

Demography

History of German Diaspora in Kazakhstan in the Context of Migration System

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ABSTRACT. The paper examined the history of German diaspora and its migration flow. The first appearance of the German settlement in Kazakhstan is related to the colonial policy of the Empire that sent the German military officials to Central Asia. More than two hundred years ago, the German ethnic group began to adapt to a new geographical area. This problem has become one of the elements of the study. The policy of the totalitarian regime, which deported the German nation to foreign territory in terrible conditions, is regarded. Oddly enough, the Germans survived in the era of Stalinism, not without the help of the indigenous population, which could help foreigners. Integrating the Germans lived in harmony with the Kazakhs, and the second migration flow of Germans created their settlements and towns larger than the first flow of military officials. At the beginning of the last quarter of the century, as a result of a good adaptation to the lands and integration the German ethnic group was in the third place in number among the other nations in Kazakhstan. After the collapse of the Soviet Union and the declaration of independence of republics there was a trend of emigration that was directly linked with the Germans. As a result, the German ethnic group began to leave the country, migrating to their homeland – Germany. © 2019 Bull. Georg. Natl. Acad. Sci.

Key words: diaspora, ethnicity, geography, migration, deportation

In the last decade of the twentieth century, Kazakhstan achieved sovereignty, independence and equality. Certainly, openness and balance, democratic and multiparty appeared to be the choice of the people in the country. State-funded measures, such as the formation of an economic basis, a new image of the political system, and the lack of comprehensive analysis of social programs,

were a new challenge for Kazakhstan people. However, it has been observed that the narrow-mindedness of the people, who suffered from hunger, war, the rule-governed system, is the simple temporary process.

It is known that Kazakhstan has its own distinctive features from other states. For example, Russia's (during the Empire) policy of deployment

and Soviet deportation led the broad spectrum of the Kazakhstan people to a radical transformation. As a result, Kazakhstan has become a multiethnic country. For example, today about 130 nationalities and ethnic groups live in Kazakhstan peacefully. Since the transformation of Kazakhstan into a multi-ethnic state depends on the impact of the migration wave, it is necessary to analyze the theoretical-methodological image of the problem. Particularly, the role of the migration system plays a great role in addressing the migration situation of foreign nationals. If we say that, it is important to examine the migration problem of non-autonomous nations and to analyze its constituent elements individually, for example, the migration wave, its causes, the migration situation or the motivation force, the political regime influencing migration, different levels of migration regime, its mechanisms and the mechanisms of equality, the genesis of the settlement community structures [1:6].

When determining the structural components of the migration system, typological principles and schemes are considered:

1. The radius of migration action: movement on a territorial basis such as local, regional, national, transnational, intercontinental. Of course, the scale of such movements varies by size. The transnational movement of the German people was based on their relocation to new lands;

2. The cultural and civilization marker in the geographic area simultaneously identifies the civilized dimension and determines the multi-level social space. Based on this criterion, the following problems can be identified:

a) Horizontal migration – urbanization and suburbanization, from the countryside to the village, from city to city, for example, due to the economic, ecological or social conditions of the local population;

b) Vertical migration – from village to city, from city to village. This will increase social

mobility and agrarian displacement, for example, due to the economic development of people;

3. The next typological model is the migration differentiation of the territorial movement. Here are a few coherent factors:

a) Voluntary migration – moving from one place to another (consumer or commercial migration) of individuals or people to improve their lives or meet their interests. This circumstance is that the representatives of German nationality will return to our country;

b) Needed migration – voluntary resettlement to other regions due to lack of favorable living conditions for individual nations (German migration);

c) Inadmissible migration – according to the decision of the authorities, the group had to move to another area, such as the process of deportation of the German people to Kazakhstan and Central Asia [2:159-160];

d) Migration, which is temporary moving to another place, depending on the people's activities and occupation. The solution of the supreme governing bodies and the economic climate will be affected. For example, German nationals moved to our country when they were part of the frontier service and expedition of the Empire. Participation of researchers such as Kirillov, Nepluev, Buchholz in Kazakhstan research expeditions by the order of Russia.

4. Identification of migratory types depending on the level of access of political regimes in the place of residence or former residence of migrants:

a) Full or substantially controlled external migration (military, economic and labor migration), such as the displacement of European military units by the order of the Center on demarcation areas;

b) Completely controlled migratory movements (voluntary resettlement of one region, for example, confessional migration);

c) Uncontrolled or free migration (relocation or return to migration). This includes the process of

returning from the peripheral area to the former home or to the center, the escape from ecological and military catastrophe.

5. In addition, the migration caused by the situations that triggered the personal interests of the settlers in the historiography:

- a) Labor or social and economic migration;
- b) Military migration;
- c) Socio-political migration;
- d) Intellectual Migration (their creative capabilities transition to increase);
- e) Humanitarian Migration (due to natural disaster, the location of a simple search engine).

