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## GURYEV REGION IN 1941-1945

### Abstract

The purpose of the article is to describe the production facilities that were relocated from the war-torn areas to Guryev in 1941-1945. Although the socio-economic situation of the Atyrau region during the Great Patriotic War was not comprehensively studied, some of its aspects were reflected to a certain extent in works devoted to the history of the Great Patriotic War. Information about the history of the Great Patriotic War has been recorded in Soviet historiography since the war years, with scientific works and document collections about the cause and effect of this war. In the years of independence, the study of the theme of the Great Patriotic War began to turn into regional issues. The contributions of the republic and the isolated regions to the war and the exploits of individuals began to be studied. Based on them, special historical and literary works and special commemorative books dedicated to the anniversaries of the Victory were published. The article, written based on a new approach, used the data of the state archive of Atyrau region, monographic studies, and document collections of recent years.

**Key words:** Kazakhstan, oil production, years of war, Petrovsky plant, oil refinery, labor army, rear of the front.

### Introduction

During the war years, the main effort in creating a large industrial district in Oral, Western Siberia, and Kazakhstan was entrusted to domestic science. The Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union, which was held on July 1, 1941, reorganized its work following the war situation and examined the issue of exploring and discovering local raw material reserves in the eastern regions of the country. In this direction, in August 1941, the president of the Academy of Sciences, V. L. Komarov, created a commission for the organization and immediate mobilization of raw materials according to the needs of the front. The commission included 800 specialists led by prominent scientists A. Baikov, S. Strumilin, V. Obratsov, and L. Shevyakov. In April 1942, the work of the commission was directed to Kazakhstan, and in May, a group of scientists headed by V.L. Komarov arrived in Almaty. Among them, academician A.A. Skochinskiy led the exploration expedition of hard coal resources, correspondent members of the Academy of Sciences P. Antipin, D.M Chizhikov led the expedition of ferrous and non-ferrous metal resources, academician M.A. Kapelyushnikov led the exploration expeditions of oil resources.

“There is no country equal to Kazakhstan in terms of its reserves of mineral raw materials,” – pointed out academician V.L. Komarov [1]. As a result of the hard work of the scientists and local scientists-specialists of the commission, in 1942, Aurakhmet combines, Baizhansai mine, copper manganese mine, and Tekeli lead-zinc combine were commissioned. In 1944, the Kazakh metallurgical plant was launched in the Karaganda region based on the Atasu production facility.

Production facilities that were quickly relocated from the western regions also contributed to the reconstruction of the oil region under the war situation and became a front-line arsenal.

Deputy Chairman of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR A.N. Kosygin was engaged in the relocation of production facilities in the war-torn western regions of the USSR. For this purpose, the council dealing with eviction was created and operated by a special decree on June 24, 1941. By the organization of the council in the second half of 1941, 2593 production

facilities were moved to the eastern districts. During the war, 220 production facilities of various sizes were moved to Kazakhstan.

### **Materials and methods of research**

In writing a research article on the history of the Guryev region in 1941-1945, documents from the Atyrau regional state archive were analyzed and used as the main source documents. Based on archival documents, the early history of the modern Atyrau oil refinery, the construction of which began and was put into operation during the Great Patriotic War, is analyzed. Among them, the method of document analysis was used to prove the training of the first personnel of workers, the training of local professional oilmen, and the involvement of nationalities and specialists evacuated during the war years in the construction of the plant.

At the same time, the method of comparative analysis of scientific literature on the history of the Great Patriotic War was used.

Although the socio-economic situation of Atyrau region during the years of the Great Patriotic War has not been comprehensively studied, some aspects of it have been reflected to a certain extent in works dedicated to the history of the Great Patriotic War. Scientists G. Abishev studied the history of the republic during the war and wrote the first large-scale monographs [2] and M.K. Kozybayev [3]. In the research of historians-scientists, the contributions of Kazakhstan and the people of Kazakhstan to the victory at the front and in the rear during the Great Patriotic War were duly evaluated, and the conclusion was made that «Kazakhstan is the arsenal of the front.»

