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SHIPBUILDING AS THE BUSINESS CARD OF MYKOLAYIV

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This article is about the creation and improvement of the shipbuilding industry of the glorious city of Mykolyiv.

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Mykolyiv, the city of shipbuilders, has a good reason to be called just that, because our history is closely intertwined with the construction of ships, the city was even originally built as a shipyard. The hallmark of Nikolayev were three huge plants - the Black Sea Shipbuilding named after 61 Communards, Ocean. They were the pride of the city. The ultimate technological achievement was undoubtedly the warships built at these plants.

Torpedo boats and large anti-submarine ships, attack missile cruisers and, of course, the famous aircraft carriers - all this was evidence of the highest achievements in the field of design, radar, rocket science and electronics. The first shipyard in the south of Ukraine was founded by Prince G.A. Potemkin in 1788. This is also considered to be the founding year of the city of Mykolayiv.

The Mykolayiv shipbuilding cluster was one of the most powerful in the world. Today, only the shipbuilding empire Hyundai located in Ulsan (South Korea) can compare with it. Here the main shipbuilding capacities of the USSR for the construction of warships (including aircraft-carrying cruisers), commercial vessels of various types and tonnages, fishing vessels and fish processing factories, research vessels, tugboats, icebreakers, and drilling platforms were concentrated.

The Black Sea Shipbuilding Plant began production in 1895. From 1917 to 1941, the plant built 113 units of both commercial ships and warships, including the Molotov cruiser, destroyers and submarines. However, during the Second World War, the plant was completely destroyed. Of the 784 buildings, only two survived. After the liberation of Mykolayiv (March 28, 1944), restoration began. At the same time, training was conducted for specialists to the shipbuilding industry in schools, a shipbuilding college and a shipbuilding institute. In 1945, the completion of evacuated ships began. And since 1947, the construction of new ships began. After restoration, the Black Sea Shipbuilding Plant became the largest plant in the USSR, multifunctional, modernized and technically equipped. From 1945 to 1991, the plant was simultaneously building warships (about 40% of orders) and commercial ships (about 60% of orders), among which there were icebreakers, tugboats, whalers, dry cargo ships, research vessels, floating depots, super trawlers, tankers, bulk carriers, floating workshops, etc. For this period, more than 500 vessels were built and delivered to customers. One of the brightest pages in the history of the plant, was the construction of the Soviet Ukraine whaling base, the Moscow and Leningrad helicopter carriers, and then the Kiev and Minsk aircraft carriers for the USSR Navy.

The shipbuilding plant “Ocean”, the pride of Soviet shipbuilding, was founded in 1951. From 1952 to 1972, the shipyard built and commissioned more than 200 ships to customers, among them 7 sea cargo ships of the Irgiz type with a deadweight of 2,290 tons and 46 refrigerators of the Tavria type with a deadweight of 5,400 tons, 2 timber carriers of the Maloyaroslavets type and 12 timber carriers of the Siberia type, plus 15 trailers of the Altai type built for the Murmansk trawl fleet. The first reconstruction was carried out at the plant from 1960 to 1964, and in 1968 the production of Altai freezing supertrawlers with a deadweight of 6,470 tons and a diesel-electric installation of 5,000 hp began. This series amounted to 31 vessels. In 1970, the second modernization of the plant was launched, which included the construction of a dry dock, the largest in Europe, which allowed the plant to begin construction of large-tonnage vessels, Boris Butoma-type oil carriers with a deadweight of 100,000 tons and a series of 26 bulk carriers of the Zoya Kosmodemyanskaya type (“Khariton Greku”) with a deadweight of 52,700 tons, as well as fishing bases and research vessels.

Shipyard named after 61 communards, one of the country's oldest factories, was founded in 1788. It got its name in 1931. The main specialization of the plant is warships (destroyers, submarines and other naval facilities for the country's Navy). About a third of the warships of the USSR were built at this enterprise. After the war, the plant was restored, modernized and continued to build warships. Since the beginning of 1960, the plant began to master the construction of commercial (civilian) vessels: refrigerators, bulk carriers, fishing trawlers. For the civilian fleet, 90 commercial vessels of various carrying capacities were built, 25 of which were for foreign companies. During its existence, the company built 2,000 warships and commercial ships.

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