

Mukhatova O.

Doctor of Historical Sciences, Professor, Al-Farabi Kazakh National University,
Kazakhstan, Almaty, e-mail: Orazgul7@rambler.ru

**SOLDIER-PEDAGOG UEDEDICATED
LIFE RESEARCH MILITARY PLENARY
(based on documents of the personal fund
Askanbek Aldanazarov)**

The article describes about Askanbek Allanazarov studied 33 years of Polish and Japanese prisoners of war in the SECOND world war. Conveys a sense of the structure and content of the personal Fund of A. Allanazarov. Defined approaches to the study of personal documents of archival Fund. A brief biography of the officer-teacher is shown. The search for 133 Kazakh wars buried in Poland during the II world war will be justified. It is considered issledovaniia of Aslanbeka of Saparovich in search of a member of the guerrilla movement named «Zhezkazgan» or «Ivanovich from Kazakhstan». Refers to the study of the documents of the Polish archives of Kazakh named Sasha, i.e. Oхikbai Kasymbekov. Describes the participation of Aslanbeka of Saparovich fate deformirovaniy Polish girls Nata Bogdanovich and became her mother Dorie Bass. Characterised by awards of the Polish state awarded to A. Allanazarova. The article analyzes the search for a research officer based on archival documents in the post-Soviet period 41 burial grounds of Japanese prisoners of war in Kazakhstan and the definition of the names of 58,900 dead soldiers. The award is shown. Allanazarova the order of the Rising sun gold rays and rosettes.

Key words: personal archive Fund, II world war, prisoner of war, officer, teacher, Poland, research, burial ground, Japan, order.

Мұхатова О.

тарих ғылымдарының докторы,
әл-Фараби атындағы Қазақ ұлттық университетінің профессоры,
Қазақстан, Алматы қ., e-mail: Orazgul7@rambler.ru

**Ғұмырын соғыс тұтқындарын зерттеуге арнаған сардар-ұстаз
(Асқанбек Алданазаровтың жеке қор құжаттары бойынша)**

Мақалада 33 жыл бойы II дүниежүзілік соғыстағы поляк және жапон тұтқындарын зерттеумен айналысқан Асқанбек Алданазаров туралы баяндалады. А. Алданазаровтың жеке тектік қорының құрамы мен мазмұны ашылады. Жеке архив қоры құжаттарын зерттеудің бағыттары анықталады. Сардар-ұстаздың өмірбаяны қысқаша түрде көрсетіледі. II дүниежүзілік соғыс жылдарында Польшада жерленген 133 қазақстандық жауынгердің қабірін тапқандығы дәлелденеді. Асқанбек Сапарұлының партизан қозғалысына қатысқан «Жезқазған» немесе «Иванович из Казахстана» деген сардарды іздеу барысындағы зерттеулері қарастырылады. Польша архивтеріндегі құжаттарды зерттеу нәтижесінде қазақ Саша, яғни Өксікбай Қасымбековты анықтағаны туралы, Қазақстанға депортацияланған қызы Ната Богдановичтің және оған ана болған Дүрия Басованың тағдырына Асқанбек Сапарұлының араласқаны жайлы айтылады. Польша мемлекеті тарапынан берілген марапаттары сипатталады. Посткеңестік кезеңде сардар-зерттеушінің архив құжаттарын талдап, Қазақстан аумағындағы жапон тұтқындарының 41 зиратын және қаза болған 58900 сарбаздың есімдері анықталған. А.С. Алданазаровтың «Күннің шығуы» орденімен және Алтын розетта сәулелерімен марапатталғаны баяндалған.

Түйін сөздер: жеке архив қоры, II дүниежүзілік соғыс, соғыс тұтқыны, сардар, ұстаз, Польша, зерттеу, зират, Жапония, орден.

Мухатова О.