In the work of historian V.Ya.Basin [4], published in 1965, the activities of heavy industries during the war years were analyzed in detail and widely considered. In the work, the services of the Moscow X-ray plant, which was evacuated to the West Kazakhstan region, the Aktobe ferroalloy plant, which was put into operation in 1943, and the oil refining plant in Guryev were described in general. The study of the history of the Great Patriotic War continued in the 1980s. In these years, in the works of historians T. Balakayev and K. Aldazhumanov [5], the contributions of the workers of Kazakhstan to the victory in general are considered in the dissertations of S. K. Uteshev [6], Zh. S. Sergazin [7], about institutions, moved to Kazakhstan, G. D. Nurbekova [8], and K.S. Mukitov [9] sought to objectively describe the contribution of oilmen and women to the front during the Great Patriotic War.

In the 1990s, the study of the topic of the Great Patriotic War began to turn into regional issues. The contributions of the republic and the isolated regions to the war and the exploits of individuals began to be studied. If we focus on the research level of the history of the Atyrau region during the Great Patriotic War, which is the subject of our research, the history of the region during the war years is considered in the works of K. Akhmetov, K. Doskaliyev [10] and P.S. Belan [11]. In the works, it was determined that the West Kazakhstan region was the immediate rear of the Stalingrad front, the region's contribution to the victory, its importance in the war economy, and valuable information was given. Researchers-scientists K. Akhmetov and K. Doskaliyev conclude that «Kazakhstan is the arsenal of the Stalingrad front.» Research on the history of the region during the Great Patriotic War Z.I. Ishmuratov [12], P.R. Bukatkin [13] was working on the history of Guryev, West Kazakhstan region. In the research, the history of Guryev, West Kazakhstan region during the war years, brave deeds of workers in the rear were considered, and a lot of valuable information was given. One of those who wrote down the history of the Great Patriotic War based on archives is Khismet Bozanuly Tabyldiyev [14] “Fiery years of Atyrau region” (1941 – 1945). On the occasion of the 70th anniversary of the end of the Great Patriotic War, he published a study entitled “History and Chronicle.” In general, the socio-economic situation of the region during the war years has been studied to this day. The scientist M. Kozybayev, who systematically studied the history of the war, said this: “...the most important part of the history of the Soviet Union is the history of the Great Patriotic War. However, there are still problems waiting to be solved,” he concluded.

### **Results and its discussion**

As one of the first, the Petrovsky machine-building plant was transferred from Ukraine to Guryev under the control of the Kazakhneft plant between September 26 and November 4, 1941.

The factory had 328 pieces of various equipment, 50 technical engineers, 18 employees, a total of 180 people, and 59 wagons loaded with metals. The Defense Committee tasked the plant with the production of mobile oil production wells and drilling rigs and confirmed that the time for its implementation was December 5, 1941 [15].

On August 13, 1941, according to the order “200-SS” of the People's Commissar of the Oil Industry of the USSR, the G. I. Petrovsky Machine Tool Plant was added to the Guryev Mechanical Plant.

Back in the 1920s, a mechanical workshop for repairing equipment was opened near the “Embimunai” trust. The increase in oil production created the need to produce oil machines. In this regard, between November 1930 and April 1931, all small workshops were united, and a mechanical plant for making oil machines was organized in Guryev. However, the factory did not make machines yet. It was engaged only in the repair of engines and drilling rigs. On the 17th of 1941, the volume of this plant was 16 thousand cubic meters. The construction of the 4-meter shop has started. In addition, foundry, assembly, iron smelting shops, and steam boilers were placed in empty places and were put into operation in a month and a half. At the same time, the installation work of the equipment of Petrovsky plant's instrument shop in the plant construction in Guryev began. On December 10, 1941, the tool shop was put into operation, and in early 1942, the first phase of the main buildings of the plant was commissioned.

New buildings were built for mechanical smithies and equipment workshops. The factory start-up was carried out day and night without interruption in freezing temperatures of forty degrees.

By the end of 1942, the plant reached full capacity, and oil began to produce products necessary for production.

