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## **KAZAKHSTAN GERMANS: TRAGICAL PAGES OF HISTORY**

**Abstract.** At present, the peoples of Kazakhstan, as well as the entire post-Soviet space are undergoing spiritual awakening and a return to traditional sources. It is important that the processes of searching for national identity are a universal historical and sociocultural tendency of the modern world. In domestic historical science for a long time there has been a steady interest in the formation of the multi-ethnic composition of the population of history. One of the representatives are Germans. Deportation, as a large-scale action of the state to some peoples inhabiting its territory, including Germans, as a phenomenon of recent history, the consequences of which are tangible to this day should be analyzed and evaluated from the point of view of not only historical-political, moral, but also legal criteria. Based on archival documents and materials, for the concept of Stalinist stereotypes caused primarily by understanding the causes, main trends, scale, consequences of the government's repressive measures against the Germans of Kazakhstan. The study of the economic structure and labor mobilization of the Germans allows us to trace the role of special settlers in creating a powerful industrial potential of the country in remote areas with severe climatic conditions. And of particular interest is the question of the work of state authorities to create the living conditions of special German resettlers in special settlements, the problems of the legal status of special resettlers, the removal of restrictions on legal provisions, the repatriation of Germans.

**Key words:** deportation, special settlers, NKVD, resettlement, liquidation, household management, labor mobilization, legal status, repatriation.

**The relevance of the topic.** When the development of Kazakhstan at the present stage is aimed at increasing the well-being of citizens and improving public relations, in particular at the formation of the most significant social values which provides for the creation of the necessary social and economic conditions for the innovative development of the country, the constructive interaction of government structures with civil society institutions. The leading role is given to the formation of human capital, one of the main tasks of which is the formation of a legal state based on the observance of human rights, social and ethnic groups of the population. In modern conditions, the problem of preserving national identity against political and economic globalization, the creation of new transnational entities both within and between states, and the growth of mass migration around the world is becoming highly relevant. In particular, this applies to all modern multinational states including Kazakhstan.

Today, totalitarianism remains as a poorly researched aspect of historiographic science, it is a special socio-political phenomenon that played an ominous role in the fate of people of the Soviet era. One of the gravest crimes of totalitarianism is the deportation of peoples including Germans, as the forcible destruction of their ethno-social and territorial unity which had far-reaching negative consequences, as well as for the people in whose habitat they were introduced. The issues under consideration went through a complex and contradictory path of formation and development, experienced a long-term negative impact of the political and ideological condition. Much of what has been done before requires a serious rethinking; a number of assessments of past events need to be revised. Scientific works that unilaterally or simplistically explain past phenomena can no longer satisfy contemporaries.

**Materials and methods of research.** Documents and materials that reveal the history of the deportation of Germans to Kazakhstan are contained in local state and departmental archives. During the preparation of the scientific publication, the documents of the Central State Archive of the Republic of

Kazakhstan (CSA RK) fund № 1109 of the Presidium of the Supreme Council of the Kazakh SSR, fund No. 16 of the archive of the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan (materials of the NKVD, Ministry of Internal Affairs), party funds No. 1 - Karaganda Regional Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan and No.18 - Karaganda Regional Executive Committee of Workers' Deputies of the State Archives of the Karaganda Region (GAKO), as well as archival documents and materials of the Karlag Archive D.20 and D.391 - Karaganda ITL, Special Department of the USSR. During the study of the problem, the principles of historicism, scientific objectivity, and integrity were used. An objective criterion for studying this problem lies in historical facts and historical sources. Objectivity was achieved by attracting a wide range of archival documents, as well as the author's desire for an unbiased analysis of all documents used without exception relating to the object of study. In the work, specific historical and problem-chronological research methods were used, as well as statistical and descriptive methods, which allow to consistently reveal the essence of the questions being studied.

