

ISSN 1814 - 6961

# **ОТАН ТАРИХЫ**

## **ҒЫЛЫМИ ЖУРНАЛ**

**Үш айда бір рет шығатын ғылыми журнал**  
**2020, № 2 (90)**

**2 /2020**

*Журнал Қазақстан Республикасы Білім және ғылым министрлігі Білім және ғылым саласындағы бақылау комитетінің (ҚР БҒМ БҒБК) ғылыми қызметтің нәтижелерін жариялау үшін ұсынылатын басылымдар тізіміне кіреді.*

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E-mail: [Otanhistory@gmail.com](mailto:Otanhistory@gmail.com)  
Электрондық мекен-жай:  
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Журнал 1998 жылдан бастап шығады.  
Қазақстан Республикасының Ақпарат және қоғамдық келісім министрлігінде 1998 ж.  
9 наурызда тіркеліп, N 158-ж кәулігіне ие болды.  
Мақалаларды қайта бастырып жариялағанда, микрофильмге және басқа да  
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IRSTI 03.20

## HISTORY OF KAZAKHSTAN ACCORDING TO POLISH ARCHIVES

**Kalybekova Manara Shaltenovna**

candidate of historical science,

CH.Valikhanov Institute of history and ethnology SC MES RK,

Almaty, Kazakhstan, E-mail: K.manara@mail.ru

**Abstract.** The article reveals expedition results scientific research work to identify new archival documents and materials on history of Kazakhstan at the main Polish State Archives in Warsaw, in particular: Central Archive of Modern Records - AAN (Archiwum Akt Nowych); National Digital Archive - NAC (Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe) and Central Archives of Historical Records (until 1918) - AGAD (Archiwum Główny Akt Dawnych). The study was carried out from October 14 to November 03 of 2019 year, in order to implement the scientific project “Archaeographic work in foreign archives and funds on Great Steppe’s history and culture (identification, analysis, digitization)”. As a result of research work, number of valuable documents that reflect historical processes were discovered, mainly of the medieval and modern history period.

**Key words:** archive, fund, archaeological expedition, resettlement policy, repatriation

ҒТАХР 03.20

## ҚАЗАҚСТАН ТАРИХЫ ПОЛЯК МҰРАҒАТТАРЫНДАҒЫ ҚҰЖАТТАР НЕГІЗІНДЕ

**Калыбекова Манара Шалтенқызы**

т.ғ.к., ҚР БҒМ ҒК Ш.Ш. Уәлиханов атындағы Тарих және этнология

институтының БҒК, Алматы қ., Қазақстан, E-mail: K.manara@mail.ru

**Түйіндеме.** Мақалада экспедицияның Варшавадағы Польшаның негізгі мемлекеттік мұрағаттарындағы Қазақстан тарихына байланысты жаңа мұрағаттық құжаттар мен материалдарды анықтау мақсатында атқарған зерттеу жұмыстарының нәтижесі көрсетілген. Атап айтқанда, олар: Орталық қазіргі заманғы жазбалар мұрағаты - AAN (Archiwum Akt Nowych); Ұлттық сандық мұрағаты - NAC (Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe) және Орталық тарихи жазбалар мұрағаты (1918 жылға дейін) - AGAD (Archiwum Główny Akt Dawnych). Зерттеу жұмыстары 2019 жылдың 14 қазанынан 3 қарашасына дейін «Ұлы дала тарихы мен мәдениеті туралы шетелдік мұрағаттар мен қорлардағы археографиялық жұмыстар (сәйкестендіру, талдау, цифрландыру)» жобасы аясында іске асты. Зерттеу жұмыстарының нәтижесінде тарихи үдерістерді айқындайтын біршама құнды құжаттар анықталды, олар көбіне ортағасырлық және қазіргі заман кезеңін қамтитын құжаттар.

