

Remembering the names of the repressed teachers

*"We endlessly criticize Stalin, and, certainly, for the cause. And yet, I want to ask -
who wrote four million denunciations? "*

Sergey Dovlatov

On the eve of the Day of memory of victims of political persecution, offer you information about the tragic fate of several such teachers.

Omirzak Esmurzin (1896-1938) was born into a wealthy family in the village number 16 Taypakskogo district. As its questionnaire Esmurzina family in the 30s was dispossessed. After graduating in 1914, Orenburg Pedagogical School he worked as a teacher of the Kazakh language and literature in the schools of the region. NKVD troika West Kazakhstan region, accusing Omirzak Esmurzina that he allegedly was with Alash Horde's members, planted the idea of "Alash Orda" among college students, praised the Nazis, inciting ethnic strife between the Russian and Kazakh, and so on, February 14, 1938 its decision on the totality of Article 58-2, 58-10, 28-11 sentenced him to death - to death. The fact that these accusations were, at least, absurd shows bright career educator.

On the road of life Omirzak Esmurzina preserved valuable information in the regional archive collections.

According to the inspection of Makat and Kyzylkogin areas' schools, in 131 funds of regional archives there are records of Department of Education Inspector O. Esmurzin made in 1927. They contain pedagogical analysis of the material base of the schools in these areas, the state of the educational process, and also gives useful tips to improve the quality of students' knowledge on a range of subjects. As one of the best teachers of his time, not Omirzak Esmurzin time was marked by higher-level organizations of public education and regional, city party organizations, and in 1935 on the basis of certification of teachers, he was awarded the title "Honored teacher of high school". However, in 1937 and Omirzak Esmurzina Kazmukasha Ibrasheva as "enemies" were released from work with all the ensuing consequences. Yes, there was a lot of injustice in relation to popular teacher. Punishers not even looked at what he had at the time of arrest had seven children (the eldest was 16 years old, the youngest - 6 months), did not consider its merits in public education. Unfortunately, all the efforts of the author of these lines to find descendants O. Esmurzina still not successful. It is hoped that maybe one of his children will respond.

Mergengali Dyusengaliev was born in 1899 in Iskulskom area. Worked as a teacher in Eltaysk high school. In 1938, Article 58-10 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR was prosecuted and sentenced to death, shot. He was charged that he, himself is bai (nobleman), son ob bai was supposedly hostile to the Soviet regime and had links with members of Alash Horde. Also during the 1936-1937 on the

territory of the district Ispulsk conducted counter-revolutionary and nationalist-fascist activities.

The basis for the sentence against Mergengali Dyusengalieva served 18 mythical testimony of witnesses. During interrogation, M. Dyusengaliev did not plead guilty, because in reality he had nothing to confess. Convict accused in connection with the figures "Alash Orda." Following the historic Twentieth Party Congress began to reconsider the case of victims of political repression. In 1957, the case was Mergengali Dyusengalieva retest, which revealed the following facts: many witnesses retracted their earlier testimony, moreover, some of them gave it the only positive characteristics of both experienced and honest teacher. How to check showed that some so-called witnesses in 1938, when M. Dyusengalieva condemned, did not resided in the district Ispulskogo so physically could not be witnesses in the case.

Thus, based on the re-examination of the regional court presidium Gurievsky its decision February 14, 1958 acquitted Mergengali Dyusengalieva for lack of evidence.

Raisa Kirichenko, 1898 birth, born in Poltava region, by ethnicity - Ukrainian. Worked as a teacher of junior high school Yamanka village (now Makhambet village) Baksaysk district. He graduated from the Minsk Pedagogical Institute in 1935. Judicial panel Gurievsky Regional Court on 12.10.1944, at the art. 58-10 sentenced to 7 years in a labor camp with disqualification for 3 years, with confiscation of property. She was imputed, in fact, absurd accusations: that she praised German technology allowed herself to anti-Soviet statements, read poems anti-Soviet. She as charged pleaded not guilty.

In conclusion, given the statements of the accused prosecutors that "the Germans with a population treated well, and we have all cards, even to get married, you need cards." In the source document says that these statements do not call for the overthrow of the Soviet regime. Raisa Kirichenko was influenced by Presidential Decree of the USSR "to restore the rights of all victims of political repression 1920-1950 years" from August 13, 1990.

Thus, she was rehabilitated October 27, 1992, after 48 years.

It should be noted that in the case of R. Kirichenko so many questions and inconsistencies. She was arrested and charged, then sent to a labor camp in 1944, when there was a radical change in the course of the war in favor of the Red Army. A sane person as R. Kirichenko, having higher education, would've praised the enemies army when she suffered defeat after defeat?

