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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS OF KAZAKHSTAN AND GERMANY IN FILM AND PHOTO DOCUMENTS (THE SOVIET PERIOD)

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Abstract. The modern period of the formation and development of historical knowledge is characterized by a gradual increase in the number of film-, photo- and audible documents created (as known as audiovisual documents). To a certain extent, based on the scope and scale of the events recorded by the public and private life, it can be stated that this kind of historical sources becomes widespread. Therefore, there is a natural need to enrich and expand scientific and scientific-methodological concepts of film-, photo-, audible documents as archival storage facilities and historical sources. In them, as well as on traditional information carriers, the history of society is reflected and they become available for political, social, economic, cultural and other historical research. Information and cognitive properties of visual and sound sources containing historical information are obvious. They act as unique means of comprehension of reality thanks to which it is possible to receive visual and figurative (film- and photo-documents) and sound (phono- (audible) documents) idea of real events. One of the specific sources of studying of national history are the film photophonodocuments which are formed in activity of the specialized and other institutions which are actively creating this type of documents. They carry audiovisual information on socio-political, economic, cultural life of society.

The study of the history of the newest period is impossible without the involvement of audiovisual documents, although they actually remain not in demand and not implemented in practice as a source of historical research. Like other types of historical sources, they remain relevant and important as a means of preserving social memory. The value of audiovisual information for the formation of a social memory history today is an indisputable fact. In the modern world, the information capabilities of audiovisual sources, their ability to act as a unique means of comprehending reality, through which one can get a visual and imaginative representation of facts and events of real life, as well as solve the traditional problems of scientific knowledge, are actualized.

Key words: film-document, photo-document, historical source, newsreel, motion picture, audiovisual information, retrospective information, international cooperation.

Қазақстан мен германияның халықаралық қатынастары кинофотоқұжаттарда (кеңестік кезең)

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Түйіндемe. Қазіргі кезең тарихи білімнің қалыптасуы мен дамуында жасалып жатқан кинофотофоноқұжаттардың (аудиовизуалды құжаттардың) санының тұрақты түрде өсуімен сипатталады. Қоғамдық және жеке өмірдің тіркелген оқиғаларының көлемі мен ауқымдылығына қарай, белгілі дәрежеде, тарихи деректің бұл түрі бұқаралық сипат алуда деп айтуға болады. Сондықтан да архивтік сақтау объекті және тарихи дерек ретінде кинофотофоноқұжаттар туралы ғылыми және ғылыми-әдістемелік түсініктерді кеңейту мен байытудың табиғи қажеттілігі пайда болады. Бұларда, дәстүрлі тасымалдаушылардағы сияқты, қоғам тарихы тіркеледі және олар саяси, әлеуметтік, экономикалық, мәдени және басқа да тарихи зерттеулер үшін қолжетімді болады. Ретроспективті мазмұндағы ақпараттар сақтайтын бейнелі және дыбыстық деректердің ақпараттық және танымдық

қасиеттері айқын. Олар шынайы өмірдегі жағдайлар туралы көркем, бейнелі (кинофотоқұжаттар) және дыбыстық (фоноқұжаттар) түсініктер алуға болатын, шыдықты танудың тамаша құралы ретінде көрінеді. Отандық тарихты зерттеудің ерекше деректерінің бірі кинофотофоноқұжаттар, құжаттың бұл түрін белсенді жасайтын мамандандырылған және басқа мекемелер қызметі барысында жасалады. Олар қоғамның әлеуметтік-саяси, экономикалық, мәдени өмірі туралы аудиовизуалды ақпараттарды береді.

