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FORMATION AND ADAPTATION OF THE GERMAN POPULATION IN THE TARANOV DISTRICT OF KOSTANAY REGION DURING THE 1940S

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Abstract. The article is devoted to the resettlement and adaptation of the German population in the Taranov district of Kostanay region in the 1940s. The research is based on archival funds and statistical documents that allow us to reconstruct the scale and features of this policy at the local level. *Introduction.* The mass movements of wartime peoples had far-reaching consequences for the socio-cultural picture of Kazakhstan. The Germans who found themselves in the Taranov district faced a shortage of housing, restrictions on movement and mobilization into labor columns. Despite this, they tried to preserve their cultural identity and adapt to new conditions. *Goals.* The purpose of the work is to identify the features of the formation of the German community and to trace the mechanisms of its adaptation. The tasks include the analysis of the numerical composition, living conditions and employment, as well as the fixation of manifestations of ethno-cultural stability. *Results.* The study shows that several hundred families have arrived in the area, mostly from the Volga region. The placement was forced: families lived in adapted rooms and were quickly involved in agricultural work. At the same time, there were practices of mutual assistance, support for family ties and the preservation of elements of traditional culture. *Conclusions.* The example of the Taranov district demonstrates that the resettled Germans were not just objects of politics: they actively sought ways to integrate and survive. Local sources reveal the drama of this experience and emphasize the importance of a micro-historical approach to understanding the deportation processes.

Keywords: Taranov district, Kostanay region, German population, resettlement, adaptation, The Great Patriotic War, deportation

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1940-ЖЫЛДАРДАҒЫ ҚОСТАНАЙ ОБЛЫСЫ ТАРАН АУДАНЫНДАҒЫ НЕМІС ХАЛҚЫНЫҢ ҚАЛЫПТАСУЫ МЕН БЕЙІМДЕЛУІ

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Аңдатпа. Мақала 1940 жылдары Қостанай облысының Таран ауданындағы неміс халқын қоныс аударуға және бейімдеуге арналған. *Kipicne.* Соғыс уақытындағы халықтардың жаппай қоныс аударуы Қазақстанның әлеуметтік-мәдени бейнесі үшін ауқымды салдарға алып келді. Таран ауданында болған немістер тұрғын үй тапшылығына, қозғалыс шектеулеріне және еңбек бағандарына жұмылдыруға тап болды. Осыған қарамастан, олар мәдени бірегейлікті сақтауға және жаңа жағдайларға бейімделуге тырысты. *Мақсаттар.* Жұмыстың мақсаты-неміс қауымдастығының қалыптасу ерекшеліктерін анықтау және оның бейімделу механизмдерін қадағалау. Міндеттерге сандық құрамды, тұру және жұмыспен қамту жағдайларын талдау, сондай-ақ этномәдени тұрақтылық көріністерін бекіту кіреді. *Нәтижелер.* Зерттеу көрсеткендей, ауданға негізінен Еділ бойынан бірнеше жүз отбасы келген. Орналастыру мәжбүрлі болды: отбасылар бейімделген бөлмелерде тұрып, ауылшаруашылық жұмыстарына тез араласты. Сонымен бірге өзара көмек көрсету практикасы, туыстық байланыстарды қолдау және дәстүрлі мәдениет элементтерін сақтау көрінді. *Қорытындылар.* Таран ауданының мысалы қоныс аударған немістердің тек саясат объектілері емес екенін көрсетеді: олар интеграция мен өмір сүрудің жолдарын белсенді түрде іздеді. Жергілікті дереккөздер бұл тәжірибенің драмасын ашады және депортация процестерін түсіну үшін микрохирургиялық тәсілдің маңыздылығын көрсетеді.

Түйін сөздер: Таран ауданы, Қостанай облысы, неміс халқы, қоныс аудару, бейімделу, Ұлы Отан соғысы, депортация

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ФОРМИРОВАНИЕ И АДАПТАЦИЯ НЕМЕЦКОГО НАСЕЛЕНИЯ В ТАРАНОВСКОМ РАЙОНЕ КОСТАНАЙСКОЙ ОБЛАСТИ В 1940-Е ГОДЫ

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Аннотация. Статья посвящена переселению и адаптации немецкого населения в Тарановском районе Костанайской области в годы 1940-х. В основу исследования положены архивные фонды и статистические документы, которые позволяют восстановить масштаб и особенности этой политики на локальном уровне. *Введение.* Массовые перемещения народов военного времени имели далекоидущие последствия для социокультурной картины Казахстана. Немцы, оказавшиеся в Тарановском районе, столкнулись с нехваткой жилья, ограничениями передвижения и мобилизацией в трудовые колонны. Несмотря на это, они стремились сохранить культурную идентичность и приспособиться к новым условиям. *Цели.* Цель работы – выявить особенности формирования немецкой общины и проследить механизмы её адаптации. Задачи включают анализ численного состава, условий проживания и занятости, а также фиксацию проявлений этнокультурной устойчивости. *Результаты.* Исследование показывает, что в район прибыло несколько сотен семей, в основном из Поволжья. Размещение носило вынужденный характер: семьи жили в приспособленных помещениях и быстро вовлекались в сельскохозяйственный труд. Одновременно проявлялись практики взаимопомощи, поддержка родственных связей и сохранение элементов традиционной культуры. *Выводы.* Пример Тарановского района демонстрирует, что переселённые немцы не были лишь объектами политики: они активно искали способы интеграции и выживания. Локальные источники раскрывают драматизм этого опыта и подчеркивают значимость микроисторического подхода для понимания депортационных процессов.

Ключевые слова: Тарановский район, Костанайская область, немецкое население, переселение, адаптация, Великая Отечественная война, депортация

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Introduction

The history of the deportation of people during the Great Patriotic War remains one of the most painful pages in the past of the Soviet Union. At the center of these events were thousands of representatives of German ethnicity, forcibly relocated from the Volga region, the southern and western regions of the country to remote areas of Kazakhstan. Despite the fact that this topic has been covered in a number of generalizing studies, the local aspects of the resettlement and adaptation of ethnic Germans in specific administrative units of the republic, in particular in the Taranov district of the Kostanay region, are still poorly understood. The lack of micro-historical reconstructions based on archival sources prevents a full understanding of both the scale of repression and the forms of resistance or adaptation of the resettled population.

The relevance of this research is determined by the need to fill this gap in historiography, as well as by the growing interest in studying local history and the fate of individual ethnic groups under a totalitarian regime. In addition, the study has practical significance for understanding the mechanisms of interethnic interaction and historical memory in modern Kazakh society.