**Кілт сөздер:** мұрағат, қор, археографиялық экспедиция, қоныс аудару саясаты, репатриация

МРНТИ 03.20

## ИСТОРИЯ КАЗАХСТАНА В МАТЕРИАЛАХ ПОЛЬСКИХ АРХИВОВ

**Калыбекова Манара Чальтеновна**

к.и.н., ВНС Института истории и этнологии имени Ч.Ч.Валиханова

КН МОН РК, г. Алматы.Казakhstan. E-mail: K.manara@mail.ru

**Аннотация.** В статье показана результаты исследовательской работы экспедиции в Государственные архивы г. Варшава (Польша), в частности в Центральный архив современных записей – AAN (Archiwum Akt Nowych); Национальный цифровой архив,

первый польский цифровой архив - NAC (Narodowe Archiwum Cyfrowe) и Варшавском Центральном архиве исторических документов Польского королевства (до 1918 года) – AGAD (Archiwum Główny Akt Dawnych). С 14 октября 2019 по 03 ноября 2019 для выявления новых архивных документов и материалов по истории Казахстана в целях реализации проекта ПЦФ «Археографические работы в зарубежных архивах и фондах по истории и культуре Великой степи (выявление, анализ, оцифровка)». В итоге работы было выявлено немало ценных документов, которые отражают исторические процессы, в основном периода средневековой и новейшей истории Казахстана.

**Ключевые слова:** архив, фонд, археографическая экспедиция, переселенческая политика, репатриация,

**Introduction.** A scientific rethinking of the historical past is impossible without a concrete source analysis of both sources already known and newly introduced into the scientific circulation. Now the source base of historical science is significantly enriched, researchers have easier access to archival documents and the declassification of once closed funds and files begins in state archives. There is a significant expansion of the circle of researchers of the problem and the range of issues they cover. Researchers are beginning to develop new conceptual approaches for the comprehension of the problem. The importance of historical journalism is growing, a serious step is being taken to modernize the methodology and expand the scope of historical research in Kazakhstan. In historical science for a long time there has been a steady interest in the formation of a multi-ethnic composition of the population. New archival sources are being introduced into scientific circulation for the concept of Stalinist stereotypes. First of all, to understand the causes, main trends, scale, consequences of government repressive measures against various categories of the population of Kazakhstan.

The purpose of the archaeological expedition was to identify new archival documents and materials on the history of Kazakhstan. The main objectives of the expedition were: introduction into the scientific circulation of new identified documentary materials; ensuring the availability of identified documents to the scientific community and users; preparation of popular science articles in the mass media of the Republic of Kazakhstan with the aim of widely promoting the archival materials received among domestic and foreign scientists; publication of scientific articles in periodical scientific journals of the Republic of Kazakhstan and thenear and far abroad countries and in materials of international scientific and theoretical conferences.

A lot of materials have been discovered that will be put into scientific circulation after careful processing, translation and systematization. Documents, mainly in Polish. There are materials on medieval history in ancient Arabic, Chagatai, Latin.

**Materials and methods.** In the course of the work, the principles of historicism, scientific objectivity, integrity were used. Following the principle of historicism as a universal method of historical cognition, the material is presented in chronological sequence by comparing individual periods of the life of deported Poles in Kazakhstan after the signing of the Soviet-Polish Agreement, in close connection with the policy pursued by the state towards repressed peoples. The work used specific historical and problem-chronological research methods. In the examination of archival documents and materials of the rare manuscripts fund, the principles of scientific objectivity and integrity were also used. New factual materials used in this work provide an opportunity to rethink methodologically and theoretically, as well as rethink and evaluate the events of the studied period.

**Discussion.** Soviet resettlement policy of the 30s-50s of the 20th century is characterized by violent methods. First, it was carried out on a social basis, and then on a national basis. At different times and in different ways, various nationalities, including Poles, moved to Kazakhstan and were stuck there against their own free will. The common historical fate of the peoples of Kazakhstan has developed over many decades as a result of cohabitation in Kazakhstan. Nowadays, 34057 Poles (“Results of the national census of the Republic of Kazakhstan in 2009”, 2011:22) live in Kazakhstan which represents the latest ethnic component of the multinational population of Kazakhstan.

Initially, deportation extended mainly to individuals who were recognized as anti-Soviet, and only after that - to entire nations, nationalities, national diasporas. And the Poles became

the first large group of the population of the USSR, which was resettled on the basis of national not class affiliation. They were massively evicted from Ukraine and Belarus to remote areas of the Asian part of the USSR, mainly to Kazakhstan.

