

G. Akhmetshina^{1*}, M. Alpysbes¹, S. Stambulov², Zh. Urustembayeva³

¹*L.N. Gumilyov Eurasian National University, Astana, Kazakhstan*

²*Karaganda University of the name of academician E.A. Buketov, Karaganda, Kazakhstan*

³*Astana Medical University, Astana, Kazakhstan*

(E-mail: guldena_82@mail.ru; alpysbes@mail.ru; serstam@mail.ru; zira-a@mail.ru)

History of the Integrative Relationships between Kazakhstan's National Archive and Public Archival Institutions of Commonwealth of Independent States' Countries

This article considers one of the most important periods in the archival development of Kazakhstan such as ratification of international documents aimed to build cooperation and partnership between state archives of CIS's countries and their usage in archival organization. This integration was implemented by the CIS's countries, former parts of USSR, because historical documents of these countries were preserved in the general place. After independence, each country initiated new historical studies that caused exchange of their archival information. The article describes the main questions of archival activities and their contributions to scientific development. It considered such new concepts as cooperation, integration and building of open archives. The authors emphasize significance of archival collaboration of the CIS's countries and suggest further intensification of their partnership.

Key words: National Archive of Republic of Kazakhstan, Commonwealth of Independent States, archive, Committee of National Economy, integration, agreement project.

Introduction

After Soviet collapse, majority of historians encountered such challenges as reconstruction of public representations on various past hidden issues in history of Kazakhstan. Using of data is a key factor to write a historical truth. Official archival records are substantial for this data. Archival documents as historical facts have the significant impact on social, economic and political development of Kazakhstan. Data of archival documents are reliable to study past historical periods. Kazakhstan was a part of the USSR for seventy years and most documents on Kazakh history and persons are preserved not only in Kazakhstan but also in archives of the present CIS's countries. The main goal was to build relationships between CIS's archives in the early years of independence to receive copies of documents which had historical value for Kazakhstan and to add new data for history of the independent state. This paper is aimed to present development of archival relations between the CIS's countries, to depict history of valued document's delivery complementing modern Kazakhstan's history, and analyze those complex processes.

Research methods

There were used general scientific principles of objectification and historical position to study research questions of this article. These methods were helpful to consider the development of archival cooperation between the CIS's countries presently and to reveal approaches to organization of open archives in the future.

The principle of objectification was used to study the role of Committee of National Economy (CNE) in international relations. This principle was basic for complex study of data and historical phenomena related to the considered theme of the article focusing on its contradictions, complexities and multiplicities. The objectification's principle was also used to consider archival data, audiovisual, cartographic and official documents, personal files and biographical data.

Method of comparative analysis was used to study archival integration of the CIS's countries and content analysis method was helpful to analyze influential documents of CNE.

Discussion

During the Soviet period, the archival service of Kazakhstan was a part of the union republic. From the 1920s its material basis was improving with new archival buildings in regional centers, districts and cities as

* Corresponding author's e-mail: guldena_82@mail.ru

well as with increasing of professional archivists. Legislative basis of archives was oriented to the Soviet Union republic and its center in Moscow with informational exchange. There was considerably used the world experience of archival services in Soviet Kazakhstan. After the Soviet collapse in 1991, the newly formed CIS's countries meant changes from relations between former Soviet republics to building relationships between the independent countries.

As a part of the USSR, Kazakhstan had a status of autonomous republic in the beginning and later Kazakhstan became a union republic with the significant territorial and administrative changes. Historically, Omsk and Orenburg were the parts of Kazakh lands which moved to Russian Federation after those reforms and the large archival fund incorporated into archives of the other country.

The first initiative on development of archival relationships between the CIS's countries belonged to Prime Minister of Kazakhstan K.K. Tokayev who signed Decree of Republic of Kazakhstan's Government on March 18th of 1998 [1]. Before publication, this Decree was thoroughly discussed and analyzed by professional archivists.

Later Agreement on principles and forms of cooperation between the CIS's states on usage of archival information was ratified in Minsk on June 4th of 1999. Exchange of archival information was considered as the important form of collaboration by every participant. This Decree supposed that countries provide large exchange of archival information according to their national laws.