доктор исторических наук, профессор,
Казахский национальный университет им. аль-Фараби,
Казахстан, г. Алматы, e-mail: Orazgul7@rambler.ru

**Офицер-педагог, посвятивший свою жизнь исследованию военнопленных
(по документам личного фонда Асканбека Алданазарова)**

В статье раскрываются состав и содержание личного фонда А. Алданазарова, определяются подходы исследования документов личного архивного фонда, показывается краткая биография офицера-педагога. Обоснуется поиск 133 казахстанских воинов, похороненных в Польше во время II мировой войны. Рассматриваются исследования Асканбека Сапаровича по поиску участника партизанского движения по имени «Жезказган» или «Иванович из Казахстана». Говорится о результатах поиска по польским архивным документам казаха по имени Саша, т.е. Оксикбая Касымбекова. Излагается участие Асканбека Сапаровича в судьбе депортированной польской девочки Наты Богданович и ставшей ей матерью Дуриэ Басовой. Характеризуются награды Польского государства, врученные А. Алданазарову. Анализируется поиск на основе архивных документов в постсоветский период 41 могильника японских военнопленных на территории Казахстана и определение имен 58900 погибших солдат. За свою деятельность А. Алданазаров был награжден орденом «Восходящего солнца» и лучами золотой розетты.

Ключевые слова: личный архивный фонд, II мировая война, военнопленный, офицер, педагог, Польша, исследование, могильник, Япония, орден.

Introduction

Despite the fact that there are specialists, researchers who are purposefully engaged in studying the problems of the 1st and 2nd world wars, the bloodshed and horrible consequences of which mankind still can not get rid of today are still being hushed up. The peoples inhabiting the planet reached civilizational development, perfection and came the turn of a peaceful life, but unfortunately this time has not yet come. Not enough attention is paid to the problems of not allowing the wars and in the situation of the origin of the lesson. In this regard, it is important to organize and hold special scientific conferences on the history of the First World War.

As you know, during the war there will be such situations as being under the gun, bloodshed and captivity. Although they do not participate in the war, many have devoted their lives to studying the history of prisoners. One of them is the teacher Askanbek Aldanazarov. For many years Aldanazarov studied Polish and Japanese prisoners of the Second World War. The investigation of Askanbek Aldanazarov about prisoners of war, in turn, was published in periodicals. However, his long-term studies not only did not become the goal of comprehensive research, but were not published even after his death. His personality has been forgotten.

Methodological approaches to the study of the issue

As a methodological basis of mini research, a phenomenological conceptualization of data as a cultural object that characterizes the creative nature of a person, person, and information resources of a person in a material form was obtained. In modern historical source study, a methodological approach to documents of the fund of personal origin is carried out in three directions: information, communication and biography. To consider separate documents of the fund of personal origin allows to consider these data as historical data carrier of the past (Kovalchenko I.D. Methods of historical research. 2003)], and the communicative approach is connected with the review of private documents, as individuals. The meaning is how a person associated with society at that time. Here the biographical direction is great (Pushkarev L.N. Source study. Problem lectures. 2010). The biographical, that is, viewed with the help of an autobiographical approach, is directly related to the use of documents of a fund of personal origin, and is connected with the study of biography, life path, personal labor, since it plays an important role in analyzing the information obtained in it. In history and in the study of science, the formation and development of biographical science that shapes the «synthetic» science of man and determines the

significance of sources, including documents of personal origin, is determined.

At the intersection of source study and biography, the researcher will have the opportunity to investigate the source creator for a specific purpose in the course of his research work (Rumyantseva M.F. Theory of History. 2002].). Our example is Askanbek Saparovich Aldanazarov.

Brief biography of Askanbek Aldanazarov

Now let's answer the question, who was Askanbek Aldanazarov. This question can be answered on the basis of documents No. 419 of the Askanbek Aldanazarov Foundation in the Central State Archive of Almaty.

The fund was established in 2007, consists of 1 catalog, 273 storage units (Central State Archive of Almaty of Republic Kazakhstan. Fund 419 – Aldanazarov Asanbek Saparly). The main feature of the Foundation is that it is dominated by documents on the activities and research of the researcher in the field of war and its consequences.