**Research results.** With the beginning of World War II, the Germans who lived in the Volga region were the first to be deported. A Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the abolition of the German Autonomous Region of the Volga Region" was issued, resolutions "On the Placement of Volga Germans in Kazakhstan" and "On the Relocation of Germans from Georgia, Azerbaijan and the Armenian SSR" were adopted. Almost every person of German nationality was deported: Volzhans, Muscovites, Germans from Ukraine, the Caucasus were exiled, officers and soldiers were recalled from the front. The deportation of the Germans is linked to the facts of mass sabotage and espionage, which supposedly at the signal from Germany should have taken place in areas inhabited by the Volga Germans. However, the archives did not reveal any documents testifying to "reports of the military authorities and other signals about the presence of thousands and tens of thousands of saboteurs and spies in the Volga region" who were ready on command from Germany to turn the German population of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic into a "fifth colony" in the rear of the Red Army [1]. It should be noted here that the German population was simultaneously evicted from all areas of the European part of the country that were not yet occupied by opponents. And the liquidation of the Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic of the Volga Germans was also illegal. However, the observance of such "subtleties" was not inherent in I. Stalin and his entourage. This was especially pronounced in the following years, when acts of terror were played out against other peoples living in Transcaucasia and other regions of the country.

Kazakh historian academician M.K. Kozybaev claims that from the end of the 30s Kazakhstan began to turn into a "Stalinist prison of peoples" [2]. Indeed, every fifth resident of Kazakhstan was a special settler deported for both social and political reasons. The forced relocation took place under the leadership of the NKVD.

In archival documents, the word "deportation" is generally absent. Along with "resettlement", "labor resettlement", and "special resettlement", the word "operation" is most often used which accurately reflects the meaning of the events as a chain of successive actions.

According to the historian A. Nekrich, the general management of the deportation of all peoples was carried out by L.P. Beria, a member of the Politburo of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks, a member of the State Defense Committee, and the People's Commissar of Internal Affairs of the USSR. The operation was carried out by the NKVD troops. A. Nekrich concluded that the deportation of peoples during the Great Patriotic War was considered by the state as a preventive measure (Volga Germans, Kurds, Turks, Greeks), as a punitive measure (Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, Karachais, Crimean Tatars) and as a military measure -strategic nature, aimed at creating a more "reliable" layer of the border population [3]. Indeed, violent methods of deportation of peoples cannot be justified by any military or other considerations. The main accusation against the deported peoples was "full cooperation with the enemy." But such a statement was absurd, since most of the male population of these peoples was mobilized into the ranks of the Red Army.

The Germans were the largest national group of all those subjected to forced relocation. Although the history of the Germans in Kazakhstan dates to the XIX century. [4]. Overall, 1209430 Germans were resettled in 1941-1942 [5, p.42]. According to the State Archives of the Karaganda Region, 225 to

350 thousand Germans were deported to Kazakhstan. According to other sources, during the war over 420 thousand people of the German population were deported to Kazakhstan [6, p.8]. And according to the Archive of the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the General Prosecutor's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan, in the "Certificate on the resettlement of German immigrants in the regions of the Kazakh SSR as of December 10, 1941 there were 34,970 people [7], and as of January 5, 1942 there were already 382,102 people [8].

Preparations to receive special German immigrants in the republic were carried out in advance. According to the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the Kazakh SSR and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (b) of Kazakhstan of September 1, 1941 "On measures to implement the decision of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR" and the Central Committee of the CPSU (b) of August 26 this year "On the reception of German immigrants from the Saratov, Stalingrad regions and the Volga German Republic" in the regions of Kazakhstan, regional headquarters were created for the reception, deployment and placement of German immigrants [9, p.97]. However, regional organizations were not ready for the reception and resettlement of Germans-immigrants. The houses built for the planned migrants were transferred even before their arrival to accommodate the evacuated population from the western regions of the country. By a decree of the Council of People's Commissars of November 21, 1941, 1,677 German families were deported from the Kuibyshev Region, while another 6,000 Germans were deported from the Kalmyk ASSR [10].

It was almost impossible to complete the Center's installation to accommodate such a huge number of deported Germans in the field. The cessation of navigation on the Irtysh and the remoteness of the railways, as well as the arbitrariness of local authorities put the deported Germans on the brink of starvation and extinction. The element of crucial importance was the initiative of local residents, in whose homes for the most part they were settled in.

State policy was aimed at the deployment of German special migrants in rural areas. Thus, an attempt was made to fill the shortage of rural labor.

As the territory occupied by the Nazis was liberated, eviction of representatives of deported peoples continued. First, this again affected the German population. In 1944-1945, from the liberated territory of Ukraine, Belarus and the Baltic countries, the German population was evicted, living there since the pre-war era. All of them, although a small number, were sent for permanent residence in the regions of Siberia and Kazakhstan. By the end of 1945, about 9 thousand Germans from the western regions of the country were additionally stationed in Kazakhstan [6, p.2].