Before the law's ratification, archivists from the CIS's countries discussed this Decree with considered and approved comments. For instance, Lyudmila Degitayeva, Director of the Presidential Archive of Kazakhstan, after familiarizing with the bill, sent the letter to Head of Archival Service of Russian Federation Vladimir Kozlov. She wrote: "After studying the project of Agreement, on the whole, we support perspective interstate cooperation on usage of archival information. We would like to suggest some proposals to it. According to the project's title, it establishes principles and forms of interactions but there are not any explanations how they can do that. So, it would be better to resolve this issue. This Agreement can be based on equality, open discussions, development of implementation mechanisms, obligations on Agreement terms' implementation, and participants' responsibility in case of detriments to each other. Then, it would be better to correct the Agreement's title in following version: "On Relationships of the CIS's Countries in Usage of Archival Information" that increases significantly content of the Agreement, October 24th, 1997, #01-13/70 [2]. These recommendations were accepted by Archival Service of Russian Federation. Such suggestions and comments to the Agreement's project were made not only by Kazakhstan but also by Ukraine, Moldova and Uzbekistan. The Office of Prime Minister of Kazakhstan received the letter #164167 of Interstate Economic Committee (IEC) of CIS on November 5th of 1998: Board of IEC of CIS's countries supported the Agreement's project on principles and forms of archival information's usage on April 27th, 1998. This project was prepared by Department of Ecological Security and Social Politics of IEC jointly with Russian Archive. It was decided to send the Agreement's project to the CIS's countries. This document was considered and approved by the Council of Archives' Directors of CIS in Moscow on November 26th of 1997.

The aim of the Agreement was to elaborate mechanisms of the Agreement articles' implementation in succession of the State Archives of former USSR on July 6th, 1992 that increased and expanded integrational cooperation in archives as well as to realize important goals in usage of archival information [3].

The Agreement's project consisted of 17 articles and was signed by the representatives of Kazakhstan, Russian Federation, Azerbaijan, Tajikistan, Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Ukraine, Belarus, Turkmenistan, Georgia, Moldova and Armenia. Kazakhstan was presented by Director of Central State Archive Rysty Sariyeva, Director of the Presidential Archive of Kazakhstan Lyudmila Degitayeva, Vice Director of the Presidential Archive of Kazakhstan Vyacheslav Chuprov who signed the project [4].

There was the meeting of the State Archives' Heads of the CIS's countries chaired by Charles Kecskemeti, Secretary General of International Archival Council, with participation of representatives of the CIS Executive Secretariat and IEC of the CIS Economic Union on November 26th, 1997. Delegates of the State Archives from Azerbaijan, Armenia, Belarus, Georgia, Kazakhstan, Kyrgyzstan, Moldova, Russia, Tajikistan, Turkmenistan and Ukraine took part in the meeting. The issues of informational exchange on the CIS archives' condition were discussed during this meeting. There was also considered the Agreement's project on types and principles of archival information usage of the CIS countries as well as the project on directory automation of the Central Fund presented by Archival Service of Russian Federation. Informational Center of the CIS Archives reported on its work and the protocol of the CIS State Archives Heads' session in Minsk on February 20-21st of 1997 was approved on the meeting.

According to the meeting's protocol, the parties agreed on the followings:

1. To approve mostly the project “Agreement on principles and forms of the CIS countries’ interactions” that will contribute cooperation development in archives between CIS’s countries on basis of equality and mutual respect. It is required for the Russian Federal Archival Service to complete this project according to the comments and additions of the participants and to send it to Interstate Economic Committee of Economic Union (IECEU).

2. It is important for the CIS’s archives to implement the project of automation of central funding catalogs. It is solicited for the Russian Federal Archival Service to continue this project with professionals from the CIS’s countries and to consider opportunities to provide special programs for “Archival Fund” database formation for archival authorities.

3. To pay special attention to coordination of scientific methodical database development to support archival institutions.

4. To evaluate positively activities of the CIS’s countries and the project “International Archival Council” (IAC) and to encourage its activity for the Eastern European programs.

5. To ask IAC to organize Russian translation of foreign literature on professional problems of archiving.

6. To consider information of archival services’ chairs from the CIS’s countries on archives’ condition. Protocol of the Moscow meeting of the CIS countries’ chairs of state archival services [5].

