O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
TARIX INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TARIX INSTITUTI

ZOHIDJON VALIJON O‘G‘LI XOLDOROV

TURKISTON LEGIONI TARIXI

07.00.01 – O‘zbekiston tarixi

Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent, 2026

UO‘K: 94 (575.1):355

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi avtoreferati mundarijasi

Contents of abstract of the doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation

Оглавление автореферата диссертации доктора философии (PhD)

Zohidjon Valijon o‘g‘li Xoldorov
Turkiston legioni tarixi.....3

Zohidjon Valijon ugli Kholdorov
History of Turkestan legion……..…….…….....25

Зохиджон Валижон угли Холдоров
История Туркестанского легиона...…….....47

E’lon qilingan ishlar ro‘yxati
List of published works
Список опубликованных работ.....52

O‘ZBEKISTON RESPUBLIKASI FANLAR AKADEMIYASI
TARIX INSTITUTI HUZURIDAGI ILMIY DARAJALAR BERUVCHI
DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 RAQAMLI ILMIY KENGASH

TARIX INSTITUTI

ZOHIDJON VALIJON O‘G‘LI XOLDOROV

TURKISTON LEGIONI TARIXI

07.00.01 – O‘zbekiston tarixi

Tarix fanlari bo‘yicha falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi
AVTOREFERATI

Toshkent, 2026

Falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi mavzusi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasida B2025.3.PhD/Tar.1597 raqami bilan ro‘yxatga olingan.

Dissertatsiya O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix institutida bajarilgan.

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati uch tilda (o‘zbek, ingliz, rus, (rezyume)) Ilmiy kengash veb-sahifasida (www.fati.uz) va “ZiyoNET” axborot-ta’lim portalida (www.ziyonet.uz) joylashtirilgan.

Ilmiy rahbar:	**Qahramon Kenjayevich Rajabov** tarix fanlari doktori, professor
Rasmiy opponentlar:	**Baxtiyor Ergashevich Ergashev** tarix fanlari doktori, professor
	Muzrobjon G‘ulomovich Abdullayev tarix fanlari doktori, professor
Yetakchi tashkilot:	**Namangan davlat universiteti**

Dissertatsiya himoyasi O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix instituti huzuridagi ilmiy darajalarni beruvchi DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 raqamli Ilmiy kengashning 2026-yil “16” yanvar soat 14:00 dagi majlisida bo‘lib o‘tadi. (Manzil: 100060, Toshkent shahri, Shahrisabz tor ko‘chasi, 5-uy, Tarix instituti. Katta majlislar zali. Tel.: (+99871) 233-54-70; faks: (+99871) 233-39-91, e-mail: info@fati.uz).

Dissertatsiya bilan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Asosiy kutubxonasida tanishish mumkin (___raqam bilan ro‘yxatga olingan). (Manzil: 100170, Toshkent sh., Ziyolilar ko‘chasi, 13-uy). Tel.: (+99871) 262-74-58; faks: (+99871) 262-34-41).

Dissertatsiya avtoreferati 2026-yil “9” yanvar kuni tarqatildi.

(2026-yil 8-yanvardagi 1-raqamli reestr bayonnomasi)

Azamat Ziyo
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy Kengash raisi, tarix fanlari doktori, akademik

X.S. Jumanazarov
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy Kengash ilmiy kotibi, tarix fanlari doktori

F.S. Boboyev
Ilmiy darajalar beruvchi Ilmiy Kengash qoshidagi ilmiy seminar raisi, tarix fanlari doktori

KIRISH (falsafa doktori (PhD) dissertatsiyasi annotatsiyasi)

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dolzarbligi va zarurati. Hozirgi globallashuv jarayonida sodir bo‘layotgan ko‘plab siyosiy jarayonlar insonning qadr-qimmati, ijtimoiy va siyosiy huquqlariga jiddiy ta’sir ko‘rsatmoqda. Bu o‘z navbatida harbiy asirlarning insoniy va siyosiy huquqlarini himoya qilish masalasida yangi yondashuvlarni talab etmoqda. Shu jihatdan, asir tushgan jangchilar taqdiri hamda ulardan tuzilgan legionlar tarixini o‘rganish bugungi kunda dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etmoqda.

Dunyoning bir qator yetakchi ilmiy-tadqiqot markazlari va oliy ta’lim muassasalarida Ikkinchi jahon urushining sabab va oqibatlari, urush qatnashchilarining jabhadagi faoliyati bo‘yicha ilmiy tadqiqotlar olib borilgan. Jumladan, asir tushgan qizil qo‘shin askarlariga nisbatan sovet hukumatining munosabati hamda Germaniya tomonidan ularga nisbatan yuritilgan siyosat, xalqaro Gaaga va Jeneva konvensiyalarida keltirilgan harbiy asirlarga tegishli huquq va erkinliklarning ta’minlanishi, asirlarning harbiy harakatlardagi ishtiroki tizimli ravishda o‘rganilmoqda. Biroq Turkiston legionining harbiy tuzilishi, jabhadagi faoliyati, ijtimoiy ta’minoti, Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasining legionda tutgan o‘rni hamda uning nashrlari va urushdan keyin sovet davlatiga qaytib kelgan legionchilarning taqdiri, ularga nisbatan sovet hukumatining munosabati hamda xorijda qolgan legionchilarning hayoti kabi masalalar dolzarb ahamiyat kasb etadi.

Yangi O‘zbekistonda tarix fanini rivojlantirish yo‘nalishida amalga oshirilayotgan islohotlar o‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixini milliy manfaatlarga muvofiq ilmiy yondashuvlar asosida tadqiq etishni zaruriyatga aylantirmoqda. Xususan, Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida o‘zbek xalqining g‘alabaga qo‘shgan hissasi hamda ularning asirlikdagi taqdiri masalasi dolzarb ilmiy yo‘nalishlardan biri sifatida namoyon bo‘lmoqda. Zero, “Hujjatlarning dalolat berishicha, fashizmga qarshi qonli janglarda o‘sha paytda 6 million 800 ming nafarni tashkil etgan aholimizning qariyb 2 million nafari ishtirok etgan. Shundan 540 mingga yaqini halok bo‘lgan, 158 ming nafari bedarak yo‘qolgan, 50 mingdan ortig‘i konslagerlarda mislsiz qiynoq va azoblar tufayli halok bo‘lgan, 60 mingdan ziyodi nogiron bo‘lib qaytgan”[1]. Shu boisdan o‘zbek xalqining jabhaga safarbar etilishi, Germaniya qo‘shiniga asir tushishi, asirlikda og‘ir ahvolda qolganligi hamda ulardan Turkiston legionining tuzilishi, shuningdek, sovet hokimiyatining harbiy asirlar va Turkiston legioniga nisbatan yuritgan siyosatini o‘rganish tadqiqotning dolzarbligini belgilaydi.

Mazkur tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Prezidentining 2022-yil 28-yanvardagi PF-60-son “2022 – 2026-yillarga mo‘ljallangan Yangi O‘zbekistonning taraqqiyot strategiyasi to‘g‘risida”gi Farmoni va 2025-yil 19-fevraldagi “Ikkinchi jahon urushida qozonilgan g‘alabaning 80 yilligi hamda Xotira va qadrlash kuniga tayyorgarlik ko‘rish va munosib nishonlash to‘g‘risida”gi Qarori hamda sohaga oid boshqa me’yoriy-huquqiy hujjatlarda

[1] Ўзбекистон халқига байрам табриги / Халқ сўзи. 2025 йил 10 май.

belgilangan vazifalarni amalga oshirishga, Ikkinchi jahon urushi davrida faoliyat yuritgan Turkiston legioni bilan bog‘liq muammolarni yoritishda dissertatsiya muayyan darajada xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqotning respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining ustuvor yo‘nalishlariga mosligi. Tadqiqot respublika fan va texnologiyalar rivojlanishining I.“Axborotlashgan jamiyat va demokratik davlatning ijtimoiy, huquqiy, iqtisodiy innovatsion g‘oyalar tizimini shakllantirish va ularni amalga oshirish yo‘llari” nomli ustuvor yo‘nalishi doirasida bajarilgan.

Muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi. Turkiston legioni tarixi bilan bog‘liq tadqiqotlarni quyidagi guruhlarga bo‘lish mumkin:

1. Sovet davrida yaratilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar.
2. Mustaqillik yillarida olib borilgan tadqiqotlar.
3. Xorijiy tadqiqotchilarning izlanishlari.

Sovet davrida nashr qilingan adabiyotlarda[2] Turkiston legioni faoliyatiga baho berishda o‘sha davr nuqtai nazari va kommunistik mafkura asosida yondashildi. Xususan, L.Bezimenskiy va M.Semiryaga tomonidan yozilgan kitoblarda sovet asirlaridan tuzilgan legionlar vatan xoinlaridan iborat harbiy birlik sifatida ko‘rsatiladi. T.Amirov esa Vali Qayumxon yetakchiligidagi Turkiston legioni Germaniya manfaati yo‘lida SSSRga qarshi kurashganligini yoritgan. Faylasuf Q.Xonazarov Vali Qayumxon va Boymirza Hayit faoliyatiga to‘xtalib, ular tomonidan yozilgan kitoblarda O‘rta Osiyo sovet respublikalarining taraqqiyotiga zid ma’lumotlar keltirilganligini ta’kidlab o‘tadi. X.Ibrohimbeylining asarida esa sovet asirlaridan iborat legionlarning Kavkaz hududi uchun Germaniya qo‘shini safida qilgan jangi yoritiladi.

Umuman olganda bu davrda yaratilgan adabiyotlarda Germaniyaga asir tushgan qizil qo‘shin askarlari vatan xoini sifatida ko‘rsatilgan holda, sovet hukumatining o‘z askarlariga nisbatan yuritgan adolatsiz siyosati yoritilmagan. Shuningdek, Turkiston legioni a’zolarining Germaniya bilan hamkorlik yo‘lida amalga oshirgan kurashi vatanga xoinlik sifatida baholanadi.

Mustaqillik yillarida O‘zbekiston tarixidagi ko‘plab mavzular qatori Turkiston legioni ham o‘zbek olimlarining tadqiqotlarida[3] o‘z aksini topadi. Xususan,

---

[2] Хоназаров Қ. Ўрта Осиё республикалари тарихини сохталаштирувчиларга зарба // Ўзбекистон коммунисти. – 1963. – № 8. – Б. 91 – 96; Гемма В. Участие советских людей в европейском антифашистском движении сопротивления (1941-1945 гг.). – Ленинград, 1965. – 112 с.; Амиров Т. Крах легиона. – Алма-Ата: Издательство Казахстан, 1970. – 92 с.; Семиряга М. Советские люди в европейском сопротивлении. – Москва: Наука, 1970. – 351 с.; Безыменский Л. Особая папка “Барбаросса”. – Москва: Новости, 1972. – 342 с.; Джураев Т. Узбекистанцы – участники партизанской войны. – Тошкент: Узбекистан, 1975. – 137 с.; Ибрагимбейли Х. Крах «Эдельвейса» и Ближний Восток. – Москва: Наука, 1977. – 319 с.; Безыменский Л. Разгаданные загадки Третьего рейха. Книга не только о прошлом, 1941 – 1945. Том 2. – Москва: Издательство Агенства печати Новости, 1980. – 281 с.

[3] Каримов Ш. Туркистон легиони // Турон тарихи. – 2003. – № 1. – Б. 29 – 30; Шамсутдинов Р., Каримов Ш. Ўзбекистон тарихидан материаллар. (Учинчи китоб). – Андижон: Andijon nashriyot-matbaa, 2004. – 650 б.; Каримов Н. Туркистон легиони қачон ва қандай ташкил этилган? / Нур. 2004 йил 16 – 22 декабр; O‘sha muallif. Уруш ва зулм қурбонлари / Қадрият. 2005 йил 27 январ, 10 феврал; Шамсутдинов Р., Хошимов С. Яна туркистонлик ҳарбий асирлар хусусида / Ватанимиз ўтмишидан. – Андижон: Andijon nashriyot-matbaa, 2006. – Б. 141 – 155; Шамсутдинов Р., Расулов Б. Катағон қилинган мулкдорлар фожеаси / Тарихнинг хасратли саҳифалари. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2006. – Б. 146 – 160; Турдиев Ш. Улар Германияда ўқиган эдилар. – Тошкент, 2006. – 256 б.; Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh. Vatan tarixi. Uchinchi kitob. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2010. – 496 b.; Shukurzoda M. Birinchi o‘zbek millioneri (Amerikadagi turkistonliklar jamiyati asoschilaridan biri Isoqjon

R.Shamsutdinov, Sh.Karimov, N.Karimov, M.Isoqovalarning asarlarida Ikkinchi jahon urushida sovet askarlarining asirlikka tushish sabablari va sovet hukumatining ularga nisbatan munosabati ko‘rsatiladi. Q.Rajabovning tadqiqotlarida Turkiston legioni faoliyati yangicha yondashuv hamda fikrlar asosida ochib beriladi. Jumladan, olim legion turkistonliklarning hayotini saqlab qolishda muhim o‘rin tutganligini va uning faoliyatida Vali Qayumxon hamda Boymirza Hayit katta ishlarni amalga oshirganligini ta’kidlab, Turkiston legionini “Turkiston milliy o‘rdusi” nomi bilan ataydi[4]. Sh.Turdiyev, A.Yo‘ldoshev, M.Darmonovalar tomonidan yozilgan kitob va maqolalarda esa legion rahbari Vali Qayumxonning 1922-yilda Germaniyaga o‘qishga yuborilishi hamda uning keyingi taqdiri, “Millij Türkistan” jurnaliga doir ma’lumotlar o‘rin olgan. Shuningdek, O‘zbekiston FA Tarix instituti tomonidan tayyorlangan fundamental tadqiqotlarda[5] ham legionning ayrim jihatlari o‘z aksini topgan.

Jurnalist A.Ismoil tomonidan yozilgan “Turkiston legioni: tarixning o‘qilmagan varaqlari” nomli kitob[6] Turkiston legioni haqida yozilgan o‘zbek tilidagi ilk kitob hisoblanadi. Kitobda legionda xizmat qilgan Vali Qayumxon, Boymirza Hayit, Ro‘zi Nazar, Sattorali Bobozoda, Husayn Ikromxon kabi shaxslar bilan olib borilgan suhbatlar o‘rin olgan.

Turkiston legionining tarixi o‘tgan davr mobaynida ko‘plab xorijlik tadqiqotchilar tomonidan ham o‘rganildi. Jumladan, Turkiya, Qozog‘iston, Tojikiston, Rossiya, Qirg‘iz Respublikasi, AQSH, Buyuk Britaniya, Germaniya kabi davlatlarda yaratilgan ilmiy adabiyotlar, tadqiqotlar hamda maqolalarni bunga misol keltirish mumkin.

Narziqulning hayot quvonchlari va tashvishlari) / Vatandosh. 2011-yil 11-iyun; O‘sha muallif. Биринчи ўзбек миллионери (Америкадаги туркистонликлар жамияти асосчиларидан бири Исоқжон Нарзиқулнинг ҳаёт қувончлари ва ташвишлари) / Vatandosh. 2011-yil 11-iyul; Шомуродов И. Туркистон легиони // Турон тарихи. – 2012. – № 6. – Б. 29 – 30; O‘sha muallif. Туркистон легиони // Турон тарихи. – 2013. – № 1. – Б. 27 – 28; Shukurzoda M. Эргаш Шермат Булоқбоши (1910-1995). ziyouz.uz/ozbek-sheriyati/14.10.2013.; Ҳайитов Ш. Иккинчи жаҳон уруши: асирларнинг тақдири ва фожиали ҳаёт лавҳалари. – Бухоро: “Бухоро” нашриёти, 2015. – 39 б.; O‘sha muallif. Историческая судьба туркестанских военнопленных второй мировой войны // «Метаморфозы истории» Научный альманах. – № 6. – 2015. – С. 48 – 70; Каримов Н. Туркистон легиони қачон ва қандай ташкил этилган? // Водийнома. – 2019. – № 4. – Б. 57 – 66; Исоқова М. Иккинчи жаҳон урушини тадқиқ этишда ҳарбий асирлар масаласи // O‘zbekiston tarixi. – 2021. – № 2. – Б. 10 – 17; Шамсутдинов Р., Маҳкамов А., Болтабоев Ш. Боймирза Ҳайит ва унинг Туркистон тўғрисидаги мероси ҳақида // Водийнома. – 2023. – № 2. – Б. 5 – 55; Йўлдошев А. Чет элларда ўқиган туркистонлик ёшлар (19-юзйиллик сўнги – 20-юзйиллик биринчи чораги). – Тошкент: Фан, 2024. – 272 б.; Darmonova M. “Milliy Turkiston”: jadidchilik va qatag‘on. – Toshkent: Nurafshon business, 2024. – 196 b.

[4] Ражабов Қ., Давлатова М. Туркистон легиони: уйдирма ва ҳақиқат // Турон тарихи. – 2010. – № 1 – 3. – Б. 92 – 93; Ражабов Қ. Вали Қаюмхон // Турон тарихи. – 2014. – № 2–3. – Б. 15 – 16; O‘sha muallif. Мустафа Чокай рассказывает в XXI веке (Пролистывая 12-томный сборник полных произведений великого политического и государственного деятеля) // Туркестанский сборник. – 2016. – № 5. – С. 47 – 80; O‘sha muallif. Ўзбекистон XX асрда. Икки жилдлик. Иккинчи жилд (1939-2000). – Тошкент: Фан, 2024. – 720 б.; O‘sha muallif. Боймирза Ҳайит ким эди? // Ватан. – 2024. – № 3. – Б. 94 – 97; Rajabov Q., Amonova F., Qandov B. O‘zbekiston tarixi. – Toshkent: Ochun, 2024. – 512 b.

[5] Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. Иккинчи китоб. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида. / Таҳрир ҳайъати: А.Азизхўжаев (раис) ва бошқ. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000. – 688 б.; Ўзбекистон тарихи (1917 – 1991 й.). Иккита китоб. Иккинчи китоб. 1939 – 1991 йиллар / масъул муҳаррирлар: Р.Абдуллаев ва бошқ. –Тошкент: O‘zbekiston, 2019. – 576 б.

[6] Исмоил А. Туркистон легиони: тарихнинг ўқилмаган варақлари. – Б.: Vagant-Profit, 2007. – 92 б.

Urushdan so‘ng, xorijda qolgan legionchi Boymirza Hayit Turkiston legioni faoliyatiga doir bir qator kitoblar[7] yaratib, unda legion a’zolarining soni, legionning Turkiston ozodligi uchun sovet davlatiga qarshi kurash olib borganligi to‘g‘risida ma’lumotlarni berib o‘tadi.

Turkiyalik tadqiqotchilarning asarlarida[8] sovet askarlarining Germaniya tomonidan asir olinishi, jamloqdagi sharq xalqlaridan tuzilgan harbiy birliklarning faoliyati tadqiq etiladi. Xususan, Ch.Ko‘char hamda A.Andijon xorijdagi legionning rahbar va a’zolari bilan uchrashib, ularning shaxsiy arxivlaridan foydalangan holda o‘z asarlarini yozadi. H.Sakal, J.Kumru, L.Chelik fashistlar Germaniyasining Turkistonga nisbatan qo‘llagan siyosati va Turkiston legioni faoliyatini Germaniya arxiv manbalari asosida tadqiq etadi. S.Barit esa Turkiston legioni asoschisi Vali Qayumxonning Germaniyadagi hayoti va faoliyatini o‘rganadi.

Qozog‘istonlik tarixchilarning tadqiqotlarida[9] turkistonlik harbiy asirlarning hayotini saqlab qolishda Mustafo Cho‘qay tashabbusi bilan amalga oshirilgan ishlar va uning Germaniya hukumati bilan munosabati yoritiladi. Ular Fransiya arxivida mavjud bo‘lgan Mustafo Cho‘qayning legionga aloqador hujjatlarini o‘z kitoblarida keltirib o‘tadi. Tojikiston[10] va Qirg‘iz Respublikasi[11] tarixchi olimlari tomonidan ham Turkiston legioni tarixiga doir birmuncha izlanishlar olib borilgan. Jumladan, K.Abdullayev Ikkinchi jahon urushida Germaniyaga asir tushgani sababli minglab turkistonliklar muhojir sifatida xorijda qolishga majbur bo‘lganligini kitobida yoritadi.

---

[7] Hayit B. Sowjetrussische Orientpolitik am Beispiel Turkestans. – Köln-Berlin: Kiepnheuer & Witsch, 1962. – 289 s.; O‘sha muallif. Türklüğün ve islâmın bazı meseleleri. – İstanbul: Türk dünyası araştırmaları vakfı, 1987. – 264 s.; O‘sha muallif. Basmatschi. National kampf Turkistans in den Jahren 1917 bis 1934. – Köln, 1992. – 464 s.; O‘sha muallif. Türkistan devletlerinin milli mücadeleleri tarihi. İkinci baskı. – Ankara: Türk tarih kurumu basımevi, 1995. – 447 s.; O‘sha muallif. “Basmacılar”. Türkistan Milli Mücadele Tarihi. (1917 – 1934). – Ankara: Türkiye Diyanet vakfı yayınları, 1997. – 367 s.; O‘sha muallif. Sovyetlerde türklüğün ve İslam’ın bazı meseleleri. – İstanbül: Türk dünyasi arashtirmalari vakfi, 2000. – 336 s.; O‘sha muallif. Milli Türkistan Hürriyet Davasi: Milli Türkestan mecmuasında bildirilgan fikrler (Türkistan türkçesiyle metinlar). – Ankara: Atatürk kültür merkezi bashkanliği, 2004. – 641 s.

