

## **HISTORIOGRAPHIC IMAGES OF HISTORIAN-GERMANIST ANATOLY ZAVYALOV**

Anatoly Sergiyovych Zavyalov (1927–2003) is a Soviet and Ukrainian historian. He studied the processes of socialist construction of the GDR and the civilizational development of the countries of Eastern Europe and the GDR. A. Zavyalov is quite famous as the founder of the scientific school of German studies at Dnipropetrovsk University. He was the chief editor of the collection "Questions of German History". This is an unusual and outstanding personality. For a broader understanding of what A. Zavyalov was as a person and an intellectual, it is important to consider his self-presentation and various responses from his students and colleagues to build a more complete picture.

First, it is important to reveal the content of A. Zavyalov's thoughts about himself. The quote is telling: "After graduating from Kharkiv University, I received an offer from the dean of the Faculty of History to stay in graduate school at the Department of the Middle Ages. But I chose a different choice: to teach history in the city of Ostroh. After my parents said their parting words, I left my native penats to find myself in a world that preserved the priceless features of true, unruffled and uncouth Ukraine. And I was not mistaken. Many years later, I was ready to repeat this metamorphosis again: to move from the largest industrial center to a place where historical traditions, the mentality of the population, architecture, nature – everything is wrapped in the romance of past centuries, where the memory of not only revolutionaries and statesmen of the 20th century is honored (in D. Manuiskyi studied at the Ostroh gymnasium, the family of A. Gromyko comes from Ostroh), as well as state and cultural figures of past centuries (princes of Ostroh, first printer I. Fedorov, etc.)." [4, p. 29–30]. These reflections illuminate A. Zavyalov as a person who is "in love" with the past, sees the latter as a crucial element of his own life, and for him such concepts as "history" and "historical science" are not something secondary and passing. And that's why A. Zavyalov chooses not just a typical Soviet city for his time to live and work, but the city of Ostroh, steeped in history. In A. Zavyalov's words, one can trace his distaste for excessive promotion to the history of the October Revolution and other events from

Soviet history by the authorities. It led to obscuration of equally important historical events of the past. A. Zavyalov was initially directed to work in Kharkiv, where the influence of the Soviet government was especially felt, he, feeling the urge to deepen his awareness of himself as a historian, went to Ostroh— a place where this influence would be less.

And what are the external assessments of A. Zavyalov's activity? He is remembered as a teacher with a coherent and clear presentation of educational material. As noted by the historian K.A. Markov, "the latest history was read to us by Anatoly Sergiyovich Zavyalov. Later, my supervisor. But he had a different manner, he was so restrained, dry: arguments, facts and left" [1, p. 229]. S. M. Plokhii notes A. Zavyalov as an effective organizer [2, p. 13].

According to V. Ivanenko, in all positions he was characterized very positively, emphasizing his exceptional organizational skills, professionalism, responsibility for the assigned task, scrupulousness and perseverance during the performance of production tasks, the ability to listen and, most importantly, hear the interlocutor, a simple citizen – worker, willingness to come to help [5, p. 51]. Professor V. Ivanenko highlights that A. Zavyalov played an important role in the professional training of historians at Dnipro University, made a significant contribution to the development of German studies, and strengthened the image of the university both within the former USSR and abroad.

V. Ivanenko points out that A. Zavyalov was not purely a "party historian" and was not a "mouthpiece of the government". He mentions that, despite the limitations of those times, "most historians of that unique, controversial and dramatic era (and A. Zavyalov among them) honestly and conscientiously served their chosen profession, "digging" the past, looking for a way to the truth not through the behind-the-scenes ideological "guidelines" of party officials, but through scrupulous analytical work, by processing huge arrays of documentary materials, concentrated in various domestic and foreign archives" [5, p. 52].

A. Zavyalov is evaluated as a scientist with a thorough approach to research. In general, the reviewers state that A. Zavyalov's monographs are organically connected, but at the same time they differ from the previous works of a similar direction by posing and solving an independent scientific problem, highlighting "the mechanism of interaction of the allies of the working class within the framework of

the National Front and the Democratic Bloc" [3, p. 152]. It is worth noting that A. Zavyalov knew the German language and having connections with Germanists throughout the USSR. As a result, in all his works of the 1970s and 1980s, A. Zavyalov relied on a new source base, which almost exclusively consisted of original primary sources [6, p. 276].

At the beginning of the 1990s, a gradual change in the problems of A. Zavyalov was observed. On the one hand, it connected with the political situation of the country, and, on the other hand, with the revision of the scientist's internal worldview [6, p. 276]. In the 1990s, the staff of the Department of World History of Dnipro University began to investigate issues connected with history of Germans on the territory of Ukraine. The first work that was devoted to this topic (the history of Germans in Ukraine) and from which the "reorientation" of the entire department of world history begins, was a joint article by S. Gilts and A. Zavyalov "The socio-political situation in the German settlements of the Dnieper region in the mid-20s and the activities of local party Soviet bodies", which was written based on the materials of the Dnipropetrovsk party archive [6, p. 277].

A. Zavyalov is an outstanding German historian, who was a professional person with his scientific views, and loved his own craft as a historian. He underwent professional evolution and was able to find his place in historical science after the collapse of the USSR.

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