From this point of view, the documents are divided into several sections in the form of biographies, documents of scientific degrees and titles, documents created as a result of studying the consequences of the war, collected materials, donated books, correspondence, photo albums. As for the content and structure of documents, they include: research, materials, letters, awards, articles published in periodicals, diplomas and certificates, photographs.



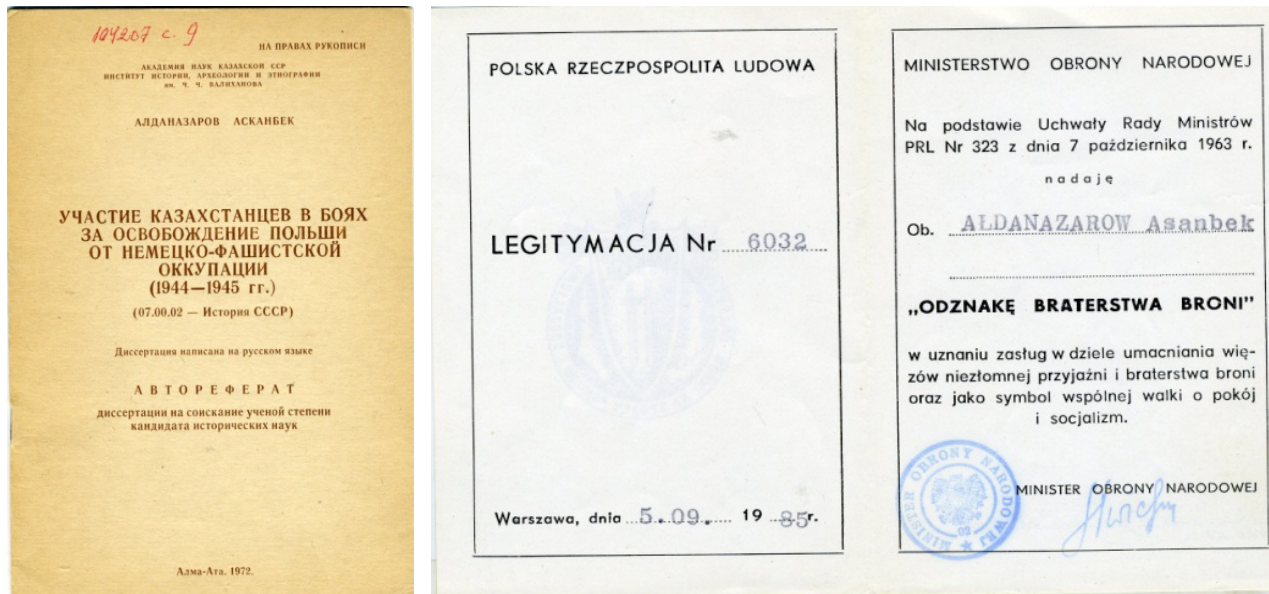
According to his biographical note in the fund, Askanbek Saparovich was born on 10 May, 1924 in the Karatau region. When his father was declared an «enemy of the nation», and was taken to prison in Magadan, he was recorded in the name of his great-grandfather, and his family name was changed to Aldanazarov. He received a secondary education at the beginning in the village of Zhana Talap, and then in the village of Vannovka in the South Kazakhstan region. In 1940 he entered the technical school in Shymkent. Because of the fact that Askanbek after a short stay here was transferred to training on a fee basis, he was forced to work for the collective farm as he had no means. In 1942, he was drafted into the war and since he was fluent in Russian, he was accepted into a military school in Andijan. There he became an artillery lieutenant and went to the front.