[8] Kara A. Türkistan ateşi: Mustafa Çokay’ın hayatı ve Mücadelesi. – İstanbul: Da Yayınlari, 2002. – 383 s.; Andican A. Turkestan struggle abroad. From Jadidism to Independence. – Haarlem: SOTA Publications, 2003. – 776 p.; Barit S. Türkistanlı Veli Kayum-han (1904-1993) hayatı ve fikirleri. – İstanbul, 2008. – 193 s.; H.Sakal. Germany and Turkestanes during the course of the World war II (1941 – 1945). – Ankara: The department of international relations Bilkent university, 2010. – 207 p.; Çelik L. II Dünya savaşinda Almanya saflarinda savaşan “Türkistan lejyon ordusu” (doktora tezi). – Konya, 2015. – 343 s.; Кара А. Истина Туркестанского легиона – между свастикой и красной звездой. – Астана: Общественное мнение, 2015. – 98 с.; Uzunel N. “Milli Türkistan” Türkistanlı Muhajerlarin Avrupa’daki Dergisi 1942 – 1975. – İstanbül: Ayaz Tahir Türkistan İdil-Ural Vakfı, 2016. – 317 s.; Koçar Ç. Dr. Baymirza Hayit’in Milli Türkistan Birlik Komitesi'nin teşkilat ve haberleşme bölüm başkani olarak ortadoğu ülkelerindeki faaliyetleri // Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları. – 2018. – № 118. – S. 123 – 146; Koçar Y. Türkistanlı Veli Kayyum Han’ın Kızı Bibi - Sabira Hanım’la Söyleşi: “Türkistanlilarin acikli hikâyelerini anlatinca gözlerim doluyor” // Düşunce ve Tarih. – 2020. – S. 45 – 46; Kumru C. Türkistan lejyonu: İkkinci dünya savaşı’nda alman saflarında savaşan türkler. – İstanbul: Kronik, 2024. – 431 s.

[9] Садыкова Б. История Туркестанского легиона в документах. – Алматы: Кайнар, 2002. – 247 стр.; Садыкова Б. Мустафа Чокай. – Алматы: Алаш, 2004. – 240 с.; Садыкова Б. Мустафа Чокай в эмиграции. – Алматы: Мектеп, 2009. – 248 с.; Эсмағамбетов К. Түркістандық әскери тұтқындар (Туркестанские военнопленные). – Алматы: Арыс, 2019. – 296 с.; Мендикулова Г. Казахи в европейском движении сопротивления: новые документы из зарубежных архивов // Исторический курьер. – 2021. – № 3. – С. 76 – 94.

[10] Абдуллаев К. От Синьцзяня до Хорасана. Из истории среднеазиатской эмиграции XX века. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 2009. – 571 с.

[11] Кызаева Д., Доценко Т., Бегалиев С. Архивные документы свидетельствуют: Депортированные народы в Кыргызстане. – Бишкек, 1995. – 340 с.

Bir qator rossiyalik tarixchilar tomonidan ham sovet harbiy asirlari va ulardan tuzilgan harbiy birliklar faoliyati tadqiq etilgan kitob hamda dissertatsiyalar[12] yaratilgan. Ularning tadqiqotlarida qizil qo‘shin askarlarining Germaniyaga asir tushishi, ulardan SSSRga qarshi harbiy birliklar tuzilishi va sovet hukumatining tutqunlikdagi askarlariga nisbatan yuritgan siyosati tadqiq etiladi.

Ingliz olimlari[13] o‘z kitoblarida sovet askarlarining Germaniyaga asir tushish sabablarini yoritib, buning sababi sifatida SSSRda 1937 – 1938-yillarda amalga oshirilgan qatag‘on siyosati ko‘rsatiladi. Shuningdek, harbiy asirlar masalasi va ulardan legionlarning tashkil etilishi hamda Germaniya qo‘shinidagi harbiy unvonlar haqida ham ma’lumot beriladi. Turkiston legioni bo‘yicha Germaniyada ham bir qator ishlar amalga oshirilgan. Xususan, ularning tadqiqotlarida[14] Turkiston legioni tarixi bilan bog‘liq ma’lumotlar keltiriladi. G.Tessin va Y.Hoffman tomonidan yozilgan kitoblarda 1941–1945-yillar Germaniya qo‘shinida SSSRga qarshi jang qilgan Sharqiy legionlar, jumladan, Turkiston legionining faoliyatiga tegishli ma’lumotlar mavjud. P.Muhlen esa kitobida Germaniya va SSSRning Sharq xalqlariga nisbatan yuritgan siyosatini yoritadi. Xususan, Gitler va Stalin o‘rtasida sodir bo‘lgan urush sabab turkistonliklar, Qirim tatarlari, Qozon tatarlari, Kavkaz xalqlarining og‘ir hayotini ilmiy dalillar asosida ko‘rsatib beradi.

---

[12] Взваровой Г. Туркестанские легионеры // Военно-исторический журнал. – 1995. – № 2. – С. 39 – 46; Напсо Н. Восточные легионы в Вермахте в годы Великой отечественной войны 1941 – 1945 гг.: Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Майкоп, 2000. – 28 стр.; Романко О. Мусульманские формирования в Вермахте и войсках сс (1941 – 1945). К вопросу о военно-политическом статусе иностранных добровольцев в германских вооруженных силах // Культура народов Причерноморья. – 2003. – № 38. – С. 82 – 87; O‘sha muallif. Мусульманские легионы во Второй мировой войне. – Москва: Транзиткнига, 2004. – 320 с.; Червякова А. Власовское движение и массовое сознание в годы Великой Отечественной войны: Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 2004. – 26 стр.; Гилязов И. Легион «Идель-Урал». Представители народов Поволжья и Приуралья под знаменами «третьего рейха». – Казан: Татарское книжное издательство, 2005. – 384 с.; Паникар М. Советские военнопленные в Норвегии в годы Второй мировой войны: Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Архангельск, 2008. – 25 стр.; Лебеденко Р. Участие Российской эмиграции и советских военнопленных во Французском движении сопротивления в годы Второй мировой войны (1939 – 1945 гг.): Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Паятигорск, 2011. – 30 стр.; Хисамутдинова Р. Великая отечественная война Советского союза (1941 – 1945 годы) Военно-исторические очерки. – Оренбург: Издательство ОГПУ, 2014. – 476 с.; Латышев А. Система проверки военнослужащих красной армии, вернувшихся из плена и окружения. 1941 – 1945 гг.: Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 2017. – 20 стр.

[13] Littlejohn D. Foreign Legions of the Third Reich: Norway, Denmark, France. Volume 1. – California: R.James Bender Publishing, 1979. – 208 p.; O‘sha muallif. Foreign Legions of the Third Reich: Belgium, Great Britain, Hollan, Italy and Spain. Volume 2. – California: R.James Bender Publishing, 1987. – 288 p.; O‘sha muallif. Foreign Legions of the Third Reich: Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Volume 3. – California: R.James Bender Publishing, 1987. – 384 p.; Dallin A. German rule in Russia. 1941 – 1945. A study of occupation policies. – New York: Macmillan Press, 1988. – 707 p.; Littlejohn D. Foreign Legions of the Third Reich: Poland, the Ukraine, Bulgaria, Rumania, Free India, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Russia. Volume 4. – California: R.James Bender Publishing, 1994. – 384 p.; Lumsden R. Medals and Decorations of Hitler’s Germany. – Osceola: MBI Publishing Company, 2001. – 160 p.; Johnson I. A Mosque in Munich: Nazis, the CIA, and the rise of the Muslim brotherhood in the West. – New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2010. – 318 p.; Russel J., Cohn R. Turkestan legion. – Bracknell: Demand Ltd, 2012. – 148 p.; Motadel D. Islam and Nazi Germany’s war. – Cambridge: Belknap press, Harvard University Press, 2014. – 512 p.; Edele M. Stalin’s Defectors: How Red Army Soldiers became Hitler’s Collaborators, 1941 – 1945. – Oxford: Oxford university press, 2017. – 224 p.

[14] Tessin G. Verbande und Truppen der Deutschen Wehrmacht und Waffen-SS im Zweiten Weltkrieg 1939-1945, Erster Band: Die Waffengattungen-Gesamtübersicht. – Osnabrück: Biblio Verlag, 1977. – 469 s.; Mühlen P. Gamalıhaç ile Kızılyıldız Arasında İkinci Dünya Harbi’nde Sovyet Doğu Halkları. – Ankara: Mavi, 1984. – 264 s.; Hoffmann J. Die Ostlegionen, 1941 – 1943: Turkotataren, Kaukasier und Wolgafinnen im deutschen Heer. – München: Rombach Druck und Verlagshaus, 1986. – 200 s.; Streit Ch. Keine Kameraden: Die Wehrmacht und die sowjetischen Kriegsgefangenen 1941 – 1945. – Bonn: JHW Dietz, 2013. – 448 s.

Ammo O‘zbekiston va xorij olimlarining tadqiqotlarida Turkiston legionining tarkibiy qismi, ijtimoiy ta’minoti, Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasining faoliyati, “Millij Türkistan” jurnali va legionning boshqa nashrlari, legion a’zolarining urushdan keyingi muhojirlik hayoti, ular tomonidan MTBQni qaytadan tashkil etilishi va Turkistonni ozod qilish yo‘lida kurashni davom ettirish masalalari juda kam yoritildi. Shu bilan birga turkistonlik asirlarni SSSRga qaytarish jarayoni va ularning keyingi taqdiri to‘g‘risida umuman ma’lumot berilmaydi.

Dissertatsiya mavzusining dissertatsiya bajarilgan ilmiy-tadqiqot muassasasining ilmiy-tadqiqot ishlari rejalari bilan bog‘liqligi. Tadqiqot O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Fanlar akademiyasi Tarix institutining “O‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi (eng qadimgi zamonlardan hozirgacha)” nomli o‘n jildlik akademik loyihasi doirasida bajarilgan.

Tadqiqotning maqsadi. Turkiston legionining harbiy qismlari, jabhadagi harakati, Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasi faoliyati va urushdan keyin legion a’zolarining taqdirini ochib berishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning vazifalari:

Ikkinchi jahon urushining boshlanishi va unga o‘zbek xalqining safarbar etilishini o‘rganish;

harbiy asirlar masalasi, asir olingan turkistonliklar hayotini ochib berish;

turkistonlik asirlarning fashist jamloqlaridan Turkiston legioniga olinishini tadqiq qilish;

Turkiston legionining harbiy tuzilishi, ramzlari va ta’minotini ko‘rsatish;

Turkiston legionining jabhadagi faoliyatini tahlil qilish;

Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasining tashkil qilinishini tadqiq qilish;

sovet davlatiga qarshi kurashda qo‘mitaning noshirlik ishlarini ochib berish;

SSSRga qaytgan legionchilarning taqdirini tadqiq qilish;

muhojirlikda qolgan legion a’zolarining hayoti va faoliyatini yoritishdan iborat.

Tadqiqotning obyekti sifatida Turkiston legionining tarixini tadqiq etish tanlandi.

Tadqiqotning predmetini Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida o‘zbek xalqining urushga safarbar qilinishi, harbiy asirlar masalasi, turkistonlik askarlarning asirlikdagi hayoti, Turkiston legioni, MTBQning tuzilishi, faoliyati va uning a’zolarining urushdan keyingi taqdiri tashkil etadi.

Tadqiqot usullari. Dissertatsiyada tarixiylik, tizimlilik, qiyosiy va statistik solishtirish, og‘zaki tarix usullaridan foydalanilgan.

Tadqiqotning ilmiy yangiligi quyidagilardan iborat:

Jamloqdagi turkistonliklardan Turkiston legionini tuzish g‘oyasi 1941-yil yozida Germaniya hukumati (*Bosib olingan sharqiy hududlar vazirligi ushbu ishga rahbarlik qiladi*) tomonidan ilgari surilib, sovet davlati ustidan tezroq g‘alabaga erishishni ko‘zlab tashkil etilgani, asirlikdagi turkistonliklar esa o‘z hayotini saqlab qolish hamda Turkistonni ozod qilish orqali o‘zi va oilasidan vatan xoini hamda vatan xoinining oilasi degan tamg‘ani (*1941-yil 16-avgustdagi 270-son qaror*) olib tashlashni maqsad qilib legionga a’zo bo‘lganligi dalillangan;

Asirlar ichidan Turkiston legioniga olingan ko‘ngillilarga yaxshi sharoit (*maxsus jihozlangan kazarmalar, yetarli oziq-ovqat, maosh*) yaratilgani va Belorussiya, Ukraina, Polsha, Chexoslovakiya, Gretsiya, Fransiya, Italiya yerlarida jang qilib alohida jasorat ko‘rsatganlarga Germaniya bo‘ylab sayohat qilish huquqi berilgani hamda Germaniyaning orden-medallari bilan taqdirlangani, legion tarkibidan qizil qo‘shin tarafiga o‘tmoqchi bo‘lgan legionchilar esa o‘limga hukm qilingani yoki jazo jamloqlariga yuborilgani dalillangan;

Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasi 1942-yilda Berlin shahrida tuzilib, Germaniya tomonidan moliyaviy jihatdan ta’minlanganligi, uning tarkibiga legionchilar orasidan ilmlilar (*Boymirza Hayit, Ergash Shermat, Abdulloh To‘lagan, Husayn Ikromxon, Mo‘minjon Teshaboy*) tanlab olingani va qo‘mita urushdan keyin ham 1948-tilda o‘z faoliyatini tiklab sovet davlatiga qarshi *(“Milli Turkistan” jurnalida kommunizmga qarshi maqolalar orqali*) kurashgani hamda turli davlatlarda (*Turkiya, Misr, Iordaniya, Pokiston*) yashovchi muhojir turkistonliklar tomonidan qo‘llab-quvvatlangani, 20-yuzyillikning 80-yillariga qadar faoliyat yuritganligi ilmiy jihatdan asoslangan;

Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyin legionchilar uch bosqichda jazolangani, 1945 – 1947-yillarda tekshiruvda aybdor deb topilgan legionchilar 6, 10 yillik qamoq yoki o‘lim jazosi bilan jazolangani, 1947 – 1956-yillar oralig‘ida dastlab aybsiz sifatida uyiga ruxsat berilganlarning ayrimlari (*Germaniyada ularning legionda xizmat qilganini ko‘rsatuvchi yangi hujjatlar qo‘lga kiritiladi*) yana jazoga tortilib (*o‘lim jazosi o‘rnig*a *25 yillik qamoq va 5 yilga siyosiy huquqlardan mahrum etish*), arzon ishchi kuchi sifatida GULAG jamloqlarida ishlatilgani, 1956 – 1991-yillarda (*1956-yildan keyin jamloqdagi legionchilarning deyarli barchasi ozodlikka chiqarilgan*) ularning katta qismining harbiy guvohnomasiga asir tushgan degan belgi qo‘yish hamda urush qatnashchisi degan guvohnomani bermaslik orqali jamiyatdan ajratish maqsadi ko‘zlanganligi aniqlangan.

Tadqiqotning amaliy natijalari quyidagilardan iborat**:**

Tadqiqot jarayonida O‘zbekiston Milliy arxivi, Davlat xavfsizlik xizmati arxivi, Ichki ishlari vazirligi arxivi, Polsha davlat arxivi hamda internetdagi Rossiya Federatsiyasi arxivi hujjatlari, shaxsiy arxiv, davriy matbuot va xotira kitoblarni tahlilga tortish orqali Ikkinchi jahon urushining kam o‘rganilgan masalalariga aniqlik kiritilib, Turkiston legionining tarixi ochib berilgan.

O‘zbekiston FA Tarix institutidagi “O‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi manbalari (eng qadimgi davrlardan 1991-yilgacha) elektron “Aqlli kutubxona” platformasiga 10 ta davriy matbuot materiallari va manbalar (50 bet), urush davriga oid suratlar (12 ta) taqdim etilgan. Mazkur hujjatlar elektron platforma fondini yangi ma’lumotlar bilan boyitishda xizmat qilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ishonchliligi dissertatsiyada tarix fanida tan olingan yondashuv va usullarning qo‘llanilgani, katta hajmdagi arxiv hujjatlari, matbuot materiallari va adabiyotlardan foydalanilgani, xulosa, taklif va tavsiyalarning amaliyotda joriy etilgani, olingan natijalarning vakolatli tuzilmalar tomonidan tasdiqlangani bilan izohlanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy va amaliy ahamiyati.

Tadqiqot natijalarining ilmiy ahamiyati shundan iboratki, Ikkinchi jahon urushi yillarida turkistonliklarning jabhaga safarbar etilishi, Germaniya qo‘shiniga asirlikka tushishi, ulardan Turkiston legionining tuzilishi, MTBQ faoliyati va nashrlari, legionchilarning urushdan keyingi taqdiri borasida ilmiy tasavvurlarni boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining amaliy ahamiyati “O‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi (eng qadimgi zamonlardan hozirgacha)” nomli o‘n jildlik akademik ilmiy asar yaratilishida, shuningdek, ta’lim jarayonida darslik va qo‘llanmalarni yangi ma’lumotlar bilan boyitib borishda xizmat qilishi bilan belgilanadi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining joriy qilinishi. Turkiston legioni tarixini tadqiq etish natijasida ishlab chiqilgan ilmiy xulosa va takliflar asosida:

Ikkinchi jahon urushidan keyin legionchilar uch bosqichda jazolangani, 1945 – 1947-yillarda tekshiruvda aybdor deb topilgan legionchilar 6, 10 yillik qamoq yoki o‘lim jazosi bilan jazolangani, 1947 – 1956-yillar oralig‘ida dastlab aybsiz sifatida uyiga ruxsat berilganlarning ayrimlari (*Germaniyada ularning legionda xizmat qilganini ko‘rsatuvchi yangi hujjatlar qo‘lga kiritiladi*) yana jazoga tortilib (*o‘lim jazosi o‘rnig*a *25 yillik qamoq va 5 yilga siyosiy huquqlardan mahrum etish*), arzon ishchi kuchi sifatida GULAG jamloqlarida ishlatilgani, 1956 – 1991-yillarda (*1956-yildan keyin jamloqdagi legionchilarning deyarli barchasi ozodlikka chiqarilgan*) ularning katta qismining harbiy guvohnomasiga asir tushgan degan belgi qo‘yish hamda urush qatnashchisi degan guvohnomani bermaslik orqali jamiyatdan ajratish maqsadi ko‘zlanganligiga oid xulosalardan “O‘zbekiston tarixi” telekanalida efirga uzatilgan ”Suronli yillar” ko‘rsatuvida foydalanilgan (O‘zbekiston Milliy teleradiokompaniyasi “O‘zbekiston tarixi” teleradiokanali davlat unitar korxonasining 2025-yil 10-iyuldagi 01-33/516-son ma’lumotnomasi). Tadqiqot natijalari harbiy asirlarga nisbatan sovet hokimiyati tomonidan yuritilgan siyosatning mohiyatini ko‘rsatish uchun xizmat qiladi;

Jamloqdagi turkistonliklardan Turkiston legionini tuzish g‘oyasi 1941-yil yozida Germaniya hukumati (*Bosib olingan sharqiy hududlar vazirligi ushbu ishga rahbarlik qiladi*) tomonidan ilgari surilib, sovet davlati ustidan tezroq g‘alabaga erishishni ko‘zlab tashkil etilgani, asirlikdagi turkistonliklar esa o‘z hayotini saqlab qolish hamda Turkistonni ozod qilish orqali o‘zi va oilasidan vatan xoini hamda vatan xoinining oilasi degan tamg‘ani (*1941-yil 16-avgustdagi 270-sonli qaror*) olib tashlashni maqsad qilib legionga a’zo bo‘lganligiga oid ma’lumotlardan O‘z FA Tarix institutida 2022–2024-yillarda “O‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi manbalari (eng qadimgi davrlardan 1991-yilgacha) elektron “Aqlli kutubxon” platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘z FA Tarix instituti 2025-yil 2-sentyabrdagi 3/1255-2108-son ma’lumotnomasi). Taqdim etilgan materiallar elektron platformani ilmiy ma’lumotlar bilan boyitishga xizmat qiladi;

Turkiston legionining bosh siyosiy organi hisoblangan Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasi tomonidan legion askarlarida vatanparvarlik g‘oyasini uyg‘otish maqsadida jurnal, gazeta va kitoblar nashr etilganligi, urushdan keyin ham qo‘mita o‘z faoliyatini tiklab, to 20-yuzyillikning 80-yillariga qadar sovet davlatiga qarshi siyosiy tusda kurash olib borganligiga oid ma’lumotlardan O‘z FA Tarix institutida

2022 – 2024-yillarda “O‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi manbalari (eng qadimgi davrlardan 1991-yilgacha) elektron “Aqlli kutubxon” platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zFA Tarix instituti 2025-yil 2-sentyabrdagi 3/1255-2108-son ma’lumotnomasi). Aniqlangan arxiv hujjatlari Ikkinchi jahon urushining kam o'rganilgan qismini ma'lumotlar bilan boyitishga xizmat qiladi;

Asirlar ichidan Turkiston legioniga olingan ko‘ngillilarga yaxshi sharoit yaratilgan va ular Belorussiya, Ukraina, Polsha, Chexoslovakiya, Gretsiya, Fransiya, Italiya yerlarida jang qilib, alohida jasorat ko‘rsatganlarga Germaniya bo‘ylab sayohat qilish huquqi berilgan hamda Germaniyaning orden-medallari bilan taqdirlangan bo‘lsa, legion safidan sovet qo‘shiniga o‘tmoqchi bo‘lganlar o‘limga hukm qilingani yoki jazo jamloqlariga yuborilganiga oid ma’lumotlardan O‘z FA Tarix institutida 2022 – 2024-yillarda “O‘zbek xalqi va davlatchiligi tarixi manbalari (eng qadimgi davrlardan 1991-yilgacha) elektron “Aqlli kutubxon” platformasini yaratish” mavzusidagi amaliy loyihasi doirasida foydalanilgan (O‘zFA Tarix instituti 2025-yil 2-sentyabrdagi 3/1255-2108-son ma’lumotnomasi). Taqdim etilgan arxiv hujjatlari elektron platformani ilmiy ma’lumotlar bilan boyitishga xizmat qiladi.

Tadqiqot natijalarining aprobatsiyasi. Tadqiqot natijalari 8 ta ilmiy anjumanda, jumladan, shundan 4 ta xalqaro va 4 ta respublika miqyosdagi ilmiy-amaliy anjumanlarda muhokamadan o‘tkazilgan.

Tadqiqot natijalarining e’lon qilinganligi. Dissertatsiya bo‘yicha 12 ta maqola chop etilgan. Shundan O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy ta’lim, fan va innovatsiyalar vazirligi huzuridagi Oliy attestatsiya komissiyasining doktorlik dissertatsiyalari asosiy ilmiy natijalarini chop etish tavsiya etilgan ilmiy nashrlarda 4 ta maqola, jumladan, 3 tasi respublika va 1 tasi xorijiy jurnallarda nashr etilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi va hajmi. Tadqiqot kirish, to‘rtta bob, xulosa, foydalanilgan manba va adabiyotlar ro‘yxati, ilovadan iborat. Dissertatsiyaning tadqiqot qismi 152 betni tashkil etadi.