On April 13, 1942, the State Defense Committee adopted a resolution on the construction of an oil pipeline and a seaport between “Guryev-Peshnoy.” A group of specialists led by the Deputy People's Commissar of the Navy, General L. Yu. Belakhov was urgently sent to this. This brigade included the head of “Glavneftesnab” N.M. Mikhailov, the deputy People's Commissar of the river fleet AA. Lukyanov and the head of the Red Army Fuel Supply Department, S. M. Blank [16].

The State Defense Committee set the task of delivering fuel to Guryev via the Caspian Sea and then sending it to Ortalyk via the Guryev-Kandyagash railway. On May 18, 1942, the Defense Committee held a meeting in Guryev with the participation of the heads of all design and construction organizations and discussed the work of the oil pipeline and seaport construction. At the same council, it was decided to allocate 1,400 people and 200 wheelchairs to this construction. Four thousand square meters of land were allocated near the fish cannery for housing, industrial, and cultural facilities for workers [17].

The main purpose of this construction was to deliver oil products from the Caucasus, Baku, Grozny, and goods urgently needed for the front, products to the central regions via the Guryev-Kandyagash railway, and oil products to Orsk through the Guryev-Orsk oil pipeline.

According to the order of the deputy chairman of the State Defense Committee, the head of the rear work, A. Khrulev, the construction of a railway junction was established for the loading of oil products from barges and tankers to the oil base. The task of completing this work from August 16, 1942, to August 27, was entrusted to Orenburg railwaymen. Since the bank of the Ural river is shallow, the work of deepening it was undertaken, and the People's Commissariat of the River Fleet was tasked with creating a depth so that barges carrying 1000-1500 tons of cargo could approach the port. The construction of the port was entrusted to the Commissariat of the Navy.

It was necessary to install two oil pumps with a capacity of 400-500 tons per hour to quickly pump oil from barges arriving at the port with oil products, to build 30-40 oil overpasses for filling oil into railway tanks, and to build three tanks that could hold 4,605 tons of oil not far from the shore.

A 20-kilometer-long pipeline was laid from Peshnoy to the Shirina oil base. Despite the shortage of electricity, its producers took all measures to supply oil and fuel to the Stalingrad front, using the available internal capabilities.

I.V. Gorbachev, one of the organizers of the construction department of "Tsentrspetsstroy," was appointed the head of the urgent construction of the Peshnoy-Shirina oil line.

Construction work was carried out intensively. In 15 days, the distance from Guryev cargo station to Peshnoy, Shirina Island, was 27 km. The railway was built. This work was managed by I.S. Miroshnichenko, head of the Orsk construction department of the Orenburg railway.

On August 10, 1942, the seaport in Guryev, with all the facilities and roads for oil filling, was put into operation. It was the shortest waterway from Baku and Grozny and from Astrakhan through Guryev to the rear. The direct connection of the Caucasus with Central Asia through Guryev played a very important role during the war.

Due to the completion of the oil port on the island of Shirina, only in November 1942, 4,623 tanks, that is, 4,790,043 tons of oil and 32,800 tons of oil products, were shipped through the Guryev-Orsk oil pipeline.

Since the oil-rich regions of Baku and Grozny of the USSR remained in the hands of the enemy, by a special resolution of the State Defense Committee of the USSR on April 14, 1943, it was decided to build one type of oil refining plants in the cities of Guryev (now Atyrau), Orsk, and Krasnovodsk [18].

If we take a look at the history of the formation and development of the Atyrau Oil Refinery, we will like it with enthusiasm. The construction of a huge oil refinery in the Caspian region is connected with the terrible war years of 1941-1945.

