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**THE LEGAL BASIS OF THE DECREES OF THE COUNCIL
OF PEOPLE'S COMMISSARS OF THE RSFSR ABOUT ARCHIVE AFFAIRS
AND ARCHIVAL IDEOLOGIES IN KAZAKHSTAN**

The article examines the problems of the establishment of archival business in Kazakhstan and the peculiarities of the holding by the Soviet authorities of archival policy. Attention has also been paid to the organization of provincial and district archives in Kazakhstan and analysis of policy documents on historical, cultural and legal norms of archival activities. In the article the author analyzes the work of the archives of the district of Kazakhstan. The author on the basis of archival sources characterizes the success of archival construction, as evidenced by the fact that in 1925 the Unified State Archive Fund of the RSFSR was organized and all materials were divided according to the tome of their appearance on the pre-revolutionary and post-revolutionary respectively formed the Historical Archive and archive of the October Revolution.

Key words: Soviet power, Kazakhstan, provincial archives, district archives, documents.

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**Қазақстандағы мұрағат істері мен мұрағат идеологиясы туралы
РСФСР ХКК-інің декреттерінің заңдық негіздері**

Мақала отан тарихының өзекті мәселелерінің бірі мұрағат тарихына арналған. Яғни Қазақстандағы мұрағат ісіне байланысты кеңес өкіметі кезеңіндегі орталықтың шығарған директивалары мен декреттерінің бағыт-бағдарлары талданған. Мақалада кеңес өкіметінің орнауы тұсындағы Қазақстан архив қызметінің қалыптасуы мен орнығуы және кеңестік билік тарапынан жүргізілген архивтік саясат мәселесі қарастырылады. Сонымен қатар Қазақстан аумағындағы губерниялық, уездік архивтердің қалыптасуы туралы да мәселелер қарастырыла отырып, қоғамның тарихи, мәдени және құқықтық нормаларының архив қызметіне қатысты директивтік құжаттарға талдау жасалынады.

Түйін сөздер: Кеңес өкіметі, Қазақстан, губерниялық архив, уездік архив, құжаттар.

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**Декреты СНК РСФСР об архивном деле и архивной идеологии
в Казахстане и их правовые основы**

В статье рассматриваются проблемы становления в Казахстане архивного дела и особенности проведения органами советской власти архивной политики. Также уделено внимание вопросам организации губернских и уездных архивов в Казахстане и сделан анализ директивных

документов об исторических, культурных и правовых нормах архивной деятельности. В статье автор анализирует работу архивов округа Казахстана. Автор на основе архивных источников характеризует успехи архивного строительства, о чём свидетельствует факт организации в 1925 году Единого государственного архивного фонда РСФСР и все материалы были разделены по времени их возникновения на дореволюционные и пореволюционные образовавшие соответственно Исторический архив и архив Октябрьской революции.

Ключевые слова: Советская власть, Казахстан, провинциальные архивы, районные архивы, документы.

Introduction

The onset of globalization in our age of scientific and technological achievements is accompanied by a change in the type of memory that serves as a collective identification of the society in the historical space, for a different type of memory aimed at identifying the individual in the space of culture, such is the opinion of modern researchers of civilization. Direct task of the current science, following the statement of V.G. Belinsky that we are questioning and interrogating the past, so that it explains our present and hinted at our future, – preserve both collective and individual memory. K.B. Gelman-Vinogradov quite rightly believes that «the success of creating a true portrait of an earthly civilization that contains a long-term perspective of the global impact of the human ming depends to a large extent on the real state of the world's archival source base as well as on its deep awareness as a planetary phenomenon» (Maksakov, 1959). Consideration of problems associated with the establishment of archival business in Kazakhstan, from this perspective, is the purpose of this article.

Main Part

Legislative grounds for the creation of the state archival service of KazASSR were laid in the archives and decrees of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR in 1918-1919. In the works that were submitted on May 27-28, 1918 for consideration by the members of the draft Decree of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, the judgments of the reformers prior to the archival revolution of N.V. Kalachov and D.Ya. Samokvasov were included. As the organizer of the discussion was the historian, deputy to educate the people's commissars, S.N. Pokrovsky (Maksakov, 1959).