DISSERTATSIYANING ASOSIY MAZMUNI

Kirish qismida tanlangan mavzuning dolzarbligi asoslanib, tadqiqotning maqsad va vazifalari, o‘rganish obyekti va predmeti aniqlangan, muammoning o‘rganilganlik darajasi tahlil qilinib, uning ilmiy yangiligi va amaliy natijalari bayon qilingan, olingan natijalarning ishonchliligi asoslangan holda ularning nazariy va amaliy ahamiyati ochib berilgan hamda tadqiqot natijalarining amaliyotga joriy qilinishi, ishning aprobatsiyasi, e’lon qilingan ishlar va dissertatsiyaning tuzilishi bo‘yicha ma’lumotlar keltirilgan.

Dissertatsiyaning “**Ikkinchi jahon urushi hamda harbiy asirlar taqdiri**” deb nomlangan birinchi bobi urushning boshlanishi, unga o‘zbekistonliklarning safarbar etilishi, o‘zbeklar qatori barcha turkistonliklarning asirlikka tushish sabab va omillari hamda asirlikdagi hayoti masalalariga bag‘ishlanadi.

Urush davrida Turkiston mintaqasidagi eng ko‘p aholi O‘zbekiston SSR hissasiga to‘g‘ri kelgan. 1939-yil 17-yanvarda SSSRda amalga oshirilgan aholini

ro‘yxatga olish natijasiga ko‘ra, O‘zbekiston SSRda 6 282 446 nafar aholi istiqomat qilgan[15]. Germaniyaning hujumi arafasida esa aholi soni 6 800 000 nafardan ortiq kishini tashkil etadi. 1941–1945-yillar davomida jabhada Germaniyaga qarshi olib borilgan janglarda 1 950 700 nafar o‘zbekistonlik jangchilar qatnashadi[16]. Bundan ko‘rinib turibdi-ki, O‘zbekiston SSRning salkam uchdan bir qism aholisi qizil qo‘shinda Germaniyaga qarshi jang qiladi.

Safarbarlik davrida jabhaga borishdan bosh tortganlar ham bo‘lgan. Jumladan, andijonlik Komiljon Sanobarov va Foziljon Mavlonov 1942-yilda urushga borishdan bosh tortadi. Natijada, ularga Harbiy tribunal tomonidan 1942-yil 17-aprelda O‘zbekiston SSR Jinoyat kodeksining 128-moddasi a-bandiga binoan harbiy safarbarlikdan bo‘yin tovlash aybi bilan 5 yilga ozodlikdan mahrum qilish jazosi tayinlanadi. Lekin ularga tayinlangan qamoq jazosining ijrosi urush yakunlangunga qadar kechiktirilib, 1942-yil mayda K.Sanobarov hamda F.Mavlonovlar Germaniya bilan jang ketayotgan hududga jo‘natiladi. Shu bilan birga dushmanga qarshi jangda qahramonlik ko‘rsatadigan bo‘lishsa, ularga qo‘yilgan ayblar bekor qilinishi va’da qilinadi[17].

1941-yil oxirlaridan boshlab GULAG[18] jamloqlaridagi quloqlarni ham urushga safarbar qilish boshlanadi. Bu vaqtda O‘zbekiston SSRdagi mehnat jamloqlarida 2738 nafar erkak saqlanayotgan edi[19]. Urushga borganlardan quloq sifatida surgun muddatining qolgan qismi olib tashlanishiga va’da beriladi[20]. Arxiv hujjatlarida keltirilishicha, 1942-yilning oxirlariga kelib O‘zbekiston SSRning Toshkent, Surxondaryo, Andijon viloyatlari va respublikaning boshqa hududlaridagi mehnat jamloqlarida jazo o‘tayotgan mingdan ortiq quloqlar jabhaga yuboriladi[21]. Quloqlarni jabhaning oldingi chizig‘iga yuborish orqali sovet davlati o‘zining “dushmanlari”dan qutulishni maqsad qilganligini ko‘rish mumkin.

Qizil qo‘shinda o‘zbeklar qatori barcha turkistonliklar “madaniyatsiz” xalq sifatida qaraldi. Ular jabhaning eng oldingi chizig‘iga yetarli darajada qurol bilan ta’minlanmasdan, ya’ni 1000 nafariga 50 – 60 ta miltiq bilan jangga kiritiladi[22]. Shu bilan birga qizil qo‘shinda askarlarni kiyim-kechak va oziq-ovqat bilan ta’minlash ham yomon holatda bo‘lgan[23]. Bu omillar ularning Germaniya qo‘shiniga asir tushishiga sabab bo‘ladi. Shuningdek, SSSR Davlat mudofaa qo‘mitasi tomonidan 1941-yil 16-avgustda 270-son “Harbiy xizmatchilarning taslim bo‘lganligi va qurolini dushmanga topshirganligi uchun javobgarlikka

---

[15] Qzil Ozbekstan. 1939 jil 18 janvar; Шоқай М. Шығармаларынын толық жинағы. Он екі том. Том XI. – Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2014. – С. 45.

[16] Ўзбек халқининг Иккинчи жаҳон урушида ғалабага қўшган ҳиссаси (Архив ҳужжатлари тўплами). Масъул муҳаррир: Азамат Зиё. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2023. – Б. 2.

[17] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Davlat xavfsizlik xizmati arxivi (keyingi o‘rinlar O‘zR DXXA tarzida beriladi). P-44038-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 38 – 39; 47-varaqlar.

[18] *GULAG (o‘zbek tilida Axloq tuzatish mehnat jamloqlari boshqarmasi)* – 1930 – 1959-yillarda SSSRda mavjud bo‘lgan mehnat jamloqlarini boshqaruvchi idora.

[19] O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Ichki ishlar vazirligi arxivi (keyingi o‘rinlar O‘zR IIVA tarzida beriladi). 32-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 11-yig‘majild, 134 – 135-varaqlar; Абдуллаев М. Ўрта Осиёдаги махсус посёлкалар тизими ва сургун қилинган қулоқлар тақдири (1930 – 1954 йиллар). – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2018. – Б. 265.

[20] O‘zR IIVA. 32-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 27-yig‘majild, 22 – 23-varaqlar.

[21] O‘zR IIVA. 67-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 300 varaq.

[22] Türkistanda askariy meçburijet (resim bilen) // Millij Türkistan. – 1942. – № 2. – S. 23 – 28.

[23] Зиёев Ҳ. Она шаҳрим Тошкент ва ҳаёт йўлимдан лавҳалар. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – Б. 55 – 59.

tortish to‘g‘risida”gi[24] qaror imzolanadi. Qarorga binoan, jang vaqtida harbiy nishonlarini yirtib tashlagan va orqaga chekingan yoki dushmanga taslim bo‘lgan komandir hamda askarlar dezertir hisoblanadi.

Germaniya Oliy qo‘mondonligi tomonidan 1942-yil 20-iyulda sovet asirlari tanasiga uzoq vaqt davomida o‘chmaydigan maxsus tamg‘a tushirish to‘g‘risida qaror chiqariladi[25]. Bu siyosat Germaniya taslim bo‘lgunga qadar amalga oshiriladi. Jamloqdan qochib ketgan asirlarni qidirib topish va ularning shaxsini aniqlashda bu tamg‘a katta yordam beradi. Shu bilan birga qo‘mondonlik tomonidan jamloqqa olib kelingan sovet harbiy asirlarining shaxsiy varaqalari ham shakllantiriladi. Ushbu varaqalarda harbiy asirning ismi, familiyasi, sharifi, tug‘ilgan sanasi, joyi, ota-onasining ismi va familiyasi, millati, dini, fuqarolikdagi kasbi, qizil qo‘shindagi harbiy darajasi hamda asirga tushgan sanasi to‘g‘risidagi ma’lumotlar o‘rin olgan[26]. Shuningdek, bu varaqalarning deyarli barchasida asirlarning barmoq izlari, ba’zilarida esa rasmlar ham keltirilgan.

Tarixchi Boymirza Hayitning ma’lumotiga qaraganda, asirlikdagi turkistonliklar soni 1,7 mln nafar bo‘lgan[27]. Shulardan taxminan 500 000 nafari o‘zbekistonliklar bo‘lgan. Arxiv hujjatlarida keltirilgan 300 nafar asirlikdagi o‘zbekistonliklarning shaxsiy varaqasini tahlil etiladigan bo‘lsa, ularning katta qismi urushning ilk bosqichida asir tushganligi ma’lum bo‘ladi. Xususan, ulardan 188 nafari 1941-yilda, 40 nafari 1942-yilda, 4 nafari 1943-yilda, 2 nafari 1944-yilda nemislarga asir tushgan. Qolgan 66 nafar askarning asir tushgan vaqti keltirilmagan. Katta ehtimol bilan ularning yarmidan ko‘pi 1941-yilda asirlikka tushgan. Shuningdek, ro‘yxatdagilarning 260 nafari o‘zbek, 19 nafari rus, 15 nafari qozoq, 4 nafari ukrain, 2 nafari tojik, 1 nafari turkman bo‘lgan[28]. Bu O‘zbekiston SSRdan urushga yuborilganlarning 80 foizi o‘zbek bo‘lganligi va ularning 50 foizdan ortig‘i 1941-yildayoq nemislarga asir tushganligini ko‘rsatib beradi.

Asirlikka tushgan o‘zbeklardan biri Ahmad Tojiboyev (Toshkent viloyatida tug‘ilgan) 1941-yilda jabhaga safarbar etilib, qizil qo‘shinning 18-o‘qchi diviziyasida xizmat qiladi. U 1941-yil 16-avgustda Belorussiya SSRning Jlobin shahrida bo‘lgan jangda nemislarga asir tushadi[29]. U Jlobin shahridagi jamloqda 8 kun saqlanadi. Keyinchalik u Belorussiya SSRning boshqa bir shahri Bobruyskka yuboriladi. Bobruyskdagi jamloqda bir hafta davomida saqlanganidan keyin, Polshaning Ostrov shahridagi jamloqqa olib boriladi. 1941-yil sentyabr oyida ushbu jamloqdagi asirlarni turli guruhga ajratish ishlari boshlanadi. Jumladan, turkistonliklar kiyimiga “A” harfi, ruslarga “R” harfi, ukrainlarga “U” harfi, kavkazliklarga “K” harfi yozilib, alohida guruhga bo‘linadi[30]. Harbiy birliklar tuzish maqsadida asirlar bu kabi guruhlarga ajratiladi.

---

[24] Российский государственный военный архив (РГВА). ф. 4. оп. 12. д. 98. лл. 612 – 617. (Prlib.ru, murojaat qilingan sana: 29.02.2024).

[25] Главные документы Великой Отечественной войны, 1941 – 1945. – Москва: Комсомольская правда, 2015. – С. 184 – 185.

[26] O‘zR DXXA. P-25612-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 24-varaq; Archiwa Polskie. I-III-12710, Arkusz 1.

[27] Hayit B. Sovyetlerde türklüğün ve İslam’ın bazı meseleleri. – İstanbül: Türk dünyasi arashtirmalari vakfi, 2000. – S. 190.

[28] O‘zR DXXA. P-25612-ish, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5-yig‘majildlar.

[29] O‘zR DXXA. P-44094-ish, 1-yig‘majild. 11-varaq.

[30] Yuqoridagi manba. 11-varaq orqasi.

Dissertatsiyaning "**Turkiston legionining tashkil topishi, faoliyati**" nomli ikkinchi bobida jamloqdagi turkistonliklardan Turkiston legionining tashkil etilishi va unda Germaniyaning ko‘zlagan maqsadi, legionning harbiy tuzilishi, ramzlari, ta’minoti, jang maydonidagi faoliyati ochib berilgan.

Sovet harbiy asirlaridan legion tuzish bo‘yicha Germaniyaning yuqori idoralarida avvaldan reja bo‘lgan. Xususan, Bosib olingan sharqiy hududlar vaziri hisoblangan Alfred Rozenberg tomonidan ushbu reja ishlab chiqiladi[31]. Germaniya legionni tuzishda sovet davlati ustidan tezroq g‘alabaga erishish, qo‘shinda yo‘qotilgan inson resursini turkistonliklar orqali to‘ldirishni maqsad qiladi. Mustafo Cho‘qay va Vali Qayumxon esa Germaniyaning yordami bilan Turkistonni ruslardan ozod qilish hamda birlashtirishni ko‘zlaydilar. 1941-yil 27-dekabrda Mustafo Cho‘qayning vafotidan keyin Turkiston legionini tuzish ishlari Vali Qayumxon zimmasida qoladi[32]. 1942-yil 19-fevralda kapitan Erneke rahbarligida 7 ta batalyondan iborat Turkiston legioni rasmiy jihatdan tuziladi. SMERSHning[33] 1943-yildagi ma’lumotnomasida ham legion 1942-yilda Polshaning Legionova shahrida tuzilganligi to‘g‘risida ma’lumot beriladi[34]. Legionova shahri legionning asosiy markaziga aylanadi.

Turkiston legionining harbiy qismlari Germaniya qo‘shini (Vermaxt deb atalgan)da mavjud bo‘lgan tartib-qoidalar asosida shakllantiriladi. Legion Germaniya Quruqlik qo‘shinlari (Heer) tarkibiga kirib, otryad [gruppe], vzvod [zug], rota [kompanie], batalon [bataillon], polk [regiment], brigada [brigade], diviziya [division] kabi harbiy qo‘shilmalarga bo‘lingan[35].

Yangi tashkil qilingan batalonning nemis rahbarlariga turkistonliklardan o‘rinbosarlar tayinlangan. Ya’ni, batalonni boshqarish sohasidagi asosiy ishlar nemis harbiylari ixtiyorida bo‘lgan. Batalonlar 5 ta rotadan iborat bo‘lgan. Shundan uchtasi o‘qchi rotalar hisoblangan va har bir rotada 190 – 200 nafar askar xizmat qiladi. Har bir rota esa 3 ta vzvodga bo‘linadi va har bir vzvodda 60-70 nafar askar bo‘lgan. Har bir vzvod esa 2 ta otryaddan iborat bo‘lgan. Umumiy hisobda bitta batalon 800 – 1000 nafar askar hamda ofitserdan va yuqori lavozimlarda 40 nafargacha nemis harbiylaridan tarkib topadi. Rotalarning qurollanishiga to‘xtaladigan bo‘lsak, har bir otryadda bittadan qo‘l pulemyoti va har bir vzvodda bittadan minomyot mavjud bo‘lgan[36].

Legionning har bir batalonida 3 ta 45 mmli tangga qarshi qurol, 15 ta yengil va og‘ir minomyot, 52 ta qo‘l pulemyoti, miltiq va avtomat mavjud bo‘lgan. Sovet xavfsizlik xizmatining Moskvaga yuborgan bir xabarnomasida Turkiston legionining batalonlaridan birida tangga qarshi 3 ta PTO quroli, 15 ta "Maksim" rusumli pulemyot, 25 ta atrofida "Degtyarev" rusumli avtomat, 82 mmli minomyot, 800 ta rus militig‘i, 150 ta Belgiya to‘pponchasi, rus va nemis

---

[31] Treatment of Soviet Prisoners of War, document No.1519-PS. Nazi conspiracy and aggression Volume IV (Office of United States Chief of Counsel for prosecution of Axis Criminality). – Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1946. – P. 71.

[32] O‘zR DXXA. 23877-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 22-varaq.

[33] *SMERSH (o‘zbekchada "Josuslarga o‘lim")* – 1943 – 1946-yillarda faoliyat yuritgan maxfiy idora.

[34] O‘zR IIVA. 32-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 31-yig‘majild, 7-varaq orqasi.

[35] Handbook on German military forces: War department. – Washington: United States Government printing office, 1945. – P. 5 – 9.

[36] O‘zR DXXA. P-23627-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 50-varaq va uning orqasi.

granatalari mavjud bo‘lgan[37]. Har bir askarga bitta rus miltig‘i va 15 ta o‘q, shuningdek, protivogaz ham berilgan[38]. Bu qurollarning barchasi qizil qo‘shindan qo‘lga kiritilgan bo‘lib, ular maxsus qurollar zaxirasida saqlanadi. Jang vaqtida bir legion askari uchun kuniga 600 gramm non, 45 gramm kolbasa, 30 gramm sariyog‘, sho‘rva, 3 dona tamaki va 10 kunga 7 marka pul mablag‘i beriladi[39]. Ba’zida berilayotgan tamaki miqdori ikki kun uchun 5 tani tashkil etib, har 10 kunda ma’lum miqdorda shirinlik ham berilgan[40].

Legion askarlariga nemislarning harbiy kiyimidan bir oz farq qilgan kiyimlar berilgan. Har bir legionchi furajka, shinel, gimnastyorka, ko‘ylak, etik bilan ta’minlanadi[41]. Ba’zida legionchilar faqat nemis harbiy kiyimlari bilan emas, balki Germaniyaning ittifoqchisi bo‘lgan davlatlarga tegishli kiyimlar bilan ham ta’minlangan. Xususan, 1942-yil oktyabrda Ukraina SSRning Proskurova shahrida joylashgan asirlar jamlog‘idagi 250 nafar turkistonliklarga Italiya, Ruminiya, Vengriya qo‘shinining harbiy liboslari beriladi[42]. Legion o‘zining alohida ramzlariga ham ega bo‘lgan. Alfred Rozenbergning 1942-yil 8-mayda Adolf Gitlerga bergan hisobotida legionning bayrog‘i masalasiga ham to‘xtalib o‘tadi[43]. Unga ko‘ra, yarim oy tasviri tushirilgan bayroq legionning ramzi etib tanlanadi. Legionning madhiyasi sifatida Abdulhamid Cho‘lponning “Go‘zal Turkiston” she’riga bastalangan musiqa qabul qilinadi[44].

Turkiston legionining birinchi guruhi 1942-yilning 2-may sanasida RSFSRning Bryansk o‘rmonida jangga kiritiladi. 1942 – 1943-yillarda Germaniya qo‘shinining Kavkaz hududiga amalga oshirgan hujumida 6 ta Turkiston legionining bataloni qatnashadi[45]. Xususan, Maykop va Rostov shaharlari uchun bo‘lgan jangda 3-batalon Germaniya qo‘shinida jang qiladi[46]. Stalingrad shahri uchun bo‘lgan jangda legionning 3 ta bataloni ham qatnashadi. Shulardan biri 782-batalon bo‘lib, uning tarkibidagi 1100 nafar askardan 877 nafari jangda halok bo‘ladi[47]. 1942-yil avgust oyida 2-batalon RSFSRning Neftegorsk va Tuapse shaharlarida qizil qo‘shinga qarshi jangga kiradi[48]. Shu yilning dekabr oyida legionning 7-bataloni Kursk viloyatining Kastornoy shaharchasiga yuboriladi[49]. 1943-yil yanvariga qadar batalon bu yerda qizil qo‘shin bilan jang qiladi[50]. 1943-yil 25 – 26-yanvar kunlari Kastornoydagi jangda 31 nafar legionchi SSSRga asir tushadi[51]. Asir tushganlarning barchasi SMERSHning chig‘irig‘idan o‘tkaziladi.

---

[37] Органы государственной безопасности СССР в великой отечественной войне: сборник документов. – Москва: Издательство «Русь», 2008. – С. 328.
[38] O‘zR DXXA. 23848-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 168-varaq; O‘zR DXXA. 8660-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 11-varaq.
[39] O‘zR DXXA. P-30085-ish, 2-yig‘majild, 26-varaq orqasi va 27-varaq.
[40] O‘zR DXXA. 3632-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 61-varaq orqasi.
[41] O‘zR DXXA. 23848-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 168-varaq.
[42] O‘zR DXXA. 8412-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 38-varaq.
[43] Nazi conspiracy and aggression. Volume IV. Office of United States Chief of Counsel For Prosecution of Axis Criminality. – Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1946. – P. 70 – 71.
[44] İkram Han H. Bir Türkistanlının İkinci Dünya Savaşı Hatıraları. – İstanbul: Bedir, 1999. – S. 131 – 133.
[45] Садыкова Б. История Туркестанского легиона в документах. – Алматы: Кайнар, 2002. – С. 83.
[46] O‘zR DXXA. 44333-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 38-varaq.
[47] O‘zR DXXA. 23848-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 100-varaq.
[48] O‘zR DXXA. 24044-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 51-varaq va uning orqasi.
[49] O‘zR DXXA. 30085-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 25-varaq.
[50] O‘zR DXXA. 21418-ish, 3-yig‘majild, 282-varaq.
[51] O‘zR DXXA. 21418-ish, 2-yig‘majild, 76-varaq orqasi.

Legionda alohida o‘rin tutgan 789-batalon 1943-yil fevralda partizanlarga qarshi kurash uchun Gollandiya hududiga yuboriladi. Batalon askarlari bu yerda may oyiga qadar bo‘lib, may – avgust oylarida Belorussiya SSRning Minsk, Polshaning Mazovetsk shaharlarida partizanlarga qarshi jang qiladi. Partizanlar bilan bo‘lgan janglar davomida batalonning 1-rotasi nemis askarlari bilan birgalikda Polshaning Siglovo qishlog‘ida 30 nafar odamni qamoqqa oladi. Batalon bu hududlarda partizanlarga qarshi kurashdan tashqari, Germaniyaning harbiy omborlari, temir yo‘llarini ham qo‘riqlaydi. 1944-yil aprel oyiga kelib 789-batalon Gretsiyaning Salonika shahriga yuboriladi[52]. Batalon askarlari 9 oy davomida Gretsiyada nemislarning harbiy aerodromini qo‘riqlab, Salonikaning Anna Gramatikul, Vasilki kabi qishloqlarida grek partizanlariga qarshi jang qiladi. Jang davomida legion askarlari orasidan partizanlar tomoniga o‘tib ketish holati yuz beradi. Jumladan, 1944-yil avgustda 11 nafar, sentyabrda 20 nafardan ortiq, 5-oktyabrda 19 nafar legionchi partizanlar guruhiga qo‘shilib, Germaniyaning o‘ziga qarshi kurash olib boradi[53].

Dissertatsiyaning “**Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasining Turkiston legionida tutgan o‘rni**” deb nomlangan uchinchi bobida legionning bosh siyosiy organi hisoblangan MTBQning faoliyati va qo‘mita tomonidan nashr qilingan ishlar tahlil etilgan.

