



The Participation Of Andizhan Warriors In Liberation Of European Peoples From Fascism

Alisher Mamajonov

Andizhan State University, Associate Professor Of World History, Candidate Of Historical Sciences (Phd), Andizhan Region, Republic Of Uzbekistan

Copyright: Original content from this work may be used under the terms of the creative commons attributes 4.0 licence.

ABSTRACT

The article describes the World War II as a catastrophe of fascism, the participation of Andizhan fighters in the liberation of European peoples in the fight against it, as well as their active courage in the fierce battles, based on sources in the regional archives.

KEYWORDS

World War II, the invasion of fascism, anti-fascist forces, movements in Europe, participation on the front, warfare.

INTRODUCTION

As we know, World War II was the greatest tragedy of the twentieth century. It began on September 1, 1939, with the German invasion of Poland. The Polish government could not stand it. “Mostsitsky’s pan-government fled in panic”, he said. On September 7, the

commander-in-chief of the Polish army, Ridze Smigli, also left Warsaw”[2, p.14]. Thus, the outbreak of World War II threatened the fate of all mankind, which was a difficult year for the peoples of Uzbekistan. “The people of Uzbekistan went to fight against fascism not

because of the Soviet government or system, but because they understood how fascism inflicts losses on humanity, that it is the enemy of humanity”[3, p.197]. Those who witnessed those difficult years of war testified that the people entered the war not to defend the communist regime, but to end the fascism, feeling that it was a disaster for humanity.

METHODS

As the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan Shavkat Mirziyoyev said, “A truly new era in the study of our history during the Second World War has begun. According to the data, the population of our country at the beginning of the war was 6,551,000 and about 1.5 million took part in it. According to new data, about 1 million 951 thousand people from Uzbekistan were mobilized for the war. This means that one in three Uzbeks took up arms and fought against fascism. It is not fair that the names and destinies of the nearly 451,000 of our compatriots who fought valiantly in the Cold War have been left out for so many years”[1, p.1-2], urging us historians to re-examine the archives of World War II.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

Uzbekistan played an important role in the military economy of the Soviet Union. The republic was the most important region supplying manpower and material resources to the front, supplying strategic raw materials and various combat equipment, weapons, ammunition and equipment. In the early years of independence, the researcher G. Holliiev showed the courage of Andizhan fighters in guerrilla activities. “Large guerrilla detachments have been formed on Italian soil, including Uzbek guerrillas. Italian national hero Gary Baldi in the guerrilla corps from Andizhan A.Mamajonov. There were rams and

they took an active part in the release of prisoners from German camps on Italian soil”[4, p.142]. The article focuses on the socio-economic life of Uzbekistan during the Second World War, including the contribution of the people of Andizhan region to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascism, despite the difficulties of life and production of the people of Andizhan.

Abdurahmanov Nurmat - born in 1924 in Voroshilov district in a poor family, Uzbek, incomplete secondary education, non-partisan. Before going to war in 1941-1942 he worked as a secretary and teacher at the school named after Molotov in the Kurgantepa village council. In September 1942 he enlisted in the army from the Voroshilov district. From 1942 to 1949 he served in the military unit of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the USSR. From 1944 to 1949 he was the commander of the 109th Border Regiment Artillery Division under the Ministry of Internal Affairs in the northern Kuril region of Sakhalin Oblast, and during World War II he was the commander of the 3rd Belorussian Front Division. In June 1949 he was discharged from military service. After the war, on August 1, 1949, he was appointed head of the personnel department by order No. 40 of the Oyim District Council of People’s Deputies. Medal “For the Liberation of Königsberg” by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on June 19, 1945, Medal “For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945” by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR on May 9, 1945. He was awarded the Medal of the 30th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy for his long service in the ranks.

Turgunov Ganijon - born in 1919 in Andizhan in a peasant family, Uzbek, incomplete secondary education, without party affiliation. In 1939 he enlisted in the army from Andizhan. He served in World War II from 1939-1942, taking part in the battles of Bessarabia and Romania. He was wounded in early 1942 and discharged from military service. After returning from the war, in 1942-1944 he worked as the director of the auxiliary farm of Farkhod Construction in Andizhan region. He was not awarded any orders or medals as a participant in the war.