In 1936, a resolution was adopted by the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR "On Migrants from Ukraine," according to which the Poles who lived in Ukraine were resettled in Kazakhstan. Social status was defined as "politically unreliable elements" of border zones. The contingent of special settlers was as follows - Poles, Germans, mainly residents of the Zhytomyr region, Kiev region, Vinnitsa region, Kirovograd region (Mashimbayev, 2000:6). By the end of 1936, 95% of the newly arrived farms were merged into collective farms. Only collective farm members at that time were legally protected persons. If the collective farm allocated the individual cultivators land and seed, then they had to sow and plow at their own expense. For this simple reason, some refused to sow. And then there was a friction between local residents and special immigrants - Poles.

The next wave of deportation for the Poles came in 1939-1941 when Western Ukraine and Western Belarus became part of the USSR. All representatives of these republics objectionable to the Soviet regime were evicted according to the scheme worked out already in the 1920s and 1930s to Siberia, Central Asia and Kazakhstan. In 1940, numerous convicts were sent to the North Kazakhstan, Pavlodar, Akmola, Taldy-Kurgan, Alma-Ata and Dzhambul regions - these are family members of repressed members of rebel organizations, officers of the former Polish army, police officers, jailers, gendarmes, landowners, factory owners and officials of the former Polish state apparatus (History of the USSR, 1992:124). Among them, a new contingent of special settlers appeared under the name "Polish besiegers and refugees". The besiegers are immigrants from Poland and mostly former soldiers of the Polish army, distinguished themselves in the Polish-Soviet war of 1920, who received land in the areas inhabited by Ukrainians and Belarusians. The besiegers in Poland carried out certain police functions with respect to the local population, and therefore in the USSR they were declared "the worst enemies of the working people" and all the families were evicted deep into the USSR. It should be noted that their national composition was heterogeneous. Most of them were represented by Poles but among them there were a significant number of Jews, Ukrainians, Belarusians, Germans and representatives of other nationalities.

In addition, about 66 thousand family members of repressed officers and other Polish officials were in exile in Kazakhstan (Zemskov, 1994:156).

In 1942, Polish citizens residing in the territory of the Saratov region were deported and they were sent to the Alma-Ata region (Bugai, 1992:193-194). At the end of the war, many Polish special settlers hoped to return to their homeland, but after the Soviet Army entered the territory of Poland in 1944, deportation of members of the Regional Army, party and political figures to the camps began again.

So, according to the State Archives of the Karaganda region, on the eve of the Great Patriotic War, 104 thousand Poles and their families were sent to the territory of Kazakhstan (Kalybekova, 2008:187).

The reprisal of the NKVD authorities over the Poles continued in Kazakhstan. They were judged by special meetings of the NKVD troika. Thus began a new history of the Poles of Kazakhstan. They arrived in Kazakhstan, in a stressful state without a livelihood and with the stigma "enemy of the people". After July 1941, in the headings of the NKVD instead of "besiegers", "refugees", and "repressed families", the heading "former Polish citizens" appeared.

It should be noted that the Poles resettled in 1940-1941, were considered a contingent of "Polish besiegers and refugees." They lived on the ground as emigrants, and therefore the attitude of the authorities towards them was not as cruel as other special settlers. Thus, one should not confuse the Poles who lived in Kazakhstan in 1940-1944 with those Poles who were resettled here in 1936 from the border regions of Ukraine and Belarus. These Poles became the first large group of the population of the USSR, which were resettled not by class but on the basis of nationality.

After the outbreak of the war with Germany, an agreement was signed between the Soviet government and the Polish immigrant government on July 30, 1941, on the restoration of diplomatic relations and the creation of a Polish army on the territory of the USSR. The

government of the USSR recognized the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 as invalid. A protocol of the following content was attached to the Soviet-Polish agreement: "The Soviet government grants amnesty to all Polish citizens who are currently imprisoned on Soviet territory as prisoners of war or on other sufficient grounds since the restoration of diplomatic relations" (Ciesielski, 1996:355-371). In accordance with this protocol, in August 1941, a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the amnesty of "all Polish citizens" was adopted.

The Soviet government determined citizenship on a national basis. Among citizens of Western Ukraine and Western Belarus, it considered Polish citizens only Poles by nationality.

The situation drastically worsened after the tension between the Polish government in London and the government of the Soviet Union. Indeed, the activities of the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Kuibyshev played an important role in saving the lives of many thousands of Polish citizens. Poles were drafted into the labor army. Working columns were formed only from among the "unreliable" peoples for work in the coal, metallurgical and other industries of Kazakhstan. The situation was difficult with the food supply of the special settlers, there were no vegetables and other necessary products. The supply of bread was intermittent. Particularly inconsistencies in material supply were observed among the families of the Polish Army in the USSR.