Қазіргі кезеңдегі тарихты зерттеуде, тарихи зерттеулердің деректік негізі ретінде іс жүзінде сұранысқа ие болмағанына және іске аспай жатқанына қарамастан, аудиовизуалды құжаттарды пайдаланбау мүмкін емес. Басқа да тарихи дерек түрлері сияқты, олар да әлеуметтік жақты сақтау құралы ретінде өзектілігі мен маңызын сақтауда. Бүгінде әлеуметтік тарихи жақты қалыптастыру үшін аудиовизуалды ақпараттың құндылығы талассыз факт болып табылады. Қазіргі әлемде аудиовизуалды деректердің ақпараттық мүмкіндіктері, олардың шынайылыққа қол жеткізудің ерекше құралы ретіндегі қабылеттілігі өзекті бола түсуде, соның арқасында шынайы өмірдің оқиғалары мен фактілері туралы көрнекі әрі бейнелі түсініктер алуға, сондай-ақ ғылыми танымның дәстүрлі міндеттерін шешуге болады.

Түйін сөздер: киноқұжат, фотоқұжат, тарихи дерек, киножурнал, кинофильм, аудиовизуалды ақпарат, ретроспективті ақпарат, халықаралық ынтымақтастық.

Международные отношения Казахстана и Германии в кинофотодокументах (советский период)

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Аннотация. Современный период в формировании и развитии исторических знаний характеризуется последовательным ростом числа создаваемых кинофотофонодокументов (аудиовизуальные документы). В известной мере, исходя из объема и масштабности фиксируемых событий общественной и частной жизни, можно констатировать, что этот вид исторических источников приобретает массовый характер. Поэтому возникает естественная потребность в обогащении и расширении научных и научно-методических представлений о кинофотофонодокументах как об объектах архивного хранения и исторических источниках. В них, как и на традиционных носителях информации фиксируется история общества и они становятся доступными для политических, социальных, экономических, культурных и иных исторических исследований. Информационные и познавательные свойства изобразительных и звуковых источников, содержащих ретроспективную информацию, очевидны. Они выступают в качестве уникального средства постижения действительности, благодаря которому можно получить наглядное и образное (кинофотодокументы) и звуковое (фонодокументы) представление о событиях реальной действительности. Одним из специфических источников изучения отечественной истории являются кинофотофонодокументы, образующиеся в деятельности специализированных и иных учреждений, активно создающих этот вид документов. Они несут аудиовизуальную информацию о социально-политической, экономической, культурной жизни общества.

Изучение истории новейшего периода невозможно без привлечения аудиовизуальных документов, хотя они фактически остаются не востребованными и не реализованными на практике источниковой базой исторических исследований. Как и другие виды исторических источников, они сохраняют актуальность и значение как средства сохранения социальной памяти. Ценность аудиовизуальной информации для формирования социальной истории памяти сегодня является бесспорным фактом. В современном мире актуализируются информационные возможности аудиовизуальных источников, их способности выступать в качестве уникального средства постижения действительности, благодаря которому можно получить наглядное и образное представление о фактах и событиях реальной жизни, а также решать традиционные задачи научного познания.

Ключевые слова: кинодокумент, фотодокумент, исторический источник, киножурнал, кинофильм, аудиовизуальная информация, ретроспективная информация, международное сотрудничество.

Introduction. The study of interstate relations between Kazakhstan and Germany as one of the important historical events of the second half of the twentieth century belongs to that category of research, most of which have so far been developed on the basis of written historical sources. Meanwhile, on the periphery of the study, there remains such a large array of documents, like cinema and photo shooting, that can expand our understanding of a

particular event. Unfortunately, these richest sources of information and emotional content are not fully used by historians in their studies, their use is rather applied and illustrative than scientific (Kuzmin, 1996, Maksimychev, 1993, 1997, Timmermann, 1995).

The peculiarity of film-, photo-, and phonodocuments, determined by their technical, technological and other features, the ability of audiovisual documents to communicate information

about the phenomena of social history and the history of spiritual culture which have raised the problems of organizing their state storage. The central repository of these documents, having a special historical, artistic, cultural significance is the Central State Archive of Film and Photo Documents and Sound Records of the Republic of Kazakhstan (CSA FFDSR RK), organized in 1943. Chronologically they (photo documents) cover the end of the XIX century to the beginning of the XXI century. The archive includes film- and photo-documents, formed in the process of the activities of institutions and individuals, which has a special value for society and the uniqueness of the content. Moreover, the content (information) value of the document, its historical, artistic and culturological significance was the defining feature allowing it to be classified as archival sources, thus ensuring their safe and long-term storage.