Ermash Olmasov - was born in 1912 in Izbaskan district to a poor peasant family. Before going to war, he worked as an accountant at the Stalin collective farm from 1939 to 1942. In 1942, he enlisted in the army from the Izbaskan region. In 1942-1945 he was a sergeant in the 6th Air Defense 142nd Anti-Tank Fighter Artillery Regiment. He took part in the liberation of Vienna, Prague and Budapest from the Nazis. He was discharged from military service in November 1945. After returning from the war, from 1945 he worked as an instructor, accountant in the culture department of the Izboskan District Executive Committee. In 1944 he was awarded the Medal "For Courage" by the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, in 1945 by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR "For Military Service", "For the Liberation of Vienna", "For the Liberation of Prague", For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1945.

Usmanov Kabul - born in 1920 in Andizhan in a family of craftsmen, Uzbek, incomplete higher education, May 15, 1947 was a member of the VKP (b). Before the war he studied at the Tashkent Law Institute in 1938-1939. In 1939 he enlisted in the army from Andizhan. In

1939-1944 he was in the 152nd Corps Heavy Artillery Regiment and the 756th Partisan Squadron in Minsk in the 12th Stalin Partisan Brigade. In 1944 he worked as a deputy head of the technical materials supply department at the 35th Armored Tank Repair Plant in Minsk. He was wounded in 1941 and discharged in 1946. After returning from the war in 1946 he worked as the secretary of the Andizhan district executive committee. On September 19, 1944, by the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, he was awarded the Order of the Red Banner, the Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree, the Order "Badge of Honor" for bravery and activity in the battles of the guerrilla movement.

Usmanov Rakhmon - born in 1926 in Andizhan region in a peasant family, Tajik, 10th grade education, on July 1, 1943 was a member of the VKP (b). Before going to war, in 1939-1941 he worked as the head of the trade department of Pakhtaabad district. In 1941 he enlisted in the army by the Andizhan regional military commissariat. He served in the Red Army from December 20, 1941 to August 15, 1946, was admitted to the Penza Artillery Academy, graduated in 1942 with the rank of lieutenant and served in the 120th Artillery Division of the 64th Army, 157th Artillery Division, battalion commander in 1943. In 1944-1945, Poland took part in the battles for the liberation of East Prussia from fascism, and in 1946 was discharged from military service. After returning from the war, in 1946 he worked as the head of the Andizhan regional department of technical supplies. Order of the Red Star for military bravery on August 15, 1943 on the recommendation of the division commander, Order of the Patriotic War of the 2nd degree on the

recommendation of the division commander on February 28, 1944, Order of the Patriotic War of the 1st degree on June 20, 1943 He was awarded the Medal for the Defense of Stalingrad by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, the Medal for the Liberation of Warsaw on August 18, 1945, and the Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945 on May 5, 1946.

Mamadaliev Nabijon - was born on May 1, 1925 in Chinabad district in a poor peasant family, Uzbek, 9th grade education, in April 1945 was a member of the VKP (b). Prior to the war, he was an accountant of the old Hakulabad village council in 1942-1943. In 1943 he enlisted in the army from the Chinabad region. From 1943 to 1950 he was a senior sergeant, machine gunner, tank and armored vehicle commander on the 2nd Ukrainian and 2nd Belorussian fronts. From December 25, 1944 to May 30, 1945, he fought against the Nazi invaders in Poland and Germany. He was discharged from military service in 1950. After returning from the war, in May 1950, he worked as the head of the education department of the Chinabod District Executive Committee. On April 1, 1945, on the recommendation of the 8th Mechanized Division, he was awarded the Order of the Red Star, the Medal for the Liberation of Königsberg by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR. He was awarded the medal "For the 30th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy".