The migratory types mentioned above are in history. Although it is not explicitly stated, they will allow to determine the historical retrospective situation of different ethnic groups temporarily detected [2:161].

Consequently, there are different situations in Kazakhstan that have contributed to the emergence of multiethnic and ethnic groups, external and internal migration waves, etc. The elements of the migration system provide an opportunity for this measure retrospectively.

This system is one of the largest diasporas in Kazakhstan that can fully describe the historical conditions of the Germans. The Germans settled in Kazakhstan during the migration wave. As a peripheral tool of the metropolis, it has come to the geographical range and has established close contact with local people. German volunteers came from Russia's military-boundary service. Scientists-researchers began to analyze and describe the history of the region. But those who had been forced to become colonized as the victims of the brutal policy of the Empire experienced difficult times. Migration of German people to the geographical area of Kazakhstan and Central Asia played an important role in linking the peripheral region with a centralized state. The subsequent turn of the German migration wave followed a great impulse.

German diaspora emerged in the region in the 18th century. In the mid-19th century until the 70s of the 19th century as a result of the shift of the Southern Ural, Povolje and Western Siberian regions of the Russian Empire to the south, to the Kazakh steppe, small German groups appeared in Kazakhstan [3:205]. They settled in military pickets, reeds, postspaces, and fortifications, and filled the ranks of the semi-permanent and permanent military unit of the Russian Empire. The history of the German diaspora in Kazakhstan lasts more than two centuries. In the Russian Empire, Kazakhstan was one of the countries where the German diaspora first appeared. The Germans, who were among the military expeditions of Russia, by order of the tsarist government, worked in the Eastern regions of the country. At the invitation of Tsar Peter I German nobles worked in the ranks of the Imperial army and research expedition.

In 1734, during such expeditions, Friedrich Miller wrote works about the life and geographical environment of the inhabitants of Northern Kazakhstan. During these years, Ivan Dmitrievich Buchholz studied the regions of the Altai territory and Lake Zaysan, built the first Omsk fortress. Peter-Simon Pallas and Eugene Eversman conducted a comprehensive study of the regions of Central and Western Kazakhstan. At the beginning of the 19th century, the famous mathematician Leonard Euler began to study the lower mouth of the Aral Sea. For the first time, he made a map of the Ural (Zhayik) river and the first meteorological support in Guryev. Also the first study on the Genesis of the system of Lake Balkhash belongs to the German scientist Alexander von Shrink. In 1840-1843 he studied the area of Dzungarian Alatau and determined its highest peak on the basis of the barometer effect. In the middle of 19th century astronomer Vasily Struve made a hydrogeographic map of the Aral and Caspian Seas.

Based on the books of Wilhelm Bartold and Friedrich Radlov, much valuable information related to the life and traditions of the nomadic

people is currently read to students of the country's universities by E. Michaelis, K. Werner, von Grint. German scientists such as Frederick conducted a comprehensive study on the resources of Kazakhstan. The Park works are associated with the name of the famous botanist E. Baum in Almaty. Governor-General of Turkestan region von Kaufman [4: 47-48] was engaged in educational issues of local residents, doctor Alexander Schwartz treated sick inhabitants of southern Kazakhstan. Almost one tenth of the Russian entrepreneurs who worked in the country in the 19-20th centuries were Germans. For example, Wilhelm Pfaff founded the Shymkent pharmaceutical plant, Hans Springer established a gold mining factory in Stepnogorsk [5:65].

The main part of the Germans who came to the wide Kazakh land till the middle of the 19th century was the officers of highest and average military ranks. Almost 75 percent of migrants were from Omsk and St. Petersburg. The rest were urban residents. Along with the officers of the steppe garrison of Germans who arrived in Kazakhstan, doctors, teachers, officials, small entrepreneurs were resettled as subjects of economic and voluntary migration. Hence, among the Germans it is possible to observe a voluntary immigration wave.

In the first decade of the 19th century, the number of representatives of German nationality in the original colonial settlements in the Central Asian regions of Russia did not exceed an average of 100-150 people. However, by the middle of the century, as the military-administrative and political situation developed, the number of Germans increased to 250-300 people.

The social type and sociocultural function of Germans in Kazakhstan and Central Asia are expressed by the theory of "mobile diaspora" developed by the American historian and sociologist John Armstrong and his follower German historian Andreas Kapper. According to this theory, the Germans of the Russian province

Ostsee and educated residents of neighboring European countries in the strength of the protectionist policies of the tsarist Russia began rapidly to settle in the giant state and the dispersed nature spread to the entire geographical area. The German diaspora consisted of three main social groups. In particular, the aristocracy (specializing in military affairs and administrative apparatus), the settlement, occupied economic activity, and the bourgeoisie, making a significant contribution to science and culture.