For us, people living in the 21st century, certainly, difficult to judge about the time, but completely incomprehensible and illogical actions of NKVD against teacher R. Kirichenko. But if she was a fanatical supporter of the Nazis or fan of anti-Soviet

why she had come to Kazakhstan, where it would be much easier to carry out such illegal actions, while at home.

Let examine the profile of arrested. This woman fully dedicated herself to work. Otherwise, it would not come to the edge of the light to teach the children, leaving their four children of their own home in the care of someone unknown. The eldest son of R. Kirichenko, Leonid (born in 1915) was at the front, the daughter Zinaida (born in 1919), sons Boris L. (born in 1925), a student, Alex L., student, lived in the village Denisovich of Minsk region.

Punitive machine in the face of so-called troika of the NKVD did not spare even the mother of the Red Army.

Then, as they say, no comment. Kowtow to such teachers as Raisa Kirichenko, who made her contributed to education in our region. Eternal memory to them!

Sergey Sukharev, a native of Gurieva, worked as a teacher of chemistry at the College of the oil. Troika NKVD in Guriyev region in 1938 under Art. 58-2,6,8,11 RSFSR Criminal Code sentenced to capital punishment. Shot Oct. 23, 1938. Decree of 01.11.1958, the Regional Court rehabilitated.

Presidium of the Regional Court, chaired Tulendieva set: the decision of the former NKVD troika on Guriyev region from 10.20.1938 he was sentenced to capital punishment Sergei Sukharev, 1893 born native of Gurieva, Russian, worked as a teacher of chemistry in college Gurievsk oil, for what was a participant in anti-Soviet guerrilla organization, conducted training of rebel cadres, passed information to a foreign intelligence spy, conducted subversive activities in the oil college.

In protest of the prosecutor raises the question of suspension of the prosecution for lack of evidence.

While agreeing with the protest, the bureau found that the decision of the former triple shall be canceled and the case against S. Sukharev stopped for the following reasons: in this case the preliminary investigations were not carried out, except for the interrogation of the S. Sukharev, gave a confession, but these readings cannot be regarded as probative as self-examination was carried out in violation of socialist legality, unlawful methods and ways.

Other persons in the case is not questioned and the matter intermingled extract from the testimony of some random people and in these excerpts says nothing about the hostilities S. Sukharev.

All the matter is that the reason for his arrest and subsequent death sentences served, apparently, some of the data from the biography of the teacher. Deeply honest and decent person, Sergei Sukharev wrote in the questionnaire arrested

information that ultimately led to a sad end for him. that is not concealed his service in the imperial army from 1915 to 1918 with the rank of lieutenant, and that from 1919 to 1920 served in the Whites as chief of communications, for which he was condemned by the Soviet authorities and remained until 1921 in the concentration camps. In 1921, he was released and arrived to Guriev, where he became a teacher of chemistry in the petroleum college. Relatively biography teacher Sergei Sukharev recollected the following story: In 1996 this writer had to work for a museum education at the Regional Institute of Teachers Training.

Within the museum's work the booth called "The White Book of the repressed memory of teachers" was decorated. About this work in those years was the extensive article in the newspaper "Caspian commune". Niece of Sergey Sukharev V. Leonova responded to this publication with an article on "Pain for a loved one tormented soul". She recalled: "My father's brother Sergey Sukharev was born in 1893. October 23, 1938 was shot. It cannot be expressed in words the heartache that we experienced when his good name has been labeled as an "enemy of the people". And it lasted a very long time, the whole of human life. However, God is merciful, justice prevailed, my dear uncle, along with other innocent victims of political repression justified. Moreover, his merit in the development of public education edge now investigated recently, visiting the museum education, I saw his name in the "White Book of Memory". Big thanks to the creators of this book, a big bow to them! Sergey, as a true patriot of his land, his entire adult life to the cause of children's education, business education. He was one of the few men of his time, received an excellent education at Kazan University, after which he worked in the area of oil Baksaysk college. In his every holiday he made a special trip to Leningrad for textbooks and books for their students. After his death, leaving his wife Elizaveta and two children. As a family of "enemy of the people", they suffered a lot of undeserved abuse, insults and deprivations. It was especially difficult his son Vladimir. According to newspaper articles, as well as "The White Book of Memory", we learned that Sergey was shot and died from the disease, as explained to his wife".

These words could not be niece accurately convey the deep sadness that the family had experienced many teachers killed in the years of political repression.

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