The nationwide fund of audiovisual documents today forms the basis of the spiritual and material values of our society and ensures the safety and availability of sources for various purposes. However, their study in an interdisciplinary aspect remains a promising task for the Kazakhstani historical community. In our opinion, the lack of close attention of historians to film, photo and phono-documents (FPPD) as historical sources is due to several reasons, such as the lack of a full theoretical basis for FPPD research in Motherland historiography; imperfection of the existing theory and methodology of studying FPPD; distrust of historians to the information contained in the FPPD, which are capable of acting as an independent historical source; insufficient knowledge of historians about the composition and content of the FPPD of the National Archive Fund of the Republic of Kazakhstan; insufficient interest of scientists and specialists in the concrete results of the use of FPPD in historical studies.

The lack of demand for FPPD by historians suggests that there is a certain narrowness of the source base of existing research on this issue. So, none of the published works on the history of interstate relations between Kazakhstan and Germany has so far not involved FPPD (Gubaidullina, 2004; 2009, Dzhunusalieva, 2003, Kasenov, 2005, Taldaeva, 2011).

This article attempts to use audiovisual documents as a historical source, which is stored in the national audiovisual archive. The meaning of this research is the disclosure, through information contained in film and photo-documents, of the vivid facts of interstate relations between Kazakhstan and Germany, as well as the color of the era that audiovisual sources are

able to convey. Today, this problem continues to be relevant for historical science.

The relevance of this problem is obvious and is due to the following: the need to consider the relations of Kazakhstan and Germany in the context of the most important historical events of the 20th century. with a wide use of the possibilities of modern film and photo-documentary archival and source study; demonstration of cognitive possibilities of film and photo-documents as independent historical sources containing original information having direct or indirect relation to the problem under study; a systematic approach to the use of historical sources, regardless of species, taking into account their significance, involving the use of different research methods.

The source study and archivist analysis of the FPD of Kazakhstani archives on the history of relations between the two states allows us to recreate real events with the help of a significant and almost unexplored layer of film and photo-documents that reflect facts and phenomena connected with contacts in various spheres of society and give the researcher a number of important advantages, as well as coverage of many issues, not found due reflection in the research of specialists.

In the course of the study, it was considered advisable to separate film documents (FD) and photo documents (PD) into different groups in order to identify information and historical potential. As the basis, film and photo documents related to the Soviet period are taken, since, during the period of independent Kazakhstan, their number is insignificant. Due to the small number of articles, the content of phono documents is not covered.

Literature review. A large number of works in which the coordination is performed by selecting the Cele features elements or fine functions or enabling functions or data of formation procedures.

However, in real logistical distribution systems, such as “consumers Supplier” is often the formation of orders procedures for delivery, performance criteria elements and the system as a whole are determined and are fixed, but some parameters such as contract prices, the volume of orders for the supply of ready products and other, can be purposefully changed in a given area, for example, depending on the efficiency of production. Functioning of distribution logistics in the set-theoretic language as two-level active systems. The value of audiovisual documents from a historical point of view is largely determined by the breadth and diversity of the information provided on the socio-political and cultural life of the country. Acting as a single complex of historical sources, they have rather high informational properties,

transmitting them by specific methods. The problems of in-depth and comprehensive analysis and assessment of information opportunities and prospects for the use of audiovisual sources are relevant at the present time. The audiovisual fund of our country, which is kept in the national archive of film and photo documents and sound recordings, contains valuable, sometimes unique information about all aspects of socio-economic, political, and cultural life that occur in Kazakhstani society.

The central place in the study of audiovisual documents of the National Archival Fund of the country as a source of historical research is the question of its composition and content. This issue is one of the poorly developed in Kazakhstan historical and source literature. Despite the recognition of audiovisual documents as a powerful information tool and information product, the content value of these sources remains unattractive to the historical community.

