UNWCC

CHARGE FILES

GREECE vs. BULGARÍANS

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REGISTERED NOS.

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Remaining on A

Decision of Committee I

MARIANO, Ivan
31.7.46 Listed on 'A'.

16.10.46 Mins. No. 78. M. de Baer & Sir Robert Craigie state their Govts. received unofficial request from accused. Decision: no action.

31.10.46 Mins. No. 79. Doc. I/70 (memo. sent by accused to Chairman of Commission) Decision: Chairman of Commission to acknowledge receipt of letter.

19.12.46 Mins. No. 85. Doc. I/72 (docs. from Bulg. Govt. received through U.K. Foreign Office) Decision: Adjourned in order to consider together with evidence to be submitted by Greek Nat. Off. File of I/70 to be circulated because reference made to it in I/72.

23.1.47 Mins. No. 86. I/72, 73, 74 (additional evid. from Greek NO), I/75 (two letters from Bulg. Telegraph Agency enclosing two statements by Bulg. Govt.) Decision: adjourn for three wks. for information from Greek NO to substantiate evidence contained in I/74.

6.2.47 Mins. No. 88. I/79 (Cable direct from Bulg. Govt.) Decision: no reply because not recd. through official channels. Cable to be forwarded to F. O. was

12.2.47 Mins. No. 89. Greek NO requested, and granted, postponement for two wks.

27.2.47 Mins. No. 90. All previous docs. plus I/83 (additional evidence from Greek NO). Decision: Marinov to remain on 'A'; decision to be embodied in Resolution (C.246); draft letter of reply to Bulg. Govt. to be submitted to Commission (C.249); M. de Baer to submit memo (A36). Greek NO promised to submit statement of charges for transmission to Bulg. Govt.


22.5.47 Mins. No. 100 I/87 (docs. from lawyer). Decision: Draft reply to be prepared.

Letter dated
22.10.46
from Bulgarian Legation
Paris.

(1) Letter of 19/1/47.
from R. F. B. (London branch
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency).

(2) Letter of 13/1/47."

cable received 31/1/47,
from Ministry of Foreign Affairs
& Ministry of Shipping.

Letter from Bulgarian
Legation Paris dated
8/2/47. enclosures

Letter from Bulgarian
Legation Paris dated 13/1/47.
57-39.

Letter from Marnier's lawyers,
dated 6 May, 1947

Letter from Bulgarian Foreign Ministry
Through Foreign Office,
dated 13 May, 1947
In any further communication on this subject, please quote No. U 672/419/73 and address—
not to any person by name but to—

28th May, 1947.

Sir,

I am directed by His Majesty’s Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to transmit to you herewith in original a letter which has been addressed to the Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission by the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, Sir, Your obedient Servant,

[Signature]

30th May, 1947

Colonel G.A. Ledingham, MM
Secretary-General
United Nations
War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
Monsieur le Président,

Le Ministère des Affaires Étrangères et des Cultes a reçu par l'entremise de la Chancellerie du Représentant Politique de la Grande Bretagne la réponse de la Commission des crimes de guerre des Nations Unies au sujet du Général Marinov, ainsi que le résumé de l'exposé des accusations portées contre lui, présenté par le Gouvernement Hélénique.

Tout en regrettant que la Commission n'ait pas jugé possible de revoir le nom du Général Marinov de la liste des personnes accusées de crimes de guerre, le Gouvernement bulgare désire exprimer à la Commission sa reconnaissance que, avant de statuer définitivement, elle soit prête à considérer les données supplémentaires que le Gouvernement bulgare présenterait à l'avenir. Le Gouvernement bulgare apprécie particulièrement la compréhension dont la Commission a fait preuve en ce qui concerne la portée de cette question, d'autant plus qu'autour du cas du Général Marinov on s'est livré à une publicité prématurée et peu coutumière et que, d'autre part, le premier exposé du Gouvernement bulgare n'a pas été remis à la Commission, ce qui a été porté à la connaissance du Gouvernement bulgare à peine le 17 avril cette année.
Maintenant que le Gouvernement bulgare possède pour la première fois un exposé des accusations présentées à la Commission, il espère qu'avec les données supplémentaires qu'il aura l'occasion de lui soumettre, il contribuera à éclaircir complètement le cas du Général Marinov. Toutefois, sous ce rapport, le Gouvernement bulgare considère devoir relever que le manque d'un exposé détaillé de l'accusation même et surtout des différentes preuves, sur lesquelles cette accusation est basée, constitue une entrave considérable et se concilie peu avec la façon établie de présenter une accusation.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'expression de ma très haute considération.

VICE-PRESEIDENT DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
ET DES CULTES;

(K. Cheorghiiev)
...
Feels bound to point out that the absence of a detailed statement of the charge itself and, above all, of the different pieces of evidence on which the charge is founded, constitutes a considerable obstacle and is hardly consistent with the recognized method of presenting an accusation.

I have, etc.