MTBQ 1942-yil 15-avgustda Berlin shahrida Bosib olingan sharqiy hududlar vazirligi qoshida tuziladi[54] va qo‘mita rahbari etib Vali Qayumxon tayinlanadi[55]. Qo‘mita sog‘liqni saqlash, ilmiy, diniy, siyosiy targ‘ibot kabi bo‘limlardan iborat bo‘lgan[56]. Qo‘mitadagi barcha bo‘limlar siyosiy jihatdan Vali Qayumxonga bo‘ysunib, legion askarlariga ta’lim berish, diniy amallarni bajarish va boshqa masalalarda asosiy o‘rin tutadi.

Qo‘mita tomonidan legion askarlari bilan maxsus uchrashuvlar ham tashkil etiladi. Xususan, 1942-yilda Romni shahrida MTBQning yetakchi xodimlari, Turkiston legioni askarlari va nemis harbiy amaldorlari ishtirokida katta yig‘in bo‘lib o‘tadi. Shuningdek, 1943-yil aprelda Germaniya hududidagi maxsus maktabda katta tadbir tashkil etiladi. Maxsus maktabda mashg‘ulotlarni yakunlagan 38 nafar askar va 27 nafar mulla legionda yuqori mansabga tayinlanadi[57]. Tadbirda Vali Qayumxon va legion leytenanti Hakim o‘g‘li ham ishtirok etadi.

Qo‘mita targ‘ibotchilari legion askarlari va harbiy asirlar orasida tashviqot ishlarini olib borgan. Xususan, 1943-yil 18-oktyabrda qo‘mita targ‘ibotchilari Fayzulla Shukur va kichik ofitser Ro‘ziyev Xerson viloyatining Golopristan tumanidagi Klassenfeld davlat va tajriba xo‘jaligi (Staats und Versuchsgut Klassenfelde)da ishlayotgan o‘zbek, turkmanlar orasida tashviqot ishlarini yuritish

[52] O‘zR DXXA. 24046-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 9; 29; 36-varaqlar.
[53] Yuqoridagi manba. 209; 213-varaqlar.
[54]Государственный архив Российской Федерации (ГАРФ). ф. 500, оп. 5, д. 23, лл. 140 – 141. (docc.historyrussia.org. murojaat qilingan sana: 28.03.2024).
[55] O‘zR DXXA. 23877-jamg‘arma, 604-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 47-varaq; Milli Türkistan. – 1952. – № 79 (A). – S. 11.
[56] Романько О. Мусульманские легионы во Второй мировой войне.– Москва: Транзиткнига, 2004. – С. 67 – 68; O‘zR DXXA. 23877-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 21-varaq orqasi.
[57] Ikram H. God with us (III) // Milli Türkistan. – 1953. – № 87 (B). – P. 11.

uchun yuboriladi[58]. Ular 20 – 24-oktyabr kunlari o‘zbek va turkmanlar bilan uchrashadi. MTBQ tomonidan xalqaro darajada qurultoy ham o‘tkazilgan. Xususan, Avstriyaning Vena shahrida 1944-yil 8-10-iyun kunlari qo‘mitaning birinchi qurultoyi bo‘lib o‘tadi. Qurultoyda Turkiston istiqloli yo‘lida kurashayotgan legion askarlari va muhojirlikda hayot kechirayotgan turkistonliklar orasidan saylangan 573 nafar vakil qatnashadi[59]. Qurultoy yakunida Vali Qayumxonning hisoboti asosida 30 moddalik rezolyutsiya ham ishlab chiqiladi[60].

Turkiston legioni faoliyatida muhim o‘rin tutgan “Millij Türkistan” jurnali Berlin shahrida 1942–1945-yillarda nashr etiladi. Urush davrida jurnalning 62 ta soni (1942-1975-yillar oralig‘ida umumiy 134 ta son) nashr qilingan[61]. Bu vaqtda e’lon qilingan 200 dan ortiq maqolalarning katta qismini Turkiston tarixi, ruslarning mustamlakachilik siyosati va Turkiston legioni faoliyatiga doir masalalar tashkil etadi[62]. Xususan, “Millij Türkistan”da legion va qo‘mitaning faoliyati, legion askarlarining xotiralari, jurnalning o‘zi haqida 60 dan ortiq, Rossiya imperiyasi va sovet davlatining Turkiston o‘lkasida amalga oshirgan mustamlakachilik siyosatiga doir 50 dan ortiq, legionchilarning she’rlari va milliy adabiyot to‘g‘risida 18 ta maqolalar mavjud[63]. Jurnaldagi qolgan maqolalar Mustafo Cho‘qay hayoti, Itil-Tatar, Ozarbayjon legionining faoliyati kabi masalalarni o‘z ichiga olgan. Maqolalar Vali Qayumxon, Boymirza Hayit, Abdulloh Hushnud, Ahmadjon Umarxono‘g‘li, Ergash Shermat kabi legion a’zolari tomonidan yozilgan.

“Millij edebijat” jurnalini ilk marta 1943-yilda Berlin shahrida nashr etish boshlanib, 1945-yil aprelga qadar 28 ta soni nashr etiladi. Jurnalning bosh muharriri Vali Qayumxon, muharrir esa Qo‘bizchi Qo‘rqit bo‘lgan[64]. Jurnalda o‘zbek, qozoq, qirg‘iz, turkman va tojik adabiyotining buyuk yozuvchi hamda shoirlarining asarlari chop etilgan. Ushbu jurnalda legion askarlari tomonidan yozilgan she’r va hikoyalar ham muntazam ravishda nashr etib turilgan. Jurnalning ilk sonida Vali Qayumxonning “Milli edebijat” nomli maqolasi e’lon qilinadi[65]. Vali Qayumxon va Abul Zavqiy muharrirligida lotin alifbosi asosida Turkiston turkchasida 1942 – 1945-yillarda “Yeni Türkistan” gazetasi ham nashr etiladi[66]. Gazetaning nashr ishlarida turkistonlik ikkitadan noshir faoliyat yuritadi. Ushbu gazetaning vazifasi legion askarlariga dunyoda bo‘layotgan voqealardan xabar berib turishdan iborat bo‘lgan.

Jurnal va gazetalardan tashqari qo‘mita tomonidan badiiy va ilmiy kitoblar ham nashr qilinadi. Xususan, “Milliy istiqlol” nomli kitob[67], Qo‘bizchi Qo‘rqitning

---

[58] O‘zR DXXA. 23877-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 21-varaq.
[59] Milli Qonğıranın 8 yıllığı // Milli Türkistan. – 1952. – № 79 (A). – S. 11.
[60] Ражабов Қ. Ўзбекистон XX асрда. – Тошкент: Фан, 2024. – Б. 70.
[61] Hayit B. Milli Türkistan Hürriyet Davasi: Milli Türkestan mecmuasında bildirilgan fikrler (Türkistan tükçesiyle metinlar). – Ankara: Atatürk kültür merkezi bashkanliği, 2004. – S. 5.
[62] Darmonova M. “Milliy Turkiston”: jadidchilik va qatag‘on. – Toshkent: Nurafshon business, 2024. – 196 b.; O‘zR DXXA. 11127-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 36-varaq.
[63] Koçar Ç. Milli Türkistan mecmuası bibliyografyasi (1942-1975). – Ankara: Bengü, 2024. – S. 179 – 233.
[64] Koçar Ç. XX. Yüzyıl Türkistan tarihinin önemli olayları ve şahsiyetleri. – Ankara: Bengü, 2024. – S. 92.
[65] Kajum-Han V. Millij edebijat // Millij edebijat. – 1943. – № 1. – S. 3 – 4.
[66] O‘zR DXXA. 23877-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 21-varaq orqasi.
[67] O‘zR DXXA. P-44038-ish, 2-yig‘majild, 139-varaq.

“Abilay” dostoni (1943-yilda qo‘mita tomonidan Berlinda nashr qilingan birinchi kitob), Almanbetning “Manas” (1943-yilda Berlinda nashr qilingan qo‘mitaning ikkinchi kitobi), Vali Qayumxon va Gali Oltoy muharrirligida “Temur o‘g‘lonlariga sovg‘a” (1943-yil noyabr oyida Berlinda nashr qilinadi, 66 sahifadan iborat bo‘lgan), M.Ravshanning “Mening tuyg‘ularim”[68], Qurbon Yang‘inlining “Maxtumquli”, shuningdek, legiondagi yosh yozuvchilarning “Chavingerdan kundalik daftari” nomli kitoblarni misol keltirish mumkin[69]. Shuningdek, Abdulla Qodiriyning “O‘tgan kunlar” romani lotin alifbosida Turkiston turkchasida Berlinda nashr etiladi[70]. Bu davrda Vali Qayumxon va Boymirza Hayit tomonidan ham kitoblar e’lon qilinadi. Jumladan, 1944-yil Berlin shahrida Vali Qayumxonning nemis tilidagi “Die Probleme Turkestans” (“Turkiston muammolari”) va Boymirza Hayitning “Turkiston tarixi” kitoblari nashr etiladi[71]. Sovet davlatiga qarshi kurashda faqat qurol kuchi yetarli bo‘lmasligi, balki bu yo‘lda bilim kuchi bilan ham kurashish kerakligi maqsad qilingan.

Tadqiqotning “**Turkiston legioni a’zolarining urushdan keyingi taqdiri**” deb nomlangan to‘rtinchi bobida urush yakunlangandan keyin SSSRga qaytib kelgan, xorijda qolishga majbur bo‘lgan legionchilarning hayoti va faoliyati yoritilgan.

Urush yakunlanmasdan sovet davlati tomonidan legion a’zolarini qo‘lga olish va jazoga tortish choralari ko‘riladi. Xususan, 1942-yil 13-yanvarda “Dushman tomonidan asirga olingan sobiq qizil qo‘shin askarlarini NKVDning maxsus jamlog‘ida saqlash tartibi to‘g‘risida”[72] qabul qilingan qaror asosida legionchilar sovet xavfsizlik xizmatining maxsus chig‘irig‘idan o‘tkaziladi. Xususan, 1943-yil fevralda Kurskda bo‘lgan jangda legionning 7-batalonidagi bir guruh jangchilar nemislarga asir tushadi. Ular orasida M.Yusupov, Sh.Hayitmetov, A.Toshmatov, N.Xolov, S.To‘rabekov, T.Boboyev, U.Mirzayev, J.Mo‘minov, S.O‘rozboyev, M.Ustayev kabi legionchilar bor edi. Uch oylik tergovdan keyin, 1943-yil 27-mayda Voronej fronti 38-armiyasining Harbiy tribunali tomonidan RSFSR Jinoyat kodeksining 58-modda 1-qismi b-bandi va 2-qismi bilan ular aybdor deb topilib, 10 yil muddatga ozodlikdan mahrum etiladi[73].

Legionchilar orasida o‘limga hukm etilganlar ham bo‘lgan. Xususan, Tojinazar Xolmatov 1945-yil mayda SSSRga olib kelinganidan keyin 1946-yil iyunigacha qizil qo‘shinda xizmat qiladi. Sovet xavfsizlik xizmatida uning legionda xizmat qilganligi haqidagi ma’lumot yo‘qligi sababli uyiga ruxsat beriladi. Biroq u 1946-yil 23-dekabrda qamoqqa olinadi. Bunga uning legionda xizmat qilganligini ko‘rsatuvchi dalillar topilishi sabab bo‘ladi. Uch oylik tergovdan keyin 1947-yil 13-martda Turkiston harbiy okrugi Harbiy tribunali tomonidan Tojinazar Xolmatov o‘limga mahkum etiladi[74]. Legionchilarga o‘lim jazosini berish 1947-yil 26-maygacha, ya’ni SSSRda o‘lim jazosi bekor

[68] O‘zR DXXA. 23877-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 47-varaq.
[69] Millij Türkistan. – 1944. – № 48. – S. 11.
[70] O‘zR DXXA. 23877-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 21-varaq orqasi.
[71] Koçar Ç. XX. Yüzyıl Türkistan tarihinin önemli olayları ve şahsiyetleri. – Ankara: Bengü, 2024. – S. 95 – 96.
[72] ГАРФ. ф. 9401. оп. 1. д. 611. лл. 551 – 553. (Prlib.ru, murojaat qilingan sana: 06.04.2024)
[73] O‘zR DXXA. P-30085-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 44, 158, 164-varaqlar.
[74] O‘zR DXXA. 3632-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 86 – 87-varaqlar.

qilingunga[75] qadar davom etadi. O‘lim jazosi o‘rniga 25 yillik qamoq jazosi joriy etiladi. Xususan, Turkiston harbiy okrugi Harbiy tribunali tomonidan 1948-yil 29-yanvarda Sh.Toshmatov, M.G‘aniyev, S.Yoqubov, R.Boltayev, Ch.Imomov, Sh.Shodiyev, U.Ergashev, I.Rahmatovga RSFSR Jinoyat kodeksining 58-modda 1-qism b-bandi bilan 25 yil muddatga ozodlikdan mahrum etish va 5 yilga siyosiy huquqlarini cheklash jazosi (ya’ni, saylash va saylanishdan mahrum etish) tayinlanadi[76].

I.Stalin vafotidan so‘ng, sovet davlatining siyosiy hayotida ham o‘zgarishlar sodir bo‘ladi. Chunonchi, 1955-yil 17-sentyabrda SSSR Oliy Soveti tomonidan “Ulug‘ vatan urushi yillarida okkupatsiya qilingan rayonlarda nemis-fashist bosqinchilari bilan hamkorlik qilgan sovet fuqarolarini afv etish to‘g‘risida”[77] va 1956-yil 29-iyunda KPSS Markaziy Qo‘mitasi va SSSR Ministrlar Sovetining “Sobiq harbiy asirlar va ularning oilalariga nisbatan qo‘llanilgan qo‘pol qonunbuzarlik oqibatlarini tugatish to‘g‘risida”[78] qarorlar qabul qilinadi. Shu qarorlar asosida 1962-yil 8-oktyabrda Moskva harbiy okrugi Harbiy tribunalining ajrimi bilan M.Yusupov, Sh.Xayitmetov, A.Toshmatov, N.Xolov, S.To‘rabekov, T.Boboyev, J.Mo‘minov, S.O‘rozboyev, U.Mirzayev, M.Ustayevlar oqlanadi[79]. Ularning oqlanishiga legionning ishchi batalonida xizmat qilgani va sovet davlatiga o‘z xohishi bilan o‘tgani sabab qilib ko‘rsatiladi.

O‘zbekiston mustaqillikni qo‘lga kiritganidan keyin legionchilardan ba’zilari oqlandi. Xususan, M.Siddiqov, R.Qodirov, F.Mavlonov, A.Fayzullayev, T.Ermakov, T.Fozilovlar uzoq vaqt davomida oqlanish uchun olib borgan sa’y-harakatlari natijasida 1994-yil 20-iyunda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi Harbiy hay’atining ajrimi bilan reabilitatsiya qilinadi[80]. Shuningdek, J.Yoqubboyev 2001-yil 7-sentyabrda O‘zbekiston Respublikasi Oliy sudi Harbiy hay’atining ajrimi bilan Farg‘ona garnizoni Harbiy tribunalining 1950-yil 4-avgustda chiqargan hukmi va Turkiston harbiy okrugi Harbiy tribunalining 1955-yil 15-fevraldagi ajrimi bekor qilinib, oqlanadi[81]. U SSSRning harbiy salohiyatiga zarar yetkazmagani va zarar yetkazishni xohlamagani, balki o‘zining bu xatti-harakati orqali Vatanga sodiq ekanligini amalda namoyon qilganligi oqlanishiga sabab sifatida ko‘rsatiladi.

Urushdan keyin xorijda qolgan legionchilar tomonidan Vali Qayumxon yetakchiligida MTBQning (1948-yil) faoliyati qayta tiklanadi[82]. Gerhard fon Mendening yordami bilan o‘n nafar turkistonlik Germaniyadagi oliygohlarda

---

[75] Сборник законов СССР и указов Президиума Верховного Совета СССР (1938 – июль 1956 гг.). – Москва: Государственное издательство юридической литературы, 1956. – С. 397.

[76] O‘zR DXXA. 4633-ish, 4-yig‘majild, 214 – 218-varaqlar.

[77] O‘zbekiston Milliy arxivi (keyingi o‘rinlar O‘zMA tarzida beriladi). R-2661-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 125-yig‘majild, 3-varaq.

[78] Сборник законодательных и нормативных актов о репрессиях и реабилитации жертв политических репрессий. – Москва: Республика, Верховный Совет Рос. Федерации, 1993. – С. 139 – 142.

[79] O‘zR DXXA. P-30085-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 44, 158, 164-varaqlar.

[80] O‘zR DXXA. P-44038-ish, 2-yig‘majild, 370 – 373-varaqlar.

[81] O‘zR DXXA. P-44333-ish, 1-yig‘majild, 173 – 174; 177-varaqlar.

[82] Andican A. Cedidizm’den bağımsızlığa. Hariçte Türkistan mücadelesi. – İstanbul: Tunç matbaacılık, 2003. – S. 552.

ta’lim oladi[83]. Qo‘mita sovet davlatiga qarshi siyosiy tashviqotlarni olib borib, Turkistonning mustaqilligi uchun kurashni davom ettiradi. Shu maqsadda musulmon davlatlari bilan aloqa o‘rnatishga harakat qilinadi. Boymirza Hayit 1953-yilda MTBQning vakili sifatida Saudiya Arabistoni, Turkiya, Misr, Suriya, Livan va Pokiston kabi davlatlarga yetti oy davomida safar qiladi[84]. U safar davomida davlat amaldorlari va muhojir turkistonliklar bilan uchrashib, ular bilan Turkiston masalasida suhbatlashadi. Uning bu davlatlarga qilgan tashrifi MTBQni tanitishda hamda uning faoliyatini qo‘llab-quvvatlashda katta yordam beradi. Pokistonda turkistonliklar bilan 8 banddan iborat muhim rezolyutsiya ham imzolanadi[85].

Asirlikda bo‘lib Germaniyada qolgan turkistonliklar tomonidan GFR hududida MTBQdan boshqa tashkilotlar ham tuzilgan. Xususan, 1978-yilda Myunxen shahrida “G‘arbiy Germaniyadagi turkistonlik vatandoshlar madaniy jamiyati” tashkil topadi[86]. Bu jamiyatga xorijda qolgan 70 nafar urush qatnashchilari (asosiy qismi o‘zbeklardan tarkib topgan) asos soladi[87]. Tashkilotning rahbari toshkentlik Murod Rahmatov bo‘lgan. 20-yuzyillikning 50-yillariga kelib Turkiston legioni a’zolarining 12 nafari AQSHda istiqomat qilib, “Amerika ovozi” radiostansiyasida faoliyat olib boradi[88]. AQSHning Pensilvaniya shtatidagi Filadelfiya shahrida Isoqjon Narziqul, Ergash Shermat, Ro‘zi Nazar, Husayn Ikromxonlarning tashabbusi bilan 1958-yil 13-dekabrda “Turkiston-Amerika” uyushmasi tashkil etiladi[89]. Uyushma tomonidan “Turkiston birligi ovozi” va “Oydin” gazetalari nashr qilinadi[90]. “Turkiston-Amerika” uyushmasining birinchi prezidenti etib Isoqjon Narziqul tayinlanadi. U keyinchalik jamiyatning moliyaviy jihatdan asosiy homiysiga aylanadi[91]. Uyushmaning MTBQdan farqi shundaki, uning faoliyati faqat AQSH hududi bilan cheklanib qoladi.

XULOSA

Turkiston legioni tarixini tadqiq etish asosida quyidagi ilmiy **xulosalar** ishlab chiqildi:

1. 1941 – 1945-yillarda O‘zbekiston SSR aholisi katta miqyosda qizil qo‘shinga safarbar etilib, fashistlarga qarshi mudofaa tizimining muhim tarkibiy qismi sifatida faol ishtirok etadi. Urush boshlanishi bilan respublikada aholining harbiy tayyorgarligini oshirish va qisqa muddatli harbiy ta’limni yo‘lga qo‘yish bo‘yicha maxsus qarorlar qabul qilinadi. Shuningdek, GULAG jamloqlarida saqlanayotgan quloqlar ham urushga safarbar etilib, ular jabhada halok bo‘lgan

[83] Kajum-Han V. Professör Gerhard von Mende haqqindağı hatıram // Milli Türkistan. – 1964. – № 100 (A). – S. 31 – 32.
[84] Quyaş H. Türkistan Türk muhacirlarining maclisi // Milli Türkistan. – 1953. – № 83 (A). – S. 22 – 29.
[85] General meeting in Karachi // Milli Türkestan. – 1953. – № 87 (B). – P. 33 – 34.
[86] Ҳайитов Ш. Ўзбек муҳожирлиги тарихи. – Тошкент: Abu matbuot-konsalt, 2008. – Б. 142.
[87] O‘zMA. R-2822-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 72-yig‘majild, 46 – 47-varaqlar.
[88] O‘zMA. R-2822-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 89-yig‘majild, 19-varaq.
[89] Vatandosh. 2011-yil. 24-fevral.
[90] O‘zMA. R-2822-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 90-yig‘majild, 3-varaq.
[91] O‘zMA. R-2822-jamg‘arma, 1-ro‘yxat, 89-yig‘majild, 20-varaq.

askarlar o‘rnini to‘ldirishga yo‘naltirilgan. Biroq qatag‘on siyosati oqibatida malakali harbiylarning yo‘q qilinishi va milliy qo‘shinlarning yuzaki tayyorgarlikdan keyin jangga tashlanishi turkistonliklar (xususan, o‘zbekistonliklar) orasida qurbonlar va asirlar sonining ko‘p bo‘lishiga sabab bo‘lgan.

2. SSSRning xalqaro Jeneva konvensiyasini imzolamasligi natijasida sovet harbiy asirlari konvensiya bandlarida keltirilgan siyosiy huquqlardan foydalana olmaydi. Germaniya hukumati ham konvensiya talablarini buzadi va millionlab asirlarni ochlik, kasallikka duchor qilib, ularning halok bo‘lishiga sababchi bo‘lgan. Ayniqsa, turkistonlik askarlar, jumladan, o‘zbekistonliklar ayrim hollarda yahudiylar bilan adashtirilib o‘limga mahkum qilinadi. Ushbu dalillar kommunistik va fashistik hukumatlarning harbiy asirlarga nisbatan siyosati naqadar shafqatsiz bo‘lganligini yaqqol ko‘rsatib beradi.