Struggling with the enemy for the sake of his homeland, he reached Potsdam. For the sake of strengthening the security of the country, he served in different cities: Tallinn, Vilnius, Tedzhen, Chardzhou, Termez, Herat and Magdeburg (CGA of Almaty, F. 419 Inventory1. D. L. 1-3). The Foundation has a number of photographs as evidence of this service. His military service began from the lieutenant and reached the colonel. In 1950 he graduated from the Red Banner Lenin Order of the highest officer artillery school. In 1958 he was awarded the medal «For impeccable service» (F. 419. Inventory1. D. 30. L. 3). In 1959 he entered the Leningrad State University named after Lenin (now St. Petersburg), and in 1965 he graduated from it in the specialty «History» (F. 419. Inventory1. D. 33. L. 7, 1).

Beginning of teaching and research activities

In 1968, he was released from military service because of his health and came to Almaty. He was accepted as a teacher at the Kazakh State University named after S.M. Kirov. In 1972 he defended his thesis on the title «The planting of Kazakhs in the world of Warsaw defenders of the German-fascist occupation (1944-1945)».

He did a lot of research in the Polish archives. He studied Polish, whose testimony can be found in Polish dictionaries registered with the foundation. He made several publications in Polish periodicals. In 1974 he was awarded the degree of candidate of historical sciences (F. 419. Inventory1. D. 33, L. 3) and was awarded the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Poland «The Prize of the Brotherhood of Arms» (F. 419. Inventory1. D. 33. L. 7).



He lectured at the History Faculty of the Kazakh State University, conducted special courses on military operations of the USA, and USSR, Britain and Japan, and contributed to the training of historians. In 1980 he received the degree of assistant professor. For the years of independence he worked in the Central House of Officers under the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan (F. 419. Inventory1. D. 193).

He illuminated 33 years of his life studying the subject of prisoners of war. During the Second World War, there were 620,000 Soviet soldiers in Poland, of which 63,000 were Kazakhs. They participated in the liberation from the German fascists of the city of Poznan, Krakow, Warsaw, Gdansk. 11,500 Soviet officers served in the I and II armies of Poland. Among them were Kazakh officers. Askanbek Saparovich was looking for Kazakh officers. He proved that there were only 500 officers in the Polish army. In Poland, the grave of 133 Kazakhstani soldiers was found. Since the beginning of the war in the Soviet Union, many officers and soldiers were captured. It was known that the POW camp was located on the territory of Poland, because the main transport routes from west to east passed through this state. Poland was the strategic base of the Wehrmacht. Partisan detachments operated on the highway. Among these partisans was the Kazakh captain, who was called «Zhezkazgan» or «Ivanovich from Kazakhstan» (F. 419. Inventory1. D. 170. 9, L. 13), but his real name and surname were not known. Askanbek Saparovich conducted many searches and studies to find out who this officer was. Zhezkazgan was an artilleryman of

a heavy marine battery defending the island of Saaremaa in Estonia. At the beginning of the war, his age was not older than 30 years. Saaremaa, which was attacked by German bombers, were forced to proceed to defense. The defense lasted 85 days and, notwithstanding this September 13, 1941, he was taken prisoner. However, he had a chance to escape from prison in Szczecin, he was in the vicinity of the Kashub villages, and established contacts with local partisans. Until May 1944, a detachment led by Lieutenant Bator brought many material and human casualties to the enemy. On the 9th of May, 1944, the Nazis surrounded and destroyed the detachment. Thus, Captain Zhezkazgan heroically died. There are a lot of letters in the fund with the title «Captain Zhezkazgan is my relative» which A. Aldanazarov received (F. 419. Inventory1. D. 170. 9, L. 8). However, Askanbek Saparovich was not able to find out his name and who came from which region of Kazakhstan was this officer.