(signed) K. CAVENDISH

Vice-President of the Cabinet,
Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship.
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Public Worship.

No. 1576 - III.


To the Right Honble. Lord Wright of Durley,
President of the U.N. C.C.,
Lansdowne House, Berkeley Square,
LONDON, W. 1.

Sir,

The Minister for Foreign Affairs and Public Worship has
received, through the Chancery of the Political Representative of
Great Britain, the U.N. C.C.'s reply concerning General MARINOV,
together with the summary of the statement of charges brought against
him submitted by the Greek Government.

While regretting that the Commission did not find it possible
to remove General MARINOV's name from the list of persons accused of
war crimes, the Bulgarian Government desires to express its gratitude
to the Commission for the information that, before taking a final
decision, it is prepared to consider such supplementary information as
the Bulgarian Government may submit in the future. The Bulgarian
Government especially appreciates the understanding which the Com-
misson has shown in regard to the scope of this question; all the
more so because the case of General MARINOV has been the subject of
premature and unusual publicity, and also because the first statement
by the Bulgarian Government was not transmitted to the Commission, a
fact which the Bulgarian Government only learned on April 17th of
this year.

Now that the Bulgarian Government is for the first time in
possession of charges submitted to the Commission, it hopes that, by
means of the supplementary information which it intends to submit, it
will be able to help in completely elucidating the case of General
MARINOV. Nevertheless, in this connection, the Bulgarian Government
feels ...
feels bound to point out that the absence of a detailed statement of the charge itself and, above all, of the different statements of evidence on which the charge is founded, constitutes a considerable obstacle and is hardly consistent with the recognised method of presenting an accusation.

I have, etc.

(signed) K. GHEDORHIEV

Vice-President of the Cabinet,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Public Worship.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

COMMITTEE I

CASE OF GENERAL MARINOV

The following letter received from the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs is circulated to members of Committee I for consideration at the next meeting of the Committee.

TRANSLATION

Minister for Foreign Affairs

No. 1576 - III

TO THE RIGHT HON. LORD WRIGHT OF LURLEY,

President of the U.N.W.C.C.,

Lansdowne House,

Berkeley Square,


Sofia, 13. v.1947

Sir,

The Minister for Foreign Affairs has received, through the Chancery of the Political Representative of Great Britain, the United Nations War Crimes Commission's reply concerning General MARINOV, together with the summary of the statement of charges brought against him, submitted by the Greek Government.

While regretting that the Commission did not find it possible to remove General MARINOV's name from the list of persons accused of war crimes, the Bulgarian Government is grateful to learn from the Commission that, before taking a final decision, it is prepared to consider such supplementary information as the Bulgarian Government may submit in the future. The Bulgarian Government especially appreciates the understanding which the Commission has shown in regard to the scope of this question; all the more so because the case of General MARINOV has been the subject of premature and unusual publicity, and also because the Bulgarian
30th May 1917.

Sir,

I am instructed to acknowledge with thanks your letter dated 20th May enclosing a letter addressed to the Chairman of the Commission by the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Secretary General.

P. O. Corner Sec.,
The Foreign Office,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Government's first statement was not transmitted to the Commission, a fact which the Bulgarian Government only learned on April 17th of this year.

Now that the Bulgarian Government is, for the first time, in possession of a statement of the charges filed with the Commission, it hopes that, by the supplementary information which it intends to submit, it will succeed in completely elucidating the case of General Marinov. Nevertheless, in this connection, the Bulgarian Government feels bound to point out that the absence of a detailed statement of the charge itself, and, above all, of the different pieces of evidence on which the charge is founded, constitutes a considerable obstacle, and is hardly consistent with the recognised method of presenting an accusation.

I have, etc.

(Signed) K. Gheorghiev

Vice-President of the Cabinet,
Minister for Foreign Affairs
Sir:

I am instructed to acknowledge with thanks your letter dated 26th May enclosing a letter addressed to the Chairman of this Command by the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

[Signature]
Secretary General.

Mr. F. Corner Esq.,
The Foreign Office,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.
Monsieur le Secrétair général,

Je vous adresse, par le présent, la copie de ma lettre du 12 avril, ci-joint.

Le Général Sarlov qui est toujours actuellement à Sofia, où il apparaît, transmet le texte de la réponse faite par le Gouvernement Bulgare.

Je comprends parfaitement que la décision de la Commission prévue au Titre II. du Protocole relatif à l'Assistance juridique du Général Sarlov soit qu'il est explicitement porté sur la liste des personnes coupables d'actes commis pendant la guerre.

Toutefois, je vous prie de bien vouloir m'indiquer précisément les conséquences juridiques de cette décision.

1° — Le Gouvernement Croate n'a-t-il la possibilité d'intervir pour arrêter le Général Sarlov, qui est considéré que ce dernier est lui-même coupable, pour qu'il se déclare en éventualité de la commission de droit de guerre ou pour-il être indépendamment de cette décision.

