

## Archival Documents of German schools in central Kazakhstan of 20<sup>th</sup> century

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State Archive of the Karaganda region of the  
Republic of Kazakhstan.

According to the first national census of the Russian Empire in 1897 in Akmola and Atbasar counties Germans lived 1421 people, including a district of Akmola - 1383, in Atbasar - 38, including Akmolinsk - 205 people, Atbasar - 37 people. German population of Central Kazakhstan in 1926 amounted to 5589 people [1].~The wave of political repression that swept the republics of the former USSR in the 30 - 50s. Of the twentieth century, is not spared and the Soviet Germans. In the late 20's - early 30's, due to the fact that in Kazakhstan en masse evicted so-called kulaks, the population of Karaganda region supplemented by German families were among the kulaks. Active construction of school educational institutions in Central Kazakhstan began in the mid 20's. In 1924 he founded the German school in the village of Novo-Uzenka. Prior to 1924 v.Dolinka was a 4-classroom Church school, which crammed decision which led Elenberger priest. In 1924 was opened the same class, which adopted children of different ages. Classes were conducted on writing and arithmetic, where same-Elenberger taught. Since 1925 when the teacher started to work Ruhchaber, Herman and Lydia Schneider opened 2 - classroom school where existing class subdivided into two classes. Special building until 1926 was not, there was a house of worship. In 1926 he was even built a special school under the direction of the village council. During this period, worked as a teacher: Andrew Weigel, Ruhchaber Herman Kufeld, Veybert, Sezarabaev D., Teter A. At this time acted 4-classroom school. In 1930 was opened the fifth grade, where the teaching staff was updated, the teacher began to work: Lutz Hermann, Unterzeyger F. Janzen, A., G. Wagner. "[2]

By 1926 the school teaching was already in three classes. Special school building until 1926 the school was not, classes were held in the chapel. In 1925, the German school was founded in the village of Krasny Kut [3], in 1927, opened in the village of Samarkand. [3] At the end of 1920 German settlements of Central Kazakhstan were: Baronial (604 people), Volyn (104 people), Dolinsk (Gnadenfeld) (1869 people) Krasnokutsk (316 people), KRESTOVSK (234 people), Mayorovsk (1100), Novokronshtadsk (535 people) , Novouzensk (212 people), Samarkand (748 people), Saratov (105 people), Sarepta (265 people). Most of these villages belonged to the industrial district of the Akmola region. [4]In the early 30-ies in the Karaganda region in general, there were 318 schools with an enrollment of 26,995 students. Of these, there were 16 schools - yearling and 188 schools - year-olds. In the region there were 27 boarding schools for 3128 students. Of the 2,404 teachers only 102 had higher education. During the period from 1930 to 1934 in the Karaganda region almost universally held elimination of illiteracy. [5]August 27, 1930 the CEC and SNK KazSSR adopted a resolution on the introduction of universal primary education in the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic. And with the events of this period to implement universal education started to gain massive character solved the problem of teaching staff, to issue a large number of textbooks and instructional materials, widened the network of educational institutions. In the middle of 1935 German schools was opened in the town of Karaganda - Maikuduk. [6]In the 1932/33 academic year, Novo - Dolinka there was only 4-classroom primary school, with the number of pupils 160. Fifth class was organized in the school year in a German village Volsk. In 1937 Karaganda Department of Education was invited to organize 4-month training course for 30 teachers of

German schools. [7]

By the beginning of 1938/39 school year in the Karaganda region there were German national schools: in Novo Dolinsk (7 classes enrolled 226 students) v.Krestovka (5 classes a student enrollment of 71) Krondshtatsk (4 classes of 67 students enrolled); Krasny - Kut (6 classes of 100 students were enrolled ) Volsk (6 classes enrolled 125 students) etc. Education in these schools are generally conducted in Russian. [8]As of August 1, 1949 in the field of population is 24,066 families - 67,210 people of German nationality, and in 1959 the number of Germans living in the Karaganda region of 80 630 people. In 1957 by the Council of Ministers of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic adopted a resolution "On the introduction of mother tongue instruction for children of German nationality in the schools of the Kazakh SSR." The Karaganda region in 1957-1958 academic year was organized by 238 groups, covering 4035 people. [9]In the early 70-ies. Among other issues remained unresolved question of the teaching of the German language as their mother tongue. Despite repeated requests to open schools in the German language, the Ministry of Education decided that "this is not necessary, because population in cities and towns have a mixed ".

**References:**

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3. L.1023. Ibid. F.22. Op.24. L.21.
4. German settlements in the USSR until 1941: geography and population. Handbook. Comp. V.F.dizendorf. M: -2002. -296-297.
5. SAKR Section F.1 op.2. D.285. L.4-19.
6. SAKR. F.3 item op.1. D.63. L.126.
7. SAKR RK.F. 469. Op.1.D.2 L.98-99.
- 8.TSGA RK. F.1692. Op.1. D.137. L.36-36ob
9. Figure L. "Cultural life of German population of Kazakhstan in 1955-1985 " Alma-Ata, 1991 thesis for the degree of candidate of historical sciences. - P.44.