After acquaintance with this protocol, Archival Administration of Kazakhstan sent the letter #19/141 to IECEU of CIS on May 29th of 1998. The agreement project “Principles and forms of interactions of the CIS’s countries on usages of archival information” was signed by Vice Prime Minister Zhanybek Karibzhanov. It was also considered by specialists of the central state authorities and Presidential Archive.

The Kazakhstan part considering this project supported the suggestion of the CIS countries’ leaders and International Economic Committee (IEC) on extension of archives and intensification of cooperation. This decision encouraged building of united archival informational space of the CIS’s countries and solving issues on usage of archival information in various sources of those countries.

This project was presented at the meeting of the CIS State Archives’ Directors on November 26th of 1997. Previously, the project was discussed in Central State Archive and in Presidential Archive of Kazakhstan [6].

This document demonstrates the Archival Administration of Kazakhstan accepting such important documents considered them and gave recommendations. Presidential Archive also took part in the proposal’s discussions. Lyudmila Degitayeva, Director of the Presidential Archive of Kazakhstan, sent the letter #1401-14/109 to Director of Central State Archive (CSA) Rysty Sariyeva where it was written that all comments were considered in the project [6].

Ministry of Justice of Kazakhstan also took part in the consideration of this project. Gani Toksanbayev, the Acting Director of Ministry of Justice’s Department of Legislation and International Law, sent the letter #33-3/2115 to Director of CSA of Kazakhstan Rysty Sariyeva on May 28th, 1998. He wrote: “To President of Republic of Kazakhstan. We would like to inform you that, according to Article 6 of Decree of President of Kazakhstan “On the procedures of inferences, execution and denunciation of international treaties” which is valid as a law from December 12, 1995, the legal expertise of international agreements’ projects is approved by Ministry of Justice of Kazakhstan after their preliminary reconciliation with concerned Ministries, State Committees and other central executive authorities as well as by state authorities directly subjected and accountable to President of Republic of Kazakhstan. Based on these consequences, we consider this legal expertise is incomplete” [7].

According to the recommendations of the executive authorities, Vice Prime Minister of Kazakhstan Zhanybek Karibzhanov sent the letter #21/96671 to Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Energy, Industry and Trade, Ministry of Ecology and Natural Resources, Committee of Emergency, Academy of Sciences, Ministry of Finances on October 10th, 1998. That letter contained the following: “It is required to consider the paragraphs of two and five of the Protocol and to send position of Kazakhstan to International Economic Committee (IEC) to December 1st, 1998” [8].

As a result of those recommendations, the Board’s Chairman of Economic Union of IEC Sergei Tigipko accepted the Agreement’s project on principles and forms of interactions of the CIS’s countries in usage of archival information: “To approve the project of Agreement on principles and forms of interactions of the CIS’s countries in usage of archival information (it is attached) and to submit it for consideration of the CIS Prime Ministers’ Council” [9].

The Agreement project was considered and approved at the meeting on September 22, 1998. The Office of Prime Minister of Kazakhstan sent the letter #21/9671 to the Central State Archive (CSA) of Kazakhstan on November 10th of 1998 where it informed that the approved Agreement and the Board meeting's protocol were sent to CSA for further consideration.

Ministry of Science's Academy of Sciences of Kazakhstan sent the official letter #21/9671 to CSA on October 10th of 1998 where Academy suggested CSA to give a conclusion on the project of the integrational agreement. Director of CSA Rysty Sariyeva responded to that letter: "The Central State Archive (CSA) of Kazakhstan took active part in archives' cooperation of the CIS's countries. On behalf of Kazakhstan's Government, our Center participated in Agreement's elaboration on principles and forms of interactions of the CIS's countries in usage of archival information. According to requirements of Vice Prime Minister Zhanybek Karibzhanov, we send several comments and suggestions for the presented project of the Agreement to Interstate Economic Committee (IEC) of the CIS's Economic Union. Those comments were taken for that version of Agreement, particularly, in the articles 3, 4 and 5. We suppose that the new version of Agreement coincides to present condition of cooperation in archives and to build effective relationships between archivists of the CIS's countries [10].

In that case the text "Agreement's project on principles and forms of interactions of the CIS's countries in usage of archival information" was attached to the letter [11]. It was also approved the explanatory letter of Minister of Culture, Information and Public Consent Altynbek Sarsenbayev [12].