The use of film and photo documents, along with other types of historical sources, when covering the events of individual periods of Motherland history, would greatly enrich the documentary base of historical research.

Audiovisual documentation on history of foreign policy of the country is of interest to a historical research. It should be noted that the film and photo-producing institutions, the main sources of the national archive (Kazakfilm studio, republican newspapers and magazines, the Society for Friendship with Foreign Countries, etc.) showed a constant interest in this issue, as a result of which the country's filmphotography has postponed enough a large array of documents that documented the diversity of Kazakhstan's political, economic, cultural ties and cooperation with virtually all countries of the world. As for phonodocuments, this group of sources on the history of external relations is not numerous. This is due to quite certain reasons: the vast majority of official events of this kind are not documented through sound recording; separate interviews of state, political figures, representatives of foreign states are created as part of a radio report or radio and television programs, which, in turn, are rarely postponed in archival funds in full.

Identifying the information possibilities of film and photo documents in covering international relations in the previous period of the history of our country, where we have accumulated sufficient experience and traditions of cooperation with the outside world, with the entry of our country into the world arena as an independent and independent subject, remain constantly relevant.

The audiovisual storehouse of the republic contains a significant array of archival information that characterizes various aspects of the country's foreign policy activities, which will undoubtedly interest the researchers of this problem.

International relations of our country are closely connected with the problems of ideologizing the foreign policy of the USSR. The entry of the countries of Eastern Europe and certain regions of South-East Asia after the Second World War into the sphere of influence of the USSR and their choice of the socialist path of development played an important role in interstate relations. The establishment of a bipolar world in accordance with the prevailing political order determined relations between countries and regions depending on ideological attitudes.

Material and Methods. Film documents have the most informational potential, which, in comparison with photo documents, is characterized as a complex source combining visual and sound elements. These specific features of film documents allow them to serve as a unique source of information for various fields of knowledge.

The film fund of the archive can be divided into:

- documentary films devoted to a specific problem;
- periodically produced newsreels, combining a film of several current events (plots);
- special issues relating to certain important events.

Of all the types of film documents, a variety of documentary information is provided by newsreels which outline most aspects of the activities of society. As a rule, newsreels are a periodic film release, the content of which is usually operational film information about various events taking place in the country.

The issues of the magazine "Soviet Kazakhstan", created by the Alma-Ata studio of art and chronicles, and then the film studio "Kazakhfilm" are kept in the archives since 1936. They consist of separate plots and are of independent interest as specific information within the given field of knowledge. Together they have a high information level and are able to sufficiently illuminate our multidimensional historical past. Quite a homogeneous layer of socio-political events was covered mainly in periodical issues of the newsreel "Soviet Kazakhstan" (produced since 1936), which was an operational film about the most significant current events. The newsreel in the source-research aspect has a rather high potential, having a rich information density. It recorded multifaceted information about virtually all spheres of life of Kazakhstani society. The

subjects in the newsreels are not devoid of a kind of splendor and propaganda. However, in our opinion, they should be perceived, first of all, as a product of certain time and comprehend cognitive properties as a valuable historical source.

The development of contacts between countries had got mass forms in the 20th century, when international relations at the level of public associations were the main form of cooperation. In this issue, both the tendencies of relations between states, as well as public and personal affairs were reflected. Under the considered period, the 1960s, the ideological basis of the relationship was also noteworthy, where the priority of Soviet foreign policy was to strengthen the position of the USSR in the socialist camp.

It should be noted that our country's cooperation was carried out through the Union of Soviet Societies of Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which had a ramified structure, part of which was the Soviet Friendship Society with the GDR. On the other hand, his partner was the Society of German-Soviet Friendship. Public cooperation between the two countries was an important component of their foreign policy line and represented the implementation of the principles fixed in the treaties, including the "Treaty on Friendship, Mutual Assistance and Cooperation between the USSR and the GDR" of June 12, 1964.