The main area of their settlement was the Northern and Central regions. The number of Germans deported to Kazakhstan during the Great Patriotic War was unstable, as most of them were mobilized into the labor army and mainly to the coal industry of Karaganda. In 1942-1943, 103733 Germans were mobilized to construction sites, in the coal, oil industry and NKVD camps, of which 92438 people left Kazakhstan including 30,403 women [11]. Moreover, the largest number of mobilized Germans accounted for the North Kazakhstan, Pavlodar and East Kazakhstan regions.

In the early years, the large group among the mobilized was the deported Germans in which male part was fully drafted into the labor army. Soon, they began to take away women due to a lack of labor as evidenced by archival documents. According to these documents, "Germans were provided with food and warm clothes for 10 days and were mobilized to the labor front as physically fit"[12]. During the Great Patriotic War, the training of skilled workers for industry and transport acquired its exceptional importance. State labor reserves from the very first days of the war were one of the forms of replenishing the working class - in this system, extensive training of qualified personnel was carried out for leading industries, transport and construction.

The mobilization of youth in the Factory-training and railway schools was carried out in such a way as the mobilization of the Labor Army based on government documents. For example, on February 27, 1943, there was a decree No. 27c of the Council of People's Commissars and the Central Committee of the Communist Party (Bolsheviks) of the Kazakh SSR "On the regular appeal of young people to Factory-training, craft and railway schools. It said, "Obligate the Republican Labor Reserves Directorates to study in the factory-training, craft and railway schools until March 1943, 12,700 people of urban, collective and other agricultural youth" [13].

Male and female youth between the ages of 15-17 and women aged 16-18 were recruited to Factory-training schools, and 14–15-year-old males with 15–16-year-old females to craft and railway schools. Along with the local population, children of special settlers were enlisted.

On July 11, 1946, the Order of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 0205 was issued on the dismissal of civilian workers, including special settlers from the camps of the Ministry of Internal Affairs. According to this order, the previously established procedure for sending Germans and people of other nationalities, after serving the sentence, to the working columns of the labor camps of the Ministry of Internal Affairs was canceled. Now, after the convicts (USSR citizens) had served their sentence they were sent for residence Germans - to the places of resettlement of this nationality, provided for in the special directive of the GULAG and the SSD of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. Upon delivery of documents on release to persons of nationality listed in paragraphs "a" and "c", they were obligated by their subscription to appear in accordance with the chipboard of the Ministry of Internal Affairs - Regional Department of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for registration as special settlers [14].

As of July 1, 1944, 218328 people (71151 families) – German special settlers were registered in the republic. And by the end of the war on January 1, 1945, Germans-special settlers, according to the NKVD certificate on the presence of special settlers in the Kazakh SSR, registered 243,722 people (79,017 families) [15]. It is noteworthy that the deported Germans were not sent to the West Kazakhstan region. This is due to the fact that the actions of the state were dictated primarily by political and strategic goals and this area was adjacent to the Volga Germans Republic.

It should be noted that in the initial period of the resettlement of the Germans an unfavorable political situation was created, which was the result of their difficult financial situation. The instructions for receiving and arranging the Germans provided for the issue of livestock to them for personal use by exchange operations in exchange for the personal receipts presented by the settlers. However, as evidenced by the documents, "the vast majority of them arrived without proper clearance on the surrender of both their means of production and food to the state" [13, p.109]. The difficult financial situation caused "a revival of anti-Soviet sentiment, the spread of various rumors, defeatist agitation, and degrading work on collective farms" and in this regard, the Communist Party (b) of Kazakhstan obliges all party organizations: "to pay special attention to political work on collective farms, where Germans-immigrants are and provide political work among them" [13, P.103-104].

In 1943-1944 the labor reserve increased with the arrival in Kazakhstan of special migrants from the North Caucasus. Labor-mobilized ones were placed in specially designated "zones" with barriers, armed guards, and shift at the gates. Above them was placed the commandant of the NKVD [16].