In 1880-1890s the process of Germans settlement in Kazakhstan and Turkestan increased. And in the early 20th century, the Stolypin agrarian reform gave a new impetus to the migration waves of the Germans. That is, the Germans who lived in the provinces of the Volga and the Black Sea, began to settle in the South-East of the Empire. The migration was increased because of well-being of Russian and foreign Germans, so the government adopted "Temporary resettlement of peasants" legislation in 1881 and the law on "Voluntary resettlement of villagers and burghers in the Asian part of the country" in 1889. And in 1890 the Ministry of Internal Affairs of Russia adopted the document allowing resettlement of Germans in the modern Kazakhstan territory. And this, of course, allowed the Trans-Siberian railway to have a huge infrastructure. Thus, the Germans were able to move freely on this road [6: 9].

As a result of the first Imperial census of 1897, 2613 representatives of German nationality arrived in Kazakhstan, of which 600 (or 30%) arrived in the city, and the rest to the place of permanent residence. Thus, the rate of urbanization of Germans exceeded the total Imperial German nationality by 7 percent. That is, such a peculiar ethno-social image of the German diaspora in Kazakhstan and Central Asia [7: XII] differed from the social basis of the all-Russian German segment. The first German settlements appeared in the country at the beginning of the last century. At the beginning of the World War I, their number increased and their geographical

position expanded. As a result of the Stolypin agrarian reform, the number of Germans began to increase rapidly. As a result of the policy of the tsarist government, the issues of agriculture were completely filled with the external migration wave. The first large German center in the steppe region appeared in the Omsk district of Akmola region. By 1915, 56 German settlements were established on the territory of Akmola province, with the area of 260 thousand dessiatines [8:VI].

The Germans of the Volga were interested in moving to the Asian part of the Empire, as 15 dessiatines were presented from the Treasury to immigrants arriving in these lands as a gift for life. In Akmola region, 54 dessiatines of land were allocated to each migrant from the state budget. In addition, in order to increase migration excitement, the government is ready to provide other state benefits outside the country. Due to the rumor about the provision of 300 rubles of money and free housing for immigrants to Akmola, Rozhensky village, people from the Samara and Saratov provinces began to come to the regions [9: 6-7].

The first German settlements appeared in the 1880s in Aulieatinsky district of Syrdarya region. They were German Mennonites from Novouzenskaya land and Berdyaev Samara uyezd, Tauris province. In 1882, they laid 4 settlements of 100 families in the Talas steppe: Nikolaypol, Vladimirovka, Andreyevka and Romanovka. All of them were united under the flag of Nicholas society. Creating a religious Association in the new settlement, the German diaspora in 1890 built the village of Orlov. Famine in 1891-1892 in the Volga region was the reason of the largest migration of Germans to the territory of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. There were hundreds of members of colonial families among that major migration flow. During those years the settlement of Konstantinovskiy of the Tashkent County consisting of 84 families was formed. A total of 482 people moved to the territory of the country [10: 110-112].

In 1897, the First General Census of the Population was conducted in the Russian Empire. According to its data, 7 049 Germans lived in the territory of modern Kazakhstan, including 4 791 people in the Akmola region, 100 in the Semipalatinsk region, 70 in the Turgai region, 161 in the Ural region, 40 in the Semirechensk region, and 1 887 in the Syrdarya region [11: 1154].

The second migration flow of representatives of the German nationality, which began in the territory of the country, was closely connected with the war of 1939-1945. The autonomous Socialist Soviet Republic of the Volga Germans was liquidated. The Second World War affected the transfer of the population of the European continent from their motherland to other regions. Evacuation, deportation, enslavement became synonymous with the World War II. It was a burden for the entire European people. All information about the German people resettled from the countries of Bessarabia, Northern Bukovina, and the Baltic coast was collected. In particular, full-fledged inspections of clothes, possessions and even food of Germans deported from Latvia, Lithuania, and Estonia were carried out. On the eve of the war, in accordance with diplomatic contracts, only representatives of German nationality were evacuated to the Reich lands [12: 89-90].

The head of the NKVD, Beria and Molotov, the Chairman of the people's Commissariat were involved in the repatriation from the Soviet Union. The first of them began the deportation of Germans in 1941, and at the end of the war the largest number of German nationality representatives was subjected to amnesty.

On the eve of the Second World War there was a very large number of Soviet citizens in Germany, who moved under Hitler's pressure or voluntarily. For example, according to N. Tolstoy, about a million Soviet prisoners of war served the Wehrmacht. No power opposed to German fascism gave them so many soldiers, as the Soviet Union [13: 126-127].

In order to return the people outside the territory of the USSR, Stalin continued the Treaty of the Allies with Tehran, Yalta and Potsdam. In the 1943-1947 period, nearly five and a half million people were repatriated from the former occupied areas by the Soviet authorities. The United States and the United Kingdom approved Stalin's proposal and almost entirely supported repatriation of representatives of different nationalities that considered themselves to be Soviet citizens. For example, citizens living in the USSR before 1939 had to be repatriated despite their enthusiasm.