The object of the study is the German population who found themselves in the Taranov district as a result of the mass deportations of the early 1940s. The subject is the processes of adaptation, integration, labor mobilization, social structure and preservation of ethno-cultural identity in new conditions. The purpose of the study is to trace the mechanisms of formation of the German ethnicity in the area and analyze their survival strategy in conditions of forced resettlement.

The following tasks are set:

- to determine the number and socio-demographic characteristics of the displaced;
- analyze the conditions of life, employment and mobilization;
- to identify the degree of adaptation, solidarity and self-organization.

The hypothesis of the study is that despite the repressive conditions of resettlement, the German population managed not only to adapt, but also to preserve a number of key elements of their ethnic identity, including language, traditions, religious practices and family structures.

The research questions focused on how the process of resettlement and inclusion of German immigrants in the economic, social and cultural life of the area took place. Special attention was paid to how the deported Germans adapted to the new conditions, and to what extent they managed to preserve their ethnic identity in an alien environment.

Materials and methods

The present study is based on an analysis of documentary evidence covering the process of formation and adaptation of the German population deported to the Taranov district of Kostanay region in the early 1940s. The basis of the source base consists of archival materials, most of which have not previously been introduced into scientific circulation. First of all, these are the funds of the Lisakovsk Regional State Archive (LRSKO), the State Archive of the Kostanay region (SAKR), as well as documents from the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Accounts of the Prosecutor General's Office of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

The research methodology is based on a combination of the following approaches:

- The historical and comparative method made it possible to compare the data on the Taranov district with other regions of the Kostanay region, thereby obtaining contextual guidelines.
- The problem-chronological approach provided an opportunity for a consistent analysis of events from 1940 to 1945.
- The historical and anthropological approach is used to reconstruct the daily practices of migrants, everyday survival strategies and forms of social self-organization.
- The source analysis allowed us to identify the novelty and degree of reliability of certain types of documents (lists of displaced people, household books, protocols of village councils, mobilization statements).
- The quantitative method is used to process data on the number of families, age categories, housing allocation and mobilization.

- The research materials include more than 30 archival files containing:
- lists of German families who arrived (more than 200 surnames),
- correspondence between local authorities on resettlement, economic structure and mobilization,
- metric books and household books containing data on family composition, education level, and professions,
- personal statements and complaints of displaced people,
- reports on sanitary conditions, food supplies, and mobilization measures.

The qualitative side of the sources is the availability of detailed information about the composition of families, living conditions, work responsibilities, and the nature of relationships with the local population. The quantitative side is represented by statistical calculations on the number of displaced persons, the number of allocated housings, the volume of labor mobilization, the proportion of women in the head of families, etc.

The novelty of the research lies in the identification and scientific analysis of previously unavailable documents that make it possible to trace the local level of implementation of the deportation policy and its real reflection in the destinies of specific people and communities. The results obtained provide an opportunity for a more accurate understanding of the mechanisms of adaptation of the German population in conditions of total state control and socio-economic instability of wartime.

Discussion

The historiography of the resettlement and adaptation of the German population in Kazakhstan during and after the Great Patriotic War is extensive, yet remains fragmentary and regionally uneven. Foundational studies from the early post-Soviet period, such as those by M.K. Kozybaev (*Nemtsy Sovetskogo Kazakhstana: fakty i real'nost'*) provide a broad overview of the deportation process, legal status, and political background of the Germans in Soviet Kazakhstan (Kozybaev, 1991: 237–241). His analysis is invaluable for understanding the ideological and administrative mechanisms of forced migration; however, it remains largely descriptive and lacks a focus on local case studies that would illuminate the lived experience of deported communities.

Complementing these general works, the documentary collection *From the History of the Germans of Kazakhstan. 1921–1975* compiled by V. Auman and V. Chebotareva (Auman, 1993) remains a crucial source for tracing the official narrative of deportation and state policies. The volume systematizes legislative acts, orders, and statistical data, yet, as several researchers have noted (Alekseenko, 2011; Budanova, 2011), it omits the micro-historical and human dimension of adaptation in rural districts. Both M. Alekseenko and Yu. Budanova, working with regional archives of Kostanay Region, revealed new details about the mobilization of German special settlers, labor organization, and the social structure of communities in the Taranov District. Their analyses broaden the geographic scope of previous research and emphasize the need for regionally grounded inquiry.

A significant contribution to the documentation of forced migration is the regional collection *Special Settlers in the Karaganda Region* (Zhumashev, Mikheeva, 2007), which demonstrates how archival evidence can reconstruct local socio-economic realities. However, as N. Vashkau, D. Legliy, and A. Berkimbaeva argue, the regional lens must also address cultural and intellectual dimensions of deported Germans' life, particularly the stance of the intelligentsia and their participation in wartime production and public life (Vashkau, 2022).

Recent research continues to deepen the understanding of the economic and cultural adaptation of the German population in Kazakhstan. Denninghaus, Djienaliev, and Razdykov (2025) analyze the transformation of German communities in the Steppe region during the second half of the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, emphasizing the interplay between migration, confessional diversity, and imperial policy. Their study demonstrates that the adaptation process was not limited to economic integration but also involved complex mechanisms of cultural self-preservation and religious consolidation, which later influenced the identity of Soviet-era German settlers. This perspective contributes to a broader historical continuum linking pre-Soviet migration dynamics with the

post-deportation adaptation of Germans in the mid-twentieth century. Karibaeva, Atantaeva, and Abenova (2024) examine the history of German special settlers in East Kazakhstan, focusing on their role in local economic development and labor organization. The authors emphasize that the adaptation of the deported Germans was closely tied to the agricultural and industrial modernization of the region, where they became a vital part of the post-war workforce. Their findings complement the broader historiographical perspective by demonstrating the integration of special settlers not only as victims of deportation but also as contributors to regional progress.

The personal and mnemonic aspects of deportation are vividly conveyed in the writings of O. Dymov, whose books *Teplo kazakhskoy zemli* (Dymov, 1999: 34–67) and *My, narod Kazakhstana* (Dymov, 2004) combine documentary narrative with eyewitness accounts. His works highlight humanitarian relations between Kazakh and German families, yet adopt a semi-literary tone, lacking critical contextualization. Later scholars such as G. Zhankadamova, B. Atantayeva, and R. Akhmetova addressed this limitation by turning to family memoirs as historical evidence, linking individual memories to collective identity and post-war rehabilitation (Zhankadamova, 2022: 37–49).

At a broader analytical level, T. Smirnova (Smirnova, 2023: 112–126) explored the comparative characteristics of Germans in Russia and Kazakhstan, revealing the duality of identity formation under differing political and social contexts. Her conclusions correspond with the findings of A. Blinova, T. Smirnova, and E. Shlegel (Blinova et al., 2021: 91–116), who emphasized the transformation of ethnic self-perception through deportation and adaptation. These works collectively demonstrate a shift from descriptive historiography to interdisciplinary perspectives combining sociology, memory studies, and ethnography.