In the pre-war and war periods, the policy of the Soviet state was tightened and aimed at "the physical capabilities of the camp labor force to be used to the maximum in any production" [17]. This is evidenced by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "On the camps of the NKVD of the USSR" of June 5, 1939, which stipulates that, firstly, the system of conditional early release of camp contingents should be abandoned and a convict serving his sentence in the camps of the NKVD of the USSR, and must serve the term established by the court in full and offer the authorities of the Court and the Prosecutor's Office to stop investigating parole cases from the camps, also for NKVD to stop the practice of offsets of one working day for two. In order to raise the incentive to enhance labor productivity for individual manufacturers giving high rates of labor productivity, they established "monetary bonus, a facilitated camp regime with an overall improvement in their living conditions." And in relation to individual prisoners, excellent workers in production, who give high rates of labor for a long time in the camps could be released on parole but only by decision of the Board of the NKVD USSR and the Special Meeting on a request from the head of the camp and of the political department. As for truants who refuse to work and disruptors of production, severe coercive measures were applied to them: an enhanced camp regime, a punishment cell, worse living conditions, and other disciplinary measures. More severe, judicial penalties were applied to the most malicious disruptors of camp life and production, in some cases up to the highest punishment. The Decree notes that the supply of camp labor with food and industrial clothing should be such that the physical capabilities of people can be used to the maximum in any production [17, L.6].

On December 13, 1955, a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR “On the removal of restrictions on the legal status of Germans and members of their families who are on special settlements” was issued. This Decree was announced through Order of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs No. 0601 of 1955 based on the not that “restrictions are illegal and unfair, and from the fact that they are not subsequently caused by necessity.” It was only about one thing - the removal of the Germans from the register of special settlements and the release of administrative bodies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs from administrative supervision. But they were specially announced on receipt, “that after release from the special settlement they can live in any point of the country, except for the area where they lived before the eviction. It was also announced that residential buildings and other premises that belonged to them prior to eviction are subject of no return” [18].

The category of special settlers was removed from the register of special settlements based on the relevant documents. It was announced after being released from the special settlement on receipt that they, can live “in any place in the country, except for the area where they lived before the eviction”. They were also informed that the dwelling houses and other premises that belonged to them before the eviction were not subject to return.

Only after the debunking of the personality cult of Stalin the flywheel of the state machine stopped. Special supervision of the Germans was abolished in 1955. Within a 3-day period, local commissions were created consisting of chairmen of regional executive committees, deputy chiefs of the UNKVD, and the KGB, guidelines for sending Germans were developed [19]. The train staff was compiled to send special migrants to their former places of residence, instructions to the chief of the echelon on escorting special settlers and serving them along the line. On December 5, 1955, a train consisting of 4 passenger and one freight wagons with citizens who expressed a desire to leave for the German People’s Republic was sent from Karaganda. In total, 104 adults and 47 children under 16 years of age left with this echelon. All departures were given a lump-sum cash allowance at the rate of 300 rubles per adult and 200 rubles per child [20].

Thus, the State pursued a directed policy of destroying the socio-ethnocultural foundations of the expelled peoples, which along with the disruption of clan ties, dispersed settlement over a vast territory and difficult connections, should sooner or later put them before the fact of weakening ethnic unity, associated with the danger of subsequent disappearance. This circumstance makes it possible to qualify the actions of the Soviet state in relation to repressed peoples as ethnic discrimination. The objective circumstances of life in exile created for the deported peoples the necessary set of incentives for socialization in the places of settlement. Therefore, deportation and stay in a special settlement can be considered as an integral part of the system of directive and coercive actions of the Soviet state by the country, aimed at forming a consolidated socio-cultural community of a supra-ethnic character.

Annually, on June 31, Kazakhstan marks the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Political Repression. Representatives of the most diverse groups of the population, of all nationalities living in the republic became victims of repression. By the Decree of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan “On declaring 1997 as the Year of National Accord and in Remembrance of the Victims of Political Repressions”, a legal basis has been created for strengthening consent and commemorating the victims of the past regime. The main idea of this historical document is the deepening of the consistent course towards the consolidation of society, the final and clear condemnation of the way to resolve the national issue that was carried out during the totalitarian regime. Its main focus is the restoration of historical justice, the comprehension of national policies pursued in the conditions of the development of sovereign Kazakhstan with state support and with the broad participation of the whole people, all national groups living in the country. This is the task and the humanistic meaning of the declared Year - to pay tribute to the memory of those of our ethnic relatives who died, suffered innocent harm, and draw conclusions from the bitter lessons of the past.