In addition, Askanbek Aldanazarov, wrote a letter to Polish writer Janusz Pshimanovsky in which he asked to advertise that Aldanazarov was interested in the fate of Kazakh prisoners of war and participants in the partisan movement (F.419. Inventory1..D.170. 9, L. L.11). In response to the announcement came a lot of letters and suggestions with the initiative to help find all the necessary documents for the search of prisoners of war. A member of the Communist Party, Irena Perkovska-Shipiorskaya, sent her book, «The Diary of a Connected Person». The book contains the name of the Almaty Sasha Kasymbekov. Aldanazarov conducted searches for Sasha's relatives by making

ZŁOTA ODZNAKA TPPR DLA DRUKARNI NA OKOPOWEJ

Na scenie pokoju Rady Zakładowej wśród wielu
różnych dyskusji miał jeden, z którego bardzo dum-
nie się członkowie Zakładowego Koła TPPR. Jest to
ni są członkowie Koła TPPR przy Zakładach Wskro-
dajnych. W tym czasie w Warszawie Złota Od-
znaka Honorowej TPPR za zasługi w kierunku przy-
jmu i realizacji między narodami Polski i Związ-
ku Radzieckiego. Członkowie Koła TPPR przy
nowym numerze „Przyjaźni”. Członkowie TPPR przy
swoich stażowych pracach starają się dostarczyć wszel-
kich starań, aby tak popularny trybunik reprezen-
tacyjny w sposób możliwy poligraficzny.

— My, z Okopowej, umiemy za naszymi drukarni-
mi otrzymać informację o Związku Radzieckim,
dokładamy starań, aby z tego obywateli umiemy
się jak najbardziej, bo jesteśmy przekonani, że naszą
pracę staż sprawi umacnianie przyjaźni między na-
szymi narodami.

Działalność Koła TPPR nie ogranicza się tylko do
pracy korespondencyjnej. O naszej współpracy
można dowiedzieć się z tamtych lat. Wtedy
Członkowie Koła TPPR do ZSRR (Kijów, Tbilisi,
Moskwa) studenci Warszawskiej Akademii Sztuk
Pięknych i profesorów naszego Koła, opisana przez
niektórych z członków Koła TPPR.



ALDANAZAROW AKSANBEK, PRACOWNIK NAUKOWY Z ALMA-ATA
LAT INTERESUJE SIĘ KONTAKTAMI OBYWATELI KAZACHSTANU
SKA. OBECNIE PRACUJE NAD TEMATEM „UDZIAŁ KAZACHÓW W
WOLENIU POLSKI”.

ALDANAZAROW AKSANBEK

NATA I ŚWIĘTA STARUSZKA

Zaczęło się to wszystko od książki
pułkownika J. Przymanowskiego,
która w 1970 roku ukazała się w
przekładzie rosyjskim. Niezłotnie
napisałem do autora do Warszawy
i w odpowiedzi otrzymałem „Świ-
dzianki” w języku polskim. Nasza
korespondencja rozwijała się. Po-
trzebowałem wielu informacji o Pol-
sce, szczególnie o jej historii wojen-
nej lat 1939 — 1945.

Chciałem dowiedzieć się o nazwiska
Polaków, którzy w czasie drugiej
wojny światowej ukończyli w Ka-
zachstanie szkoły wyższe. Poprosi-
łem pułkownika Przymanowskiego
o zamieszczenie w gazetach polskich
ogłoszenia. W odpowiedzi na artykuł
Janusza Przymanowskiego, który
22-23 kwietnia 1971 r. ukazał się w
„Życiu Warszawy”, otrzymałem kilka
listów. Listy nie dały odpowiedzi na
moje pytania, przeciwnie, to polscy
towarzysze zwracali się do moich
pytań.

ma-acie, miałem adres Karibaja i jego
dwu siostr, o które pytała Nata. Nie
znalem adresu Natalii Bogdanowicz.

