

## Komsomolskaya Street

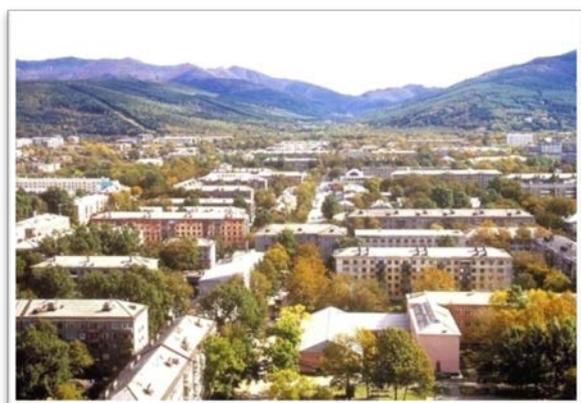


Komsomolskaya Street starts at the crossing of Pionerskaya Street in the middle of the private sector, crosses the city from the North to the South and ends with «Aralina» sanatorium. It was officially called «Parkovaya» before 1965, but was renamed in the memory of the 40th anniversary of Sakhalin Komsomol. At first a lot of citizens were still calling the street «Parkovaya», and that was justified with the surroundings of it – the magnificent park right next to the street was definitely one of the best places to rest. But the rest remained a wasteland.

Komsomol people were the first to come to these wastelands. They aligned the mounds and filled the holes. Not long after the rowers from the USSR national team came from the Olympic Games in Tokyo for the grand opening of the «Yunost» sport center.

In October 1957 the construction of the television broadcasting station was started, and it was finished only in 1960, so citizens could watch the first television programs.

On 22 April 1967 there was another great opening – the Pioneer Palace. Small one-storey houses should have been deconstructed.



Where did their inhabitants go then? They didn't have to move far, as the former wasteland in the borders of Gorkogo, Komsomolskaya Streets and Kommunistichesky Avenue has been reorganized as a huge settlement block, which was constructed in analogy with the same district in Moscow, and was called «Cheryomushki». At the same time with the construction, a school, a kindergarten, a swimming pool and a shopping center

«Novinka» were also built.

One of the most interesting places, that definitely catch the eye, is a five-storey building with a mosaic portrait of Lenin on the side. This was the first building, that was constructed in the 15<sup>th</sup> residential district in 1969.

With the restructuring of the residential construction some modern waves suddenly changed the whole situation in building industry, making people look closer into the



cottage concepts. A few first cottages have been built close to each other but with separate entrances were called «townhouses». The same concept was borrowed for the American village for «Sakhalin Energy» employees.

A pretty unusual 40-apartment building with an office block as the first storey was constructed on the corner of Komsomolskaya Street and Pobedy Avenue. This is first ever commercial apartment house in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. Before that office blocks and flat blocks had been always separate from each other.



In 1995 the Laboratory and Manufacturing Corpus of Sakhalin Research Institute of fisheries and oceanography, which researches the material base of biological water resources in Sakhalin-Kuril area, was put into operation.

The Institute was established in 1932 as Sakhalin Branch of Pacific Institute of Fisheries.

In 2003 the Hall of Weddings and Rituals was opened in Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk. It was located in the western part of the House of Officers. There are two big rooms for the groom and the bride, and also a mesmerizing hall for the ceremonies. Galina Dogoda, Head of the Department of the



Registry Office, confirmed that they could finally implement the law, stating that the wedding ceremony should be held in a festive atmosphere, to make value to the newly-weds and their family.



The Resurrection Cathedral can be named as one of the most beautiful and impressive parts of the city. It is also of course a place for pilgrimage of Russian Orthodox Christians. It is located at the crossing of Komsomolskaya Street

and Kommunistichesky Avenue by the project of a Sakhalin architect S. Michenko.

In 1996 Yuzhno-Sakhalinsk Presbyterian church was constructed at the corner of Purkaeva and Komsomolskaya Streets.



The hotel service is also developing very fast. So it is impossible not to remember the «Gagarin» hotel complex, which is located on the territory of the town park. It started as a four-storey hotel in 2000, and a brand-new stylish nine-storey building was constructed nearby four years later. Nowadays the complex includes a restaurant

serving two cuisines (Japanese and European), karaoke-bar and a conference hall.

In 1989 previously constructed «Vostok» hotel was given to the International Business Center «Lada». Nowadays the center is reorganized into the «Lada» hotel, which provides its guests with double and single rooms, two bars and a restaurant.



Komsomolskaya Street ends with «Araliya» sanatorium, which is the one and only sanatorium-type public institution of healthcare. It consists of a five-storey residential block, a healthcare building with mud baths and a canteen. Baths provide guests with unique sea salt mud, carbon dioxide mud, oxygen mud, fir tree mud, etc. Modern healthcare systems are also used in the sanatorium.



Not a lot of people are acknowledged of the fact that «Araliya» sanatorium was originally made for the Sakhalin builders. The initiative for the construction was a chief of the Municipal Hospital, Fyodor Ankudinov. The first chief of «Araliya» was Vladimir Pishchik, who tried his best to create the atmosphere of comfort, coziness and sensitive care of staff. We can surely claim that this attitude is still remains a very important part of

sanatorium's everyday life.

There is also a recreation center behind the «Araliya» sanatorium, which is called «Yuzhny». This place is a perfect location for weddings, anniversaries, regular meetings with friends. Magnificent nature and picturesque landscapes allow spending some unforgettable holidays in any time of the year.