Recent publications continue this trajectory. Y. Jiyenaliev, D. Smailova, and A. Abenova (Jiyenaliev et al., 2024: 54–66) examined the adaptation strategies of deported Germans through the lens of ethnopolitics, highlighting gradual integration into Kazakh society and the persistence of ethnic solidarity networks. Similarly, K. Yensenov, A. Alzhanova, and S. Bekmagambetova (Yensenov et al., 2022: 780–792) addressed the legal rehabilitation and socio-economic reintegration of deportees in the post-Soviet period, underlining the continuity between historical trauma and modern ethnic policy. Comparative perspectives on other deported ethnic groups, such as the Balkars, were presented by B. Zumakulov (2004: 45–62), who traced similar adaptation mechanisms in the Caucasus region, which can serve as a contextual parallel for the German population of Kazakhstan.

Among earlier comparative works, L. Salitan (Salitan, 1989: 72–83) provided one of the first Western analyses of Soviet Germans' migration, situating it within broader Soviet nationality policy. Though limited by the information available at the time, his observations remain relevant for understanding the international dimension of deportation and emigration discourse.

Taken together, these studies demonstrate a gradual evolution of historiography — from state-centered and descriptive narratives of the 1990s toward empirically grounded, locally focused, and human-oriented approaches of the 2020s. Yet, significant lacunae persist, particularly concerning micro-regional histories and archival evidence from districts such as Taranov in Kostanay Region. The present research seeks to fill this gap by employing primary archival sources (SAKR. F. R-268. Inv. 11. C. 33; LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103) and reconstructing the mechanisms of settlement, adaptation, and everyday life of German families whose experiences have so far remained outside the scope of scholarly attention.

Results

The 1930s and 1940s were a time of great hardship for the population living in the territory of Kazakhstan. This chronological period was marked by numerous transformations, many of which had negative consequences. One of the tragic chapters of this era was the forced deportation of various Soviet peoples to Kazakhstan. Kostanay Region became one of the areas that received a significant number of both evacuated and deported populations. Among the many ethnic groups subjected to forced relocation were the Germans, who were moved from various parts of the Soviet Union.

On August 28, 1941, the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR issued a decree titled “*On the Resettlement of Germans Living in the Volga Region.*” On the same day, the Council of

People's Commissars of the USSR and the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) adopted a resolution *"On the Resettlement of All Germans from the Volga German Republic, Saratov and Stalingrad Regions to Other Territories."*

At the same time, decrees were issued concerning the mass resettlement of Germans from the Murmansk, Moscow, and Krasnodar regions, as well as from Leningrad, the Georgian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian Soviet Socialist Republics, among other areas.

On October 8, 1941, the State Defense Committee issued Resolution No. 744-ss *"On the Resettlement of Germans from the Georgian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian Soviet Socialist Republics."*

According to the Plan for the Distribution of German Resettlers and Evacuated Population in the Kostanay Region, as of December 10, 1941, it was planned to accommodate 70,000 people in the region.

Within just two autumn months (September–October 1941), approximately 55,000 Germans arrived in the Kostanay Region.

The German population was resettled from the Volga German ASSR, and from the Voroshilovgrad, Kyiv, Kharkiv, Odessa, Voronezh, Donetsk, Stalingrad, Crimean, and Zaporizhzhia regions, as well as from Dnipropetrovsk and Chelyabinsk.

The majority of the resettlers were sent to rural areas. For instance, 4,831 people were accommodated in the Taranov District (SAKR. F. R-268. Inv. 11. C. 33). The largest numbers of Germans were settled in the Taran, Karabalyk, Ordzhonikidze, Fedorov, and Peshkov districts. In 1941–1942, the German population in the Kostanay Region reached 64,964 individuals. These years marked the peak of the deported German population growth in Kazakhstan.

Despite this initial increase in 1941–1942, a declining trend was already evident by the end of the following year. By October 1943, the number of Germans in the Kostanay Region had dropped to 40,791 (From the History of the Germans of Kazakhstan, 1997; Auman, Chebotareva, 1993). This decline was largely due to the mobilization of Germans into the labor army, internal migration, and high mortality rates caused by widespread disease.

Forced relocations of the German population continued in the years that followed. In 1944–1945, Kazakhstan received additional German settlers who had been expelled from Ukraine, Belarus, and the Baltic states. By the end of 1945, around 9,000 German families from the western territories of the USSR had been resettled in the republic (Kozybaev, 1991: 237–241).

In total, from 1941 to 1956, there were 54,662 Germans under special registration in the Kostanay Region (Archive of the Committee on Legal Statistics and Special Records. F. 3. Inv. 1. C. 1. P. 4–9). This figure included local residents, convicted individuals, exiled settlers, and deportees.

Thus, in 1941, a significant number of Germans were placed in the Taranov District of the Kostanay Region. They were distributed across the district's settlements in small groups of several dozen people.

It is also worth noting that even before the 1940s, some German communities had already been living in a number of settlements in the Kostanay Region.

In 1940–1941, a state-sanctioned program was launched to relocate the German population to the region, officially designated in documentation as "planned resettlers."

During the war, the large-scale evacuation and deportation of people from frontline zones brought to the forefront the urgent need to accommodate them across various regions.

The resettlement of Germans in the Kostanay Region and in Kazakhstan as a whole was complicated by the fact that the republic was simultaneously receiving evacuees from other parts of the USSR.

The settlement of the German ethnic group was carried out in accordance with the resolution of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (Bolsheviks) and the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR, dated September 12, 1941: *"On the Resettlement of the Volga Germans in Kazakhstan."*

Additionally, the *Instruction on the Procedure for the Acceptance of Property Belonging to Resettled Collective Farms and Farmers*, approved by the Council of People's Commissars on August 30, 1941, served as a guiding document (SAAR. F. 11. Inv. 1. C. 39. P. 2–4).

When deported Germans were being settled in the Kostanay Region, each district reported to the regional center the number of settlers it was capable of accommodating. For instance, the Taranov District Executive Committee informed the Kostanay Regional Executive Committee that district collective farms could accommodate 570 families due to prevailing economic conditions and a shortage of labor.

In total, 306 buildings were available. While some residential structures were deemed suitable for immediate habitation, 92 of them required standard maintenance at the time. District officials reported that 214 houses designated for German settlers needed substantial repairs – including replacement or installation of roofs, ceilings, windows, doors, and interior fixtures. An additional 264 properties could only accommodate resettlers on the condition that new residential buildings were constructed (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 40. P. 5).