Oprócz Natalii Bogdanowicz napisał do
mnie: Wincenty Tucholski, Hanna Jo-
ko, Maria Golań-Kosicka. Szczególnie in-
teresujący okazał się list tery Ścezyń-
skiej. W czasie wojny Irene Ścezyń-
ska, Ewa Patria, Antonina Bogucka,
młodzieńki wówczas Henryk Maszyński,
Wiktorja Bostalska i wielu innych
polskich towarzyszy pomagało zbiegłym
z niemieckiej niewoli obywatelom ra-
diostekim. Nie sposób ich wszystkich wy-
mienić, chociaż zarówno w Polsce, jak i
w Związku Radzieckim są dobrze znani.
Wśród zbiegłych jeńców wojennych był
Kasach, Sasza Chajnykownik. Przewie-
zienie Saszy z Remberkowa na Zoliborz
było pierwszym zadaniem organizacji podziem-
nej. Akcja powiodła się. Sasza wraz z
innymi radiostekimi kolegami wstąpił
później do polskiego oddziału partyzan-
ckiego. A teraz należało Saszę odszukać w
Kazachstanie. I to pomimo wielu trud-
ności: po pierwsze u Kazachów nie wy-
stępuje imię Sasza, po drugie oprócz in-
formacji, że pochodzi on z Alma-Aty, nie
było żadnego adresu. I znova gąszcz, te-
lewizja. Bez rezultatu.

W tym czasie planowałem wyjazd do
Polski. Między innymi chciałem tam po-
jechać w archiwach Biblioteki Narod-
owej w Warszawie.



Duria Basowa — „SW”

bie na lewej ręce. Chcia
jencze kilka słów o Hen-
obecnie jest on solista
Lotniczych PRL. Siostra
Krzyszta, zginęła w walk
Następnego dnia wieść
pułkownikiem. Przyman-
Bostalska pojechał

Study of deported poles in Kazakhstan

He also studied Polish deportees in Kazakhstan. In 1939, 1.5 million Polish citizens were deported to the USSR, and some of them were relocated to Kazakhstan. When Nazi Germany invaded the USSR, the Poles worked in Kazakhstan's industrial enterprises and collective farms. Of the 25,000 Polish children in the Soviet Union, 26 percent were located in Kazakhstan.

In 1971, a native of the village of Kyzyl Tuwhich located in Shaulirdir district, pursuing the goal of answering a letter of a girl named Nata Bogdanovich, who lived in Warsaw wanted to find out who had helped the Pole before the war. In her letter to Nata wrote: «I grew up in a Kazakh family. Especially the person I could not forget is the mother. Yes, that's how we call this respectable person. It is a pity that I do not remember her name. She had beautiful girls Jauhar, Ortai and 9 year old son Karibay. « (F.419. Inventory1..D.12. L. 11.) In 1939, 24 families were evacuated to the state farm of Kyzyl Tu in Shaulder district of the South Kazakhstan region. Among them was Nata Bogdanovich.

She knew the tragedy of the totalitarian system from childhood, which, as a child, had been deprived of her mother since childhood, Nata remembered her mother's words: «My daughter be with the Kazakhs, they do you no harm, they will always help you.» Their neighbor Duria took Nata as her own and raised her with her children. In 1945, Nata's mother died, and in the spring of 1946 Nata returned to her native country. More than 30 years after the war, Nata wrote a letter to Durie, who brought her up.

Many years later Asanbek Aldanazarov, helped reunite Durie Basova and Nata again, during his stay in Poland he brought Nata Kazakh dress (F.419. Inventory1..D.12. «How good are the Kazakhs?» L.11.). The image of Grandmother Duria and the article dedicated to the sacred mother was published in the Polish magazine «Friendship». This was the result of many years of work by Askanbek Saparovich. Of course, his services did not go unnoticed. Askanbek Aldanazarov was awarded the Golden Order of the badge of the Society of Polish-Soviet Friendship (Fond.419. Inventory1. D.30.L. 6). In addition, the results of his research were published at conferences organized by the Institute of Military History at the Polish Academy of Sciences in the Polish press.