The Decree, despite the ambiguity of some individual cases, was the first legislative act of the new socialist state in the direction of centralizing the archive file, which referred to the general storage of documents. All archives of government agencies are liquidated as departmental institutions, and the cases

and documents stored in them now form a single State Archival Fund (SAF). The administration of the State Archival Fund is entrusted to the General Directorate of Archival Affairs (GDAA). The General Directorate of Archival Affairs is part of the People's Commissariat for Education, constituting a special part of it (Decree on the archives, 1985).

The meeting of the new Soviet government, regarding the incomplete completion of the archives and other decrees, culminated in various and heated debates of the archive structures. The concept of «centralization» – first of all, it is necessary to understand how the grouping of archival documents in order to preserve them from destruction, and in fact, over time, it should be seen as a bureaucratization of archival activities, which in turn means management by submission to one center.

Since the decree did not mention the nationalization of archival cases, in practice the process of replenishing the archive was carried out using a portable method. But, a critical attitude to the «Lenin's decrees» (Pshenichny, 1987), was formed relatively late.

The decree on the first archival cases in the national republics, including Kazakhstan, is the legal basis for organizing the archival structure.

In the localities, the basis for the legislation of the organization of archival activities, having approved four acts of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR in 1919, significantly strengthened with the signature of the head of the Soviet government, V.I. Lenin.

In addition, signed by V.I. Lenin (CGA RK 544: 2) the decree «On the Storage and Destruction of the Archives» was adopted by the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR on March 31, 1919.

The relevant department of the archive, on a permanent basis, defines the documents arriving at the end of a certain period of storage as «historical materials» – «important documents from the point of view of studying the history of political, social, economic and diplomatic relations of different fragments of different spheres of life», and «One ... case or document» from documents «almost similar in content and form.» Thus, this decree is a

prerequisite for the scientific substantiation of the principle of selecting documents for the state fund.

Special selection committees were set up to determine which documents in the funds are to be stored, and which ones are to be destroyed. The process of selecting documents for destruction, in which there is no importance to the study of historical origin – was drawn up specially by special decrees.

The Decree on the Custody and Destruction of Cases laid the legal and organizational basis in the relations of other institutions of state archives. As a result, the archives of state institutions in the new structure turned out to be not just branches of state importance, but also owned the right to active surveillance and coordination activities within the sphere of office management and management. In 1918-1919, the decrees of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR mainly included the most important issues of the formation of archives, and also had full relation to all categories of archival documents subject to state preservation. As a whole, the decrees on archive business approved the basic principles of the formation of archives. They determined the scope of the activities of archivists – that is, records of documents, office work of the institution, their selection for state storage, and ensuring their scientific consumption in terms of state interests. These documents played an important role in the formation of the archival structure of Kazakhstan.

In 1920, on the territory of the present Republic of Kazakhstan, there appeared departments for the creation of archives in administrative centers, the first archives.

In the early years of Soviet power, in the organization of archival affairs in Kazakhstan, the activity of the Orenburg representation of the RSFSR Main Archive played an important role, since in the capital of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic (Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics) – governmental institutions of the new socialist states were concentrated in Orenburg. On a number of occasions, with other legal acts of Soviet power, the effect of the Lenin Decree on archival affairs was carried out quickly in everyday life, rather than in other regions of Kazakhstan. This is explained by the fact that Petrograd and Moscow were closely located. After the signing of decrees on the archives of VI. Lenin, in the shortest time came to Orenburg (CGA RK 544: 3). In March 1919, a special instruction was created by the authorized GUAD (Main Department of Archival Affairs) of the RSFSR (CGA RK 544: 4).