Prime Minister of Kazakhstan Nurlan Balgimbayev wrote: "The signed Agreement by leaders of the CIS's countries on July 6th of 1992 on succession of state archives of former Soviet Union declared fundamental principles of relationships on preservation of archival heritage in the post-Soviet space. CIS's countries encountered with problems to use archival information abroad for scientific, cultural and practical purposes as well as for protection of social rights and guaranties of their citizens in the past period. To resolve those problems Agreement on principles and forms of interactions of the CIS's countries in usage of archival information was elaborated by state archival services within IECEU of CIS and signed by Kazakhstan's Government on June 4th, 1999. All suggestions of the Central State Archive of Kazakhstan were accepted and approved in the final version of the Agreement. Basic statements of Agreement developed mechanisms of rights' implementation to archives' access, to receive archival information by states and citizens. Agreement's legalization is significant for Kazakhstan inasmuch as historically the majority of documented historical and cultural heritage of the country is preserved in state archives of other countries, primarily, in Russia. The signed Agreement meant preservation of informational space and strengthening of relationships between the CIS's countries in humanitarian and cultural spheres. The Agreement's norms were satisfied to international standards in usage of informational space".

That letter of Prime Minister demonstrated that the Agreement's project was considered positively by Kazakhstan. Agreement on principles and forms of interactions of the CIS's countries in usage of archival information was approved at the meeting of the CIS's Prime Ministers in Minsk on June 4th of 1999. Considering significance of informational space and cooperation in humanitarian and cultural spheres of the CIS's countries as well as paying attention to Agreement's provisions on state archives of former Soviet Union from July 6th of 1992, the present Agreement extended archival information exchange and intensified collaboration.

Article One. Archival information exchange is considered as an important form of partnership by the countries. According to their national laws, the states provide the large exchange of archival information.

Republic of Kazakhstan also contributed to the document's preparation. Director of CSA of Kazakhstan Rysty Sariyeva wrote to Minister of Foreign Affairs Qassym-Zhomart Tokayev: "According to the order #21-13/5262 of Kazakhstan's Government from May 20th of 1999, CSA considered the Agreement's project on principles and forms of interactions of the CIS's countries in usage of archival information for Kazakhstan. As authorized agency on management of archives and documentation, we consider that the presented project of Agreement is corresponded with Republic of Kazakhstan's Law "On National archival fund and archives" and can be signed by Prime Minister of Kazakhstan. We inform that CSA of Kazakhstan participating in the elaboration of this document's project presented own suggestions to main implementor, Federal Archival Service of Russia. They were considered at the meeting of the CIS archival services' chairs in Moscow in October 1997 and it was approved there. Moreover, we expertized the Agreement's project three times under the Government's instructions and our conclusion were sent to IEC. All our comments and suggestions to Agreement were accepted by the Committee" [13].

As mentioned above, after obtaining of independence the Kazakhstan's archives received access to documents preserved in archives of the CIS's countries. We suppose that independent Kazakhstan should use advanced international experience in archives' development and achievements of the USA and Europe in archives' management were considered for our studies.

After the World War II, the United States prioritized archival control to documents' management in archival administration. Federal Government of the USA established the center of documents' preservation entitled National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) which is important for history of American federal documents. We argue that history and present condition of federal centers of documents help to analyze advantages of American archivists to accept control program for documents' management and achievements of this policy [14].

Implementation of this program was significant for American archivists so as for last 150 years state and departmental archives of the USA proved that they were formed incompletely. These centers were established by the American Federal Government as alternative to departmental archives and they demonstrated their effectiveness.

This program started in the 1940s and became much successful to the mid-1950s. Domestic Federal Administrations were established in the New-York, Alexandria, Chicago, Atlanta and other cities; around 500 employees could store 2,5 million cubic feet of documents. To the mid-1960s the centers' program increased significantly in the USA. Majority of state agencies preferred to send documents to these centers to keep them in departmental archives. Those centers not only provided economical storage of current documents but also expertized them, transferred material to permanent storage or recycled documents, and guided local agencies in their activities [15].

Studying archival development in the USA, it is obvious that American archivists intended to centralize their archives as specialists in other countries and used experience of British archives. Due to low organizational culture of office work in the USA it was aimed to build the united center of documents and archives of Federal agencies.