In this regard, the Government of Kazakhstan has outlined a number of measures to improve the material and living conditions of families of military personnel evacuated. By the Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of Kaz.SSR of April 5, 1944, "On Providing Additional Material Assistance to Ex-Polish Citizens Evacuated from the Western Regions of Ukraine and Belarus to the Rear Regions of the USSR", they obligated the People's Commissariat of Trade of the USSR to issue former Polish citizens evacuated from the Western Regions of Ukraine and Belarus to the rear areas USSR, food rations in the following amount per person: flour 2 kg., Cereals 1 kg., Fats 500 g., Sugar and confectionery products 500 g., Salt 560 g., Laundry soap 1 piece each (State Archive of Almaty Region, 70:5). Within 3 days, families of military personnel were assigned pensions, benefits and payments for the previous period in the same manner as established for families of military personnel of the Red Army (State Archive of Almaty Region, 70:6-7), and measures were taken to immediately produce the necessary repair of dwellings and improvement of living conditions (State Archive of Almaty Region, 62:8-9).

The Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of Kaz.SSR "On the illegal use of charitable cargo received for Polish citizens" of October 6, 1944 issued a decision on severe punishment of persons illegally using charitable cargo received for Polish citizens (State Archive of Almaty Region, 70:24-25).

Only after the debunking of the personality cult of Stalin was the flywheel of the state machine stopped. Special supervision of the Poles was abolished in 1956.

Within a 3-day period, local commissions were created consisting of chairmen of regional executive committees, deputy chiefs of the NKVD, and the KGB, guidelines for sending Poles were developed (State Archive of Almaty Region, 76:20-22). The train staff was compiled to send special migrants to their former places of residence, instructions to the chief of the echelon on escorting special settlers and serving them along the line.

A train consisting of 10 passenger and 2 freight cars with citizens who expressed a desire to leave the Polish People's Republic in the amount of 437 people, including 50 children under 16, was sent from Karaganda. All departures were given a lump-sum cash allowance at the rate of 300 rubles per adult and 200 rubles per child. The mood of those traveling was good. Many spoke out that if they had removed the link, they would never have agreed to leave the USSR. And they left only because it was embarrassing to go with a "white ticket", as they called a certificate in exchange for a passport for the exiled (CPSiI under the General Prosecutor of the Karaganda region, 58:204-205).

Currently, the cultural center of the Poles "Polonia" operates in Kazakhstan. The work of the center is aimed at maintaining relations between the two peoples in the field of culture, enlightenment and education. The Union of Poles of Kazakhstan represents the interests of the Polish population in the Assembly of the People of Kazakhstan and in other government institutions of the country. His activities are aimed at reviving and developing national

traditions and customs, studying the native language and Polish history. Maintaining and strengthening ties with Poland's historic Motherland, Kazakhstani Poles gratefully perceive Kazakhstan as their homeland, where they were born, where their friends are, where the graves of parents and grandfathers are, and where Kazakhstan's united people merged all ethnic groups.

Over the years of independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan, domestic historical science has made a breakthrough in the study of many key problems in the history of a multinational republic. Despite the large amount of scientific research, relevant and unexplored is a comparative analysis of the situation of diasporas in Kazakhstan, as well as in other countries near and far abroad.