Search for Japanese prisoners of war burial grounds

At an adolescent age, he studied Japanese prisoners of war. In his biography he wrote: «After our country gained independence, in August 1992, Japan's Minister of Finance Takemura made a special visit. Then the government instructed me to show the grave of Japanese soldiers in Almaty. At that time, I knew nothing about them. During the meeting, I was invited to study Japanese tombs, just as I was engaged in Kazakhs in Poland. I promised that I would do my best «(F.419 Inventory 1.D.162.5 L. 4]. Indeed, the beginning of this work was influenced by the letter of the President of the Association of former Japanese prisoners of war, Mr. Saito, to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, Nursultan Nazarbayev. In August, the government

of Kazakhstan established a commission to search for Japanese prisoners of war.

The commission included ministers, vice ministers and researchers. The commission included a historian, with the military rank of A.Aldanazarov, who had experience studying the problems of prisoners of war.

After that, Askanbek Saparovich analyzed archival documents and determined the number of graves of Japanese prisoners of war on the territory of Kazakhstan and the names of the dead. He summarized and systematized the archival data, compiled lists of prisoners of war and drew a map of the burials. According to archival sources, the echelons with the first Japanese military prisoners arrived in September 1945. They were divided into 10 regions. In all there were 58,900 people (F. 419. Inventory 1. D. 190.L. 11, 15). Askanbek Saparovich on the basis of collected documents on the territory of Kazakhstan found the burial of 41 Japanese prisoners of war, a total of 1394 people. The reason for the smaller number of burials was that many soldiers were buried in one grave. As a result of research A. Aldanazarov found 28 burials in the settlements of Zholymbet, Bogembay, Anar of Akmola oblast in Almaty, and 3 burials of 201 people in Almaty. In the cities of Zhezkazgan and Balkhash in the former Zhezkazgan region 136, in the East Kazakhstan region in Belousovka, Ridder (Leninogor), Zyryan, Uskemen and Ablaketa 223, Zhambul region in Sholaktau and Taraz 53, in the Karaganda region 25 thousand military men prisoners are buried in 12 places, however, not all burials have been preserved. In the Karaganda region, 521 graves were found. The reason for the fact that there were many burial places in this area is connected with the fact that 40 Japanese prisoners of war died in the Kokchetav region in the Shchuchinsk military hospital, which were buried in a common grave. In the former Taldykurgan region in the town of Tekeli and in 4 other places there were similar graves. In these places, the prisoners themselves made stone monuments. One of these monuments was installed in 1948 with the inscription «Tomb of the Soldier who died for the Motherland». Almost 72 cemeteries were registered here. Only 1 soldier was buried in the Kostanay region, in the South Kazakhstan region in the town of Lenger 1, in the settlement of Ilyich 2, in Kentau 2, in Aschysai 1, in Keltemshat 1 a burial was discovered. 120

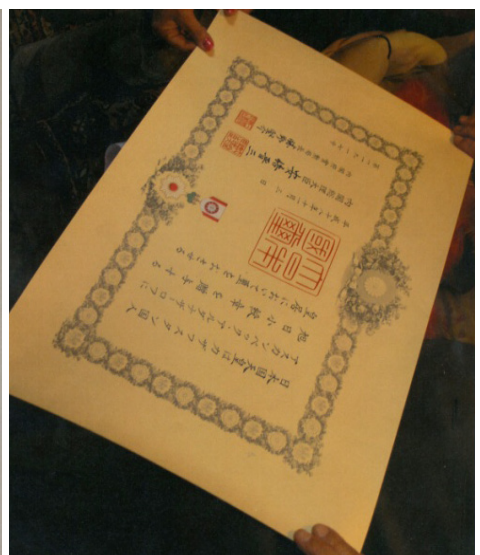
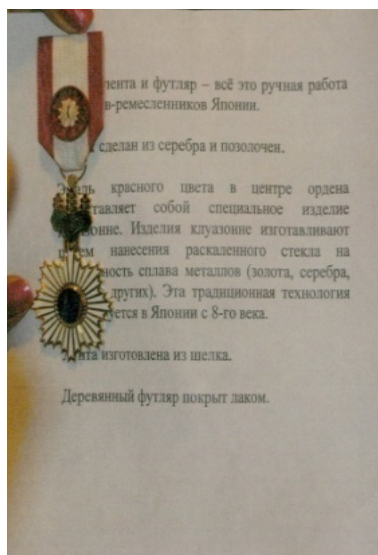
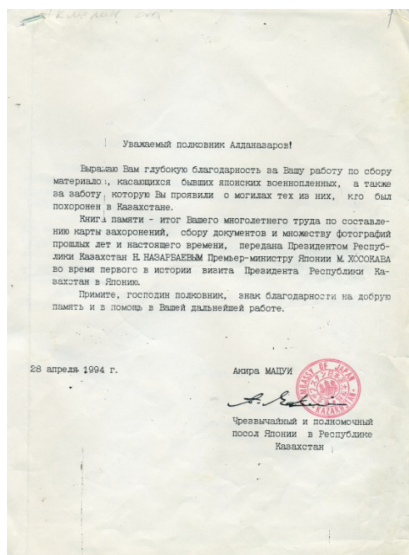
people are buried in the cemetery in the center of Shymkent.