These centers accumulated a lot of documents and, for instance, every citizen can receive information on state documents online at the NARA site. The Office of Federal Government collects and distributes large amount of documents. To organize those information flows the database of Government Information Locator Service (GILS) was established in 1994. GILS presented the "catalogue of virtual cards" assisted users to find information on the Internet even if they do not know which Federal Agency has information they need. All Federal Agencies were required to depict their information according to GILS's standards [14].

Development of document's centers as an alternative to departmental archives would be much beneficial for Kazakhstan. Evidently, that establishment of database regulating informational flows could be significantly helpful for Kazakhstan's scholars. Presently, the most part of governmental documents preserves at the National Archive together with official documents of departmental agencies. If all documents of the Presidential Archive in Almaty and departmental electronic documents of the CSA will be collected according to database standards which could be regulated in the future, the official documents on history of independence will be reconciled.

Considering projects of archival and librarian resources' digitalization abroad it should also be mentioned the integration project of European libraries named as "Europeana" which provides access to scanned books and archival materials on various aspects of European culture. Before starting of the project, it was collected around 2 million of archival documents and to 2015, according to assessment of the project's organizers, there were more than 15 million of documents on European cultural heritage in that database [16]. If such project would be implemented in Central Asian, our cultural roots have been bridged Turkic countries to continue and develop their spiritual relationships.

Conclusion

Thus, after large discussions, Agreement on principles and forms of interactions of the CIS's countries in usage of archival information was ratified in the late 1990s and became a significant part of cooperation in the post-Soviet space. In accordance with the Agreement, scholars from CIS's countries could find most valued historical documents which were returned to home countries and had significant meaning for their histories. After Soviet collapse, this Agreement played important role in supporting of archival funds' cooperation in interests of every CIS's country.

From historical chronology, it is the significant period for Kazakhstan to develop its archival activity. It is evident that new digital technologies will change considerably scopes of archival work and digitalization

of stored documents which will be partly transferred to remote servers. It would be useful for documents confidentiality of which was legally approved in the Soviet period and they should be open to public due to their obsolescence. Documents related to Soviet Government and Communist Party activities before and after the World War II are most demanded for historical researches at the present time.

Recommendations

1. To implement digitalization of archives in Kazakhstan it is required to elaborate new legislative strategy to improve electronic documents' circulation of archival services.

2. To develop system of electronic archival documental circulation it is required to consider ways to establish direct connections through the service "Electronic Government". Thus, it is necessary to consider ways to make archival catalogues more transparent to simplify to order archival documents on electronic mail. To provide access to the CIS countries' archives and abroad it is required to digitize catalogues of these archives and make them open and accessible too.

3. To establish the center as American NARA, which could regulate documents' circulation using advanced foreign experience to improve archival services.

4. To collect official institutional documents on history of independence in the united National Archive in accordance with certain standards.

5. To organize a special project on establishment of scanned database of archival documents and books for general collection of cultural heritage together with Central Asian countries (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan, Tajikistan, and Turkmenistan).

Consolidation of international relations means for Kazakhstan's archivists to overcome isolation of totalitarian system's archives, to extend fund of theoretical documents in organization of archival work and to establish professional relationships using global research experience. Moreover, international projects facilitate usage of informational technologies to enhance archival services.

References

- 1 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 9.
- 2 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 14.
- 3 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 17.
- 4 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 25.
- 5 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 26.
- 6 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 29.
- 7 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 30.
- 8 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 31.
- 9 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 33.
- 10 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 57.
- 11 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 34, 35, 36.
- 12 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 40.
- 13 НА РК — Ф. 48. — Оп. 1. — Д. 4. — Л. 131.
- 14 Леонтьева О.Г. Архив в современном мире / О.Г. Леонтьева. — Тверь: Лилия-Принт, 2014. — 108 с.
- 15 Кабочкина Т.С. Координация архивной деятельности в США в послевоенный период / Т.С. Кабочкина. — М.: АГРАФ, 2011. — 153 с.
- 16 Szekely, Ivan (2017) "Do Archives Have a Future in the Digital Age?", Journal of Contemporary Archival Studies: Vol. 4, Article 1.