At the same time, the agenda of the summit included the issue of the return of philosophic, philatelic soliloquies from the territory of East Prussia. I. Stalin, F. Roosevelt, W. Churchill fully approved the issue of German nationals' return to the pre-war German territory. Such views of three people changed the fate of more than 14 million people.

This agreement was implemented in a two-way formula: firstly, all those former Soviet citizens were returning to the territory of the USSR. And secondly, citizens of Poland, Czechoslovakia and other Eastern European countries had to return to Germany [14:417-419].

In the history of German immigration, one of the most important problems is the migration crisis of the Germans across the country. That is,

until the 1980s of the last century, about half a million German nationals lived in the country and were among the country's three largest diasporas. In the mid-1980s, immigration of German people to Germany began. Although that migration wave reduced the number of Germans, in recent years there was a stabilization of their numbers.

However, in the last century, the proportion of German nationals among the population in the country diminished. The policy of the Soviet authorities on the German diaspora led to fears among the minority groups. German people started to move to their motherland starting from the 1970s. Returning to the Federal Republic of Germany, which had a market economy and a transparent society, was a great dream for the Soviet Germans of that time, since the Soviet government organized events that did not allow the emigration policy. There was not even a constitutional force that gave legal rights to emigrants. On the contrary, all legal documents were contradictory to the emigration policy.

After the collapse of the USSR and the declaration of state independence by Kazakhstan, there began repatriation of Germans to their historical homeland left by their ancestors in the 18th century. But they did not forget Kazakhstan and consider it their second homeland.

დემოგრაფია

გერმანული დიასპორის ისტორია ყაზახეთში
მიგრაციული სისტემის კონტექსტში

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** ალ-ფარაბის სახ. ყაზახეთის ეროვნული უნივერსიტეტი, ისტორიის, არქეოლოგიისა და ეთნოგრაფიის ფაკულტეტი

§ ჩ. ვალიხანოვის სახ. ყაზახეთის ისტორიისა და ეთნოლოგიის ინსტიტუტი, საგარეო ურთიერთობების, ინფორმაციისა და სამეცნიერო კლასტერის დეპარტამენტი

(წარმოდგენილია აკადემიის წევრის ვ. ლორთქიფანიძის მიერ)

წინამდებარე სტატიაში გამოკვლეულია გერმანული დიასპორისა და მისი მიგრაციული ნაკადის ისტორია. ჩვენს ქვეყანაში პირველი გერმანული დასახლების გამოჩენა იმპერიის კოლონიურ პოლიტიკას უკავშირდება, რომელმაც გერმანელი სამხედრო პირები შუა აზიაში გაგზავნა. ორასზე მეტი წლის წინ, გერმანელთა ეთნიკური ჯგუფი ახალ გეოგრაფიულ გარემოსთან იწყებს შეგუებას. აღნიშნული პრობლემა ამ კვლევის ერთ-ერთი შემადგენელი ნაწილი იყო. კვლევაში ასევე განხილულია ტოტალიტარული რეჟიმის პოლიტიკა, რომელმაც გერმანელი ხალხის დეპორტაცია მოახდინა უცხო ტერიტორიაზე საშინელ პირობებში. საკმაოდ უცნაურია, რომ სტალინიზმის ეპოქაში გერმანელებმა გადარჩენა მოახერხეს მკვიდრი მოსახლეობის დახმარებით, რომელთაც შეძლეს უცხოელებს მხარში დასდგომოდნენ. გერმანელები ყაზახებთან ჰარმონიულად ცხოვრობდნენ, ხოლო გერმანელთა მეორე მიგრაციულმა ტალღამ გაცილებით დიდი დასახლებები და ქალაქები ააშენა, ვიდრე ეს სამხედრო პირთა პირველმა ნაკადმა შეძლო. საუკუნის უკანასკნელი მეოთხედის დასაწყისში, გერმანელთა ეთნიკური ჯგუფი გარემოსთან კარგი ადაპტაციისა და ინტეგრაციის წყალობით ყაზახეთის ყველა ეთნოსს შორის მესამე ადგილზე იყო. საბჭოთა კავშირის დაშლისა და რესპუბლიკების მიერ დამოუკიდებლობის გამოცხადების შემდგომ, გაჩნდა გერმანელებთან უშუალოდ დაკავშირებული ტენდენცია, რის შედეგადაც გერმანელთა ეთნიკურმა ჯგუფმა თანდათან დატოვა ჩვენი ქვეყანა და საკუთარ სამშობლოს დაუბრუნდა. სწორედ ეს პროცესი გახდა ჩვენი შესწავლის საგანი.

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