The first issue of the need to organize archival affairs was raised in March 1920, at a meeting of the historical and statistical branch of the military commissariat of the Kazakh territory, where the deputy head of the department, A.P. Chuloshnikov touched upon the conditions for the creation of an extraordinary scientific and archival commission involving other persons published in a local newspaper under the title «... the works of the «Vesti of the Kyrgyz Krai» (CGA RK 81: 7). Under the chairmanship of A.P. Chuloshnikov, at a meeting of the scientific department of the Kazakh Military Revolutionary Committee, the question of organizing a central archive fund was considered. This department, which several times passed the path of reorganization as a scientific department, then a scientific sector, and after the Academic Center of the People's Commissariat for Republican Political Affairs – ensured the creation of archival activities in Kazakhstan, the drafting of important government decrees and a circular (order, order). At the meeting of the scientific commission in the composition of the People's Commissariat on the political affairs of the Kazakh ASSR, under the chairmanship of A.P. Chuloshnikov, the question of the archive was raised again. As a result, in order to solve the «... issue of creating a central archive of the province on the model of the state fund,» a resolution was passed on consideration of this issue in the collegium for political affairs of the people's commissariat (CGA RK 81: 13). The proposal to create an archive fund in the Orenburg region led to a duality of the situation, because at that time, the provincial archive operated in the city, which directly subordinated to the RSFSR Main Archive, since the autonomous republic did not exist. In this situation, the head of the provincial archives reported to Moscow. To him, the Head of the Archive (Chief Archive) explained that «the centralization and management of the archival fund must correspond to the administrative division. Regarding the issue of organization of the Kyrgyz (Kazakh) archival fund for the Steppe republics, this issue remains open until the general issue of managing this region is resolved» (CGA RK 544: 26).

In December 1920, the Kazakh ASSR was re-established as a sector of the People's Commissariat for Political Affairs, consisting of four departments. First of all, the Main Archive Office was established, which has the right of the department as the body that decides the question of creating an archive in all parts of the autonomous republics (CGA RK 81:27).

According to the decrees of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, a state

body responsible for organizing the archive was established in the localities of the republic. The Office for Archival Affairs, which did not submit to the highest bodies of state power and state administration, was subordinate to the People's Commissariat for Political Affairs, which was not a separate state sector.

It should be borne in mind that in those years the People's Commissariat for Political Affairs had little to do with creating the archive, as it was loaded with its other questions. In 1920-1921 at the collegium of the People's Commissariat questions were raised, proposed by the General Directorate for Political Affairs. Although, the People's Commissariat did not show interest in resolving the issues of creating the archive, its supply of equipment, security, in terms of its material and technical equipment.

At the same time, an urgent decree and a letter from the Council of the People's Commissariat of the Kazakh ASSR on December 8, 1922 played an important role in the initial period of the creation of the archive in the republic. This decree was to impose a ban on Soviet institutions to sell and destroy archives. The letter of the Kazakh ASSR was signed by the representative of the CCC, S. Seifullin, and in fact it was said: «Despite the fact that several times the ban was imposed on the storage, damage, destruction of the archive and called for the protection of the archive as the apple of the eye, as a place where valuable materials are stored. On the history of the region, archeology, ethnography, as well as on various sciences, not to mention even the careful storage of archives to this day, the storage without prior consent of the central archives of the KazKSR was under threat» (CGM RK 30: 19).

In 1922, the first official provision on the Central Regional Archive of the Kazakh Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic was approved. The archive received the status of the main custodian on the territory of Kazakhstan of all the already disassembled, valuable and important archives of scientific and historical importance, systematically classified as state institutions, as well as public organizations and individuals (CMA RK 544: 19).

According to the nature of the archival material on the model of the RSFSR archive, the regional archive was divided into several sections: the archive of the revolution, the section of pre-revolutionary documents, the reference library.

The creation of the archive in Kazakhstan was under the supervision of the establishment of the archive of the RSFSR, which took part in the initial stages of the organization of archival affairs. With a view to stop the accounting and grouping of funds in the establishment of the pre-revolutionary period in one place, the tasks were proposed to create a scientifically organized state archival network of union and autonomous republics.

Conclusion

Created by the first decrees of the Council of People's Commissars of the RSFSR, the archive service system worked out over the years made it possible to give documentary values the status of a national treasure and create optimal conditions for their preservation, study and use. Thus, it fulfilled its main purpose: it formed an informational «mold» of the life of society – a guarantor of preserving the true truth about the past.

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