chelyabinsk, a street in the Metallurgichesky District bears his name, and a monument has been erected in his home village.



Isaak Moiseevich Zaltsman , the "tank king" and creator of the legendary "Tankograd" – the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant, which became the USSR's primary tank producer during the war. Under his leadership, the famous T-34 tanks were manufactured, with every fifth tank sent to the front produced at the Chelyabinsk Tractor Plant . He headed the plant from 1942 to 1949 while simultaneously serving as People's Commissar of the Tank Industry. A street in Chelyabinsk's Traktorzavodsky District is named in Zaltsman's honor.

Factories and plants

Kolyushchenko Plant: Production of Ammunition and Mortars

During the Great Patriotic War, the Kolyushchenko Plant supplied the front with Katyusha multiple rocket launcher systems. Later, the enterprise shifted to producing special-purpose machinery and was renamed Chelyabinsk Road and Construction Machines. The following facilities were relocated to the Kolyushchenko Plant site:

- The Frunze Sumy Plant, which produced shells, aerial bombs, and hand grenades, brought 491 units of equipment to Tankograd.
- The Moscow Knitting Machine Plant, Presnya Measuring Instruments Plant, and Kalinin Plant began manufacturing shells for M-13 rocket launchers and mortars.
- The Petrovsky Kherson Machine-Building Plant and Kolomna Gramophone Plant also switched to ammunition production.





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