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### ҚАЗАҚСТАН НЕМІСТЕРІ: ТАРИХТЫҚ ҚАСІРЕТТІ БЕТТЕРІ

**Аннотация.** Қазіргі уақытта Қазақстан халықтары, бүкіл посткеңестік кеңістіктегідей рухани жаңғыру мен дәстүрлі түп тамырына оралуды бастан кешуде. Ұлттық бірегейлікті іздеу үрдістері қазіргі әлемдегі жалпы тарихи және әлеуметтік-мәдени тенденция болып саналады. Сондай-ақ, Қазақстан саяси қуғын-сүргін құрбаны болған миллиондаған азаматтарын мәңгі есте қалдырмайынша әлемдік қоғамдастықта құқықтық мемлекет ретінде жетекші рөлдің біріне ие бола алмайды. Осыған байланысты өткен ғасырдың 30-50 жылдарда орын алған трагедияны өз деңгейінде түсіне білу маңызды болып саналады. Өйткені ол дәстүрдің үзілуі мен мәдени тәжірибенің сабақтастығын жоғалту негізінде сипатталады. Мысал ретінде, «лагерлік экономиканы», депортацияланған халық шоғырланған Қарлағ, Степлағ, АЛЖИР және т.б. лагерлердің құрылу жағдайын қарастырса болады. Қарағанды еңбекпен түзету лагерінің адамға толу жағдайын жылдармен көрсетейік, 1931 жылдың 1 қазанында тізімдік құрам бойынша 12174 адам, 1941 жылдың 1 қаңтарында 51404 адам, ал 1950 жылдың 1 қаңтарында 54180 адамды құраған. Қамаудағылардың еңбегі тау-кен жұмыстарында, кен шахталарындағы жерасты жұмыс түрлеріне пайдаланылды.

Осылайша, тоталитарлық режим Қазақстанды алып резервке айналдырды, оған КСРО-ның түрлі өңірлерінен жүздеген мың адам жер аударылды. 1920-30 жылдары КСРО Орталық аймақтарынан айдаумен Қазақстан, Орал, Орта Азия аумағына құлатылған класс өкілдері, дінбасылар, сондай-ақ (күштеп ұжымдастыру барысында) бай шаруалар жер аударылды. Соғысқа дейінгі жылдары түрлі сылтаумен корей, ирандық, күрд және т.б. тұрақты тұратын жерлерінен қуылды. Екінші дүниежүзілік соғыс басталғанда Балтық жағалауынан, Батыс Украинадан, Батыс Белоруссиядан, Бессарабиядан «жағымсыз элементтерді» депортациялау жүргізілді. Ұлы Отан соғысы жылдарында депортацияға ұлттық-аумақтық автономияға ие болған тұтас халықтар ұшырады. Олардың басым бөлігі Қазақстанға депортацияланды. Тоталитаризмнің аса ауыр қылмыстарының бірі халықтың, оның ішінде немістердің де этностық-әлеуметтік және аумақтық бірлігін күштеп жою болып саналады. Қарастырылып отырған мәселе өте күрделі және қайшылықты саяси және идеологиялық жағдайлар әсері негізінде қиын қалыптасу жолынан өті. Бұрын жасалған көптеген маңызды еңбектер қайта қарастыруларды талап етеді. Өткеннің құбылыстарын біржақты немесе үстіртін түсіндірген ғылыми еңбектер заманауи сұраныстарды қанағаттандыра алмады. Отандық тарих ғылымында халықтың полиэтникалық құрамының тарихи қалыптасуы мәселесіне қызығушылық байқалуда.

Осылайша, депортация, мемлекет аумағын мекендейтін кейбір халықтарға, соның ішінде немістерге бағытталған ауқымды масштабты науқан ретінде тарихи-саяси және моральдық-адамгершілік, сондай-ақ заң критерийлер тұрғысынан талданып, бағалануы тиіс. Ең алдымен, Қазақстан немістеріне қатысты жүргізілген репрессиялық шаралардың себептерін, негізгі үрдістерін, ауқымын, салдарын түсіну үшін сталиндік стереотиптерді ұғыну мақсатында мұрағаттық құжаттар мен материалдар негізінде. Немістердің еңбекке жұмылдыруын, шаруашылық құрылымын зерттеу қатаң климаттық жағдай байқалатын шалғай аудандарда мемлекеттің қуатты индустриялық әлеуетін құруда арнайы қоныс аударушылар рөлін анықтауға мүмкіндік береді. Арнайы қоныс аударушы немістердің қоныс аударуына жағдай жасау жөніндегі мемлекеттік билік органдарының жұмысы, арнайы қоныс аударушылардың құқықтық мәртебесінің проблемалары, құқықтық ережелердегі шектеулерді жою, немістердің репатриациясы туралы мәселе ерекше қызығушылық тудырады.