Khudjaev Mavlon Shodmonovich - born in 1910, in a peasant family in the Moscow region, Uzbek, education 7th grade, without party affiliation. Before going to war, in 1937-1942 he worked as a boarding school accountant in the department of public

education of Izbaskan district. In 1942 he enlisted in the army from Izbaskan district. From 1942 to 1946 he was a senior sergeant, commander of intelligence on the 1st Ukrainian Front, participated in the liberation of Romania, Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Austria from Nazi invaders. He was wounded in 1945 and discharged in 1946. After returning from the war, from 1946 he worked as an instructor in the organizational department of the Izbaskan District Executive Committee. In 1945, on the recommendation of the military unit, he was awarded the Medal for Courage, the Medal for the Defense of the Caucasus, the Medal for the Liberation of Budapest, and the Medal for Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945.

Mamitov Umrzak Hayitovich - was born in 1925 in Khojaabad district Khojaabad village council in the collective farm named after Stalin in a poor peasant family, Kyrgyz, incomplete secondary education 7th grade, without party affiliation. Before the war in 1933-1943 he studied and worked at the 19th seven-year school named after Kalinin in the territory of the old Khojaabad village council, enlisted in the army from Khojaabad district in 1943, served as a sergeant in the 128th Guards, 1st Division, 315th Regiment in 1943-1947. In 1944-1947 he fought against the Nazi invaders in Poland, Czechoslovakia, Romania, Hungary and Germany. In 1944 he was severely wounded in the right arm. He was discharged from the army in 1947. After returning from the war, from 1947 he worked at the Stalin collective farm as a scorer, chairman of the sports department of the district executive committee. In 1944 he was awarded the Medal "For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945" and the Medal "30th Anniversary of the Soviet Army and

Navy” on the recommendation of the 128th Guards, 1st Division 315th Regiment.

Sultanov Talip Sadikovich - born March 28, 1925 in Kholdavonbek district, Stalin village council in a working class family, Uzbek, incomplete secondary school, 9th grade, without party affiliation. In 1943 he enlisted in the army from the Stalin district. From 1943 to 1950 he was a sergeant in the 106th Artillery Regiment, commander of the intelligence unit. He suffered a minor concussion in 1944 and this did not affect his general health. He was discharged from military service on January 28, 1950. After returning from the war, Kholdavonbek served as chairman of the sports department of the district executive committee. Medal “For Courage” by the order of the Commander-in-Chief No. 59 of April 10, 1945, Medal “For the Liberation of Vienna” by the Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR for participation in the siege of Vienna on December 15, 1945, May 14, 1946 By the decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR he was awarded the medal “For Victory over Germany in the Great Patriotic War of 1941-1945”, on February 22, 1947 the medal “30th anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy”. “The great historical victory over fascism saved peace-loving nations and humanity, including Europe, from the clutches of fascism” [6. p.701], most of the people who saw nothing but hard work and suffering during the war years died in a whirlwind of grief. Many of the participants in a similar war did not see the bright days. It should not be forgotten that our ancestors left an indelible mark on the history of the world, making a huge contribution to the elimination of the disaster that befell all mankind at the expense of unprecedented suffering and loss.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, as can be seen from the above, I am pleased to have contributed as much as anyone to the restoration, rewriting and delivery of pages of value that have been forgotten and unread, corrupted and mysterious, to the youth of the independence period. The late Andizhan warriors, who voted with those yellow, dusty, torn pages, must find their value in the services rendered to the socio-economic development of our region in their time.

REFERENCES

1. Mirziyoyev Sh. The unparalleled courage of our ancestors serves to educate the younger generation in the spirit of patriotism // Khalk suzi, May 10, 2020.
2. Shtemenko S.M. The General Staff was in the war years. – Tashkent: Uzbekistan, 1969. 464 - p.
3. Ziyaeva D. X. History of military work in Uzbekistan. - Tashkent. “Shark”, 2012. - 256 p.
4. The historical contribution of Uzbekistan to the victory over fascism (Proceedings of the Scientific-Theoretical Conference). - Tashkent. “Fan”.1996.
5. Andizhan regional state archive, Fund - 608, list - 1a, works - 94, 577, 585, 597, 601, 369, 617, 384, 540.
6. Zhukov G.K. Memories and Reflections. – Moscow: News. 1972.-702 p.