3. Germaniya hukumati sovet asirlaridan, xususan, turkistonliklardan siyosiy va harbiy maqsadda sovet davlatiga qarshi kurashda foydalanishga intiladi. Asirlar orasida sovet tuzumiga qarshi kurash g‘oyasini targ‘ib qilish Germaniya siyosatining muhim yo‘nalishlaridan biriga aylanadi. Mustafo Cho‘qay va Vali Qayumxon turkistonlik asirlarning hayotini saqlab qolish hamda ularni Turkiston legioni safiga qo‘shish ishlarini amalga oshiradilar. Natijada, legion ikki davlat o‘rtasida siyosiy va harbiy manfaatlar to‘qnashgan murakkab tarixiy jarayonda shakllanadi.

4. Turkiston legionining tuzilishi va faoliyati Germaniya harbiy qo‘mondonligi nazorati ostida amalga oshiriladi. Harbiy qism va unvonlar Vermaxt qo‘shini andozasida shakllantiriladi hamda yuqori harbiy lavozimlar nemis zobitlari ixtiyoriga topshiriladi. Legion askarlari oziq-ovqat, kiyim-kechak, harbiy qurollar bilan ta’minlanib, Germaniya qo‘shinining yirik harbiy bo‘linmalari tarkibiga biriktiriladi. Umuman olganda, legion fashistlarning siyosiy-harbiy manfaatlariga xizmat qilgan bo‘lsa-da, turkistonliklar orasida milliy ozodlik g‘oyalarining tarqalishiga ham muayyan ta’sir ko‘rsatgan.

5. Turkiston legionining dastlabki faoliyati qo‘riqlash ishlarini bajarishdan boshlangan bo‘lsa-da, keyinchalik u qizil qo‘shin, ittifoqchi davlatlar qo‘shini va partizanlarga qarshi janglarda ishtirok etadi. Legion batalonlari Ukraina, Belorussiya, Polsha, Stalingrad, Kursk hududlaridagi janglarda qatnashib katta talafotlar ko‘radi. Shu bilan birga, legion askarlari orasida sovet davlati tomoniga o‘tish va partizanlar bilan hamkorlik qilish holatlari ham yuz beradi. 1943 – 1944-yillarda legionning bir qismi G‘arbiy Yevropaga yuboriladi va Fransiya, Gretsiya, Italiya kabi davlat hududlarida jang qiladi. Sovet maxfiy xizmati legion ichida josuslik ishlarini olib boradi va uning faoliyatiga doir ko‘plab ma’lumotlar to‘playdi. Urush yakunlangan keyin legion Turkistonni ozod etish g‘oyasini amalga oshira olmaydi va Germaniyaning mag‘lubiyati bilan birga uning faoliyati ham tugatiladi.

6. Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasi Turkiston legionining siyosiy markazi sifatida tuziladi va turkistonlik harbiy asirlar orasida Germaniya yordami bilan Turkistonni ozod qilish g‘oyasini targ‘ib etadi. Qo‘mita tarkibidagi bo‘limlar sog‘liqni saqlash, harbiy, matbuot, teatr, diniy va boshqa yo‘nalishlarda ish olib

boradi. Nashrlar, sahna asarlari va radio eshittirishlar orqali qilingan targ‘ibot ishlari legion a’zolari orasida alohida o‘rin egallaydi. Qo‘mita Germaniya manfaatlariga bo‘ysungan bo‘lsa ham turkistonliklar orasida ma’lum darajada istiqlolchilik g‘oyalarini targ‘ib qiladi.

7. Milliy Turkiston Birlik Qo‘mitasi tomonidan jurnal, gazeta va turli mavzudagi kitoblar ham nashr etiladi. Jumladan, “Millij Türkistan” va “Millij edebiyat” jurnallari hamda “Yeni Türkistan” va “Türk birligi” gazetalari chop etilib, ularda Rossiyaning Turkistonda amalga oshirgan mustamlakachilik siyosati hamda uning oqibatlari keng yoritiladi. Shu bilan birga milliy dostonlar, she’rlar, tarixiy kitoblar va badiiy asarlari ham qo‘mita tomonidan nashr qilinadi. Mazkur nashrlar orqali sovet davlatining Turkistonda yuritiyotgan kommunistik siyosatning mohiyatini ko‘rsatib berish maqsad qilingan.

8. Ikkinchi jahon urushi yakuniga yetmasdan sovet davlatining maxfiy xizmatlari asirlikka tushgan qizil qo‘shin askarlarini, xususan, Turkiston legionida xizmat qilganlarni qattiq tekshiruvdan o‘tkazadi. Legionchilarning katta qismi vatan xoini sifatida jazoga tortiladi va ularning ayrimlari otuv hukmi va uzoq muddatli GULAG jamloqlaridagi og‘ir mehnatga hukm qilinadi. Stalin o‘limidan keyingi davrda legionchilarning katta qismi ozod qilingan bo‘lsa-da, ular Ikkinchi jahon urushi qatnashchisi degan nomdan mahrum qilinadi. Mustaqillik yillarida esa ayrim legionchilar reabilitatsiya qilinadi. Ularning sovet davlatiga xiyonat qilmaganligi oqlanishi uchun asosiy sabablardan biri bo‘lgan.

9. Urushdan keyin xorijda qolgan turkistonlik harbiy asirlar va legionchilarning keyingi taqdiri murakkab kechadi. Ularning ayrimlari G‘arb davlatlarida qolib, sovet davlatiga qarshi kurashni davom ettiradi. Nyurnberg sudida legionning bir qator yetakchilari aybsiz deb topilib ozod etiladi va Vali Qayumxon rahbarligida MTBQ faoliyati qayta tiklanadi. Qo‘mita targ‘ibot ishlari va ba’zi musulmon davlatlari bilan aloqalar orqali Turkiston masalasini dunyo jamoatchiligiga yetkazishga intilgan. Boymirza Hayit, Husayn Ikromxon, Ergash Shermat kabi ziyolilar ilmiy va siyosiy faoliyat bilan shug‘ullanib, Turkistonni ozod qilish masalasini xalqaro maydonda targ‘ib etadilar.

Tadqiqot natijasida quyidagi **taklif** va **tavsiyalar** ishlab chiqildi:

1. Turkiston legioni a’zolarining faoliyatini chuqurroq o‘rganishga qaratilgan maxsus tadqiqotlar doirasini kengaytirish, ilmiy adabiyotlar chop etish;

2. Xorijda saqlanayotgan Turkiston legioniga tegishli arxiv materiallarini O‘zbekistonga olib kelish choralarini ko‘rish va hujjatlar to‘plamini nashr qilish;

3. O‘zbekistonlik va xorijlik tarixchi olimlar bilan hamkorlikda Turkiston legioniga bag‘ishlangan xalqaro ilmiy yig‘inlarni tashkil etish.

SCIENTIFIC COUNCIL NUMBER DSc.02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 ON AWARDING THE SCIENTIFIC DEGREES UNDER THE INSTITUTE OF HISTORY OF THE ACADEMY OF SCIENCES OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

INSTITUTE OF HISTORY

ZOHIDJON VALIJON UGLI KHOLDOROV

HISTORY OF TURKESTAN LEGION

07.00.01 – History of Uzbekistan

ABSTRACT
of the dissertation of Doctor of philosophy (PhD) in History

Tashkent – 2026

The topic of the Doctor of Philosophy (PhD) dissertation was registered with the Supreme Attestation Commission of the Republic of Uzbekistan under number B2025.3.PhD/Tar1597.

Dissertation has been conducted at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The abstract of dissertation has been posted in three language (Uzbek, English, Russian (resume)) on the website of the Scientific Council (www.fati.uz) and Information-educational portal «ZiyoNET» (www.ziyonet.uz).

Scientific adviser:	**Kahramon Kenjaevich Radjabov** Doctor of historical sciences, professor
Official opponents:	**Baxtiyor Ergashevich Ergashev** Doctor of historical sciences, professor
	Muzrobjon Gulomovich Abdullaev Doctor of historical sciences, professor
Leading organization:	**Namangan state university**

The defence of the dissertation will be held on “January 16” 2026, at 14:00 at the meeting of the Scientific Council number DSc.02/03.12.2019. Tar.56.01 on award of scientific degrees at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan. (Address: 100060, Tashkent, Shakhrisabz street, 5, Institute of History, Floor 8. Large Meeting Hall. Tel.: (99871)233-54-70; fax: (99871) 233-39-91; e-mail: info@fati.uz. Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan)

The dissertation can be reviewed in the Fundamental library of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan (Registered number ____). Address: 100170, Tashkent, Ziyolilar Street, 13. Tel.: (99871) 262-74-58; fax: (99871) 262-34-41

Abstract of dissertation is delivered “9” January 2026.

(Registery protocol № 1 dated “8” January 2026)

Azamat Ziyo
Chairman of the Scientific Council on awarding academic degrees, Doctor of historical sciences, academician

Kh.S. Jumanazarov
Scientific secretary of the Scientific Council on awarding academic degrees, Doctor of historical sciences

F.S. Boboev
Chairman of the Scientific Seminar under the Scientific Council on awarding academic degrees, Doctor of historical sciences

INTRODUCTION
(annotation of the dissertation of Doctor of Philosophy (PhD))

The relevance and necessity of the dissertation topic. In the current process of globalization, many political processes are having a serious impact on human dignity, social and political rights. This, in turn, requires new approaches to the issue of protecting the human and political rights of prisoners of war. In this regard, the study of the fate of captured warriors and the history of the legions formed from them is of current importance.

In a number of leading research centers and higher educational institutions of the world, scientific research has been conducted on the causes and consequences of the Second World War, the activities of war participants at the front. In particular, the attitude of the Soviet government towards captured Red Army soldiers and the policy pursued by Germany towards them, ensuring the rights and freedoms of prisoners of war brought into the international Hague and Geneva Conventions, and the participation of prisoners of war in military operations are being systematically studied. However, such issues as the military structure of the Turkestan Legion, its activities on the front lines, social security, the role of the National Turkestan Unity Committee in the Legion and its publications, the fate of legionnaires who returned to the Soviet state after the war, the attitude of the Soviet government towards them, and the life of legionnaires who remained abroad are of urgent importance.

The reforms being carried out in the direction of the development of historical science in the new Uzbekistan make it necessary to study the history of the Uzbek people and statehood based on scientific approaches in accordance with national interests. In particular, the contribution of the Uzbek people to the victory during the Second World War and their fate in captivity is one of the urgent scientific directions. Indeed, "*According to documents, nearly 2 million of our population, which at that time numbered 6.8 million, participated in the bloody battles against fascism. Of these, about 540,000 died, 158,000 went missing, more than 50,000 died in concentration camps due to unprecedented torture and suffering, and more than 60,000 returned disabled*"[1]. Therefore, the study of the mobilization of the Uzbek people to the front, their capture by the German army, their difficult situation in captivity, the formation of the Turkestan Legion from them, as well as the Soviet government's policy towards prisoners of war and the Turkestan Legion, determines the relevance of the research.

This dissertation research serves to a certain extent the implementation of the tasks defined in the Decree of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated January 28, 2022 No. UP-60 "On the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan for 2022-2026" and the Resolution of the President of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated February 19, 2025 "On the preparation and worthy celebration of the 80th anniversary of the Victory in the Second World War and the Day of Remembrance and Honor," as well as in other regulatory legal documents related to the field, in

[1] Ўзбекистон халқига байрам табриги / Халқ сўзи. 2025 йил 10 май.

highlighting the problems associated with the Turkestan Legion, which operated during the Second World War.

Correspondence of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic. The dissertation was carried out within the framework of the priority direction of the program I. "Formation of a system of

innovative ideas and ways of their implementation in the social, legal, economic,

cultural, spiritual and educational development of the information society and democratic state".

The degree of research of the problem. Research on the history of the Turkestan Legion can be classified into the following groups:

1. Scholarly works produced during the Soviet period;
2. Studies conducted in the years of independence;
3. Research carried out by foreign scholars.

In the literature[2] published during the Soviet period, the activities of the Turkestan Legion were assessed from the standpoint of that era and within the framework of communist ideology. In particular, the books written by L.Bezimenskiy and M.Semiryaga depict the legions composed of Soviet prisoners of war as military units consisting of traitors to the Motherland. T.Amirov, meanwhile, described how the Turkestan Legion under the leadership of Vali Kayumkhan fought against the USSR in the interests of Germany. The philosopher Q.Khonazarov, discussing the activities of Vali Kayumkhan and Boymirza Hayit, emphasized that the books authored by them contained information that contradicted the development of the Soviet republics of Central Asia. In the works of Kh.Ibrohimbeyli, the battles waged by legions of Soviet prisoners within the German army for control over the Caucasus region are examined.

In general, the literature produced during this period portrayed Red Army soldiers captured by Germany as traitors to their homeland, while the unjust policies pursued by the Soviet government toward its own soldiers were left unexamined. Likewise, the struggle carried out by members of the Turkestan Legion in cooperation with Germany was interpreted solely as an act of treason against the Motherland.

During the years of independence, along with many other topics in the history of Uzbekistan, the Turkestan Legion has also become a subject of research among Uzbek scholars[3]. In particular, the works of R.Shamsutdinov, Sh.Karimov,

---

[2] Хоназаров Қ. Ўрта Осиё республикалари тарихини сохталаштирувчиларга зарба // Ўзбекистон коммунисти. – 1963. – № 8. – Б. 91 – 96; Гемма В. Участие советских людей в европейском антифашистском движении сопротивления (1941-1945 гг.). – Ленинград, 1965. – 112 с.; Амиров Т. Крах легиона. – Алма-Ата: Издательтсво Казахстан, 1970. – 92 с.; Семиряга М. Советские люди в европейском сопротивлении. – Москва: Наука, 1970. – 351 с.; Безыменский Л. Особая папка "Барбаросса". – Москва: Новости, 1972. – 342 с.; Джураев Т. Узбекистанцы – участники партизанской войны. – Тошкент: Узбекистан, 1975. – 137 с.; Ибрагимбейли Х. Крах «Эдельвейса» и Ближний Восток. – Москва: Наука, 1977. – 319 с.; Безыменский Л. Разгаданные загадки Третьего рейха. Книга не только о прошлом, 1941 – 1945. Том 2. – Москва: Издательтсво Агенства печати Новости, 1980. – 281 с.

[3] Каримов Ш. Туркистон легиони // Турон тарихи. – 2003. – № 1. – Б. 29 – 30; Шамсутдинов Р., Каримов Ш. Ўзбекистон тарихидан материаллар. (Учинчи китоб). – Андижон: Andijon nashriyot-matbaa, 2004. – 650 б.;

N.Karimov, and M.Isakova examine the reasons behind the capture of Soviet soldiers during the Second World War and the attitude of the Soviet government toward them. In the studies of K.Rajabov, the activities of the Turkestan Legion are analyzed from new perspectives and interpretations. The scholar emphasizes that the Legion played a significant role in preserving the lives of Turkestanis and that Vali Kayumkhan and Boymirza Hayit made substantial contributions to its operations, referring to the Turkestan Legion as the "National Army of Turkestan"[4]. The books and articles authored by Sh.Turdiyev, A.Yuldashev, and M.Darmonova include information about the Legion's leader, Vali Kayumkhan – his dispatch to Germany for studies in 1922, his later fate, and materials related to the journal "Millij Türkistan". Furthermore, certain aspects of the Legion are also reflected in the fundamental research works[5] prepared by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of Uzbekistan.

The book "Turkestan Legion: unread pages of history"[6] written by BBC journalist A.Ismail from Uzbekistan, is considered the first book written about the Turkestan Legion in the uzbek language. The book includes conversations with individuals who served in the legion, such as Vali Kayumkhan, Boymirza Hayit, Ruzi Nazar, Sattorali Bobozoda and Huseyn Ikramkhan. However, this book had to be published abroad, not in Uzbekistan.

Каримов Н. Туркистон легиони қачон ва қандай ташкил этилган? / Нур. 2004 йил 16 – 22 декабр; That author. Уруш ва зулм қурбонлари / Қадрият. 2005 йил 27 январ, 10 феврал; Шамсутдинов Р., Хошимов С. Яна туркистонлик ҳарбий асирлар хусусида / Ватанимиз ўтмишидан. – Андижон: Andijon nashriyot-matbaa, 2006. – Б. 141 – 155; Шамсутдинов Р., Расулов Б. Катағон қилинган мулкдорлар фожеаси / Тарихнинг хасратли саҳифалари. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2006. – Б. 146 – 160; Турдиев Ш. Улар Германияда ўқиган эдилар. – Тошкент, 2006. – 256 б.; Shamsutdinov R., Karimov Sh. Vatan tarixi. Uchinchi kitob. – Toshkent: Sharq, 2010. – 496 b.; Shukurzoda M. Birinchi o'zbek millioneri (Amerikadagi turkistonliklar jamiyati asoschilaridan biri Isoqjon Narziqulning hayot quvonchlari va tashvishlari) / Vatandosh. 2011-yil 11-iyun; That author. Биринчи ўзбек миллионери (Америкадаги туркистонликлар жамияти асосчиларидан бири Исоқжон Нарзиқулнинг ҳаёт қувончлари ва ташвишлари) / Vatandosh. 2011-yil 11-iyul; Шомуродов И. Туркистон легиони // Турон тарихи. – 2012. – № 6. – Б. 29 – 30; That author. Туркистон легиони // Турон тарихи. – 2013. – № 1. – Б. 27 – 28; Shukurzoda M. Эргаш Шермат Булоқбоши (1910-1995). ziyouz.uz/ozbek-sheriyati/14.10.2013.; Ҳайитов Ш. Иккинчи жаҳон уруши: асирларнинг тақдири ва фожиали ҳаёт лавҳалари. – Бухоро: "Бухоро" нашриёти, 2015. – 39 б.; That author. Историческая судьба туркестанских военнопленных второй мировой войны // «Метаморфозы истории» Научный альманах. – № 6. – 2015. – С. 48 – 70; Каримов Н. Туркистон легиони қачон ва қандай ташкил этилган? // Водийнома. – 2019. – № 4. – Б. 57 – 66; Исоқова М. Иккинчи жаҳон урушини тадқиқ этишда ҳарбий асирлар масаласи // O'zbekiston tarixi. – 2021. – № 2. – Б. 10 – 17; Шамсутдинов Р., Маҳкамов А., Болтабоев Ш. Боймирза Ҳайит ва унинг Туркистон тўғрисидаги мероси ҳақида// Водийнома. – 2023. – № 2. – Б. 5 – 55; Йўлдошев А. Чет элларда ўқиган туркистонлик ёшлар (19-юзйиллик сўнги – 20-юзйиллик биринчи чораги). – Тошкент: Фан, 2024. – 272 б.; Darmonova M. "Milliy Turkiston": jadidchilik va qatag'on. – Toshkent: Nurafshon business, 2024. – 196 b.

[4] Ражабов Қ., Давлатова М. Туркистон легиони: уйдирма ва ҳақиқат // Турон тарихи. – 2010. – № 1 – 3. – Б. 92 – 93; Ражабов Қ. Вали Қаюмхон // Турон тарихи. – 2014. – № 2–3. – Б. 15 – 16; That author. Мустафа Чокай рассказывает в XXI веке (Пролистывая 12-томный сборник полных произведений великого политического и государственного деятеля) // Туркестанский сборник. – 2016. – № 5. – С. 47 – 80; That author. Ўзбекистон XX асрда. Икки жилдлик. Иккинчи жилд (1939-2000). – Тошкент: Фан, 2024. – 720 б.; That author. Боймирза Ҳайит ким эди? // Ватан. – 2024. – № 3. – Б. 94 – 97; Rajabov Q., Amonova F., Qandov B. O'zbekiston tarixi. – Toshkent: Ochun, 2024. – 512 b.

[5] Ўзбекистоннинг янги тарихи. Иккинчи китоб. Ўзбекистон совет мустамлакачилиги даврида. / Таҳрир ҳайъати: А.Азизхўжаев (раис) ва бошқ. – Тошкент: Шарқ, 2000. – 688 б.; Ўзбекистон тарихи (1917 – 1991 й.). Иккита китоб. Иккинчи китоб. 1939 – 1991 йиллар / масъул муҳаррирлар: Р.Абдуллаев ва бошқ. –Тошкент: O'zbekiston, 2019. – 576 б.

[6] Исмоил А. Туркистон легиони: тарихнинг ўқилмаган варақлари. – Б.: Vagant-Profit, 2007. – 92 б.

The history of the Turkestan Legion has been studied by many foreign researchers over the past period. In particular, one can cite scientific literature, research, and articles created in such countries as Turkey, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Russia, Kyrgyz Republic, the USA, Great Britain, and Germany.

After the war, Boymirza Hayit, a former legionnaire who remained abroad, authored a number of books[7] devoted to the activities of the Turkestan Legion. In these works, he provides information about the number of its members and emphasizes that the Legion conducted its struggle against the Soviet state in pursuit of the liberation of Turkestan.

In the works of Turkish researchers, the capture of Soviet soldiers by Germany and the activities of military units composed of Eastern peoples within the German army are examined in detail[8]. In particular, Ch.Kochar and A.Andijon met with the leaders and members of the Legion abroad and wrote their works using materials from their personal archives. H. Sakal, J.Kumru, and L.Çelik studied Nazi Germany's policies toward Turkestan and the activities of the Turkestan Legion based on German archival sources. Meanwhile, S.Barit explored the life and activities of Vali Kayumkhan, the founder of the Turkestan Legion, during his years in Germany.

In the studies of Kazakh historians, attention is given to the initiatives undertaken by Mustafa Chokay to preserve the lives of Turkestani prisoners of war and to his relations with the German government[9]. These researchers also cite in their works documents related to the Legion that are preserved in Mustafa Chokay's archive in France. Historians of Tajikistan[10] and the Kyrgyz Republic[11]

---

[7] Hayit B. Sowjetrussische Orientpolitik am Beispiel Turkestans. – Köln-Berlin: Kiepnheuer & Witsch, 1962. – 289 s.; That author. Türklüğün ve islâmın bazı meseleleri. – İstanbul: Türk dünyası araştırmaları vakfı, 1987. – 264 s.; That author. Basmatschi. Nationalkampf Turkistans in den Jahren 1917 bis 1934. – Köln, 1992. – 464 s.; O'sha muallif. Türkistan devletlerinin milli mücadeleleri tarihi. İkinci baskı. – Ankara: Türk tarih kurumu basımevi, 1995. – 447 s.; That author. "Basmacılar". Türkistan Milli Mücadele Tarihi. (1917 – 1934). – Ankara: Türkiye Diyanet vakfı yayınları, 1997. – 367 s.; That author. Sovyetlerde türklüğün ve İslam'ın bazı meseleleri. – İstanbül: Türk dünyasi arashtirmalari vakfi, 2000. – 336 s.; That author. Milli Türkistan Hürriyet Davasi: Milli Türkestan mecmuasında bildirilgan fikrler (Türkistan türkçesiyle metinlar). – Ankara: Atatürk kültür merkezi bashkanliği, 2004. – 641 s.