Г. Ахметшина, М. Алпысбес, С. Стамбулов, Ж. Урустембаева

Қазақстанның Ұлттық архиві мен ТМД елдерінің мемлекеттік архиві мекемелері арасындағы ықпалдастық байланысының қалыптасу тарихы

Мақала ТМД елдері арасындағы тәуелсіз елдердің мемлекеттік архивтерінің ынтымақтастығы мен әріптестігін орнатуға бағытталған халықаралық құжаттаманы қабылдау, Қазақстандағы — КСРО-дағы

архив ісінің даму тарихындағы маңызды проблемалардың біріне және архив ісін ұйымдастыруда архивтік ақпаратты пайдалануға байланысты оларды реттеу мәселелеріне арналған. КСРО құрамында бірге болған бұл ТМД елдерінің мұндай ықпалдастықты орнатуы әбден заңды құбылыс. Себебі бұл елдердің, тарихына қатысты құжаттар ортақ бір арнаға тоғысып, сақталған еді. Тәуелсіздік алғаннан кейін, әр ел өз тарихын жаңаша зерттеп, зерделей бастағанда, архиваралық ақпарат алмасу үшін осындай қадамға баруы өте дұрыс шешім болып табылады. Мақала авторлары архив ісінің негізгі мәселелеріне сипаттама беріп, осы саланың ғылымның дамуына қосқан үлесіне баға берген. Бірлесіп жұмыс атқару, ынтымақтастық, ашық архивтер құрудың жаңа тұжырымдамалары талқыланған. Авторлар ТМД елдерінің архиваралық ынтымақтастығын одан әрі жалғастыру қажеттігіне тоқталып, осы бағыттағы жұмысты одан әрі жандандыру бойынша өз ұсыныстарын білдіреді.

Кілт сөздер: Қазақстан Республикасының Ұлттық архиві, ТМД, архив, ХЭК, ықпалдастық, Келісім жобасы.

Г. Ахметшина, М. Алпысбес, С. Стамбулов, Ж. Урустембаева

История формирования интеграционных связей между Национальным архивом Казахстана и государственными архивными учреждениями стран СНГ

Статья посвящена вопросам принятия международной документации, направленной на установление сотрудничества и партнерства государственных архивов независимых стран между странами СНГ, одной из важнейших проблем в истории развития архивного дела в Казахстане — СССР, и их регулирования в связи с использованием архивной информации в организации архивного дела. Вполне закономерно, что страны СНГ, которые вместе были в составе СССР, устанавливают такую интеграцию. Потому что документы, относящиеся к истории этих стран, были объединены в одно общее русло и сохранены. После обретения независимости, когда каждая страна начинает по-новому изучать свою историю, очень правильным решением будет сделать такой шаг к межархивному обмену информацией. Авторами статьи дана характеристика основных вопросов архивной деятельности и оценен вклад этой сферы в развитие науки. Обсуждены новые концепции совместной работы, интеграции, создания открытых архивов. Авторы подчеркивают необходимость дальнейшего продолжения межархивного сотрудничества между странами СНГ и высказывают свои предложения по дальнейшей активизации работы в этом направлении.

Ключевые слова: Национальный архив Республики Казахстан, СНГ, архив, МЭК, интеграция, проект соглашения.

References

- 1 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 9 [in Russian].
- 2 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 14 [in Russian].
- 3 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 17 [in Russian].
- 4 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 25 [in Russian].
- 5 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 26 [in Russian].
- 6 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 29 [in Russian].
- 7 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 30 [in Russian].
- 8 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 31 [in Russian].
- 9 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 33 [in Russian].
- 10 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 57 [in Russian].
- 11 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 34, 35, 36 [in Russian].
- 12 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 40 [in Russian].
- 13 NA RK [Republic of Kazakhstan's National Archive]. — F. 48. — Op. 1. — D. 4. — L. 131 [in Russian].
- 14 Leonteva, O.G. (2014). *Arkhiv v sovremennom mire* [Archive in the modern world]. — Tver: Liliia-Print [in Russian].
- 15 Kabochkina, T.S. (2011). *Koordinatsiia arkhivnoi deiatelnosti v SShA v poslevoennyi period* [Coordination of archival activities in the United States in the postwar period]. — Moscow: AGRAP [in Russian].
- 16 Szekely, Ivan (2017). "Do Archives Have a Future in the Digital Age?", *Journal of Contemporary Archival Studies*, 4, 1.