



## COLLECTION OF DOCUMENTS V.A.RYBALOV

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<b>Received:</b> February 28 <sup>th</sup> 2021 <b>Accepted:</b> March 11 <sup>h</sup> 2021 <b>Published:</b> March 24 <sup>th</sup> 2021	In the publications, the political-investigative work of the former secretary of the Kharkiv high-ranking party V.A. Rybalov. In 1960, he participated in the work of commissions for the study of the history of the Great Patriotic War. He wrote memoirs of military leaders, Gero of the Soviet Union, heads of partisan and soviet organs of the Kharkiv region, partisans and subordinates, fighters and commanders of the First Czechoslovak Battalion. Today's collection is partially distributed in the historical museum, partially - in the district archives. Analyze collected or written V.A. Rybalov memoirs, it is possible to share an introduction, which they consider important in the East to study the many problems of the history of the Great Patriotic War not only in Kharkiv, but also in Ukraine and the Soviet Union.

**Keywords:** Kharkov region, Great Patriotic war, Vladimir Alekseevich Rybalov, memories, Kharkov historical museum, State Archive of Kharkov region, everyday life

### INTRODUCTION:

On the popular topic of contemporary Ukrainian historiographies, it is possible to find out the daily life of people of different historical stages. An important role in the investigation of historical events is played by the memoirs of the people who came out, as well as the citizens of the city. Only in their memoirs do the authors reflect such details, which in the historical process are not noticeably obscured, but in many respects accuse the production of the local events.

For the study of the histories of the Great Patriotic War in Kharkov, a certain significance is mentioned in the commemoration of the Great Patriotic War, collected in 1960-1970 V.A.Ribalov

### MAIN BODY:

Vladimir Alekseevich Rybalov was born in 1898 in Kharkov in a working class family. His labor activity began in 1914. In 1924 he joined the CPSU (b). was soon transferred to party work. In 1939 he headed the military department of the Kharkov city party committee, and since 1941, in parallel, he worked as the secretary of the city committee for the food industry. During the war, he held both positions [4, p. 67].

Since 1949 he was in charge of the administrative department of the city party committee. In 1952, he was first transferred as a head, and since 1954 - as a deputy head of the regional administration of the State Labor Savings Bank and the State credit.

Having retired in 1957, V.A. Rybalov actively engaged in search and research work, was a member of the military-scientific society at the garrison Officers' House, took part in the collection and publication of documents and memoirs dedicated to the Great Patriotic War [4, p. 68].

He personally wrote 15 articles, was the author of memoirs and essays on the history of the Kharkiv region in the 1930s-1960s, which for some reason were not published.

In the 1960s. In the Soviet Union, a huge amount of work was done to collect memories of the Great Patriotic War. The impetus for this was the resolution adopted on December 29, 1962, by the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Ukraine "On the shortcomings made in the registration of participants in the anti-fascist underground and partisan movement in Ukraine during the Great Patriotic War of 1941-45." [2, f. P-2, inv. 5, f. 1152, l. 7].

In Kharkov, a special commission was formed, which included historians, archivists, journalists, party and soviet workers [2, f. P-2. inv. 5, f. 1152, l. 8].

This commission included V.A. Rybalov. Vladimir Alekseevich collected memoirs about the events of the Great Patriotic War from outstanding military leaders (M.K. Popel '[2, f. P-10417, Inv 5, f. 59], MS Shumilov [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, f. 164]), Heroes of the Soviet Union (P. Beldieva [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, f. 5.], P. Vernigorenko [2, f. P-10417,

inv. 5, f. 11]), heads of party and Soviet bodies of the Kharkiv region (A.I Smirnova [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, f. 70, 71], F. K Syrov [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, f. 70, 73a]), partisans and underground fighters (L.A. Polyakova (Kruchinina) [5, PDF No. 3777], I.F. Garkushi [5, PDF No. 3783], I.V. Grishkina [2, file P-10417, inv. 5, f. 19a], AM Kamysan [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, f. 35a]), relatives of the killed Kharkiv residents (families of the secretary of the underground regional party committee II Bakulin [5, NDF No. 3781], secretary of the underground regional Komsomol committee A.G. Zubarev [5, f. № 3461], liaison of the underground regional Komsomol committee GA Nikitina [5, f. № 3462; f. № 3770]), soldiers and commanders of the First Separate Czechoslovak Battalion (L. Svoboda [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, d. 65], Z. Korzhnar [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, f. 33], M. Kvapilova-Pishlova [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, f. 37]) and others.

The stories of the participants and witnesses of the events were written in ordinary notebooks by V.A. Rybalov or printed on a typewriter and signed by him, which gives reason to consider them a single collection of documents. But this collection is broken: some of the collected documents are in the historical museum. N.F. Sumtsov, and part - in the state archive of the Kharkov region.