Yes, the names, actions, standard of living, and livelihood of the people who laid the first foundation stone and built the road systems with only two hands are recorded in the Atyrau regional state archive with fund mark No. 198 (MDAC of the NKVD), that is, it is mentioned in the documents of No. 3 the construction department of the Main Department of Aerodrome Construction under the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs. When examining the chain of documents, it is possible to read orders, application papers, reports, and a lot of historical information from personal genealogies. To be more precise, during the turbulent years of the war, the goal was to equip the oil production in our region to use the oil produced by the oil workers, who rested only 2-3 hours a day and did unparalleled work for the needs of the people. At this point, in May 1943, the construction work was entrusted to the third construction department of the General Department of Aerodrome Construction under the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs (Resolution No. 3181 dated 14.04.43) to build an oil refinery in Guryev, guided by the project of the American "Badger" company. That is, in the letter of the Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the USSR (No. 52/9377, dated 05.05.1943), despite the approval of the design and estimate reports, the head of the third construction department, Romanovsky, is instructed to start (in an accelerated manner) the construction of the oil refinery in the city of Guryev.

The workforce from different parts of the Union, that is, Crimean Tatars, Greeks, Bulgarians, prisoners, and conscripts from labor colonies under the name "Labor Army" from Ukraine, were brought in echelons, provided with clothing, medical isolation, and a place to sleep. Even if provision is made, the data shows that every third person lacks either shoes or underwear.

The hired people were called “fighters,” “civilians”. According to the report of January 1, 1944, 11,050 people were brought from Ukraine and the North Caucasus itself. Many of them could not join work immediately because of their poor health, which is said to be due to the difficulty of the road and the war situation in the country. Fifty-six doctors, eight paramedics, and 108 nurses worked for the unemployed people, and after improving their working capacity, they were sent to work in other subsidiary farms around the construction of the plant, in Rembaza, Alabaster factory, and Zhaksymai quarry. The supply of workers with food, fruits, and vegetables was assigned to Kostanay and Almaty regions, and then the subsidiary farms in Guryev reached the level of self-sufficiency.

To be factual, according to the documents, the following report was drawn up: «On May 15, 1944, 924 of the 2585 people transported by echelons No. 41714, 41715 were sent to hard work, 1144 to medium work, 467 to light work, 50 people were sick, 36 people were unable to work.»

The shortness of the railway junction, and the remote importation of some types of technical equipment and construction materials caused many difficulties during the work, which can be explained by the act of regime controls that the winters were very cold and the summers were hot in those years. In the plan for the construction of the main plant, the construction of a small town for residents under the name “Zhilgorodok” was also carried out together. Communication systems were carried out with the help of telephone and radio systems.

The administration of the construction department worked together with the local party and Soviet offices, which was reported in the message to the regional party committee and the secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan N.A. Skvortsov that the construction of plant No. 441 in 1944 cost 194 million. There is a report that 89.3 thousand soms were spent on construction and installation work, and the Shirina oil pipeline, the first stage of the heating center, a 289-kilometer pipeline system, a telephone exchange, a workshop of control and measuring devices, and a laboratory of the plant were put into operation this year [19].

Guryev oil refinery produced its first product on September 10, 1945. On November 19, 1945, the State Commission, which examined product quality, put the plant into regular use.

Gavril Ivanovich Gorechenkov was appointed the director of the plant, which was given special number 441. In connection with the import of the equipment required for the plant from the United States in accordance with the “Lend-Lease” agreement, 13 employees were sent to the United States for special training to learn how to operate the equipment. Among them were engineers I. T. Zagritsenko, E. Mushenko, V. I. Zhukov, operators I. Vlasov, S. Goncharov, S. Korovyakov and specialists N. Gorbunov, G. Chupakhin [20].

Specialist personnel were specially sent from the cities of Orsk, Grozny, Baku. Also, oil refiners began to be trained at the local Oil Technical School. The main working staff was formed from former front-line soldiers.

In one continuation of the order book, which begins with Order No. 1, certified by the signature of the head of the construction department No. 3, engineer-colonel Romanovsky, it is said that local Kazakhs also served in the construction of this plant. They are: Kayupov Bayken born in 1921, Aubekirov Ikhsan born in 1917, Abduldiev Khazhigali born in 1900, Makatov Unai born in 1907, D.Sh. Izbasarov born in 1896, Ashikbayev Bakay born in 1915, Dautkaliyev Kubai born in 1907, Mundagaliyev Aldagali born in 1912, Ospanov Nogaibay born in 1922 [21].