The program to provide the newly arrived population with housing and basic living conditions was gradually being implemented. For instance, the Executive Committee of the Council of Workers' Deputies of the Novo-Ilinsky Village Council in the Taranov District adopted the following resolution: *"Two houses shall be built for planned resettlers; two cows shall be purchased. Two houses shall be built for German resettlers. Two houses shall be built for both evacuees and German resettlers. A total of 68 houses shall be built or completed. For the planned resettlers who arrived in 1940–1941, 1,000 rubles from the agricultural bank shall be allocated toward the annual housing construction plan for the completion of homes."* (LRGA KO. F. R-28. Inv. 1. C. 23. P. 3).

It is likely that similar decisions were made by other executive committees, taking into account the economic capacities of the districts and the region under wartime conditions.

In the Taranov District, German resettlers were settled in a compact manner across several rural localities. For example, on September 15, 1941, deported Germans from the Volga German ASSR were settled in the village of Elizavetinskoye (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103. P. 2–5). As of 1942, Germans were residing in the village of Dzhalsinka in the same district (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103). In some rural settlements, isolated instances of German presence were recorded. For instance, as of February 17, 1942, a single German resettler, Schultz, was living in the Kaganovich collective farm, while one family resided in the Stalin collective farm. These settlers owned houses in the "Borets" and "Donbass" collective farms (LRGA KO. F. 72. Inv. 1. C. 85).

According to archival data, by the third decade of October 1941, a total of 227 German families had arrived in the Taranov District. The number of family members per household ranged from 1 to 10 individuals. An analysis of family size indicates that households with 3 to 4 members were the most common. A considerable number of large families were also documented.

It is evident that among the Volga Germans most of whom came from rural backgrounds traditions of having large families had been preserved.

The study of metric records reveals a clear tendency among the observed groups of the German population to preserve traditional German names and surnames such as Adam, Heinrich, Georg, Eduard, Amalia (Emilia), Margarita, Eva, Maria, and others.

At the same time, many Germans also bore names and patronymics that were uncharacteristic for ethnic Germans, including Yegor, Kondraty, Ivan, Andrei, Bogdan, Yekaterina, Lidiya (Lidya), Ivan Ivanovich, Ivan Kondratyevich, Ivan Davydovich, and so forth.

Undoubtedly, the presence of such names among some individuals of German descent indirectly reflects the prolonged period of their settlement in the Volga region and their sustained contact with the local population over the years.

During the initial phase of deportations, state authorities enforced measures requiring the German population to surrender property, livestock, and grain to the state. This is evidenced by the existence of official receipts issued at the time.

Government institutions, in turn, provided written guarantees to the resettled German groups regarding the future return of their confiscated property.

To this end, resettlers were issued exchange (receipt) certificates bearing individual numbers for the property, livestock, and food supplies left behind in their former places of residence. These

certificates could later be exchanged for equivalent homes, livestock, and belongings at their new locations of settlement in Kazakhstan.

The Germans handed over to the state various types of property: adobe and clay houses (ranging from 30 to 80 square meters in total area), household outbuildings, summer kitchens, wooden sheds, stables, beds, tables, chairs, benches, wardrobes, shelves, butter churns, cauldrons, mirrors, washbasins, wooden cradles, barrels, livestock (cows, sheep, pigs, piglets, chickens), and various grain crops (rye, wheat, millet, barley).

The receipts included detailed information such as the personal data of the resettlers, the receipt number, the number of family members, the types of livestock, poultry, and rabbits (along with their number, weight, and value), the names and weights of grain crops, the date of issue, and the name of the issuing authority.

Separate receipts were issued for residential property (houses, outbuildings, furniture), livestock, grain, tools, and crops.

All resettler property was itemized in the receipts and assessed in rubles.

The deported Germans endured all the hardships of extreme deprivation. The content of several preserved archival documents illustrates the tragic fate of the deported population. Archive repositories contain numerous personal records belonging to individuals of German descent who were either deported themselves or were descendants of those deported. One such example is the family of Irina Albertovna Selivanova (née Stol). She was born in 1943 in the Dzhambul Region. Her father, Albert Ivanovich Stol, of German ethnicity, was born in 1902 in the village of Sheikh-Eli, Kirov District, Crimean ASSR. Prior to his arrest on May 29, 1938, he lived in the city of Dzhanikoy and worked as an accountant for the city consumer cooperative (GORPO). On October 29, 1939, he was sentenced by the Special Board of the NKVD of the USSR to three years of imprisonment under Articles 58–10 and 58–11 of the RSFSR Criminal Code for “anti-Soviet activities within an organization.”

In 1941, pursuant to the Resolution of the Council of People’s Commissars of the RSFSR dated September 12, 1941, he was forcibly deported together with his wife and children from the Crimean Region to the Dzhambul Region in Kazakhstan, where he was placed under special settlement restrictions. On January 22, 1942, he was mobilized into the labor army in the Guryev Region. On November 16, 1942, he was reassigned to a special settlement in the city of Korkino, Chelyabinsk Region.

He was fully rehabilitated by the Military Tribunal of the Odessa Military District on October 9, 1959, due to the absence of any criminal offense. The Stol family remained under special settlement registration until January 13, 1956 (LRGAO. F. R-284. Inv. 1. C. 2).

Another example is the family of Nina Adolfovna Palenaya (née Lai), an ethnic German, born on January 12, 1921, in the Volgograd Region. At the age of five, she moved with her parents to the city of Baku in Azerbaijan. In June 1939, she graduated from the medical nursing technical school in Baku and received an assignment to work as a surgical nurse at Hospital No. 10 on Artem Island (an oil workers’ island with drilling rigs in Azerbaijan). After working there for two years, she planned to enroll in a medical institute. However, in June 1941, the Great Patriotic War began. During the first months of the war, she worked at a military hospital in Baku and was preparing to go to the front. But in September 1941, Nina Adolfovna, along with her parents and younger sister, was deported from Baku to Kazakhstan as a person of German ethnicity and placed under special settlement restrictions.

Nina’s older brother, Viktor Adolfovich Lai, who was living separately at the time, was conscripted into the labor army and sent to Sverdlovsk Region.

The deported Germans were transported in freight train cars for more than a month before being unloaded at Tobol Station in the Kostanay Region.

Archival analysis reveals that deported populations were moved in freight cars, which were not equipped for passenger transport. Due to extreme overcrowding and a lack of adequate medical care, numerous cases of illness were reported among the resettlers.

The Lai family was sent to the village of Kozyrevka in the Kostanay Region. Initially, they were placed with a large local family. The Lai family lived in the livestock shed, separated from the animals only by a screen. Under such conditions, they spent an entire month. According to Nina Adolfovna's recollections, her father, Adolf Filippovich Lai, held several vocational qualifications. After some time, he was provided with housing in the village of Novo-Ilinovka and began working at a local kolkhoz (collective farm).