Results and Discussion. The development of international public forms of cooperation intensified after the founding conference on the creation of the Kazakhstan branch of the Soviet Friendship Society with the GDR in May 1967, led by a member of the Society Ernest Timm. They already had the practice of concluding annual joint cooperation plans, the main purpose of which was "to fully acquaint the working people of the Soviet Union with the achievements of the working people of the GDR in socialist construction and the peace policy of the GDR" on the one hand, and on the other hand help in "acquainting the society of the GDR with the achievements the Soviet people in the implementation of the program of building communism ..., the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union." The fact of the organization of the republican branch of the Society was fixed in the newsreel "Soviet Kazakhstan", 1967 (Central State Archive of Film Documentary, Photographs and Sound Recordings of the Republic of Kazakhstan (further CGA KFDZ RK), arch. No. 1818). The event coincided with the celebration of the 18th anniversary of the formation of the GDR, in which delegates from both sides and tourists who arrived on trains of friendship took part.

The organization of work of the Kazakhstan branch of the Society was timed to significant dates and anniversaries. For example, the anniversary of the formation of the GDR, the creation of the Society of German-Soviet Friendship, and the anniversaries of famous politicians, scientists and culture. Particular attention was paid to the dates associated with the victory over fascism. In the same cadre of the newsreel, it was stressed that cooperation was held under the sign of the 50th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

The leading role played the ideas of "socialist internationalism". In the chronicles, the idea was first of all of the unity and cohesion of the countries of the "socialist commonwealth", for which the CPSU (Communist Party of the Soviet Union) and the SUPG (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) are fighting in their policies. A similar plot is also present in the 1979 newsreel devoted to the 30th anniversary of the formation of the GDR and the events of the GDR Culture Days in Kazakhstan (CSA CPDSR RK, No. 3777).

Undoubtedly, in the first place in the newsreel many events with an official part were recorded, which were held with the obligatory participation of the heads and representatives of the authorities. So, the plot of the newsreel for 1983 is dedicated to the arrival of the party and government delegations of the GDR headed by E. Honecker (Ibid., No. 4106).

The forms of cooperation presented in the film documents were not limited to plots or issues on the exchange of delegations, solemn meetings, "Days of Culture". Great importance was attached to acquaintance with the achievements of science and culture, the activation of scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. Newsreel "Soviet Kazakhstan" recorded the process of installing a rotary excavator in the coal mine "Bogatyr" in the Pavlodar region with the help of specialists from the GDR, a celebration on the day of the launch of the excavator with the participation of engineering engineers of the GDR (1972) (Ibid., No. 3097); Fashion show of the Models House in Magdeburg in the hall of the Palace named after Lenin (1974) (Ibid., No. 3188); participation in the work of the seminar of the delegation of the GDR and their acquaintance with new methods of metallurgical production, the technology of obtaining ultra-pure metals at the Chimkent lead factory (Ibid., 1974); the opening of the KazSSR exhibition at the traditional international fair in Leipzig, the acquaintance of the first secretary of the SUPG, E. Honecker, and visitors with the exposition of our republic (Ibid., 1974). At the Leipzig Spring Fair in 1974, which took place

from 10 to 17 March, in the year of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the German Democratic Republic and the existence of the Council for Mutual Economic

Assistance, progressive methods of mechanization and automation of management in large-scale and mass production were demonstrated (Ibid., 1974).



CSA CPDSR RK, №2-53551. Participants of the World Congress for universal disarmament and peace. The head of the delegation of Germany, Count Emil Von Wesel (in the center) with the doctor of medical sciences I. Karakulov and the chief architect of the city K. Rakhmatiev at the Abay monument. Alma-Ata. Author of the shooting – Egizov. Date – 17.07.1962.

According to the classification of visual products, formed in photojournalism, publicist and artistic genres are distinguished. Proceeding from the source study tasks and the complex of photo documents stored in the national archive, from these genre formations, as applied to our topic, we can distinguish the following types of photo documents:

- documentary photo documents of a socio-political nature;
- documentary photo documents characterizing various spheres of economy, culture and science;
- a series of pictures on a single topic, including a different number of pictures.