In 1944, as a result of the order to speed up the construction of the oil refinery, many units of the plant were ready. Among the workers from Tengiz, Novobogat, Zhyloy districts who completed their education at the factory training in Guryev Sarsengaliyeva Muslima born in 1928, Kubyshev Tanat born in 1928 – from Tengiz district; Alzhanova Meruert, Kuzembayeva Sakzhamal, Mendaliyev Rapek; Sakhipov Sahaba, Khazaev Tulyush, Aisinov Geniet

(Novobogat), Kuzhiev Temirzhan, Bekzhanov Mukhanbet, Dauletbayev, Kazbayev (Zhyloy) were written [22].

It should be noted that Valentin Petrovich Tokarev worked in construction battalion No. 555 on the construction of oil refinery No. 441. Later, V. Tokarev as a petroleum geologist received the “Lenin Prize” for his great contribution to the development of Mangistau oil [23].

Kazakhstan has turned from a republic that produces oil as a source of raw materials into a republic that provides the national economy with oil products by processing oil products itself. During the war years, oil transportation routes Narmondanak – Makat pipeline, Guryev – Astrakhan railway constructions were built.

Koshkar-Sagiz, Saiz-Makat, Komsomol-Makat, Tenteksor-Baishonas, Karaton-Koschagyl, Munaily-Kulsary. The construction of oil pipelines made it possible to transport liquid fuel both without costs and without delays. The full operation of the Makat-Kosshagyl narrow-gauge railway also made freight transportation a little easier. It is important to maintain Koschagyl-Karaton, Karaton-Munaily communication system.

The oil region fulfilled its duty as a war arsenal. In this case, the contribution of professional oil workers, ordinary oil workers and their family members to bringing the Victory Day closer is endless.

Dinmukhamed Akhmetuly Kunaev, one of the great children of our people, wrote in his book “You Can't escape from the Truth”: “It is a completely wrong idea to say that Kazakhstan was an impenetrable rear during the terrible war. Here, the country has been working tirelessly, day and night. Kandybalak faced the fierce enemy and experienced the days when he gave his life and lost his life. For example, the west of the Republic was connected to the Stalingrad front. During the eclipse of the sun, the cross clashed with the air battles in the sky and turned away without exceeding the tricks of the enemy. They were eyeing the rich soil of the Atyrau region and shooting down the bandits who had learned to be as cunning as a needle could pass through. But the vigilant guards did not let the encroaching enemy move”.

People say: “Endurance is the backbone of a man”. These were difficult but courageous years. It was a period when people's intellect was high, and their will was particularly strong. Kindness to each other, charity to the needy brought so much suffering and pain out of it» [24].

The care of the oil workers was also worthy of such a price. They did not lower the fighting spirit of those at the front but focused on strengthening the efforts of those in the rear. Maintaining the unity of the front and the rear encouraged the soldiers to be brave, and the oil workers to work hard. The whole union recognized the bravery of Kazakh oil workers. About 180 meritorious workers were awarded with orders and medals of the USSR, 120 oil workers were awarded with diplomas of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR.

On the eve of the war, oil was available only in the western region of the republic is known to have been processed. This region covers the land from the lower Volga and Mugalzhar mountains in the west, from the Caspian Sea to the Oral in the east. In this region, oil was extracted from Dossor, Makat, Eskene, Sagiz, Baishonas, Kulsary, Koschagyl, Shubarkudyk, Zhaksymai fields, and they were submitted to the “Kazakhneft” plant in Guryev (Atyrau). Among them, the Dossor, Eskene, Sagiz, Baishonas, later added Koshkar, Tenteksor, Komsomol mines stand out.

