

## THE GREATEST BETRAYAL OF WORLD WAR II

*Supervisor: Abdug'aniyev Javohirmirzo Davalarmirza o'g'li*

*Teacher of Andijan State Technical Institute*

*Student: Tusmatov Muhammad Yusuf Umarbek o'g'li*

*Student of Andijan State Technical Institute*

**Abstract:** *The most significant betrayals that occurred during World War II, their causes, consequences and historical context are analyzed. Information is provided about the defection of General Vlasov and his army to the German side during the war.*

**Keywords:** *General Vlasov, USSR, Stalin, Germans, ROA, Moscow.*

General Vlasov, the commander of the Russian Liberation Army formed by the Germans, was arrested by Soviet soldiers in the spring of 1945 and then secretly brought to Moscow. Vlasov was tried there and sentenced to death. The Soviets, who tried and punished the general, hid this case from the public until the collapse of the USSR. The first half of the 20th century was an important period in the USSR, which was built on violence from the very beginning. This state was ruled by Stalin for 31 years, from 1922 to 1953. Stalin is remembered not only as one of the most evil and bloodthirsty figures in the history of the USSR, but also in world history. Under Stalin's rule, millions of people were expelled from their homes under various pretexts. Many of the population was killed, first in the fight against the Rifle Guards, collectivization, then in the cleansing of the country from foreign elements, and millions of people were destroyed on charges such as traitors and supporters of imperialism [1].

One of the evil deeds of Stalin and Beria was the deportation of several nationalities living in their homeland, accusing them of treason. The exiled Crimean Tatars, Chechens, Ingush, Kalmyks, and Balkars, who were accused of treason, were accused of spying for the Germans. It is enough to recall the Russian general Vlasov. At the height of the war, General Vlasov, where every soldier played an important role, was captured by the Germans without a fight with a large army. As a result, the army was weakened and the war continued for a long time. The injustice of the USSR was such that after the war, the memory of General Vlasov's betrayal was forbidden until the USSR collapsed. On March 8, 1942, Vlasov was sent with his army to the Volkhov Front, where the defense of Leningrad was organized, and took part in the battle against the enemy. On June 25, the army led by the general was surrounded by enemies.

General Vlasov had two options: to fight the enemy or to retreat through a narrow corridor that would allow him to escape the encirclement, but Vlasov did neither and ordered his army to surrender. After Vlasov and his army surrendered without a fight, he told the prisoner of war camp in Vinnytsia that the Germans would establish a new state in Russia and that Vlasov would be given the command of the camp. After that, Vlasov persuaded some of the fighters who had been captured with him to join the Germans. They were also joined by fighters captured in other places. As a result, an army of about 200,000 fighters was formed under Vlasov and they fought against the Soviet army. In 1943, Vlasov's open letter was published, in which he criticized the leader of the USSR, Stalin. Vlasov's main goal was to overthrow the leader of the USSR and establish a state in Russia that would give freedom to citizens. At that time, no one believed the general's open letter, as the citizens were very hostile to the Germans. This letter did not benefit the Germans at all. At that time, the ROA, the Russian Liberation Army, published several newspapers in Russian, in which they carried out extensive propaganda against the USSR. The general needed assistants to lead his army. Therefore, he attracted General G.N. Zhilenkov, who was captured by the ROA and considered missing, and he served as Vlasov's right-hand man in the ROA. Many generals helped Vlasov lead the ROA [2].

In 1944, the war moved beyond the borders of the USSR and into the territory of Eastern European countries. In the spring of 1945, Berlin was besieged by Soviet troops. General Vlasov was on his way to the Balzion city of Czechoslovakia, when Soviet soldiers captured him. Vlasov was sent to Moscow, but the Soviet press and radio, which were constantly reporting on the victory every day, did not report any information about Vlasov's capture.

In 1946, a small report was made about a group of traitors being tried in Moscow. The USSR was keen to keep Vlasov's trial a secret. The USSR knew that if it were revealed to the citizens of the USSR at that time that General Vlasov led an army of about 200,000 traitors, mostly Russians, the consequences could be dire, so it did not disclose the case. On August 1, 1946, the Supreme Court of the USSR sentenced Vlasov to death, and the sentence was carried out by hanging. All information related to Vlasov was classified as top secret documents. The press, radio, and writers were forbidden to even mention his name as a traitor.[2] In 1991, on the eve of the collapse of the USSR, the Soviet archives were temporarily opened and Russian historians obtained secret documents about Vlasov. They are published in the press, and then everyone knows that General Vlasov was arrested, tried in Moscow and sentenced to death [3].

Until then, many people were unaware of Vlasov's fate. Russia, which had been mired in internal problems for some time, has since the 2000s gone down the path of chauvinism and imperialism, promoting the greatness of the Russian nation. Due to these factors in foreign and domestic policy, it is not uncommon to talk about General Vlasov's betrayal in Russia today. Studies and works have been written about Vlasov's betrayal, but those who constantly talk about the betrayal of others remain silent when it comes to Vlasov. Because if they talk about the betrayal of Vlasov, who is Russian by nationality, this contradicts the work of those who promote the greatness of the Russians. It is right that they do not know that traitors can also come from among the Russians. Since 1992, we have received several requests to acquit Vlasov, but they have all been rejected. Because Vlasov was a traitor by his own name.

**Foydalanilgan adabiyotlar:**

1. Vlasov Iskandali: Sovet Generali Andrey Vlasov, 157-pp
2. General Vlasov and the Russian liberation movement, 124-pp

*Internet resurslar:*

3. <https://daryo.uz>.
4. Xpressuz, facebook.com/xpressuzofficial.
5. <https://uz.wikipedia.org/>