The common form is a portrait purely reporting, and giving the chance not only to

represent the person in action, the movement, but also to transfer the atmosphere of an event within which there is this special view of event material, the portrait which is made in a real situation, a close-up of the hero of the event or other actor. In modern photography, the reportage method took the leading place and today is the only one in the section of photo report, in the genre photography, and in the documentary portrait. This creative technique is characterized by shooting in the course of an evolving event, without interference in the action taking place. The resulting images acquire such a force of authenticity and credibility that they literally capture the viewer with the truth of life, the uniqueness of the stopped moments.



CSA CPDSR RK, No. 3-5766. German metallurgists of the GDR Lippendorf Ferroalloy Plant are in the first smelting shop of the ferroalloy plant. Aktyubinsk. The author – D. Karachun. The date - 15.03.1963.

The object of the image in the photo reportage is always an actual event, having a socio-political significance; the object of research is the life of human society. Therefore, it should be noted not only the journalistic nature of the reportage pictures, but also the agitational and propaganda significance of the photo report.

The bulk of the images, identified by the topic of the article, is referred to the so-called informational kind of photo reportage. The information shot has the same event basis as the entire photo report as a whole, contains a message about the news of the day, is highly operational, but often only illuminates

a single fact without going up to generalization. The information genre of the photo report is adjacent to its other section, where the event is not simply fixed in the frame, but an analytical approach to the material is being planned, where the author's position comes through, an assessment of the reality phenomenon that the photo reporter met. And although the basis for the picture is still a concrete fact, this fact is accompanied by an author's commentary. The nature of the photo report does not allow any interference of the photographer in the event, and shooting is possible only right there during the action: the photo reporter follows the event, grasps its key moments.



CSA CPDSR RK, No. 3 - 15126. A group of German specialists assembling rotary excavators in Ekibastuz (from left to right: Reglin G., Dieter Bibran, Herbert Rücker, Georg Golenis, Manfred Heinrich and Gerhard Ekibastuz. Date – 1971.

The specificity of the photo report is determined by the documentary nature of the pictures: each reportage has an exact address, shows the actual events taking place at a certain place at a certain time. And it is documentary that makes reportage pictures so interesting and compelling for the viewer. In the pages of the newspapers, they clearly show the concrete events taking place in the country, introduce readers to advanced people of production and their achievements, new buildings, discoveries, inventions, and events of great public and international significance.

A reportage picture becomes an artistic one, when it carries within itself elements of generalization, when through the single and the particular the essence of what is happening and the characters of people is revealed; such a picture is

created according to the laws of the artistic image. Such an image is emotionally and evokes sympathy and a certain mood in the viewer. It has a perfect artistic form, although it is created as reportage, sometimes in conditions that leave the reporter for the final of the creative process only a few seconds. The audiovisual archives photo library on the history of international relations prevails over the documentary in quantitative terms. They record the diverse aspects of Kazakhstan's international cooperation with virtually all countries of the world. Here we turn only to some photo-documents that can supplement the information contained in the above-mentioned documentary. Together, having a high informative density, they comprehensively characterize Kazakhstan's relations with the outside world.



CSA CPDSR RK, No. 2 - 81785. Workers of the state farm Gigant of Enbekeshikazakh district, Almaty region presented bread and salt to the head of the delegation of the Soviet-German Friendship Society K. Hager. Author – V. Zinin. Date – 18.10.1979.

The photo fund of the archive concerning relations between Kazakhstan and Germany is based primarily on the coverage of official events. These photographs complement the analysis of film documents, which regularly covered the meeting and stay of various delegations on political and cultural aspects. Such reportage photos are of the same type, they usually have sightseeing in Almaty. Therefore, we focus on the figurative reflection of facts, to one degree or another related to contacts in the economic sphere.