As you can see, the vast majority of prisoners of war worked in harsh conditions in industrial areas. A.Aldanazarov learned that among the prisoners of war were as well as soldiers, and doctors, teachers. The relationship between Japanese prisoners and local residents was good. Prisoners of war built a concert hall in Karaganda, a school in Keltemshatte and a House of Scientists in Almaty.

The research officer was assisted by the Ministry of Internal Affairs, employees of the administration, the regional administration, and forensic experts. During three years of research, numerous archival documents and materials were found. They were checked by the Japanese side. The results of research on the fate of Japanese prisoners of war in Kazakhstan in 1945-1949 were reflected in the book of «Memory Book» (ZhadKitabi). The book is written about the life conditions of Japanese prisoners of war, their contribution to the economy of Kazakhstan. In addition, Askanbek Aldanazarov, on the basis of collected materials, urged the relevant departments to repair the cemeteries.

He helped the relatives of Japanese prisoners of war and all interested people to obtain information and accompanied them. The book was presented in April 1994 to the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan and Prime Minister of Japan Morihiro Hosokawa. Handing the book to M. Khosokawa, President Nursultan Nazarbayev said: «A military historian, a participant in the Second World War, Colonel Askanbek Aldanazarov, conducted a scientific research work to identify burial sites and names of deceased Japanese. He also accompanies the Japanese arriving to Kazakhstan to places buried «(F. 419. Inventory 1. D. 165. L.11-12). On April 28, 1994, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of Japan to Kazakhstan Akira Matsui sent a letter of thanks (F. 419. Inventory 1. D. 207.L. 13, 11).

The Japanese government highly appreciated the contribution of Asanbek Aldanazarov to the study of Japanese cemeteries in Kazakhstan and materials. In 1995, the Japanese government awarded him a diploma (literacy) (F.419.. Inventory 1. D.141.L.1). Then A.Aldanazarov was awarded the Order of the Rising Sun and the Golden Rays with rosettes. [F.419.. Inventory 1. D.141.L.4] For the first time in Kazakhstan and in Central Asia, a man was awarded the Order of the Japanese Government.



Conclusion

Asanbek Aldanazarov always engaged in research and in parallel engaged in teaching activities. Officer -teacher was not far from his chosen service. He carried out his work with great responsibility and dignity, therefore the Kazakh government repeatedly highly appreciated Asanbek Aldanazarov with high awards. His achievements during the Soviet period were not ignored. On May 26, 1995, in accordance with the decision of the Council of Heads of State of the CIS Member

States, he was awarded the Medal of the Marshal of the Soviet Union, G.K. Zhukov (F. 419. Op.1. D. 31. L.7).

Military service, research and teaching of Asanbek Aldanazarov is an example for the younger generation. The study was carried out in the interests of states, ordinary citizens. He made a significant contribution to the success of people who suffered from the consequences of the war. The constant search for the grave of Asanbek Saparovich helped many families find the grave of their children, fathers, relatives and care for the grave.

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