[8] Kara A. Türkistan ateşi: Mustafa Çokay'ın hayatı ve Mücadelesi. – İstanbul: Da Yayınlari, 2002. – 383 s.; Andican A. Turkestan struggle abroad. From Jadidism to Independence. – Haarlem: SOTA Publications, 2003. – 776 p.; Barit S. Türkistanlı Veli Kayum-han (1904-1993) hayatı ve fikirleri. – İstanbul, 2008. – 193 s.; H.Sakal. Germany and Turkestanes during the course of the World war II (1941 – 1945). – Ankara: The department of international relations Bilkent university, 2010. – 207 p.; Çelik L. II Dünya savaşinda Almanya saflarinda savaşan "Türkistan lejyon ordusu" (doktora tezi). – Konya, 2015. – 343 s.; Кара А. Истина Туркестанского легиона – между свастикой и красной звездой. – Астана: Общественное мнение, 2015. – 98 с.; Uzunel N. "Milli Türkistan" Türkistanlı Muhajerlarin Avrupa'daki Dergisi 1942 – 1975. – İstanbül: Ayaz Tahir Türkistan İdil-Ural Vakfı, 2016. – 317 s.; Koçar Ç. Dr. Baymirza Hayit'in Milli Türkistan Birlik Komitesi'nin teşkilat ve haberleşme bölüm başkani olarak ortadoğu ülkelerindeki faaliyetleri// Türk Dünyası Araştırmaları. – 2018. – № 118. – S. 123 – 146; Koçar Y. Türkistanlı Veli Kayyum Han'ın Kızı Bibi - Sabira Hanım'la Söyleşi: "Türkistanlilarin acikli hikâyelerini anlatinca gözlerim doluyor" // Düşunce ve Tarih. – 2020. – S. 45 – 46; Kumru C. Türkistan lejyonu: İkkinci dünya savaşı'nda alman saflarında savaşan türkler. – İstanbul: Kronik, 2024. – 431 s.

[9] Садыкова Б. История Туркестанского легиона в документах. – Алматы: Кайнар, 2002. – 247 стр.; Садыкова Б. Мустафа Чокай. – Алматы: Алаш, 2004. – 240 с.; Садыкова Б. Мустафа Чокай в эмиграции. – Алматы: Мектеп, 2009. – 248 с.; Эсмағамбетов К. Түркістандық әскери тұтқындар (Туркестанские военнопленные). – Алматы: Арыс, 2019. – 296 с.; Мендикулова Г. Казахи в европейском движении сопротивления: новые документы из зарубежных архивов // Исторический курьер. – 2021. – № 3. – С. 76 – 94.

[10] Абдуллаев К. От Синьцзяня до Хорасана. Из истории среднеазиатской эмиграции XX века. – Душанбе: Ирфон, 2009. – 571 стр.

have also conducted research on the history of the Turkestan Legion. K.Abdullayev writes in his book that thousands of Turkestanis were forced to remain abroad as refugees due to being captured by Germany in World War II.

A number of Russian historians have also produced books and dissertations[12] devoted to the study of Soviet prisoners of war and the military units formed from among them. Their research examines the capture of Red Army soldiers by Germany, the formation of military units from these prisoners to fight against the USSR, and the policies pursued by the Soviet government toward its soldiers held in captivity.

In their works, english scholars analyze the reasons behind the capture of Soviet soldiers by Germany, attributing this primarily to the repressive policies carried out in the USSR during 1937–1938[13]. They also provide information on the issue of prisoners of war, the formation of legions from among them, and the military ranks held within the German army.

A number of works on the Turkestan Legion were also carried out in Germany[14]. In particular, their research provides information related to the history of the Turkestan Legion. The books written by G. Tessin and J. Hoffman contain

---

[11]Кызаева Д., Доценко Т., Бегалиев С. Архивные документы свидетельствуют: Депортированные народы в Кыргызстане. – Бишкек, 1995. – 340 стр.

[12] Взваровой Г. Туркестанские легионеры // Военно-исторический журнал. – 1995. – № 2. – С. 39 – 46; Напсо Н. Восточные легионы в Вермахте в годы Великой отечественной войны 1941 – 1945 гг.: Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Майкоп, 2000. – 28 стр.; Романко О. Мусульманские формирования в Вермахте и войсках сс (1941 – 1945). К вопросу о военно-политическом статусе иностранных добровольцев в германских вооруженных силах// Культура народов Причерноморья. – 2003. – № 38. – С. 82 – 87; O‘sha muallif. Мусульманские легионы во Второй мировой войне. – Москва: Транзиткнига, 2004. – 320 с.; Червякова А. Власовское движение и массовое сознание в годы Великой Отечественной войны: Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Ростов-на-Дону, 2004. – 26 стр.; Гилязов И. Легион «Идель-Урал». Представители народов Поволжья и Приуралья под знаменами «третьего рейха». – Казан: Татарское книжное издательство, 2005. – 384 с.; Паникар М. Советские военнопленные в Норвегии в годы Второй мировой войны: Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Архангельск, 2008. – 25 стр.; Лебеденко Р. Участие Российской эмиграции и советских военнопленных во Французком движении сопротивления в годы Второй мировой войны (1939 – 1945 гг.): Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Паятигорск, 2011. – 30 стр.; Хисамутдинова Р. Великая отечественная война Советского союза (1941 – 1945 годы) Военно-исторические очерки. – Оренбург: Издательство ОГПУ, 2014. – 476 с.; Латышев А. Система проверки военнослужащих красной армии, вернувшихся из плена и окружения. 1941 – 1945 гг.: Автореф. дисс. канд. ист. наук. – Москва, 2017. – 20 стр.

[13] Littlejohn D. Foreign Legions of the Third Reich: Norway, Denmark, France. Volume 1. – California: R.James Bender Publishing, 1979. – 208 p.; That author. Foreign Legions of the Third Reich: Belgium, Great Britain, Hollan, Italy and Spain. Volume 2. – California: R.James Bender Publishing, 1987. – 288 p.; That author. Foreign Legions of the Third Reich: Albania, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Volume 3. – California: R.James Bender Publishing, 1987. – 384 p.; Dallin A. German rule in Russia. 1941 – 1945. A study of occupation policies. – New York: Macmillan Press, 1988. – 707 p.; Littlejohn D. Foreign Legions of the Third Reich: Poland, the Ukraine, Bulgaria, Rumania, Free India, Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Finland and Russia. Volume 4. – California: R.James Bender Publishing, 1994. – 384 p.; Lumsden R. Medals and Decorations of Hitler’s Germany. – Osceola: MBI Publishing Company, 2001. – 160 p.; Johnson I. A Mosque in Munich: Nazis, the CIA, and the rise of the Muslim brotherhood in the West. – New York: Houghton Mifflin Harcourt, 2010. – 318 p.; Russel J., Cohn R. Turkestan legion. – Bracknell: Demand Ltd, 2012. – 148 p.; Motadel D. Islam and Nazi Germany’s war. – Cambridge: Belknap press, Harvard University Press, 2014. – 512 p.; Edele M. Stalin’s Defectors: How Red Army Soldiers became Hitler’s Collaborators, 1941 – 1945. – Oxford: Oxford university press, 2017. – 224 p.

[14] Tessin G. Verbande und Truppen der Deutschen Wehrmacht und Waffen-SS im Zweiten Weltkrieg 1939-1945, Erster Band: Die Waffengattungen-Gesamtübersicht. – Osnabrück: Biblio Verlag, 1977. – 469 s.; Mühlen P. Gamalıhaç ile Kızılyıldız Arasında İkinci Dünya Harbi’nde Sovyet Doğu Halkları. – Ankara: Mavi, 1984. – 264 s.; Hoffmann J. Die Ostlegionen, 1941 – 1943: Turkotataren, Kaukasier und Wolgafinnen im deutschen Heer. – München: Rombach Druck und Verlagshaus, 1986. – 200 s.; Streit Ch. Keine Kameraden: Die Wehrmacht und die sowjetischen Kriegsgefangenen 1941 – 1945. – Bonn: JHW Dietz, 2013. – 448 s.

information about the activities of the Eastern Legions, including the Turkestan Legion, which fought against the USSR in the ranks of the German army in 1941-1945. P. Muhlen, in his book, illuminates the policy of Germany and the USSR towards the peoples of the East. In particular, based on scientific facts, he shows the difficult life of the Turkestanis, Crimean Tatars, Kazan Tatars, and the peoples of the Caucasus due to the war between Hitler and Stalin.

However, in the research of Uzbek and foreign scientists, the issues of the composition of the Turkestan Legion, its social security, the activities of the National Turkestan Unity Committee, the journal "Millij Türkistan" and other publications of the Legion, the post-war emigration life of Legion members, the reorganization of the NTUC by them, and the continuation of the struggle for the liberation of Turkestan were covered very little. At the same time, there is no information at all about the process of returning Turkestan prisoners to the USSR and their subsequent fate.

The connection of the research with the research plans of the scientific-research institution where the dissertation was conducted. The dissertation was conducted within the framework of the ten-volumed academic project "History of the Uzbek people and statehood (from the earliest times to the present)" of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The purpose of the research. It consists of highlighting the military units of the Turkestan Legion, formed as part of the German army during the war years, its actions on the front, the activities of the National Turkestan Unity Committee, and the fate of Legion members after the war.

The functions of the research:

Study of the beginning of the Second World War and the mobilization of the Uzbek people for it;

the issue of prisoners of war, revealing the life of captured turkestanis;

analysis of the recruitment of Turkestan prisoners from fascist camps into the Turkestan Legion;

demonstration of the military structure, symbols, and support of the Turkestan Legion;

analysis of the frontal activity of the Turkestan Legion;

study of the formation of the National Turkestan Unity Committee;

revealing the committee's publishing activities in the struggle against the Soviet state;

study of the fate of legionnaires returning to the USSR;

consisting of covering the life and activities of legion members who remained in exile.

The object of the research is the study of the history of the Turkestan Legion.

The subject of the research is the mobilization of the Uzbek people for war during the Second World War, the issue of prisoners of war, the life of Turkestan soldiers in captivity, the structure and activities of the Turkestan Legion, the NTUC, and the fate of its members after the war.

Research methods. The methods of historicism, systematization, comparative and statistical comparison, and oral history are in the dissertation.

The scientific novelty of the research is as allows:

It is proven that the idea of forming a Turkestan Legion from Turkestanis in the camp was put forward in the summer of 1941 by the German government (*the Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories manages this work*) and was organized with the aim of achieving a quick victory over the Soviet state, and the Turkestanis in captivity joined the Legion with the goal of saving their lives and removing the stigma of a traitor and a traitor's family from themselves and their families by liberating Turkestan (*Decree No. 270 of August 16, 1941*);

It has been proven that good conditions (*specialized barracks, sufficient food, salary*) were created for volunteers recruited into the Turkestan Legion from among the prisoners, and those who showed special courage by fighting in Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, France, Italy were given the right to travel around Germany and were awarded German orders and medals, and legionnaires who wanted to join the Red Army from the legion were sentenced to death or sent to penal camps;

It is scientifically substantiated that the National Turkestan Unity Committee was formed in 1942 in Berlin and was financially supported by Germany, educated people (*Boymirza Hayit, Ergash Shermat, Abdulloh Tulagan, Husayn Ikromxon, Muminjon Teshaboy*) were selected from among the legionnaires, and that the committee, after the war, restored its activities in 1948 and fought against the Soviet state (*through articles against communism in the "Milli Turkestan" journal*), and was supported by Turkestani emigrants living in various countries (*Turkey, Egypt, Jordan, Pakistan*), and operated until the 1980s;

It has been established that after the Second World War, legionnaires were punished in three stages, in 1945-1947, legionnaires found guilty during the investigation were sentenced to 6 or 10 years of imprisonment or death, in the period from 1947 to 1956, some of those who were initially allowed to go home as innocent (*new documents proving their service in the legion were obtained in Germany*) were punished again (*instead of the death penalty, 25 years of imprisonment and 5 years of deprivation of political rights*), were used as cheap labor in GULAG camps, in 1956-1991 (*after 1956, almost all legionnaires in the camp were released*) a large part of them were marked as prisoners of war on their military certificates, and the goal was to isolate them from society by not issuing a war participant certificate.

Practical results of the research is as allows**:**

In the course of the research, by analyzing documents from the National Archives of Uzbekistan, the State Security Service Archive, the Ministry of Internal Affairs Archive, the State Archive of Poland, and the Russian Federation Archive on the Internet, personal archives, periodicals, and memoirs, the less studied issues of the Second World War were clarified, and the history of the Turkestan Legion was revealed;

Sources of the History of the Uzbek People and Statehood (from ancient times to 1991) at the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of

Uzbekistan are presented on the electronic platform “Smart Library” with 10 periodical press materials and sources (50 pages), photographs of the war period (12). These documents served to enrich the electronic platform fund with new information.

The reliability of research results is substantiated by the use in the dissertation of approaches and methods recognized in historical science, the use of a large volume of archival documents, materials of the press and literature, the implementation of conclusions, proposals and recommendations into practice, and confirmation of the obtained results by authorized structures.

Scientific and practical importance of research results.

The scientific significance of the research results lies in enriching our understanding of the mobilization of Turkestanis to the front during World War II, their capture by German forces, the formation of the Turkestan Legion from among them, the activities and publications of the NTUC, and the post-war fate of the legionnaires.

The practical significance of the research results is determined by the creation of a ten-volume academic scientific work entitled “History of the Uzbek People and Statehood (from ancient times to the present),” as well as the enrichment of textbooks and manuals with new information in the educational process.

Implementation of research results. Based on the scientific conclusions and proposals developed as a result of the study of the history of the Turkestan Legion:

From the conclusions that after the Second World War, legionnaires were punished in three stages, in 1945-1947, legionnaires found guilty during the investigation were sentenced to 6, 10 years of imprisonment or death, in 1947-1956, some of those who were initially allowed to go home as innocent (new documents proving their service in the legion were obtained in Germany) were punished again (instead of the death penalty, 25 years of imprisonment and 5 years of deprivation of political rights), were used as cheap labor in the GULAG camps, in 1956-1991 (after 1956, almost all legionnaires in the camp were released) a large part of them were marked as prisoners of war on their military IDs, and the purpose of isolating them from society by not issuing a war participant certificate was used in the program “Suronli yillar” broadcast on the TV channel “O‘zbekiston tarixi” (Reference No. 01-33/516 of the State Unitary Enterprise of the TV and Radio Channel “O‘zbekiston tarixi” of the National Television and Radio Company of Uzbekistan dated July 10, 2025). The research results serve to reveal the essence of the policy pursued by the Soviet government towards prisoners of war;

Information about the fact that the idea of creating a Turkestan Legion from Turkestanis in the camp was put forward by the German government in the summer of 1941 (the Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories manages this work) and was organized with the aim of achieving a faster victory over the Soviet state, and the Turkestanis in captivity joined the legion with the goal of removing the stigma of a traitor to the homeland and a traitor's family from themselves and their families by saving their lives and liberating Turkestan (Decree No. 270 of August 16, 1941) was used by the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the

Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2024 within the framework of the practical project on the topic “Sources of the history of the Uzbek people and statehood (from ancient times to 1991) creation of an electronic “Smart Library” platform” (Reference No. 3/1255-2108 dated September 2, 2025 of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The presented materials will serve to enrich the electronic platform with scientific information;

National Turkestan Unity Committee, the main political body of the Turkestan Legion Information on the fact that the Committee published magazines, newspapers, and books in order to awaken the idea of patriotism among the soldiers of the Legion, and that the Committee restored its activities after the war and fought against the Soviet state in a political manner until the 1980s of the 20th century, was used in the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2022-2024 within the framework of the practical project on the topic “Sources of the history of the Uzbek people and statehood (from ancient times to 1991) creation of an electronic “Smart Library” platform” (Reference No. 3/1255-2108 dated September 2, 2025 of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The identified archival documents serve to enrich the little-studied part of the Second World War with information;

Good conditions were created for volunteers taken from among the prisoners into the Turkestan Legion, and those who fought in Belarus, Ukraine, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Greece, France, Italy and showed special courage were given the right to travel around Germany and were awarded German orders and medals, and those who wanted to transfer from the legion to the Soviet army were sentenced to death or sent to penal camps. These materials were used within the framework of the practical project on the topic “Sources of the history of the Uzbek people and statehood (from ancient times to 1991) creation of an electronic “Smart Library” platform” (Reference No. 3/1255-2108 dated September 2, 2025 of the Institute of History of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan). The presented archival documents serve to enrich the electronic platform with scientific information.

Approbation of the research results. The research results were discussed at 8 scientific conferences, including 4 international and 4 republican scientific and practical conferences.

Publication of research results. 12 articles have been published on the topic of the dissertation. Of these, 4 articles were published in scientific publications recommended for publication of the main scientific results of doctoral dissertations by the Higher Attestation Commission under the Ministry of Higher Education, Science and Innovation of the Republic of Uzbekistan, including 3 in republican and 1 in foreign journals.

The structure and scope of the dissertation. The dissertation consists of an introduction, four chapters, a conclusion, a list of sources and references, and an appendix. The research part of the dissertation is 152 pages.

THE MAIN CONTENT OF THE DISSERTATION

In the introduction part the relevance and necessity of the chosen topic is substantiated, the correspondence of the research with the priorities of the development of science and technology of the republic is indicated, the scope of study of the problem, the connection of the research with the research plans of the scientific-research institution where the dissertation was conducted are stated, the aim and tasks of the research aredetermined, the object and subject of the research are defined, the scientific novelty and practical results of the work are shown, the reliability of the obtained results is proven, their theoretical and practical importance is revealed, the implementation of the research results into practice, approval, published works and the structure of the dissertation are given.

The first chapter of the dissertation, entitled "**Second World War and the Fate of Prisoners of War**" is devoted to the beginning of the war, the mobilization of Uzbeks for the war, the causes and factors of the capture of all Turkestanis, including Uzbeks, as well as the issues of their life in captivity.

During the war, the largest population in the Turkestan region belonged to the Uzbek SSR. According to the census conducted in the USSR on January 17, 1939, 6,282,446 people lived in the Uzbek SSR. On the eve of the German invasion, the population exceeded 6,800,000 people[15]. During 1941-1945, 1,950,700 Uzbek soldiers participated in the battles against Germany[16]. This shows that almost a third of the population of the Uzbek SSR fought against Germany in the Red Army.

There were also those who refused to go to the front during the mobilization period. In particular, Komiljon Sanobarov and Foziljon Mavlonov from Andijan refused to go to war in 1942. As a result, they were sentenced by the Military Tribunal on April 17, 1942, to 5 years of imprisonment on charges of evasion of military mobilization under Article 128, paragraph "a" of the Criminal Code of the Uzbek SSR. However, the execution of their prison sentence was postponed until the end of the war, and in May 1942, K.Sanobarov and F.Mavlonov were sent to the area where the war with Germany was taking place. At the same time, they were promised that if they showed heroism in battle against the enemy, the charges against them would be dropped[17].

From the end of 1941, the mobilization of kulaks from the GULAG[18] camps began. At this time, 2,738 men were held in labor camps in the Uzbek SSR[19].

---

[15] Qzil Ozbekstan. 1939 jil 18 janvar; Шоқай М. Шығармаларынын толық жинағы. Он екі том. Том XI. – Алматы: Дайк-Пресс, 2014. – С. 45.

[16] Ўзбек халқининг Иккинчи жаҳон урушида ғалабага қўшган ҳиссаси (Архив ҳужжатлари тўплами). Масъул муҳаррир: Азамат Зиё. – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2023. – Б. 2.

[17] State Security Service Archive of the Republic of Uzbekistan (subsequent places are given in the style of SSSA RUz). Case P-44038, collection 1, sheets 38 – 39; 47.

[18] *GULAG (Department of Correctional Labor Camps)* – the body managing labor camps that existed in the USSR in 1930-1959.

[19] Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan (subsequent places are given in the style of AMIA RUz). Fund 32, list 1, coollection 11, sheets 134 – 135; Абдуллаев М. Ўрта Осиёдаги махсус посёлкалар тизими ва сургун қилинган қулоқлар тақдири (1930 – 1954 йиллар). – Тошкент: Akademnashr, 2018. – Б. 265.

Those who went to war were promised the remainder of their exile as kulaks[20]. According to archival documents, by the end of 1942, more than a thousand kulaks serving sentences in labor camps in the Tashkent, Surkhandarya, Andijan regions of the Uzbek SSR and other regions of the republic were sent to the front[21]. By sending the kulaks to the front lines, it can be seen that the Soviet state aimed to get rid of its "enemies".

In the Red Army, all Turkestanis, along with Uzbeks, were viewed as "uncivilized" people. They were deployed to the front line with insufficient weapons, that is, 50-60 rifles per 1000 men[22]. At the same time, the provision of clothing and food to the Red Army soldiers was in poor condition[23]. These factors led to their capture by German troops.

On August 16, 1941, the USSR State Defense Committee signed Resolution No. 270 "On holding military personnel accountable for surrender and surrender of weapons to the enemy"[24]. According to the decree, commanders and soldiers who tear up their military insignia during combat and retreat or surrender to the enemy are considered deserters.

On July 20, 1942, the German High Command issued a decree on the imposition of a special mark on the bodies of Soviet prisoners of war, which would not be erased for a long time[25]. This policy was implemented until the capitulation of Germany. This mark is very helpful in locating and identifying prisoners who have escaped from the camp. At the same time, the command compiled personal files of Soviet prisoners of war brought to the camp. These leaflets contain information about the prisoner of war's name, surname, patronymic, date of birth, place of stay, parents' names and surnames, nationality, religion, civic profession, military rank in the Red Army, and the date of capture[26].

According to historian Boymirza Hayit, the number of Turkestanis in captivity was 1.7 million[27]. Approximately 500,000 of them were from Uzbekistan. If we analyze the personal files of 300 captive Uzbeks cited in archival documents, it becomes clear that most of them were captured in the early stages of the war. In particular, 188 of them were captured by the Germans in 1941, 40 in 1942, 4 in 1943, and 2 in 1944. The time of capture of the remaining 66 soldiers is not given. Most likely, more than half of them were captured in 1941. Also, 260 of those on the list were Uzbeks, 19 Russians, 15 Kazakhs, 4 Ukrainians, 2 Tajiks, and 1 Turkmen[28]. This indicates that 80% of those sent to war from the Uzbek SSR were Uzbeks, and more than 50% of them were captured by the Germans as early as 1941.