It is known that the GDR was the largest exporter for the countries of the socialist commonwealth of heavy machinery, machinery and tools, media, scientific instrument making, agricultural and food

machinery, and etc. In quantitative terms, photo-documents on economic cooperation between the two countries and the arrival of new techniques and technology in various industries prevail. Thus, already in the 1950s, the Sokolovsko-Sarbaisky Combine of the Kustanai Oblast is equipped with electric locomotives from the GDR (Ibid., No. 3-7589, 1957), virgin sovkhoses (joint economy) were equipped with electric power plants "Impulse."

It is noteworthy that the photo fund of the archive has preserved the installation of a mobile dental office, donated by the President of the GDR Wilhelm Peak (October 11, 1949, the first and only President of the GDR was elected one of the two Presidents of the SUPG – Wilhelm Peak, in 1953 and 1957 he was

reelected respectively in the second and the third term, after his death in 1960, the post of President of the GDR was abolished) to the Herzen grain farm of the Kustanai region (Ibid., № 4-5999, 1958).

The German Democratic Republic was a characteristic example of the rational use of

progressive management methods in the economy, science and technology among the socialist countries. In the photographic fund, a lot of filming from exhibitions of goods from the GDR, held at different times at Exhibition of Achievements of National Economy (EANE) of KazSSR (non-



CSA CPDSR RK, No. 2 - 84327. Assemblers from the GDR: H. Krusha, H. Winkler, R. Maldenhauer and laureate of the State Prize of the USSR, head of the Ekibastuz assembly site of the trust «KazPromTechMontazh» while inspecting a rotary excavator manufactured in the GDR. Pavlodar region. Author - N. Kuznetso. Date - 1980.

ferrous metallurgy, medical equipment, furniture kits, building paints, etc.)

The photo fund of the archive is not limited to this information and their potential as a base for documentary research remains in the future.

Conclusion

In the historical literature and source studies, the attitude to audiovisual archives and documents as carriers of retrospective information about the past in various fields of humanitarian knowledge is only emerging. This is not only about domestic research, where they are at best used as an illustrated, auxiliary material for scientific research and synthesis, but, perhaps, about world practice in general. The question of the possibility of using them as a full-fledged historical source is of independent importance.

The information potential of the stored sources is invaluable and concerns all aspects of the life of society. Unfortunately, there are still no scientific works in Motherland historiography, wherever

audiovisual documents were used as full-fledged historical sources along with traditional written testimonies. Historians, as applied to the subject of their research, also essentially ignore the information and cognitive possibilities of figurative sources. Expanding the scope of using audiovisual sources as equal elements of the actual basis of historical research lies in the future. To some extent, this can be explained by the fact that there is still no reliable and full-fledged information base of documentary complexes of audio-visual origin capable of satisfying the needs of scientists, and also no methodological tools and methods for using these sources in historical studies have been developed.

However, along with the complexity of research on attribution, interpretation and even just a long-term perception of audiovisual resources presented in state archives, there are also objective difficulties that impede the effective work of researchers with phonographic documents and the attraction of these documents to study the past. It is these difficulties, which have a long historical origin, that determine the range of actual problems in the study of the

audiovisual documents from archival studies and then from the source-research positions. The primacy of archival problems seems obvious to us, because the document becomes an historical scientific source in objective scientific-practical understanding only when it has passed the stage of expertise of its value and has acquired the status of an object of permanent or, at least, long-term storage.

At this stage and in the specified conditions for the development of historical research, it is obvious that an interdisciplinary perception of film, photo and phono-documents is achieved, which will enrich the existing system of criteria for their evaluation. One of the directions of such work is the use of the culturological approach, which makes it possible to clarify, on the one hand, the psychological attitudes

of the creator of the audiovisual document and, on the other hand, the structure of cultural needs for the audience that is targeted for subsequent publication or another form of replication of these documents. The evaluation of audiovisual documents, including from this position, can clarify many details concerning their information potential; to determine effective forms of using the analyzed information resources.

Thus, in modern conditions there is a whole complex of problems of archival and related source study of audiovisual documents presented in state archives and created by a significant number of subjects. Many of these problems, as was shown above, exist for a long time, have deep historical roots and need both a scientific-methodical and a practical solution.

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