A great contribution to the coverage of the history of the Polish immigrants of Kazakhstan, their economic structure, demographic processes, work and the development of spiritual culture is made by the publications of such researchers as S. Zhamankulov "Poles in Kazakhstan in the 30s." (Zhamankulov, 1994); L. Mikhailova "They were transported like cattle in freight cars" (Mikhaylova, 1997) and others. We should also note the joint work of S. M. Mashimbaev and L. T. Isova "The Problem of the History of Polish Migrants in Kazakhstan (1936–1946)" (Mashimbayev, 2000:46). Separate works on the study of Poles are also known, such as "In the remote steppe. Poles in Kazakhstan" (Gavetsky, 1997:4). A collection of documents "From the History of Poles in Kazakhstan (1936-1956)" prepared by the Archive of the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan (Sbornikdokumentov, 2000:344) has been released. As for foreign, in particular Polish historiography, in the late 1980s and early 1990s. the boom that has spawned many works among which the most interesting are the scientific works of M. Gavetsky (Gaweski, 1992), which researches the geography of the origin of immigrants, the number, age and gender structure of the Polish people, the processes of re-emigration, etc. It should also be noted that Ukrainian and Russian historians possess rich literature, among them can be called a collection of documents from the Rehabilitated History series (Kokin, 2011:472); V.S. Parsadanova "Deportation of the population from Western Ukraine and Western Belarus in 1939-1941." (Parsadanav, 1999:30-34). Repatriation of Poles from Kazakhstan is presented in the monograph Kosk-Rusko K. "Torn. Dilemmas of self-determination of Polish repatriates from Kazakhstan" (Kosk-Rusko, 2014:275). Of great value are such works as "The competing view: visualization of heterogeneity in Central and Eastern Europe" edited by Demsky D., Ildiko S. et al. (Demsky..., 2013:546), "Znacheniyavoyny. Konstruktsiyaobrazza «oni» (War matters. Constructing Images of the other (1930-1950)" (Znacheniyavoyny..., 2015:466), "The Construction of Reality in East-Central Europe, 1945-1980" edited by Demsky D., Kassabova A., Ildiko Sh. (Demsky, 2017:632), "Local and Global Asian Perspectives" edited by Baranetskoy-Olshevskiy K., Kabzhinskiy I. and Tangal O. (Baranetskoy-Olshevskiy, 2018:610).

Thus, despite a large layer of scientific work, the problem of the Soviet-Polish Agreement awaits further investigation. After the outbreak of war with Germany an agreement was signed between the Soviet government and the Polish immigrant government on July 30, 1941, on the restoration of diplomatic relations and the creation of a Polish army on the territory of the USSR. The government of the USSR recognized the Soviet-German treaties of 1939 as invalid. A protocol of the following content was attached to the Soviet-Polish agreement: "The Soviet government grants amnesty to all Polish citizens who are now held in prison on Soviet territory as prisoners of war or on other sufficient grounds since the restoration of diplomatic relations." In accordance with this protocol, in August 1941, a Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on the amnesty of "all Polish citizens" was adopted.

For many decades, the question of guardianship of Polish citizens living in Kazakhstan by the Embassy of the Republic of Poland in Kuibyshev in 1941-1943 was deliberately not mentioned. On the basis of decisions agreed by the Ambassador of the Republic of Poland and Wyszynski in the areas inhabited by Poles, the stage of organizing representative offices began, the main task of which was to coordinate guardianship activities and the lives of administrative Polish citizens. The government of the Soviet Union was convinced that the representatives were engaged in activities hostile to the Soviet state and this completely precluded the resumption of their activities. From this time on the Soviet leadership tried

in every possible way to prove that proxies can work without the help of a higher authority. However, at the end of 1942 the situation was not yet the worst. Over 200 different trustee organizations worked in Kazakhstan. On March 1, 1943, the Union of Polish Patriots was created in the USSR by Polish socio-political figures, which was the most massive organization of Polish emigration in the territory of the Soviet Union.

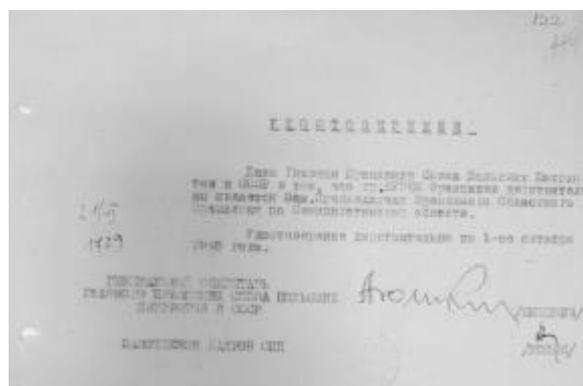
Figure 1. Polish activists in Aktyubinsk (AAN, 2022)



Note \* - Data from the Central Archive of Modern Records (AAN), f.130, d.2022

For each member of the Union a personal certificate was issued by the Secretary General of the Main Board of the Union of Polish Patriots in the USSR with confirmation of the position and the duration of the Certificate (AAN, 162).