Fascist Germany's treachery angered the people and created a feeling of hatred towards the enemy. The rally of Dossor oil workers, which took place on June 22, 1941, was opened by S. Zorbayev, the head of the oil industry, deputy of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. Bukeyev, Zeletdinov and Moldagaliyev, who spoke at the press conference, called on those gathered to fight the enemy to the death and to work selflessly in the rear in order to speed up the hour of victory. This was supported by thousands of people gathered at the rally. In the received resolution:

The workers and servants of the Dossor field declare that in response to the pirate attack of the fascists, they will supply the tankers, the navy with as much high-grade Dossor oil as is needed to defeat the enemy.

“We will redouble our efforts to increase oil production, expand drilling, and open new fields as a barrier to the corrupt fascists,” it is said.

The anger against the enemy gave the oil workers a special strength. They worked with great organization and focused on meeting the demands of the war. They implemented effective ways of restructuring production under the requirements of the war and took all measures to send a large amount of oil to the front.

The only way to achieve success was to increase labor productivity. Each oil worker looked critically at his daily work and thought of a way to prevent the usual reckless behavior and sloppy movement. Ways to monitor the activity of each well, lubricate the liquid produced from it, and implement technical maintenance on time have been established.

All this has become everyone's own business without the instructions of the leaders. Because he felt that he was indebted to his brothers who were at war. Realizing that it was more difficult in the midst of fire and bullets, they considered it their duty to work at the front [25].

About the self-sacrificing deeds of the oil workers in the first days of the war, the regional newspaper “Socialist Construction” wrote:

The drilling team led by the famous driller of the Baishonas field, Sekerbayev, had completed 118 percent of the 25-day plan due to the high measurement of the drill hole in the drilling of the exploratory well No. 40. Selected drillers in this brigade, Sariyev and Bekbosynov fulfilled the standards by 147-143 per cent, increasing the speed of drilling. Comrade Zhubaniyazov, the foreman of the northern oil production site industry, achieved 104 per cent of the norm given to him.

If the collective of the Sagiz industry has not been able to fulfil its plans before, it is the first in the plant, having completed the plan by 106 per cent this day.

The first section headed by Zhumabayev completed the task by 133 per cent, the second section headed by Yessenzhanov by 126 per cent [26].

From the first days of the war, in the enterprises of the cities of Moscow, Gorky, and Sverdlovsk, fulfilling the norm of two or three people in one shift, working for the comrades who went to the front, quickly teaching the old people and children came to the factory the language of technology «created the movement of two hundred and three hundred» [27].

In the first year of the war, about a thousand people at the Kazakhneft plant had such an indicator.

On June 26, 1941, the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the regime of the working period of workers and employees during the war" was issued. According to it, regular and additional vacations for workers and employees were to be cancelled and paid in cash instead.

During the implementation of this decree, an initiative was taken to extend working hours up to 12 hours in leading enterprises. Such a movement did not lack support in the oil region. Almost everyone switched to a 12-hour working day. Additional shifts and brigades were organized from the surplus workforce.

Tasks of reconstruction of oil industries in accordance with the requirements of the war were specified in the resolution of the State Defense Committee of July 30, 1941 “Measures for the development of oil production and extraction in the Eastern regions of the USSR and Turkmenistan”. In 1942, compared to 1941, the “Kazakhneft” plant had to increase oil production by 50 percent.

In July, the enterprises of “Kazakhneft” plant prepared measures to work in accordance with the requirements of the war. In order to increase oil production, make full use of all material and human forces to speed up drilling, efficient use of scarce materials, replacement of labor force,

strengthening of labor discipline, and increase of activity of engineers and technicians were established.

Oil workers also doubled their work rate. They showed exceptional organization and focused all their efforts on increasing the volume of oil production.

The measures implemented for the purpose of reconstruction of the economy in accordance with the requirements of the war did not fail to bear fruit. Liquid fuel produced by the Kazakhneft plant in 1941 increased by 24 percent compared to 1940.

The oil workers contributed such success to the victory of our troops, who hit the enemy in the Moscow region and turned back the momentum of the German invaders.

The year of hope came in 1942. The fascist troops, who had not yet turned away, rushed forward again. This time they were going to take Stalingrad in order to separate the south from the center. The great battle, which lasted for 200 days and nights, had a heavy burden on Embi oil workers.