**Түйін сөздер:** депортация, арнайы қоныс аударушылар, ПХК, қоныстандыру, тарату, шаруашылық орналастыру, еңбек жұмылдыру, құқықтық мәртебе, репатриация.

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### КАЗАХСТАНСКИЕ НЕМЦЫ: ТРАГИЧЕСКИЕ СТРАНИЦЫ ИСТОРИИ

**Аннотация.** В настоящее время народы Казахстана, как и всего постсоветского пространства, переживают духовное пробуждение и возврат к традиционным истокам. Важно, что процессы поиска национальной идентичности являются всеобщей исторической и социокультурной тенденцией современного мира. Казахстан не может называться правовым государством и занять одну из ведущих ролей в мировом

сообществе, не увековечив память многих миллионов своих граждан, ставших жертвами политических репрессий. Особенно важным в этой связи является осознание трагедии 30-50-х прошлого столетия, которая характеризуется разрывом традиций, утратой преемственности культурного опыта. Вследствие репрессий страна пережила масштабные социальные изменения. Ярким примером является функционирование «лагерной экономики», создание лагерей – Карлага, Степлага, АЛЖИРа и др. Сюда стекались заключенные – представители всех депортированных народов. Лимит наполнения Карагандинского ИТЛ прослеживается по годам, к примеру, если по списочному составу на 1 октября 1931 года значилось 12174 человека, то на 1 января 1941 года – 51404 человека, а на 1 января 1950 года – 54180 человек. Использовался труд заключенных на горнорудных работах, на подземных видах работ в рудных шахтах.

Так, тоталитарный режим превратил Казахстан в гигантскую резервацию, куда были сосланы сотни тысяч людей из разных регионов СССР. В 20–30-е годы из центральных регионов СССР в массовом порядке под конвоем на территорию Казахстана, Урала, Средней Азии были выселены представители так называемого свергнутого класса, духовенства, а также зажиточные крестьяне (в ходе насильственной коллективизации). В предвоенные годы под разными предлогами из мест постоянного проживания были выворены корейцы, иранцы, курды и др. С началом Второй мировой войны последовала депортация «нежелательных элементов» из Прибалтики, Западной Украины, Западной Белоруссии, Бессарабии, объяснявшаяся необходимостью укрепления безопасности государства. В годы Великой Отечественной войны депортации подверглись целые народы, обладавшие национально-территориальной автономией. Основная часть из них была депортирована в Казахстан. Одним из тягчайших преступлений тоталитаризма является и депортация народов, в том числе и немцев как насильственное разрушение их этносоциального и территориального единства, имевшего далеко идущие негативные последствия, в том числе и для того народа, в привычную среду обитания которого они были внедрены. Рассматриваемая проблематика прошла сложный и противоречивый путь становления и развития, испытала многолетнее негативное воздействие политической и идеологической условий. Многие из сделанного ранее требует серьезного переосмысления, ряд оценок событий прошлого нуждается в пересмотре. Научные труды, односторонне или упрощенно объяснявшие явления прошлого, уже не могут удовлетворить современников. В отечественной исторической науке на протяжении длительного времени отмечается устойчивый интерес к формированию полиэтничного состава населения история.

Таким образом, депортация, как крупномасштабная акция государства к некоторым населяющим его территорию народам, в том числе немцам как явление недавней истории, последствия которого дают о себе знать и по сей день должна быть проанализирована и оценена с точки зрения не только историко-политических, морально-нравственных, но и юридических критериев. На основании архивных документов и материалов, для понятия сталинских стереотипов, обусловленные, прежде всего, тем, чтобы понять причины, основные тенденции, масштабы, последствия проводимых государством репрессивных мер по отношению к немцам Казахстана. Изучение хозяйственного устройства, трудовой мобилизации немцев позволяет проследить роль спецпереселенцев в создании мощного индустриального потенциала страны в отдаленных районах с суровыми климатическими условиями. И особый интерес представляет вопрос о работе государственных органов власти по созданию условий жизнедеятельности спецпереселенцев-немцев на спецпоселениях, проблемы правового статуса спецпереселенцев, снятия ограничений в правовом положении, репатриация немцев для понимания характера и механизма репрессии.

**Ключевые слова:** депортация, спецпереселенцы, НКВД, расселение, ликвидация, хозустройство, трудовая мобилизация, правовой статус, репатриация.

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