In April 1942, Nina Adolfovna was assigned to the village of Valeryanovka to work as a nurse at the local hospital. From 1941 to 1955, she remained under special settlement registration. According to Order No. 0601 of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs dated December 16, 1955, Nina Adolfovna Palenaya was released from special settlement status.

In 1956, she was transferred to the position of feldsher-midwife at the Novo-Ilinovka feldsher-midwife station. In 1964, she was appointed head of the same facility, and in 1971, she returned to the position of feldsher. In 1966, under Order No. 279-p of the USSR Ministry of Health dated June 4, 1966, she was awarded the badge "Excellence in Healthcare" for her exemplary work in providing medical care to the population.

On the basis of the Decree of the President of the USSR dated August 13, 1990, "*On the Restoration of All Rights of Victims of Political Repression of the 1920s–1950s*", Nina Adolfovna Palenaya was officially rehabilitated (LRGA KO. F. R-284. Inv. 1. C. 9. P. 7).

It is worth noting that, as of 1940, six out of thirty-eight collective farms in the Taranov District were German. The population of these German collective farms consisted predominantly of ethnic Germans. The farms included: *Rotes (or Rotos) Feld*, *Reis Feld*, *Rote Fahne*, *Neues Feld*, *Zwei Rot (or Ropt, or New Ropt)*, and *Karl Marx* (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 59).

The Taranov District was home to the largest group of ethnic Germans deported to the Kostanay Region.

The Germans deported to this area were forced to endure the full burden of harsh living conditions. Many men and women were mobilized into the labor army. Women were left solely responsible for the care of underage children. Deportee families were subject to wartime taxation and suffered greatly from food shortages and widespread poverty.

Germans deported to the region from various parts of the Soviet Union often undertook independent efforts to locate their relatives and loved ones from whom they had been separated. In their official inquiries to government institutions, the Germans classified as special settlers tended to refer to their relatives using terms such as "*evacuated*" or "*resettled*", rather than "*deported*" or "*forcibly displaced*." In practice, during the studied historical period, it was not permissible to speak or write openly about the forced relocation of people. In official correspondence, the process of deportation was typically labeled as "*evacuation*", which implied "*forced migration*" rather than political repression.

With regard to the Germans who arrived in Kazakhstan, official documents employed formulations such as "*List of Evacuated from the Volga Germans*," "*List of Incoming Resettlers from the Volga Germans*," and "*List of Arrived Germans Resettled from the Volga German Republic*" (LRGA KO. F. 72. Inv. 1. C. 85. P. 6).

The term "*planned resettlers*" also frequently appears in the documents, which in essence denoted the status of deported Germans who had been relocated according to centrally issued resettlement plans.

Relatives living in different regions of Kazakhstan and other Soviet republics searched for each other, gathering any available information about their family members, verifying the accuracy of rumors, and sending letters to various settlements in the hope of reuniting with loved ones.

Resettlers learned about the arrival of new train convoys of their fellow countrymen in various regions and would immediately write letters requesting assistance in locating their relatives and loved ones.

Such letters were usually addressed to the top regional and district officials or to departments handling resettlement matters.

This search activity by family members was especially intense during the initial months following the forced deportations.

Archival documents show evidence of active efforts to locate relatives during the first six months after displacement.

A notable example includes the resettlement of deported Germans from the Liebknecht District of the Ordzhonikidze Krai (Caucasus) to the Taranov District.

Comrade Chairman!

I ask the District Executive Committee of this district (Taranov District – note by the authors) to consider my request regarding the following. This request is made to you by citizen Viks M.K., residing in the Karabalyk District, in the kolkhoz "Novaya Derevnnya." I have learned that my brother, Viks Korney Korneyevich, along with his wife, Viks Gulda Ivanovna, is living in one of the kolkhozes of your district. Before the resettlement, they lived in the Caucasus, in the Liebknecht District of the Ordzhonikidze Krai. I ask the District Executive Committee to inform me, if possible, where they are currently living. 17.02.1942 To this: Viks M.K. My address: Karabalyk District, Terentyevskoye Post Office, Viks Margarita K. (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 107).

July 20, 1942

Kazakh SSR

Kostanay Region

Taranov District

To the Chairman of the District Executive Committee

Highly respected Chairman of the District Executive Committee!

I am writing to you with a request. I kindly ask for your assistance in helping me locate my family, who were evacuated from the city of Odessa on September 28, 1941. According to the information I have, I believe that my family is living in the territory of the Kostanay Region, and therefore I turn to you and hope that you will kindly assist me and help in this matter. I sincerely thank you in advance.

However, if my family is not in your district, then perhaps it is possible to make inquiries in other districts of your region.

I am listing for you the names of my wife and children:

- Wife – Brif Etya Grigoryevna, born in 1914;
- Mother – Brif Many Iosifovna, 54 years old;
- Daughter – Fishbein Rakhilya Abramovna, born in 1935;
- Son – Fishbein Grigory Abramovich, born in 1938.

From the city of Odessa, 82 Zhany Lyabur Street.

Once again, I remind you, highly respected and kind Chairman of the District Executive Committee of the Taranov District, to please forward the text of this letter to all your districts and villages of the Kostanay Region. I hope to receive a reply. My address: see on the reverse side. Adyghe Autonomous Region, Krasnodar Krai, Krasnogvardeysky District, village of Nikolayevskoye, P.O. Box No. 5, for Fishbein A.K. (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 107).

Thus, the deported German population took all possible measures to search for their relatives in order to know their fate with certainty, possibly hoping for reunification in the future.

As a result of the deportation, the German population became dispersed across different republics. In particular, Germans settled in the Bashkir ASSR were searching for their relatives in the Kostanay Region.

Special settlers expressed their material and social difficulties in letters addressed to top regional officials. Alongside this, they also reported on their difficult living conditions in the mass media, such as the regional newspapers *Stalinsky Put'* and *Stalinsky Prizyv*.

During the war years, the local population itself was in a difficult economic and material situation and was not always able to provide support to the incoming settlers.

In their daily lives, the German population faced a lack or shortage of food, fuel, and warm clothing during the winter. It is noteworthy that the Germans were known for their diligence they did not refuse to work and carried out any tasks assigned to them.

In many cases, local authorities were unprepared for the arrival, placement, and accommodation of the large influx of special settlers.

Some village leaders only learned about the arrival of special settlers to their kolkhozes the day before their settlement, upon receiving orders.

Teachers Gurvich, Kanevskaya, Lyubimova, and Gan L. appealed to the People's Commissariat of Internal Affairs of the Taranov District. In their letter, they mentioned all the institutions they had contacted regarding their desperate situation. The authors of the letter, referring to specific facts, considered the attitude of the kolkhoz administration toward them to be intolerant. The teachers complained about the lack of food. The content of the letters reflects the socio-economic difficulties faced by the kolkhoz.