The system for transporting Baku oil remained in the hands of the enemy. The Germans damaged Maykop and Grozny. Regions near the front, such as Guryev and Astrakhan, were declared to be in a state of war. When the enemy approached Stalingrad, a state of emergency was declared in the city and oil fields.

This made the situation very difficult. Working with light at night was no longer allowed when there was not enough money to compensate for the gaps in production. During the day, oil workers, who were careful at night against the bombing of enemy aircraft, were mobilized to repay.

On September 22, 1942, the State Defense Committee adopted a resolution «On measures to expand oil production in Kazakhstan, Perm oil plants, Syzran, Buguruslan, Ishimbay, Turkmen and Kalinin oil trusts.» The tasks specified in the resolution were complex. In a difficult period, when large enterprises in the west of the country were moved to the East, and the necessary equipment for production, spare parts were not produced, it was impossible to wait for it from above. Therefore, it was necessary to search for internal reserves and make full use of existing opportunities. Such rational measures were: accelerated pumping of liquid, targeting of oil source by additional increase, blasting of low yielding layer, extraction of oil from several oil layers at the same time, sequestration of oil from abandoned wells, so on. Using such internal capabilities, 260 thousand tons of additional oil were obtained during the war years. During the years of the Great Patriotic War, the Kazakhneft plant had brigade and individual training in the training of young workers, autocombinat training, training in one profession and training of construction and installation workers. Already in the first months of the war, the training of young workers who were recruited to replace oilmen who went to the front through individual brigade training became widespread. In 1942, the Kazakhneft plant trained 1010 people with such training at enterprises in Guryev. 498 of them were women [28].

Many oil workers made their profession by this method of study, which was conducted in every private enterprise and oil field. For example, in 1944, 39 people were at Komsomol enterprise, in August of the same year 111 people were at the car repair plant at the Dossor enterprise, and by September 1 at the Petrovsky plant, 142 people received their profession through individual brigade training methods. Most of the trained oilmen were women. For example, in 1941, in 10 months, 648 women were trained in the enterprises of the Kazakhneft plant using the method of individual training. A large number of women were involved in any field of profession. In 1942, 213 of the 337 people trained at the autocombinat factory were women.

In order to train newly recruited workers, they were trained in vocational training courses. The number of workers trained by this method of training increased day by day. In 1941, 112 people completed such a course in 9 months, and in the following year, 911 people studied and received a speciality.

Vocational training courses were also held at oil fields. In 1943-1944, 99 people completed the vocational training course at Dossor factory.



Other types of educational activities have developed widely. In 1942, 2598 people received the profession of oilman and joined the work in the oil enterprises of our republic. In total, during the 20 months of the Great Patriotic War, 3388 people were trained at Kazakhneft plant and sent to work at oil enterprises [23. – 27].

The following catchphrases of the People's Hero Bauyrzhan Momyshuly are in everyone's heart:

Before you say I did it,  
Say a thousand did it.  
Before you say a thousand did it,  
Say a man did it.  
Before you say a man did it,  
Say the country did it.  
If I am not the one of a thousand,  
And if a man is not of his country,  
Who would you say did it? [29].

In fact, our whole country and all our people contributed to the Great Victory. When thousands of peasants died on the battlefield, the fighters in the rear surprised us with many wonderful deeds. If a soldier who was bleeding at the front was the flag of our country, then a worker who was sweating in the rear was the flagpole. There is no country without a man, there is no man without a country. If the country is united and man is not strong, if a man is not united and does not defend country, he will lose his honor.

### Conclusion

During the war years, the volume of oil production in Embi increased by 2.5 times from the entire pre-revolutionary period and by 15.2 per cent from the third five-year period. In 1940, the oil produced was 697 thousand tons, and in 1944 it reached 788 thousand tons.

Zholdybai (1942), Komsomol (1943), Koshkar (1944), and Tenteksor (1944) enterprises were newly commissioned. In 1944, a car repair plant ("Dossormunaymash" LLP) was launched in Dossor on the basis of the equipment from one plant moved from the West [1. –147].