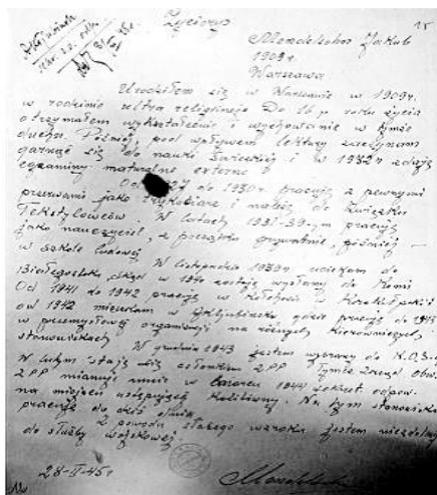
Figure 2. Sample of the Identity Card of activists and members of the Union of Polish Patriots



Note \* - Data from the Central Archive of Modern Records (AAN), f.130, d.162

They were also admitted to the Union with an impeccable autobiography and positive characteristics (AAN, 204).

Figure 3. Sample Autobiography



Note \* - Data from the Central Archive of Modern Records (AAN), f.130, d.204

The main activity of the Union was to conduct “political work in the spirit of Polish democracy and Polish-Soviet friendship” (AAN, 204).

In addition to the works presented in historiography, there are many scientific works both by scientists from near and far abroad, as well as by domestic historians. However, this article aims to: show research work in the funds of the State Archives of Warsaw.

**Results.** During the archaeographic expedition a lot of research was carried out. The work was carried out in 3 archives - the Central Archive of Historical Documents is the oldest public Polish archive (Warsaw Central Archive of Historical Documents of the Kingdom of Poland) (until 1918), which dates back to the times of the Duchy of Warsaw. It was established by the decree of the Duke of Warsaw, Frederick Augustus of September 2, 1808 under the name of the General National Archive, which entrusted him not only the Royal and Lithuanian registers but also all the most important state archives, as well as various government departments and judicial institutions. From the very beginning of its existence, the archive has played a dual role: the separation of the public faith (i.e. the verification of the authenticity of copies of documents) and the archival institution involved in the collection and protection of the manuscript heritage of the authorities and departments of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth.

Throughout the nineteenth century the stockpiles of the Central Archive of Historical Records constantly increased through various sources. Many documents from the ancient Polish resource were returned from Berlin after the Til Treaty of 1807, and after 1809 some Polish registers from Austria were restored. During this period court documents of various instances of 1807-1876 were also accepted into the archive. In 1898 Theodor Vezhbvsky, the new director of the Central Archive, received part of the files from the Crown Register from Moscow. As a result of collecting the resource, the volume of collections at the end of the 19th century increased to approximately 79,000 units, while in 1882 it did not exceed 35,000 units.

The collection of archival materials has increased significantly in the independent Polish state. In 1923 - 1934, the resources of the Central Archive were supplemented with archival materials extracted from Russia as a result of the implementation of the provisions of the Riga Agreement of 1921. These materials were largely almost inaccessible to scientific research throughout the nineteenth century and covered most of the so-called Secret Archives (i.e. the Warsaw Crown Archive), part of the Crown Register, files of the supreme authorities of the Stanislawov era, files of the Kosciuszko uprising. In 1938, all the archives of the Old Poland Treasury were transferred from the Tax Archive (created on July 2, 1871). The tax archive has collected files of tax and economic authorities, departments and institutions from the former Polish kingdom. The AGAD resource was then estimated at 1,750,000 books,

notebooks and files, and 5,000 parchment documents, and 10,000 plans and maps. During World War II, the archive irretrievably lost more than 90% of its resources, which were burned in the archive building on Dlug Street 24, set on fire by the Nazis on September 2, 1944. The archive was destroyed during the Warsaw Uprising on September 1, 1944 and was destroyed by bombs and bombers. The files were saved from the building on Jezuika Street and a group of individual files previously hidden in Fort Sokolnitsky were included in the AGAD resource after the Second World War.

Currently, the Central Archive of Historical Records has a historical resource, chronologically located from the 12th century until the First World War (except for court archives and archival documents from the areas of the Bug River). The expeditionary group received from the rare fund especially valuable documents relating to the history of our country during the Middle Ages. For example, Zharlyk of the Tatar khan Toktamysh to the Polish king Vladislav Jagella "On the guarantee of friendship for 1393" (AGAD, 5612).