The authors of the letter expressed their grievances against the head of one of the kolkhozes. In their view, the kolkhoz chairman often displayed bias toward them in addressing their material and household needs. The authors pointed to instances of unequal treatment in terms of wages and food provisions between them and the kolkhoz workers. The teachers appealed to higher authorities, writing: *"We have no workdays [trudodni], and we must survive on our salaries and whatever the kolkhoz sells to us. But the local residents do not sell anything, and therefore we are forced to appeal to you with the request that you influence the kolkhoz chairman so that he provides us with food available in the kolkhoz."* (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 107).

On the eve of the war, Soviet citizens of German ethnicity were performing mandatory military service in the Red Army. During the war, family members of conscripted individuals attempted to determine the whereabouts of their relatives. For example, Olga Iosifovna Kautz contacted the Taranov District Military Commissariat to inquire about the fate of her son, who had been drafted into the army (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 107).

During the war, the socio-economic situation in the country deteriorated significantly. The population experienced all the hardships of the brutal war. Deported and evacuated groups of people found themselves in especially difficult conditions. An analysis of archival documents clearly shows that the region lacked the necessary resources to provide adequate aid to the struggling population. Driven to despair, citizens retained the right to appeal to any and all authorities. Letters were sent to local administrations, NKVD bodies, or to the regional military commissar (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 107).

Germans served in the Red Army. They fought bravely against enemy aggressors. Ethnic German soldiers of the Red Army appealed to their commanders with requests to provide material assistance to their families, who had been torn away from their places of residence.

The military leadership petitioned local authorities with requests to assist the families of servicemen in need. Commanders of military units submitted written appeals to district military commissars requesting support.

District military commissars responded to commanders in writing, which indicates the existence of feedback between officials. In the collections of the Lisakovsk Regional State Archive, several letters signed by military commanders addressed to representatives of the district administration have been found.

In particular, political officer Bondarenko of a military unit wrote to the chairman of the Taranov District Council of Workers' Deputies. He petitioned on behalf of Red Army soldier Lantukh Andrey Fedorovich. His family lived in the Taranov District. After the death of the mother, five small children were left without care: *"I ask you to provide real assistance to the family of serviceman comrade Lantukh Andrey Fedorovich – place the young children under social care. Please report the results to the following address: 1696 Field Postal Station, Unit 2, to the commander of the unit. Military Commissar of Unit 955, Senior Political Officer Bondarenko. October 31, 1942"* (LRGAKO. F. 42. L. 1. C. 107).

The following letter, signed by the Military Commissar of Evacuation Hospital No. 3751, dated August 25, 1942 (No. 481), was addressed to the Military Commissar of the Taranov District Military Commissariat, Kostanay Region.

The letter stated: *"The command of Evacuation Hospital 3751 requests assistance in providing a food ration to the family of Red Army soldier Vygoner Moisey-Ilya Vulfovich, who is currently in the hospital receiving treatment after being wounded at the front. His wife – Vygoner Khanna Shlemovna is currently ill and, together with her children aged 17 to 19, is not receiving a food ration. The children are working at the Pavlovsk MTS. The family resides in the village of Pavlovsk. We kindly ask that the outcome of this request be reported to the following address: Kaganovich Railway, Yushala Station, P.O. Box No. 5, to the Military Commissar of the Hospital."* (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 107).

In many cases, complaints and appeals from ordinary citizens to higher-level institutions triggered targeted interventions. Applications of the following nature were submitted to representatives of executive committees.

In particular, the following directive was issued to the heads of one of the local village councils and kolkhozes: *"The Executive Committee of the District Council orders an immediate inspection of the living conditions of the evacuated family of Tsimmel Mikhail Konstantinovich. The inspection report must be submitted to the Executive Committee of the District Council by February 23, 1942. At the same time, material assistance must be provided to the kolkhoz member. Chairman I. Litvinenko."* (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 107).

The German population resettled in the region was employed in various types of work. In particular, a significant number of Germans were engaged in threshing and loading grain at the railway station.

According to reporting documents from January 1942, the threshing of grain in the Natalovka Village Council of the Taranov District Executive Committee was proceeding slowly and only in a single shift. Grain loading was also being carried out in one shift. It was not possible to convert the process to two shifts. The main reason for the decline in work performance was the absence of essential laborers German special settlers who were being sent from the Kalinin and Voroshilov district settlements to Kostanay.

There were recorded instances of unsatisfactory performance by farm leaders. For example, one kolkhoz chairman refused to provide carts for the resettlers, justifying his decision as follows: *"I don't need them, and there's nowhere to put them."* (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103).

In 1942, conscription notices were delivered to German special settlers of older age cohorts (born in the late 19th century), and contained the following fields: surname, name, patronymic, year of birth, military occupational specialty, and reason for failure to report. Local authorities were instructed to ensure 100 % attendance of the settlers at the assembly point. In the case of incomplete turnout or missed deadlines, those responsible were held accountable under wartime legislation (LRGA KO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103).

During the war period, many representatives of the German population were mobilized into the Labor Army. German women were also conscripted into the Labor Army.

For example, "Tobolsk Grain Reception Point of Zagotzerno" informed the Novo-Ilinovsky Village Council of an order, according to which Vagner Ustina Fridrikhovna was required on the basis of a signed "receipt document" to report at 9:00 a.m. on May 5, 1943, as part of a group of conscripted German settler women at the Tobol station. Enterprise administrations were held responsible for their employees. For example, according to the management of the "Zagotzerno" enterprise, Valentina Karlovna Shleikher, who was summoned to the Tobol station, did not reside in the local settlement due to her relocation to the "Zhana Turmys" kolkhoz in the Uzunkol District (LRGA KO. F. R-28. Inv. 1. C. 23).

State agencies, enterprises and organizations operated under wartime conditions with a strict schedule. On December 28, 1941, the Nelyubin Village Council of Workers' Deputies of the Taranov District adopted a decision to transition all institutions and enterprises to new principles of work in wartime conditions.

The village of Nelyubinka was predominantly inhabited by Germans.

The Nelyubin Village Council of Workers' Deputies was chaired by Executive Committee Head Ernst Ya.F., the position of village council secretary was held by Dukart F.I. Deputies included Zenger V., Birwagen B., Birwagen R., Shnatz K., Hintz A., Kupper M., Heckel V., Dukart V. The local Nelyubin incomplete secondary school was headed by Girin R.N., Wilhelm was in charge of the MTF of the kolkhoz, Rombs M.M. worked as the tax agent, Zinger was chairman of the Rotes-Feld kolkhoz, and Sherer was chairman of the Karl Marx kolkhoz. The decision of the village council's executive committee stated: *"To fundamentally reorganize work according to wartime needs... Tirelessly provide the front and the country with more and more bread, meat, and raw materials for industry."* (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103).