Despite the difficulties, advanced methods of increasing the production of existing wells had been introduced into production. During the war years, «Reda» pumps began to be used in oil production. At the suggestion of engineers, a sprocket was installed on the balancer of the swaying machine to increase the fluid of the low-yield well, a shock absorber was used to prevent breakage of the pump gutters, a damper was invented to transfer eccentrics to a strapless gear, and the "Macaroni" pump began to be widely used in the fight against sand plugs. The implementation of the second method was also effective.

However, in the last years of the war, Embi's production decreased. The main reason for this was the decrease in the capacity of existing businesses. The capacity of newly opened fields did not work out. The excavation of the explored points was also carried out insignificantly. As a result, the amount of liquid fuel sent to the front decreased from 978.8 thousand tons in 1943, to 799.4 thousand tons in 1944 and 785.4 thousand tons in 1945.

However, this was not due to the decrease of oil reserves in Kazakhstan, but due to the lack of a special institution engaged in deep drilling of explored fields.

The oil industry of Kazakhstan, which is recognized in the Union level as a front arsenal, has prospects for growth and expansion.

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## ГУРЬЕВ ОБЛЫСЫ 1941-1945 жж.

### Андатпа

Атырау облысының Ұлы Отан соғысы жылдарындағы әлеуметтік-экономикалық жағдайы кешенді тұрғыдан зерттелмегенімен, Ұлы Отан соғысы тарихына қатысты бірқатар зерттеулерде жазылған. Ұлы Отан соғысы тарихы кеңестік тарихнамада сол соғыс кезеңінен бастап соғыстың себептері мен салдары жайындағы ғылыми еңбектер мен құжаттық жинақтарда көрініс таба бастады.

Мақала мақсаты - 1941-1945 жылдары Гурьев облысына (қазіргі Атырау) соғыс болып жатырған аймақтардан көшірілген өндіріс ошақтары жайында баяндалады. Тәуелсіздік жылдарында Ұлы Отан соғысы тақырыбын зерттеуге жергілікті аумақтық сипат беріле бастады. Республиканың және өңірлердің соғыстағы үлесіне, жекелеген тұлғалардың ерлігін зерттеуге назар аударылды. Сондай зерттеулер негізінде ҰОС Жеңістің атаулы даталарына орай арнайы тарихи-әдеби шығармалар мен естелік кітаптар жарық көрді. Жаңа көзқарас тұрғысынан жазылған мақалада соңғы жылдары жарық көрген монографиялық зерттеулер мен құжаттар жинақтарының материалдары, Атырау облыстық мемлекеттік архивінің құжаттары пайдаланылды.

**Негізгі сөздер:** Қазақстан, мұнайгаз өндірісі, соғыс жылдары, Петровский атындағы зауыт, мұнайөңдеу зауыты, еңбек армиясы, майдан тылы.

## ГУРЬЕВСКАЯ ОБЛАСТЬ В 1941-1945 гг.

### Аннотация

Социально-экономическое положение Атырауской области в годы Великой Отечественной войны комплексно не изучалось, некоторые его аспекты нашли отражение в работах по истории Великой Отечественной войны. Сведения об истории Великой Отечественной войны фиксируются в советской историографии еще с военных лет, с научными трудами и сборниками документов о причинах и следствиях этой войны.

Цель статьи – описать производственные мощности, которые были перемещены из охваченных войной районов в Гурьев в 1941-1945 гг. В годы независимости изучение темы Великой Отечественной

войны стало превращаться в региональную проблематику. Начали изучать вклад республики и регионов в войну, подвиги отдельных лиц. На их основе изданы специальные историко-литературные произведения и памятные книги, посвященные юбилеям Победы в ВОВ. В статье, написанной на основе нового подхода, использованы документы из государственного архива Атырауской области, материалы монографических исследований и сборников документов последних лет.

**Ключевые слова:** Казахстан, нефтегазодобыча, военные годы, завод им. Петровского, нефтеперерабатывающий завод, трудовая армия, тыл фронта.

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