Having significant memoir and documentary material, V.A. Rybalov could not help but take advantage of this. He wrote several essays on the Kharkiv Ukrainian Institute of Blood Transfusion [5, NDF № 3766], the Regional Military Commissariat [5, PDF № 3767], OSOAVIAKHIM and the Red Cross [5, PDF № 34788], whose activities were subtle, but very important during the war. The collection of the Historical Museum contains manuscripts telling about the activities of the underground regional committee of the Komsomol [5, PDF № 3764] and the first partisan detachments that fought in the Kiev region [5, PDF № 3776].

Also, the collection of the historical museum contains the memoirs of V.A. Rybalov "Notes of the head of the military department of the city party committee" [5, Vst. № 9295, Inv. № 1274]. This is a typewritten text with a total volume of 778 pages. It is divided into three parts and chronologically covers the period from 1939 to 1962, but mainly the memoirs are devoted to the events of 1941-1945.

Partially collected by V.A. Rybalov's materials were included in the books "In battles for the Kharkiv region" [1] and "Feats in the name of the Fatherland" [2].

In many unpublished memoirs, the authors did not hide the real situation that was at the front or in the enemy rear in 1941-1943, when there were fierce battles in Kharkov and the city was occupied by the Nazis. People tried to tell how the events in which they were participants actually happened. So, a member of the underground regional party committee I.A. Korzin honestly wrote in his notes that he could not unite the partisan detachments of the region's districts, which he was supposed to lead [5, NDF № 2139, p. 4] and in december 1942 he moved to Kharkov and did not conduct any effective struggle. And the head of the military department of the city party committee F.K. Syrov recalled that on the eve of the occupation of Kharkov, the commanders of the retreating division came to him and expressed an opinion about the uselessness of the defense of the city because "the fate of our army and front was decided and that all our efforts and resistance were fruitless" [2, f. P-10417, inv. 5, f. 73. L. 7 flip side.].

In her memoirs, the wife of the first secretary of the underground regional party committee K.I. Bakulina described her wanderings upon returning from evacuation to Kharkov and the indifferent attitude of the local leadership towards her and her material and housing problems [5, NDF № 3781, p. 10-11].

It is clear that in the 1960s, no one published such information. After all, then in Soviet historiography the concept of the heroization of war participants and the caring attitude of the party and government to veterans and families who died in battles or in the enemy's rear prevailed,

When writing sketches of his own memoirs, V.A. Rybalov used archival documents, personal notes made during the war, letters to his wife [5, Vst. № 9295, inv. No. 1274, part 1, p. 3], memories of colleagues and friends. This made it possible for the author to recreate a comprehensive picture of the events that took place in Kharkov during the war years. To study the history of this period, his notes on the first months of the war, the formation of paramilitary detachments, the living and working conditions of party workers in Kharkov and Kupyansk, where the regional party committee and regional executive committee were located in November 1941 - May 1942, the growth of crime in liberated Kharkov, etc.

When writing essays or references, V.A. Rybalov also used secret archival documents (they became available to ordinary researchers only in the 1990-s). A striking example of this is the phrase given in the certificate about the first secretary of the underground regional party committee I.I. Bakulin. In addition to his biography, it says that the head of the underground regional committee of the party was to I.I. Profatilov, who served as the second secretary of the regional party committee during the war. However, a few days before the surrender of the city to the enemy, he was appointed chief of staff of the partisan movement of the Kharkov region, and therefore, on the eve of the Nazi occupation, it was decided to appoint I.I. Bakulin [5, PDF № 3400, fol. 1-2]. It is clear that the researcher made this recording not by chance, but knowing well this fact. However, due to the fact that there are no references to the original source in the reference, today it is difficult to say where such information came from - from some documents or V.A. Rybalov simply knew about her as the secretary of the city party committee. Be that as it may, but such a rumor is known in Kharkov and modern researchers, without so far documentary evidence, can neither refute nor confirm this fact.

A significant lack of memoirs and sketches of V.A. Rybalov was that he did not refer to the sources and therefore it is impossible to claim that they are absolutely true. Although, when reading his memoirs, one feels that the author knows the topic well and wanted to talk about the real situation in which the city and its inhabitants found themselves during the war, without hiding the negative phenomena and at the same time trying to explain their reasons. It is clear that the experience of party work and the ability to analyze the situation helped him in this. And yet, as a party worker, he adhered to the party line in everything. And it turns out that to write such true memoirs, he was most likely forced by the requirement of the Communist Party to be honest to the end.

### **CONCLUSIONS:**

Thus, analyzing collected or written by V.A. Rybalov's memoirs, we can conclude that they are an important source for the study of many problems of the history of the Great Patriotic War in the Kharkiv region. And the use by historians would help to reveal in more detail the life of Kharkiv residents, residents of Ukraine, the Soviet Union in the conditions of war.

### **SOURCES AND LITERATURE:**

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