On February 18, 1942, the Executive Committee of the Nelyubin Village Council adopted a decision to fundamentally reorganize all operations of the kolkhoz "Rotes-Feld" in honor of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army, considering the wartime situation.

The executive committee staff emphasized the need for quality preparation for the spring sowing campaign, acceleration of pace and increase in grain processing volumes, procurement of seed stock, implementation of snow retention measures, completion of agricultural equipment repairs, improvement of mass organizational work with kolkhoz members, and preparation of a report for the regional meeting of leading agricultural workers of the Kostanay Region (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103).

The decision highlighted the goal of fulfilling the state procurement plan for agricultural products, particularly meat, grain, milk, etc. The executive committee's decision stated: *"Each kolkhoz must deliver to the state, in honor of the 24th anniversary of the Red Army, one head of livestock under the system of economic procurement"*.

Delegates of the meeting emphasized the need for active participation of the population of Nelyubinka village in the delivery of cultural fund contributions and the military tax. Mass agitation work was to be carried out among the population (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103).

Given the wartime context and the arising socio-economic difficulties, the population was required to pay military tax and other dues. Practical recommendations were developed to implement this task. In particular, tax agent Rombs M.M. was instructed to carry out daily collection of state funds in the form of military tax and other payments; each member of the kolkhoz administration was assigned the duty to assist the tax agent.

Military hardships were reflected in the condition of the local economic infrastructure. Members of the Nelyubin administration expressed concern over the lack of fuel for the local school. Student attendance at the incomplete secondary school remained low. A task was set to carry out mass outreach work with parents.

In order to prevent outbreaks and the spread of infectious diseases in areas of concentrated population resettlement specifically, in the kolkhozes Karl Marx, Neues-Feld, and Rotes-Feld from February 20, 1942, necessary measures were implemented, including medical examinations, construction of bathhouses, repair of water pumps, and so on. Leaders at all levels often practiced strict methods of management. In particular, one local kolkhoz leader noted a decline in kolkhoz members' discipline, which consequently led to low labor productivity. Regional and district authorities assigned authorized representatives to kolkhozes, who were responsible for providing practical assistance to local administrations, up to and including taking decisive measures (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103).

In areas of compact settlement of deported populations, regular assessments were conducted of their living conditions and socio-economic situation. Representatives of state administrative bodies emphasized the need for the prompt resolution of resettlers' material and living problems.

For example, on February 25, 1942, Deputy Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Kostanay Regional Council, Machnev, sent a directive to the Chairman of the Taranov District Executive Committee. According to the contents of the directive, the issue of providing necessary assistance to the German population was emphasized. Specific inspectors were assigned the duty of analyzing the material conditions of the resettlers. The documents stated the following: *"Based on*

complaints received from German resettlers and inspections conducted by inspectors on the ground, it was found that in several districts of the Taranov region, the provision of food to working German resettlers was organized in an extremely unsatisfactory manner."

The regional authorities proposed issuing instructions to kolkhozes to ensure uninterrupted food supply for those working in kolkhozes in the region, including flour, potatoes, and other items, as compensation for completed workdays.

Several applications were submitted to the regional authorities, the content of which included complaints about certain kolkhoz leaders who refused to accept German resettlers due to the upcoming mobilization of German men into the army. In the absence of adequate resources, many farms faced the threat of deteriorating socio-economic conditions. Regional authorities regarded such an approach as incorrect and proposed *"to instruct kolkhozes that Germans are to join on a general basis"* (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 103).

A significant number of Germans who arrived in the region were recorded in official documents under the title "Household Books." The "Household Books" contained certain metric data on specific individuals.

It is worth noting the presence of various errors in the spelling of names and surnames of the individuals studied. Evidently, document clerks made such mistakes and distortions for objective reasons: large volume of paperwork, poor literacy, or insufficient familiarity with German, Chechen, Ingush, Polish, and Iranian names and surnames that were unusual in pronunciation.

The Germans recorded in such documents were, in the overwhelming majority, classified as kolkhoz members by social status.

The professional background of German men was mostly represented by agricultural specialties. Germans worked as laborers, tractor drivers, blacksmiths, livestock breeders, and felt boot makers.

Women worked as general laborers, milkmaids, teachers, and accountants.

The educational level of the German population ranged from illiterate individuals to certified specialists with higher education. A significant portion of the German population was listed under the classification "illiterate." Many individuals had received 2–4 or 7–10 years of schooling. Members of certain families were characterized by higher education. For example, in the Zoller family, two daughters had completed the third year of university studies during the period under review.

Families varied in size and composition. Small families were recorded. Traditions of having many children were preserved. For instance, the previously mentioned Zoller family consisted of 7 individuals. This family included a husband, a wife, the mother of one of the spouses, and four daughters. Some families consisted of 8–10 people. According to documents, all five children in the Lorer family were adopted. It is likely that five children had been separated from their parents and were being raised in the Lorer family.

Interethnic marriages were also documented. Ethnic Germans entered into marriages with women of other nationalities.

The age characteristics of the resettlers also varied. At the time of deportation, a significant portion of Germans were between 17 and 20 years old. Thus, age groups of potential parents for the coming period were preserved. Children in many families were born in Kazakhstan during the mid-to-late 1940s.

Many German families rented housing from local residents. These facts were also reflected in the household books.

In many German families, the status of head of household was held by women for objective reasons such as the mobilization of men to the front lines, to the labor army, or due to their death during the war. Germans were conscripted into the labor army. German labor was used at industrial facilities, in the exploration and extraction of natural resources, and in agriculture. In 1942, Germans were mobilized into labor columns "for the purpose of rational utilization".

According to the "Regulations on the Economic and Labor Integration of Special Settlers Kalmyks, Karachays, Chechens, Ingush, Balkars, and Germans," adopted in March 1944, the employment of special settlers was monitored by the NKVD.

Settlers had the "right" to be employed in state farms, machine and tractor stations, small-scale artisanal cooperatives, and local executive authorities. In areas where employment opportunities were absent, the labor of Germans was used for routine, low-paid work.

The majority of special settlers worked in kolkhoz jobs outside of their specialties. They were forbidden from changing jobs without the permission of the NKVD special commandant's office.

At the same time, the Regulations required that individuals with higher or secondary specialized education be employed according to their qualifications. If such specialists could not be placed in the resettlement area, the NKVD permitted them to relocate to other regions in order to find appropriate employment. In the absence of jobs in rural areas or industry, deportees were allowed to unite into artisanal cooperative collectives.