Figure 4. Zharlyk of the Tatar Khan Toktamysh to the Polish king Vladislav Jagella "On the guarantee of friendship for 1393"



Note \* - Data from the Central Archive of Historical Records (AGAD), Collection of Rare Parchment Documents Collection, D.561

Also, "Peace Treaty between the King of Poland Sigmund I and the Crimean Khan Mangigerey.1514"(AGAD, d.65/1).

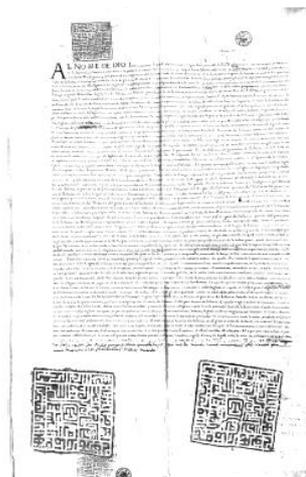


Figure 5. "Peace treaty between the King of Poland Sigmund I and the Crimean Khan Mangigerey.1514"

Note \* - Data from the Central Archive of Historical Records (AGAD), Rare Parchment Documents Fund, d.65 / 1.

It also includes archives of Polish and foreign local authorities, higher and central offices, as well as provincial institutions, in addition, archives of families and people of special significance from the territories of the former Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth (Crown and Lithuania), South and New East Prussia ( Prussian division), the duchy of the Warsaw and Polish Kingdom, as well as parts of Galicia (Austrian division). Today, there are archival units in 460 collections.

NarodoweArchiwumCyfrowe (NAC) - National Digital Archive. NAC is the first Polish digital archive, that is an institution created for the collection, storage and exchange of archival materials in digital form. In 1955, the ADM (ArchiwumDokumentacjiMechanicznej) was created; it was also transformed into the NAC on March 8, 2008 on the basis of a decree of the Minister of Culture and National Heritage issued at the request of the chief director of the state archive. This change was a response to the evolution taking place in the field of technology for the preservation, storage and sharing of archives.

The materials of the Central Archive of Modern Records - AAN (ArchiwumAktNowych) are distinguished by a high level of informativeness. AAN - one of the three Polish central archives, began its activities by decree of the head of state Jozef Pilsudski on February 7, 1919, on the organization of state archives and the storage of archival materials. Originally called the Military Archive, it belonged to the Ministry of Religious Denominations and Public Education and was supposed to provide documentation for the German and Austrian military occupation authorities from 1915 to 1918. From September 1930 to mid-1931, part of their materials began to be transferred to the AAN by separate state archives of the country. In October 1939, after the occupation of Poland by Germany, part of the archival materials was destroyed as a result of a fire, and some were exported to Germany. On February 7, 1949, the Archive of New Acts adopted from the Central Archive of Historical Records, all that survived the fire during the war but many archival documents were destroyed by the fire. In October 7, 1952, the Archives received a new charter, according to which AAN was the central archive controlling the work of the file vaults of the highest bodies of state power and higher bodies of state administration, central administrations and councils of large social and cultural associations. The political changes brought about by the 1989 elections led to the transfer to AAN of many groups from the Central Archive of the Ministry of the Interior mainly from the interwar period and from the registers of departments of the Central Committee. In 1990, the Central Office for the Control of Press, Publications and Speeches was also liquidated, 160 million documents documenting the activities of censorship in 1945-1990 were transferred to AAN. In the second half of the 1990s, additional sections were created in the organizational structure of the AAN: Archive for Independence Activities and the Archive of the Polish Diaspora. The activities of both branches are aimed at the acquisition and development of archival materials created by persons and organizations associated with the underground and independence or the activities of the Polish community. In 2004-2006, further organizational changes took place in the archive, as a result of which the "Archives of Independence" and "The Archives of the Polish community" were merged into one branch of the "Social Archives" and two new branches "Preservation of Archives and Digitization" of the resource and digital management were created documentation. The AAN resource currently consists of 2,667 sets and archive collections.