---

[20] AMIA RUz. Fund 32, list 1, collection 27, sheets 22 – 23.
[21] AMIA RUz. Case 67, collection 1, sheet 300.
[22] Türkistanda askariy meçburijet (resim bilen) // Millij Türkistan. – 1942. – № 2. – S. 23 – 28.
[23] Зиёев Ҳ. Она шаҳрим Тошкент ва ҳаёт йўлимдан лавҳалар. – Тошкент: Фан, 2008. – Б. 55 – 59.
[24] Российский государственный военный архив (РГВА). ф. 4. оп. 12. д. 98. лл. 612 – 617. (Prlib.ru, date of application: 29.02.2024).
[25] Главные документы Великой Отечественной войны, 1941 – 1945. – Москва: Комсомольская правда, 2015. – С. 184 – 185.
[26] SSSA RUz. Case P-25612, collection 1, sheet 24; Archiwa Polskie. I-III-12710, Arkusz 1.
[27] Hayit B. Sovyetlerde türklüğün ve İslam'ın bazı meseleleri. – İstanbül: Türk dünyasi arashtirmalari vakfi, 2000. – S. 190.
[28] SSSA RUz. Case P-25612, collections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5.

One of the captured uzbeks, Ahmad Tojiboyev (born in Tashkent region), was mobilized to the front in 1941 and served in the 18th Rifle Division of the Red Army. He was captured by the germans in a battle in Jlobin, Belorussian SSR, on August 16, 1941[29]. It will be stored at the camp in the city of Jlobin for 8 days. Later, he was sent to another city of the Belarusian SSR, Bobruysk. After being kept in the camp in Bobruysk for a week, it was taken to the camp in Ostrow, Poland. In September 1941, work began on dividing the prisoners of this camp into different groups. In particular, the turkestanis wear the letter "A", russians wear the letter "R", ukrainians wear the letter "U" and Caucasians wear the letter "K" [30]. Later, prisoners of war were divided into such groups for the purpose of forming military units.

The second chapter of the dissertation, titled "**Formation and activities of the Turkestan legion**", reveals the establishment of the Turkestan legion from Turkestanis in the camps, Germany's objectives in its creation, the military structure of the legion, its symbols, provisions, and operations on the battlefield.

Germany's higher authorities had a plan in advance to form a legion of Soviet prisoners of war. In particular, this plan will be developed by Alfred Rosenberg, who is considered the Minister of the Occupied Eastern Territories[31]. When forming the German legion, Germany aims to achieve a swift victory over the Soviet state and replenish the human resources lost in the army through the Turkestanis. Mustafa Chokay and Vali Kayumkhan aimed to liberate and unite Turkestan from the Russians with the help of Germany. After Mustafa Chokay's death on December 27, 1941, the responsibility for forming the Turkestan Legion fell to Vali Kayumkhan[32]. On February 19, 1942, the Turkestan Legion, consisting of 7 battalions, was officially established under the leadership of Captain Erneke. The 1943 certificate from SMERSH[33] also indicates that the Legion was formed in 1942 in the Polish city of Legionova[34]. The city of Legionowo became the main center of the Legion.

The military units of the Turkestan Legion were formed according to the rules and regulations established in the German army (called the Wehrmacht). The Legion was part of the German Ground Forces (Heer) and was divided into military formations such as squad [gruppe], platoon [zug], company [company], battalion [battalion], regiment [regiment], brigade [brigade], division [division][35].

Deputies from Turkestan were appointed to the German leaders of the newly formed battalion. That is, the main tasks in the field of battalion management were at the disposal of the German military. The battalions consisted of 5 companies. Three of them were considered rifle companies, and each company served 190-200 soldiers. Each company was divided into 3 platoons, and each platoon had 60-70

[29] SSSA RUz. Case P-44094, collection 1, sheet 11.
[30] The above source. Back of sheet 11.
[31] Treatment of Soviet Prisoners of War, document No.1519-PS. Nazi conspiracy and aggression Volume IV (Office of United States Chief of Counsel for prosecution of Axis Criminality). – Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1946 – P. 71.
[32] SSSA RUz. Case 23877, collection 1, sheet 22.
[33] *SMERSH ("Death to Spies")* – a secret agency that operated from 1943 to 1946.
[34] AMIA RUz. Fund 32, list 1, collection 31, back of sheet 7.
[35] Handbook on German military forces: War department. – Washington: United States Government printing office, 1945. – P. 5 – 9.

soldiers. Each platoon consisted of 2 squads. In total, one battalion consists of 800-1000 soldiers and officers, and up to 40 German military personnel in higher positions. As for the armament of the companies, each detachment had one hand-held machine gun and each platoon had one mortar[36].

Each battalion of the Legion had 3 45mm anti-tank guns, 15 light and heavy mortars, 52 hand-held machine guns, a rifle, and a submachine gun. In one notification sent to Moscow by the Soviet Security service, one of the battalions of the Turkestan Legion had 3 anti-tank PTO weapons, 15 Maxim machine guns, around 25 Degtyarev automatic rifles, an 82-mm mortar, 800 Russian rifles, 150 Belgian pistols, and Russian and German grenades[37]. Each soldier was given one Russian rifle and 15 rounds of ammunition, as well as a gas mask[38]. All these weapons were seized from the Red Army and are stored in a special weapons reserve.

During battle, one legion soldier is given 600 grams of bread, 45 grams of sausage, 30 grams of butter, soup, 3 cigarettes, and 7 marks per day for 10 days[39]. Sometimes the amount of tobacco given was 5 for two days, and a certain amount of sweets was given every 10 days[40]. Legion soldiers were given uniforms slightly different from German military clothing. Each legionnaire is provided with a cap, overcoat, tunic, shirt, and boots[41]. Sometimes legionnaires were provided not only with German military uniforms, but also with uniforms belonging to states that were allies of Germany. In particular, in October 1942, 250 Turkestanis in the prisoner detention center located in the city of Proskurova, Ukrainian SSR, were given military uniforms of the Italian, Romanian, and Hungarian armies[42].

The Legion also had its own distinct symbols. Alfred Rosenberg's report to Adolf Hitler on May 8, 1942, also touched upon the issue of the Legion's flag[43]. According to it, the flag with the image of a crescent moon will be chosen as the symbol of the legion. Music composed to the poem "Go'zal Turkiston" by Abdulhamid Chulpon is adopted as the Legion's anthem[44].

The first group of the Turkestan Legion entered the battle on May 2, 1942, in the Bryansk Forest of the RSFSR. In 1942-1943, 6 battalions of the Turkestan Legion participated in the German offensive in the Caucasus region[45]. In particular, in the battle for the cities of Maykop and Rostov, the 3rd Battalion fought in the German army[46]. Three battalions of the legion also participated in the battle for Stalingrad. One of them was the 782nd Battalion, in which 877 out of 1100 soldiers were killed in battle[47]. In August 1942, the 2nd Battalion entered the battle

[36] SSSA RUz. Case P-23627, collection 1, sheet 50 and its back.
[37] Органы государственной безопасности СССР в великой отечественной войне: сборник документов. Том четвертый, книга 2. – Москва: Издательство «Русь», 2008. – С. 328.
[38] SSSA RUz. Case 23848, collection 1, sheet 168; SSSA RUz. Case 8660, collection 1, sheet 11.
[39] SSSA RUz. Case P-30085, collection 2, back of sheet 26 and sheet 27.
[40] SSSA RUz. Case 3632, collection 1, back of sheet 61.
[41] SSSA RUz. Case 23848, collection 1, sheet 168.
[42] SSSA RUz. Case 8412, collection 1, sheet 38.
[43] Nazi conspiracy and aggression. Volume IV. Office of United States Chief of Counsel For Prosecution of Axis Criminality. – Washington: United States Government Printing Office, 1946. – P. 70-71.
[44] İkram Han H. Bir Türkistanlının İkinci Dünya Savaşı Hatıraları. – İstanbul: Bedir, 1999. – S. 131 – 133.
[45] Садыкова Б. История Туркестанского легиона в документах. – Алматы: Кайнар, 2002. – С. 83.
[46] SSSA RUz. Case 44333, collection 1, sheet 38.
[47] SSSA RUz. Case 23848, collection 1, sheet 100.

against the Red Army in the cities of Neftegorsk and Tuapse in RSFSR[48]. In December of the same year, the 7th Battalion of the Legion was sent to the town of Kastornoy, Kursk region[49]. Until January 1943, the battalion fought here with the Red Army[50]. On January 25-26, 1943, during the battle of Kastornoy, 31 legionnaires were captured by the USSR[51]. All prisoners are subjected to the SMERSH's control.

The 789th Battalion, which occupied a special place in the Legion, was sent to the territory of Holland in February 1943 to fight against the partisans. The battalion remained there until May, after which, from May to August, it engaged in anti-partisan campaigns in Minsk and in the Mazovetsk region of Poland. During these operations, the 1st Company of the battalion, in collaboration with German soldiers, detained 30 individuals in the village of Siglovo, Poland. In addition to anti-partisan activities, the battalion was also tasked with guarding German military depots and railway lines in the occupied territories. By April 1944, the 789th Battalion was redeployed to the city of Thessaloniki, Greece[52]. For nine months, its soldiers were engaged in guarding German military airfields and took part in clashes with Greek partisans in the villages of Anna Gramatikul and Vasilika, near Thessaloniki. Instances of defection occurred among the legionnaires during these engagements. Notably, in August 1944, 11 men deserted to the partisans, followed by more than 20 in September, and 19 others on October 5, who subsequently joined partisan units and took up arms against Germany[53].

The third chapter of the dissertation, titled "**The Role of the National Turkestan Unity Committee in the Turkestan Legion**", analyzes the activities of the NTUC, which served as the main political body of the Legion, and examines the works published by the committee.

The NTUC was formed on August 15, 1942, in Berlin under the Ministry of the Occupied Eastern Territories[54], and Vali Kayumkhan was appointed as the head of the committee[55]. The committee consisted of departments such as healthcare, scientific, religious, and political propaganda[56]. All departments within the NTUC were politically subordinate to Vali Kayumkhan and played a key role in educating legion soldiers, performing religious rituals, and other matters. The Committee also organizes special meetings with legion soldiers. In particular, in 1942, a large meeting was held in the city of Romny with the participation of leading employees of the NTUC, soldiers of the Turkestan Legion, and German military officials. Also, in April 1943, a large event was organized at a special school in Germany. 38 soldiers and 27 mullahs who completed training at the special school were

[48] SSSA RUz. Case 24044, collection 1, sheet 51 and its back.
[49] SSSA RUz. Case 30085, collection 1, sheet 25.
[50] SSSA RUz. Case 21418, collection 3, sheet 282.
[51] SSSA RUz. Case 21418, collection 2, back of sheet 76.
[52] SSSA RUz. Case 24046, collection 1, sheets 9; 29; 36.
[53] The above source. Back of sheets 209; 213.
[54]Государственный архив Российской Федерации (ГАРФ). ф. 500, оп. 5, д. 23, лл. 140 – 141. (docc.historyrussia.org. date of application: 28.03.2024).
[55] SSSA RUz. Case 23877, collection 1, sheet 47; Milli Türkistan. – 1952. – № 79 (A). – S. 11.
[56] Романько О.В. Мусульманские легионы во Второй мировой войне.–Москва: Транзиткнига, 2004. – С. 67 – 68; SSSA RUz. Case 23877, collection 1, back of sheet 21.

appointed to high positions in the legion[57]. Vali Kayumkhan and Legion lieutenant Hakim ugli will also participate in the event.

The committee's propagandists conduct propaganda work among legion soldiers and prisoners of war. In particular, on October 18, 1943, the committee's propagandists, Fayzulla Shukur and Junior Officer Ruziyev, were sent to conduct propaganda work among Uzbeks and Turkmens working at the Klassenfeld state and experimental farm (Staats und Versuchsgut Klassenfeld) in the Golopristan district of the Kherson region[58]. On October 20-24, they will also visit the Klassenfeld state and experimental farm (Staats und Versuchsgut Klassenfeld), where they will meet with uzbeks and turkmens. A congress at the international level was also held by the NTUC. In particular, In Vienna, Austria, the first congress of the committee was held on June 8-10, 1944, by the NTUC. The Congress will be attended by 573 representatives elected from among the legion soldiers fighting for the independence of Turkestan and Turkestanis living in exile[59]. At the end of the congress, a resolution consisting of 30 articles was also adopted based on Vali Kayumkhans report[60].

An important role in the activities of the Turkestan Legion was played by the journal "Millij Türkistan", which was published in Berlin between 1942 and 1945. During the war years, 62 issues of the journal were released (a total of 134 issues appeared between 1942 and 1975)[61]. The majority of more than 200 articles published during this period were devoted to the history of Turkestan, the colonial policies of Russia, and matters related to the activities of the Turkestan Legion[62]. In particular, "Millij Türkistan" featured more than 60 articles on the Turkestan Legion and the activities of the NTUC, the memoirs of legionnaires, and the journal itself; over 50 articles concerning the colonial policies pursued by the Russian Empire and the Soviet state in Turkestan; and 18 articles devoted to the poetry of legionnaires and national literature[63]. The remaining articles addressed topics such as the life of Mustafa Chokay, as well as the activities of the Idel-Tatar and Azerbaijan legions. Contributors to the journal included members of the Legion such as Vali Kayumkhan, Boymirza Hayit, Abdullah Khushnud, Ahmadjon Umarxon ugli, and Ergash Shermat.

The magazine "Millij edebijat" was first published in 1943 in Berlin, and by April 1945, 28 issues were published. The editor-in-chief of the magazine was Vali Kayumkhan, and the editor was Kobyzchi Korkut[64]. The magazine publishes works by great writers and poets of Uzbek, Kazakh, Kyrgyz, Turkmen, and Tajik literature. Poems and stories written by legion soldiers were also regularly published in this journal. In the first issue of the journal, Vali Kayumkhan's article

[57] Ikram H. God with us (III) // Milli Türkistan. – 1953. – № 87 (B). – P. 11.
[58] SSSA RUz. Case 23877, collection 1, sheet 21.
[59] Milli Qonğıranın 8 yıllığı // Milli Türkistan. – 1952. – № 79 (A). – S. 11.
[60] Ражабов Қ. Ўзбекистон XX асрда. Икки жилдлик. Иккинчи жилд (1939-2000). – Тошкент: Фан, 2024. – Б. 70.
[61] Hayit B. Milli Türkistan Hürriyet Davasi: Milli Türkestan mecmuasında bildirilgan fikrler (Türkistan tükçesiyle metinlar). – Ankara: Atatürk kültür merkezi bashkanliği, 2004. – S. 5.
[62] Darmonova M. "Milliy Turkiston": jadidchilik va qatag'on. – Toshkent: Nurafshon business, 2024. – 196 b.; SSSA RUz. Case 11127, collection 1, sheet 36.
[63] Koçar Ç. Milli Türkistan mecmuası bibliyografyasi (1942-1975). – Ankara: Bengü, 2024. – S. 179 – 233.
[64] Koçar K. XX. Yüzyıl Türkistan tarihinin önemli olayları ve şahsiyetleri. – Ankara: Bengü, 2024. – S. 92.

"Milli edebiyat" was published[65]. Under the editorship of Vali Kayumkhan and Abul Zavki, the newspaper "Yeni Türkistan" was published in Turkestan Turkish based on the Latin alphabet in 1942-1945[66]. Two publishers from Turkestan work in the newspaper's publishing work. The mission of this newspaper was to inform legion soldiers about world events.

In addition to journals and newspapers, the Committee also published literary and scholarly books. Among them were "National Independence" [67]; the epic poem "Abilay" by Kobyzchi Korkut (the first book published by the Committee in Berlin in 1943); Almanbet's "Manas" (the second book published by the Committee in Berlin in 1943); "A Gift to the Sons of Temur", edited by Vali Kayumkhan and Gali Oltay (published in Berlin in November 1943, consisting of 66 pages); M.Ravshan's "My Feelings"[68]; Kurban Yanginli's "Makhtumkuli"; as well as "The Diary of a Messenger" by young writers of the Legion[69]. Furthermore, Abdulla Kadiri's novel "Bygone Days" was published in Berlin in Turkestani Turkish using the Latin alphabet[70]. During this period, books by Vali Kayumkhan and Baymirza Hayit also appeared. In 1944, Vali Kayumkhan's german-language book "Die Probleme Turkestans" (The Problems of Turkestan) and Baymirza Hayit's "History of Turkestan" were both published in Berlin[71]. The struggle against the Soviet state was aimed not only at the insufficiency of military force, but also at the necessity of combating it through science and enlightenment.

In the fourth chapter of the study, entitled "**Post-war fate of the members of the Turkestan Legion**", the life and activities of legionnaires who returned to the USSR after the war and were forced to stay abroad are highlighted.

Before the end of the war, the soviet state took measures to capture and punish members of the legion. In particular, on the basis of the resolution adopted on January 13, 1942, "On the Procedure for Detention of Former Red Army Soldiers Captured by the Enemy in a Special Camp of the NKVD"[72] legionnaires underwent special examination by the Soviet Security Service. In particular, in February 1943, during the Battle of Kursk, a group of soldiers from the 7th Battalion of the Legion were captured by the Germans. Among them were legionnaires M.Yusupov, Sh.Haitmetov, A.Toshmatov, N.Kholov, S.Turabekov, T.Boboev, U.Mirzaev, J.Muminov, S.Urazbaev, M.Ustaev. After three months of investigation, on May 27, 1943, the Military Tribunal of the 38th Army of the Voronezh Front found them guilty under Paragraph 1, and 2 of Article 58 of the Criminal Code of the RSFSR and sentenced them to 10 years imprisonment[73].

Among the legionnaires, there were also those sentenced to death. In particular, after being brought to the USSR in May 1945, Tojinazar Kholmatov served in the Red Army until June 1946. Due to the lack of information from the

---

[65] Kajum-Han V. Millij edebijat // Millij edebijat. – 1943. – № 1. – S. 3 – 4.
[66] SSSA RUz. Case 23877, collection 1, back of sheet 21.
[67] SSSA RUz. Case P-44038, collection 2, sheet 139.
[68] SSSA RUz. Case 23877, collection 1, sheet 47.
[69] Millij Türkistan. – 1944. – № 48. – S. 11.
[70] SSSA RUz. Case 23877, collection 1, back of sheet 21.
[71] Koçar Ç. XX. Yüzyıl Türkistan tarihinin önemli olayları ve şahsiyetleri. – Ankara: Bengü, 2024. – S. 95 – 96.
[72] ГАРФ. ф. 9401. оп. 1. д. 611. лл. 551 – 553. (Prlib.ru, date of application: 06.04.2024)
[73] SSSA RUz. Case P-30085, collection 1, sheets 44, 158, 164.

Soviet Security Service about his service in the legion, he was allowed to go home. However, he was arrested on December 23, 1946. This was due to the discovery of evidence indicating his service in the legion. After three months of investigation, on March 13, 1947, the Military Tribunal of the Turkestan Military District sentenced Tojinazar Kholmatov to death[74]. The death penalty for legionnaires continued until May 26, 1947, that is, until the abolition of the death penalty in the USSR[75]. Instead of the death penalty, 25 year prison sentence will be introduced. In particular, on January 29, 1948, the Military Tribunal of the Turkestan Military District sentenced Sh.Toshmatov, M.Ganiev, S.Yakubov, R.Boltayev, Ch.Imomov, Sh.Shodiyev, U.Ergashev, and I.Rahmatov to 25 years of imprisonment and 5 years of restriction of political rights (i.e., deprivation of the right to elect and be elected) under Paragraph 1 of Article 58 of the RSFSR Criminal Code[76].

Following the death of I.Stalin, significant changes occurred in the political life of the Soviet state. On September 17, 1955, the Supreme Soviet of the USSR adopted a decree "On Pardoning Soviet Citizens Who Collaborated with German-Fascist Invaders in Occupied Regions during the Great Patriotic War"[77]. Subsequently, on June 29, 1956, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR issued a resolution "On Eliminating the Consequences of Gross Violations of Law Against Former Prisoners of War and Their Families"[78]. Based on these decisions, on October 8, 1962, the Military Tribunal of the Moscow Military District issued a ruling that acquitted M.Yusupov, Sh.Hayitmetov, A.Toshmatov, N.Kholov, S.Turabekov, T.Boboyev, J.Muminov, S. Urozboyev, U.Mirzayev, and M.Ustayev[79]. The grounds for their acquittal were their service in the working battalion of the legion and their voluntary transfer to the Soviet side.

After Uzbekistan gained independence, some legionnaires were acquitted. In particular, M.Siddikov, R.Kadirov, F.Mavlonov, A.Fayzullayev, T.Ermakov, T.Fozilov, as a result of their long-term efforts for acquittal, were rehabilitated by the ruling of the Military Collegium of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan on June 20, 1994[80]. Moreover, on September 7, 2001, by the decision of the Military Panel of the Supreme Court of the Republic of Uzbekistan, the verdict issued by the Military Tribunal of the Fergana Garrison on August 4, 1950, and the ruling of the Military Tribunal of the Turkestan Military District dated February 15, 1955, were annulled, and J.Yakubbayev was fully rehabilitated[81]. He is justified by the fact that he did not damage and did not want to damage the military potential of the USSR, but through this action he demonstrated his loyalty to the Motherland.

---

[74] SSSA RUz. Case 3632, collection 1, sheets 86-87.

[75] Сборник законов СССР и указов Президиума Верховного Совета СССР (1938 – июль 1956 гг.). – Москва: Государственное издательство юридической литературы, 1956. – С. 397.

[76] SSSA RUz. Case 4633, collection 4, sheets 214 – 218.

[77]National Archives of Uzbekistan (subsequent places are given in the style of NAUz). Fund R-2661, list 1, collection 125, sheet 3.

[78]Сборник законодательных и нормативных актов о репрессиях и реабилитации жертв политических репрессий. – Москва: Республика, Верховный Совет Рос. Федерации, 1993. – С. 139 – 142.

[79] SSSA RUz. Case P-30085, collection 1, sheets 44, 158, 164.

[80] SSSA RUz. Case P-44038, collection 2, sheets 370 – 373.

[81] SSSA RUz. Case P-44333, collection 1, sheets 173 – 174; 177.