In accordance with GKO Resolutions No. 1123-ss of January 10, 1942, "On the Procedure for the Utilization of German Resettlers of Draft Age from 17 to 50," and of February 14, 1942, "On the Mobilization of German Men of Draft Age from 17 to 50 Permanently Residing in Regions, Territories, Autonomous and Union Republics," all German men of the specified age group, physically fit for labor, were to be mobilized into labor columns for the entire duration of the war.

The majority of the 120,000 Germans conscripted into the Labor Army were assigned to logging operations and factory construction. Forty thousand people were directed to railway construction projects, including the Akmolinsk–Kartaly and Akmolinsk–Pavlodar lines.

However, this number of special settlers was insufficient to meet the needs of the state. Therefore, later, according to GKO Resolution No. 2383-ss dated October 7, 1942, the age range for German men was expanded to include those aged 15–16 up to 51–55. At the same time, German women between the ages of 16 and 45 were mobilized.

Germans were sent to facilities in the oil and coal industries. Men were assigned to enterprises under the "Chelyabugol" and "Karagandaugol" trusts of the People's Commissariat of Coal Industry, while women were sent to enterprises under the People's Commissariat of Oil Industry (From the History of the Germans of Kazakhstan, 1997; Auman, Chebotareva, 1993).

Women were also subject to conscription into the Labor Army. In particular, from the Zoller family mentioned above, all four daughters including two university students who were mobilized into the Labor Army.

During this difficult period, Soviet Germans worked at enterprises in Solikamsk, Krasnoturyinsk, Nizhny Tagil, Sverdlovsk, Chelyabinsk, Novokuznetsk, Balkhash, Tekeli, Karaganda, and other locations. Thus, at the coal mines in Karaganda, as of January 1943, out of 37,544 workers, 3,309 were Germans, accounting for 8.8 % (Salitan, 1989: 75).

Four thousand Germans from the Kostanay and Akmolinsk regions were sent to enterprises under the "Karagandaugol" trust; 3,000 people from the North Kazakhstan Region were sent to "Bogoslovugol"; 1,500 people from Pavlodar Region to "Glavneftestroy"; 500 people from Pavlodar Region to "Kuzbassugol"; 700 Germans from Akmolinsk Region, 1,500 from Kostanay, 1,000 from Pavlodar, and 2,000 from North Kazakhstan Region were also sent to "Glavneftestroy." Workers for machine-building plants were mobilized from the North Kazakhstan Region – 700 people, from Akmolinsk – 300, from Kostanay – 300, and 1,500 people from Pavlodar Region to "Kuibyshevneft" (Kozybaev, 1991: 237–241).

Germans conscripted from the North Kazakhstan Region worked at the "Chelyabmetallurgstroy" plant and were employed in NKVD subsidiary farms. At the "Karagandaugol" combine, the workforce mainly consisted of Germans, Poles, and others mobilized from the northern regions of Kazakhstan.

From the Kostanay Region, heads of 1,812 families were mobilized; from the Akmolinsk Region – 1,809; from Pavlodar – 403; and from North Kazakhstan – 241. The management of the combine repeatedly addressed the republican leadership with proposals to assist in reuniting the families of workers mobilized to the combine (Special Settlers in Karaganda Region, 2007).

It should also be noted that in 1942, local youth were conscribed (mobilized) into FZO (Factory-Training School) programs. Both male and female populations were subject to conscription.

In accordance with the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the conscription (mobilization) of youth into Factory and Workshop Training Schools (so-called FZO schools) schools, the Taranov District Executive Committee of the Council of Workers' Deputies proposed mobilizing a certain number of young people of both sexes aged 17 and above from kolkhozes of the village council. Those mobilized were provided with shoes, clothing, two changes of linen, and food supplies. In addition, the conscripts were issued with the necessary documents for obtaining passports.

It is also noteworthy that German mothers with many children received state allowances. In particular, Franziska Yakovlevna Miller, a native of the village of Pridorozhnoye of the Pridorozhny village council, who was raising eight children, was granted a state allowance in the amount of 2,000 rubles (LRGAKO. F. 42. Inv. 1. C. 40).

During the period under study, there was a recorded change in the number of ethnic Germans in Kazakhstan. According to the 1939 population census, 92,000 Germans lived in the republic. During the war, out of 1.4 million Germans in the USSR, 438.4 thousand were relocated to Kazakhstan (Zumakulov, 2004).

According to other data, the number of Germans who arrived in Kazakhstan ranged from 420,000 to 462,000 people (Dymov, 1999; Dymov, 2004). According to the 1959 census, there were about 660,000 individuals of German ethnicity in the republic. Thus, the German population of the Taranov district of the Kostanay region in the 1940s largely consisted of deportees. Due to the changed circumstances and conditions, they had to quickly adapt to the new natural-climatic, social, and economic conditions in an ethnically foreign environment.

Conclusion

The goals and objectives set at the beginning of the study have been fully implemented. Based on an extensive archival base and the use of methods of problem-chronological, historical-anthropological and source analysis, it was possible to reconstruct in detail the process of formation and adaptation of the German population deported to the Taranov district of the Kostanay region in the early 1940s.

As a result of the work, specific resettlement routes, the numerical and social composition of the arrived at families, and the specifics of their placement and labor mobilization were identified. The documents, introduced into scientific circulation for the first time, made it possible to trace not only the formal decisions of the authorities, but also the real conditions in which the displaced found themselves: lack of housing, food, domestic difficulties, family separation, and the mobilization of men and women into the labor army.

The collected materials confirmed the hypothesis of a high degree of social stability of the German population. Despite the status of special settlers, restrictions in rights, and difficulties in adaptation, many families demonstrated the ability to self-organize, preserve their ethno-cultural identity, and actively participate in the local economy and social infrastructure. Cases of personal initiative in the organization of everyday life, participation in collective farm life, searching for relatives and supporting fellow villagers have been recorded.

The results obtained complement the existing historiography with concrete examples of the daily life of deported Germans, clarify the scale of resettlement, and reveal the specifics of interaction between authorities and displaced persons on the ground. The scientific novelty of the work lies in the fact that for the first time the study includes the local experience of the Taranov district, which was previously absent from scientific publications.

The practical significance of the research lies in the possibility of using its results in training courses on regional history, in the creation of museum exhibitions dedicated to the history of deportation and repression, as well as in the preservation of historical memory in a multinational society. The presented analysis can serve as a basis for the development of educational and cultural projects aimed at understanding the experience of forced resettlement of peoples in Kazakhstan.

In the future, it is planned to expand the geographical scope of the study and conduct a comparative analysis of the adaptation strategies of resettled groups in other regions of Northern Kazakhstan, which will deepen the understanding of the regional features of the historical process and social sustainability in the context of mass repression and forced displacement of the population.

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