In the course of the search for valuable materials, Fund 130 - "Soviet-Polish Relations" AAN can be especially distinguished - these are mainly documents that differ in the variety and multidimensionality of the information contained in them. They summarize the most important information from other documents, and at the same time, the information contained in them is an analysis of the occurring phenomena, events in Kazakhstan. This is information about the presence of Poles in the republic; reports on their labor use; memos on the status of labor links, summaries, certificates on the presence of special settlers in the Kazakh SSR for one specific year, explanatory notes, etc. One of the features of documents of a reporting and informational nature is that they contain the final material for a certain period of time, which allows us to trace the actual state of affairs over a long period. Documents of a reporting and informational nature are compiled according to the reports of all organizations that are part of

this organization and its structural divisions. They are saturated with a lot of factual material and cover the most important facts and events. Among the documents, statistical materials as sources requiring specific processing methods are of particular importance. Among archival materials in large quantities there is also a kind of source, such as correspondence, which represents an equally important aspect of the study. When studying such documents, first it is necessary to determine the initiative document based on which correspondence is conducted. Sometimes in the headings of many inquiries, memos, there is no indication of in response to whose request this document was prepared. Therefore, a cover letter plays a big role in this case. At the same time, external attributes are of great importance that is helping to obtain important information. These are stamps, seals.

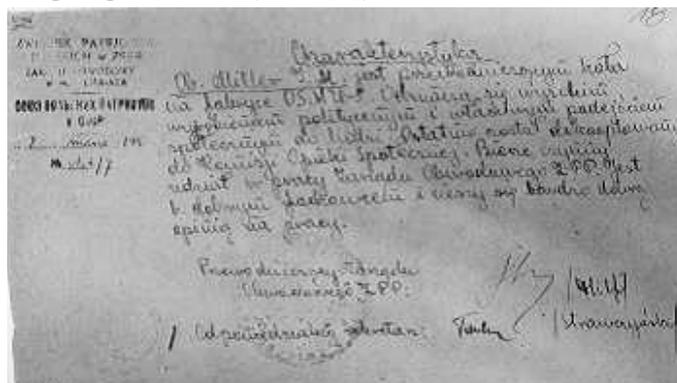
The next group of documents of an organizational and administrative nature include protocols, instructions containing administrative information. These documents reflect the purpose of the documentation - administrative and nature - organizational.

Protocol documentation is one of interest of many. The protocols, together with the relevant materials are a set of documents that allows you to comprehensively familiarize yourself with all parties to the current work and obtain information about all their activities. The archives have preserved a large number of protocols contained in various funds. In their analysis, common features characteristic of them are highlighted. All protocols contain the serial number, date of the meeting, and all those present are listed.

Another type of organizational and administrative documentation are circulars and instructions. Circulars are written instructions sent to subordinate institutions.

The instructions contain a set of rules that establish the order and method of implementing something. And also a lot of features. Here is an example of one of them:

Figure 6. Sample Specifications (AAN,205)



Note \* - Data from the Central Archive of Modern Records (AAN), f.130, d.205

For example:F.130, D.162 on 111 sheets - The number of Poles and the organization's activities in the Semipalatinsk division reports, protocols, correspondence between the center and local authorities certificates, D.205, on 14 sheets - Activists of the Union of Polish Patriots in Almaty division , Summary, questionnaires 1944-1945, D.178 on 58 sheets - The number of Poles and the organization's activities in the Ust-Kamenogorsk (Eastern) unit. Documents for 1945-1946, D.1 on 3 sheets - Letter to Molotov V.M. from Wanda Vasilyeva and Alfred Lampa 1973, D.204 on 68 sheets - Activists of the Union of Polish Patriots in the Aktope division. Summary, questionnaires 1944-1946, D.55 on 90 sheets - The number of Poles and the organization's activities in the Akmola division reports, local protocols 1943-1945-1946, D.349 on 13 sheets - Protocols of the repatriation commission 1946, D.55 on 90 sheets - Repatriation of the Poles. Compilation of lists to be repatriated. The Polish delegation to the Polish-Soviet Repatriation Commission, D.350 on 17 sheets - Repatriation of Poles 1946, D.351 on 10 sheets - The results of the Polish-Soviet repatriation commission I volume, D.352 on 19 sheets - Polish results -Soviet Commission for Repatriation Volume II, 1946, etc.

**Conclusion.** Thus, during the expedition to implement the project of targeted funding

“Archaeographic work in foreign archives and funds on the history and culture of the Great Steppe (identification, analysis, digitization)”, about 2000 thousand sheets (units) of documents from 3 funds were revealed archives of Warsaw. The search work ended at this stage with the collection of documents that differ in their unique content. At the same time, it should be pointed out that the AAN funds studied still contain a huge array of unique materials that must be digitized in subsequent expeditions.

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