The activities of the NTUC (1948), led by Vali Kayumkhan, were restored by legionnaires who remained abroad after the war[82]. With the help of Gerhard von Mende, ten Turkestanis studied at universities in Germany[83]. The Committee continued the struggle for the independence of Turkestan, conducting political propaganda against the Soviet state. For this purpose, efforts are made to establish relations with Muslim countries. In 1953, Boymirza Hayit traveled for seven months to countries such as Saudi Arabia, Turkey, Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, and Pakistan as a representative of the NTUC[84]. During the trip, he met with government officials and Turkestani emigrants and discussed the Turkestan issue with them. His visits to these countries will greatly contribute to the promotion of the NTUC and support for its activities. In Pakistan, an important resolution consisting of 8 points will also be signed with the Turkestanis[85].

Turkestanis, who remained in Germany as prisoners of war, created other organizations on the territory of the Federal Republic of Germany. In particular, in 1978, the "Cultural Society of Turkestani Compatriots in West Germany" was established in Munich[86]. This society was founded by 70 war veterans (most of them were Uzbeks) who remained abroad[87]. The head of the organization was Murod Rahmatov from Tashkent.

By the 1950s, 12 members of the Turkestan Legion lived in the USA and worked at the "Voice of America" radio station[88]. On December 13, 1958, the "Turkestan-American" Association was established in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, USA, at the initiative of Isakjan Narzikul, Ergash Shermat, Ruzi Nazar, and Husayn Ikromxon[89]. The association publishes the newspapers "Voice of Turkestan Unity" and "Oydin"[90]. Isakjan Narzikul was appointed the first president of the "Turkestan-American" association. He later became the main financial sponsor of the society[91]. The difference between the Association and the NTUC is that its activities are limited only to the territory of the USA.

CONCLUSION

Based on the analysis of the dissertation entitled History of the Turkestan Legion, the following conclusions were reached:

1. In 1941-1945, the population of the Uzbek SSR was mobilized on a large scale into the Red Army and actively participated as an important component of the anti-fascist defense system. With the beginning of the war, special decisions were made in the republic to improve the military training of the population and

[82] Andican A. Cedidizm'den bağımsızlığa. Hariçte Türkistan mücadelesi. – İstanbul: Tunç matbaacılık, 2003. – S. 552.
[83] Kajum-Han V. Professör Gerhard von Mende haqqindağı hatıram // Milli Türkistan. – 1964. – № 100 (A). – S. 31 – 32.
[84] Quyaş H. Türkistan Türk muhacirlarining maclisi // Milli Türkistan. – 1953. – № 83 (A). – S. 22 – 29.
[85] General meeting in Karachi // Milli Türkestan. – 1953. – № 87 (B). – P. 33 – 34.
[86] Ҳайитов Ш. Ўзбек муҳожирлиги тарихи. – Тошкент: Abu matbuot-konsalt, 2008. – Б. 142.
[87] NAUz. Fund R-2822, list 1, collection 72, sheets 46 – 47.
[88] NAUz. Fund R-2822, list 1, collection 89, sheet 19.
[89] Vatandosh. 2011-yil. 24-fevral.
[90] NAUz. Fund R-2822, list 1, collection 90, sheet 3.
[91] NAUz. Fund R-2822, list 1, collection 89, sheet 20.

organize short-term military training. Also, kulaks held in GULAG camps were mobilized for war and were directed to replace soldiers who died on the front lines. However, as a result of the policy of repression, the elimination of qualified military personnel and the deployment of national troops after superficial training led to a large number of victims and prisoners of war among the Turkestanis (particularly Uzbeks).

2. As a result of the USSR's failure to sign the international Geneva Convention, Soviet prisoners of war could not enjoy the political rights set forth in the clauses of the convention. The German government also violated the requirements of the convention, causing millions of prisoners to starve and die from disease. In particular, soldiers from Turkestan, including Uzbekistanis, are sometimes mistaken for Jews and sentenced to death. These facts clearly demonstrate how cruel the policies of the communist and fascist governments towards prisoners of war were.

3. The German government sought to use Soviet prisoners, especially Turkestanis, for political and military purposes in the struggle against the Soviet state. Promoting the idea of fighting against the Soviet regime among prisoners of war became one of the important directions of German policy. Mustafa Chokay and Vali Kayumkhan carried out work to save the lives of Turkestan prisoners and include them in the ranks of the Turkestan Legion. As a result, the legion was formed in a complex historical process where political and military interests clashed between the two states.

4. The formation and activities of the Turkestan Legion were carried out under the control of the German military command. Military units and ranks are formed according to the Wehrmacht army model, and high military positions are assigned to German officers. The soldiers of the Legion were provided with food, clothing, and military weapons and were assigned to large military units of the German army. In general, although the Legion served the political and military interests of the fascists, it also had a certain influence on the spread of national liberation ideas among the Turkestanis.

5. Although the initial activities of the Turkestan Legion began with security operations, later it participated in battles against the Red Army, allied forces, and partisans. The Legion's battalions participated in battles in Ukraine, Belarus, Poland, Stalingrad, and Kursk, suffering heavy losses. At the same time, there were cases of transition to the side of the Soviet state and cooperation with partisans among the legion soldiers. In 1943-1944, part of the legion was sent to Western Europe and fought in the territories of France, Greece, and Italy. The Soviet secret service conducted espionage within the legion and collected a lot of information about its activities. After the end of the war, the Legion could not implement the idea of liberating Turkestan, and with the defeat of Germany, its activities were also terminated.

6. The National Turkestan Unity Committee was created as the political center of the Turkestan Legion and promoted the idea of liberating Turkestan with the help of Germany among Turkestan prisoners of war. The departments within the committee work in healthcare, military, press, theater, religious, and other

areas. Promotional work carried out through publications, stage productions, and radio broadcasts occupies a special place among legion members. Although subordinate to the interests of Germany, the Committee promotes the ideas of independence among the people of Turkestan to a certain extent.

7. The National Turkestan Unity Committee also publishes magazines, newspapers, and books on various topics. In particular, the magazines “Millij Türkistan” and “Millij edebiyat”, as well as the newspapers “Yeni Türkistan” and “Türk birliği” are published, which widely cover the colonial policy of Russia in Turkestan and its consequences. Along with this, national dastans, poems, historical books, and works of art are also published by the committee. Through these publications, the goal was to show the essence of the communist policy pursued by the Soviet state in Turkestan.

8. Before the end of the Second World War, the secret services of the Soviet state conducted a strict investigation of captured Red Army soldiers, in particular those who served in the Turkestan Legion. Most of the legionnaires were punished as traitors to the Motherland, and some of them were sentenced to death by firing squad and long-term hard labor in GULAG camps. Although a large number of legionnaires were released in the post-Stalin period, they were deprived of the title of participants in the Second World War. During the years of independence, some legionnaires were rehabilitated. The fact that they did not betray the Soviet state was one of the main reasons for their acquittal.

9. The subsequent fate of Turkestan prisoners of war and legionnaires who remained abroad after the war was complicated. Some of them remained in Western countries and continued to fight against the Soviet state. At the Nuremberg trials, a number of legion leaders were found not guilty and released, and the activities of the NTUC were restored under the leadership of Vali Kayumkhan. The Committee sought to convey the Turkestan issue to the world community through propaganda work and contacts with some Muslim countries. Intellectuals like Boymirza Hayit, Husayn Ikromxon, and Ergash Shermat engaged in scholarly and political activities, promoting the liberation of Turkestan on the international stage.

Based on the results of the research work, the following **suggestions** and **recommendations** were developed:

1. Expansion of the scope of special research aimed at a deeper study of the activities of members of the Turkestan Legion, publication of scientific literature;

2. Taking measures to bring archival materials of the Turkestan Legion, stored abroad, to Uzbekistan and publishing a collection of documents;

3. Organization of international scientific gatherings dedicated to the Turkestan Legion in cooperation with Uzbek and foreign historians.

НАУЧНЫЙ СОВЕТ DSc. 02/30.12.2019.Tar.56.01 ПО ПРИСУЖДЕНИЮ УЧЁНЫХ СТЕПЕНЕЙ ПРИ ИНСТИТУТЕ ИСТОРИИ АКАДЕМИИ НАУК РЕСПУБЛИКИ УЗБЕКИСТАН

ИНСТИТУТ ИСТОРИИ

ЗОХИДЖОН ВАЛИЖОН УГЛИ ХОЛДОРОВ

ИСТОРИЯ ТУРКЕСТАНСКОГО ЛЕГИОНА

07.00.01 – История Узбекистана

АВТОРЕФЕРАТ
диссертации доктора философии (PhD) по историческим наукам

Ташкент – 2026

Тема диссертации доктора философии (PhD) зарегистрирована в Высшей аттестационной комиссией Республики Узбекистан за B2025.3.PhD/Tar.1597.

Диссертация выполнена в Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан.

Автореферат диссертации на трёх языках (узбекский, английский, русский (резюме)) размещён на веб-странице Научного совета (www.fati.uz) и на Информационно-образовательном портале «ZiyoNET» (www.ziyonet.uz).

Научный руководитель:	**Кахрамон Кенжаевич Раджабов** доктор исторических наук, профессор
Официальные оппоненты:	**Бахтиёр Эргашевич Эргашев** доктор исторических наук, профессор
	Музробжон Гуломович Абдуллаев доктор исторических наук, профессор
Ведущая организация:	**Наманганский государственный университет**

Защита диссертации состоится “16” январь 2026 года в 14:00 часов на заседании Научного совета DSc. 02/30.12.2019. Tar.56.01 по присуждению ученых степеней при Институте истории Академии наук Республики Узбекистан. (Адрес: 100060, город Ташкент, улица Шахрисабз проезд-5, Институт истории АН Республики Узбекистан, 8-й этаж, Большой зал заседаний. Тел.: (99871) 233-54-70; факс: (99871) 233-39-91; e-mail: info@fati.uz).

С диссертацией можно ознакомиться в Фундаментальной библиотеке Академии наук Республики Узбекистан (зарегистрирована за №_____). (Адрес: 100170, город Ташкент, улица Зиёлилар, 13). Тел.: (99871) 262-74-58; факс: (99871) 262-34-41.

Автореферат диссертации разослан “9” январь 2026 года.

(реестр протокола рассылки № 1 от “8” январь 2026 года).

Азамат Зиё
Председатель Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор исторических наук, академик

Х.С. Жуманазаров
Учёный секретарь Научного совета по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор исторических наук.

Ф.С. Бобоев
Председатель Научного семинара при Научном совете по присуждению учёных степеней, доктор исторических наук.

ВВЕДЕНИЕ (аннотация диссертации доктора философии (PhD))

Целью исследования является освещение военных частей Туркестанского легиона, сформированного в составе немецких войск в годы войны, его действий на фронте, деятельности Национального Туркестанского Объединенного Комитета и судьбы членов легиона после войны.

Объектом исследования является изучение истории Туркестанского легиона.

Методы исследования. В диссертации использованы методы историзма, системности, сравнительного и статистического сопоставления, устной истории.

Научная новизна исследования состоит в следующем:

Доказано, что идея создания Туркестанского легиона из туркестанцев, находившихся в лагерях, была выдвинута немецким правительством летом 1941 года (*Министерство оккупированных восточных территорий руководит этой работой*) с целью скорейшей победы над советским государством, а туркестанцы, находящиеся в плену, вступили в легион с целью снять с себя и своей семьи клеймо “предатель Родины” и «семья предателя Родины» (*Постановление No 270 от 16 августа 1941 го*да) путем спасения своей жизни и освобождения Туркестана;

Доказано, что для добровольцев, взятых в Туркестанский легион из числа пленных, были созданы хорошие условия (с*пециально оборудованные казармы, достаточное питание, заработная плата*), а тем, кто проявил особый героизм, сражаясь на территориях Беларуси, Украины, Польши, Чехословакии, Греции, Франции, Италии, было предоставлено право путешествовать по Германии, они были награждены немецкими орденами и медалями, а легионеры, которые хотели перейти из состава легиона на сторону Красной Армии, были приговорены к смерти или отправлены в исправительные лагеря;

Научно обосновано, что Национальный Туркестанский Комитет Единства был создан в 1942 году в Берлине и финансово поддержан Германией, в его состав были отобраны образованные люди из числа легионеров (*Боймирза Хайит, Эргаш Шермат, Абдулла Тулаган, Хусайн Икромхон, Муминжон Тешабой*), и что комитет после войны восстановил свою деятельность на 1948-м языке и боролся против советского государства (*через статьи против коммунизма в журнале “Milli Turkistan”*), а также поддерживался туркестанскими эмигрантами, проживающими в разных странах (Турция, Египет, Иордания, Пакистан), и действовал до 80-х годов 20-го века;

Установлено, что после Второй мировой войны легионеры наказывались в три этапа, в 1945-1947 годах легионеры, признанные виновными при расследовании, приговаривались к 6, 10 годам лишения свободы или смертной казни, в период с 1947 по 1956 годы некоторые из тех, кто изначально был допущен домой как невиновные (*в Германии были получены*

новые документы, свидетельствующие о том, что они служили в легионе), были снова наказаны (*вместо смертной казни - 25 лет лишения свободы и 5 лет лишения политических прав*), использовались в качестве дешевой рабочей силы в лагерях ГУЛАГа, в 1956-1991 годах (*после 1956 года почти все легионеры в лагерях были освобождены*) большинство из них были изолированы от общества путем проставления отметки о пленении на военном удостоверении и отказа в выдаче удостоверения участника войны.

Внедрение результатов исследования. На основе научных выводов и предложений, разработанных в результате исследования истории Туркестанского легиона:

После Второй мировой войны легионеры подвергались наказаниям в три этапа. В 1945–1947 годах легионеры, признанные виновными в ходе проверок, были осуждены к 6 – 10 годам лишения свободы либо к смертной казни. В 1947–1956 годах часть лиц, которым первоначально было разрешено вернуться домой как невиновным, вновь привлекалась к ответственности (после обнаружения в Германии новых документов, подтверждающих их службу в легионе). В отношении них смертная казнь была заменена на 25 лет лишения свободы с последующим пятилетним лишением политических прав; они использовались как дешевая рабочая сила в лагерях ГУЛАГа. В 1956 – 1991 годах (после 1956 года почти все легионеры, содержавшиеся в лагерях, были освобождены) целью государства становилось их социальное отчуждение: в их военные билеты вносилась отметка «попал в плен», а удостоверение участника войны им не выдавалось. Данные выводы были использованы в программе “Suronli yillar”, транслировавшейся на телеканале “O‘zbekiston tarixi” (Справка государственного унитарного предприятия Телерадиоканала “O‘zbekiston tarixi” Национальной телерадиокомпании Узбекистана от 10 июля 2025 года № 01-33/516). Результаты исследования служат для раскрытия сущности политики советской власти в отношении военнопленных;

Идея формирования Туркестанского легиона из числа уроженцев Туркестана, находившихся в лагерях военнопленных, была выдвинута летом 1941 года германским правительством (работами руководило Министерство по делам оккупированных восточных территорий) и была направлена на достижение более быстрой победы над советским государством. Туркестанцы, оказавшиеся в плену, вступали в легион преследуя цель сохранить свою жизнь, а также освободить Туркестан, тем самым избавив себя и своих близких от клейма «изменника Родины» и «семьи изменника Родины» (согласно постановлению № 270 от 16 августа 1941 года). Указанные сведения были использованы в Институте истории Академии наук Узбекистана в 2022-2024 годах в рамках практического проекта на тему “Источники истории узбекского народа и государственности (с древнейших времен до 1991 года) создание электронной платформы “Умная библиотека”” (Справка Института истории Академии наук Узбекистана No 3/1255-2108 от 2 сентября 2025 года). Представленные материалы послужат обогащению электронной платформы научными данными;

Национальное Туркестанское Единство, главный политический орган Туркестанского легиона информация о том, что комитет издавал журналы, газеты и книги с целью пробуждения идеи патриотизма среди солдат легиона, и что комитет восстановил свою деятельность после войны и вел политическую борьбу против советского государства до 80-х годов 20 века, была использована в Институте истории Академии наук Узбекистана в 2022-2024 годах в рамках практического проекта на тему “Источники истории узбекского народа и государственности (с древнейших времен до 1991 года) создание электронной платформы “Умная библиотека”” (Справка Института истории Академии наук Узбекистана No 3/1255-2108 от 2 сентября 2025 года). Выявленные архивные документы послужат обогащению малоизученной части Второй мировой войны информацией;

Добровольцам из числа военнопленных, зачисленных в Туркестанский легион, создавались благоприятные условия. Они участвовали в боевых действиях на территориях Белоруссии, Украины, Польши, Чехословакии, Греции, Франции и Италии; военнослужащим, проявившим особую храбрость, предоставлялось право путешествовать по Германии, а также они награждались немецкими орденами и медалями. В то же время лица, пытавшиеся выйти из состава легиона и перейти на сторону советских войск, приговаривались к смертной казни либо направлялись в штрафные лагеря. Указанные сведения были использованы в Институте истории Академии наук Узбекистана в 2022-2024 годах в рамках практического проекта “Источники истории узбекского народа и государственности (с древнейших времен до 1991 года) создание электронной платформы “Умная библиотека”” (Справка Института истории Академии наук Узбекистана No 3/1255-2108 от 2 сентября 2025 года). Представленные архивные документы служат обогащению электронной платформы научными данными.

Апробация результатов исследования. Результаты исследования были обсуждены на 8 научных конференциях, в том числе на 4 международных и 4 республиканских научно-практических конференциях.

Публикация результатов исследования. По теме диссертации опубликовано 12 статей. Из них 4 статьи опубликованы в научных изданиях, рекомендованных Высшей аттестационной комиссией при Министерстве высшего образования, науки и инноваций Республики Узбекистан для публикации основных научных результатов докторских диссертаций, в том числе 3 в республиканских и 1 в зарубежном журнале.

Структура и объем диссертации. Исследование состоит из введения, четырех глав, заключения, списка использованных источников и литературы, приложения. Исследовательская часть диссертации составляет 152 страницу.

E’LON QILINGAN ISHLAR RO‘YXATI
LIST OF PUBLISHED WORKS
СПИСОК ОПУБЛИКОВАННЫХ РАБОТ

I bo‘lim (I part; I часть)

1. *Холдоров З.В.* Туркистон легионининг ташкил топиши тарихидан // Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari. – 2023. – № 3. – B. 26 – 34. (07.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2022-yil 30-noyabrdagi 327/5-sonli qarori).

2. *Холдоров З.В.* Туркистонлик ҳарбий асирларнинг урушдан кейинги тақдири // Ўзбекистон миллий ахборот агентлиги – ЎзА илм-фан бўлими. – 2023. – № 5. – Б. 191 – 195. (07.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2019-yil 28-martdagi 263/7.1-sonli qarori).

3. *Xoldorov Z.V.* Turkiston legionining harbiy qismlari, milliy ramzlari va ijtimoiy ta’minoti // “Qo‘qon davlat pedagogika institutining Ilmiy xabarlar” jurnali, 4-son. 2025. – B. 1252 – 1257. (07.00.00. OAK Rayosatining 2021-yil 31-martdagi 295/6-sonli qarori).

4. *Kholdorov Z.V.* Mustafa Chokay and the legion of Turkestan // “Мұстафа Шоқайдың мемлекетшілдік мұраты: тарихи тағылым мен сабақтастық” халықаралық ғылыми-тәжірибелік конференцияның ғылыми еңбектер жинағы. – Қызылорда, 2023. – P. 83 – 86.

5. *Kholdorov Z.V.* Activities of the Turkestan Legion in the Field of Battle // Miasto Przyszłości Kielce. – 2024. – Vol. 55. – P. 674 – 677. (Research Bib Impact Factor: 11.43).

6. *Xoldorov Z.V.* Harbiy asirlar masalasi va turkistonlik harbiy asirlarning taqdiri // “Иккинчи жаҳон уруши: Янги тадқиқотлар ва тарихий маълумотлар” мавзусида республика илмий-назарий анжуман материаллари. – Тошкент. 2024. – Б. 383 – 390.

7. *Холдоров З.В.* Абдурауф Фитратнинг шогирди Вали Қаюмхон фаолияти // “Turkiston Muxtoriyatining o‘zbek davlatchiligida tutgan o‘rni” mavzusidagi respublika ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Qo‘qon, 2024. – B. 49 – 51.

8. *Xoldorov Z.V.* Boymirza Hayitning Turkiston legionida tutgan o‘rni va urushdan keyingi faoliyati // “Jadid namoyondalari ilmiy-ma’naviy merosining bugungi kundagi o‘rni va ahamiyati” mavzusida xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Navoiy, 2024. – B. 447 – 453.

II bo‘lim (II part; II часть)

9. *Kholdorov Z.V.* Vali Qayumkhan is the founder of the Turkestan legion // “Ilm-fan muammolari tadqiqotchilar talqinida” respublika ilmiy-amaliy anjuman materiallari. – Toshkent, 2023. – B. 60 – 64.

10. *Kholdorov Z.V.* The role of Mustafa Chokay in saving the lives of turkestan prisoners and the formation of the Turkestan legion // Мұстафа Шоқай және түркі әлемі: тарихтан тағылым мен идеялық сабақтастық (халықаралық

ғылыми-теориялық конференцияның ғылыми еңбектер жинағы). – Қызылорда, 2024. – P. 99 – 102.

11. *Xoldorov Z.V.* “Milliy Turkiston” jurnalida jadidlar faoliyatining yoritilishi // “Jadidlarning ilmiy-pedagogik merosi: tarix va zamonaviylik” mavzusidagi xalqaro ilmiy-amaliy anjumani materiallari. – Farg‘ona, 2024. – B. 115 – 119.

12. *Холдоров З.В.* Туркистон легионининг жабҳадаги фаолияти // “Yangi O‘zbekiston taraqqiyotida tadqiqotlar o‘rni va rivojlanish omillari” mavzusidagi ilmiy-amaliy konferensiya materiallari. – Qo‘qon, 2025. – B. 52 – 57.

Avtoreferat **“Markaziy Osiyoda jamiyat, gender va oila”** xalqaro ilmiy jurnali tahririyatida tahrirdan o‘tkazilib, o‘zbek, rus va ingliz tillaridagi matnlar o‘zaro muvofiqlashtirildi.

Bichimi: 84x60 1/16. «Times New Roman» garniturasi.
Raqamli bosma usulda bosildi.
Shartli bosma tabog‘i: 2,6. Adadi 50.

“SANBOOK EXCLUSIVE PRINT” XK bosmaxonasida chop etilgan.
Bosmaxona manzili: Toshkent sh., Yangihayot t., 5-qurilish hududi, 9-uy.