2° — Le Gouvernement Croate n'a-t-il la possibilité d'exiger l'extradition du Général Sarlov, en s'appliquant sur la décision de la Commission, émis dans le cadre des Actes délibérés de la commission de Saint-Jean, ou peut-être, comme d'autres considérée comme actes délibérés de l'Assistance juridique.

S'il en dérive un refus de la réponse de la Commission, je vous prie d'interpréter correctement, de considérer que la décision de la Commission n'est pas définitive, et qu'elle n'a été prise qu'en l'état actuel de la question. Si vous, à en connaître quelque le Général Sarlov ou le Gouvernement Bulgare étant en mesure de prétendre à la Commission une interprétation conforme aux conditions portées...
par le Conseiller à Crée, et c'est-il licite, en vue de la Commission, pour notre membre, de leur écrire l'opinion sur l'affaire et d'insister sur la question de l'annulation de l'arrêté et sur la possibilité d'une nouvelle convocation de la Commission ?

Je voudrais par ailleurs, par votre procédure par votre lettre et la réponse que j'espère recevoir, que vous m'indiquiez si l'affaire est encore à l'examen, et que je porte ce fait au comité pour qu'il réservera lors de sa séance journée à Londres.

Je vous prie de croire, monsieur le Secrétaire Général, à l'assurance de ma très haute considération,

[Signature]
Translation.

Colonel Ledingham,
Secretary General of the U.N.W.O.O.,
180, Berkeley Square,

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks your letter of April 16th last.

General MARINOV, who is at present at Sofia, has since sent me the text of the Commission's reply to the Bulgarian Government.

I quite understand that the Commission's decision in no way prejudices the guilt or innocence of General MARINOV, and that he has simply been entered in the list of persons accused of war crimes.

Nevertheless, I venture to ask you for certain explanations regarding the legal consequences of this decision.

1. Is the Greek Government only entitled to institute proceedings against General MARINOV for a war crime provided that he has first been entered on the list of persons charged with being war criminals, or can the above-mentioned Government proceed independently of such a decision?

2. Is the Greek Government entitled to demand the extradition of General MARINOV, foundling itself on the decision of the Commission?

As regards the final paragraph of the Commission's reply, I believe that I am interpreting it correctly as meaning that the Commission's decision is not definitive and that it was only adopted having regard to the present position of the question. If, then, at any time, General MARINOV or the Bulgarian Government should be in a position to submit ...
submit documents to the Commission in reply to the accusations made by the Greek Government, is it the case that the Commission would still be disposed to examine them, to review the question, and to reverse its decision if the documents submitted were such as to convince the Members of the Commission?

I thank you in advance for the reply which I hope to receive to my letter, and I take the opportunity of conveying to you my appreciation of the manner in which you received me when I was last in London.

I remain,

Yours, etc.

(signed) A. SCHISSELMAN.
I have to acknowledge your letter of the 6th, 1917. In which
you ask for assistance in the matter of the case which
you referred to the Court of Appeal in your letter of
March 5th, 1917. In which you referred to the Court of
Appeal in your letter of
March 5th, 1917. In which you referred to the Court of

In the meantime, I have been informed that the
Commission has been unable to arrive at a decision on
the matter referred to it by you.

I am therefore unable to apprise you of the
results of the investigation at present.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

[Name]

[Date]
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

Case of General Marinov.

The following letter received from General Marinov's lawyer is circulated to members of Committee I for consideration at its next meeting.

TRANSLATION

A. Schlisselmann,
Advocate to the Paris Court of Appeal,
110, Boulevard de Courcelles, (XVII).

Colonel Ledingham,
Secretary General of the U.N.T.C.C.,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,

Sir,

I have the honour to acknowledge with thanks your letter of April 16th last.

General MARINOV, who is at present in Sofia, has since sent me the text of the Commission's reply to the Bulgarian Government.

I quite understand that the Commission's decision in no way prejudges the guilt or innocence of General MARINOV, and that he has simply been entered in the list of persons accused of war crimes.

Nevertheless, I venture to ask you for certain explanations regarding the legal consequences of this decision.

1. Is the Greek Government entitled to institute proceedings against General MARINOV for a war crime only if he has first been entered on the list of persons charged with being war criminals, or can the above-mentioned Government institute them independently of such a decision?

2. Is the Greek Government, founding itself on a decision of the Commission, entitled to demand the extradition of General MARINOV only
from States signatories of the Convention of St. James's, or also from
States regarded as former satellites of Germany?

As regards the final paragraph of the Commission's reply,
I believe that I am interpreting it correctly as meaning that the
Commission's decision is not final and that it was only adopted having
regard to the present position of the question. If, then, at any time,
General MARINOV or the Bulgarian Government should be in a position to
submit documents to the Commission in reply to the accusations made by
the Greek Government, is it the case that the Commission would still be
disposed to examine them, to reconsider the question, and to nullify its
decision, if the documents submitted were such as to convince the Members
of the Commission?

I thank you in advance for the reply which I hope to receive
to my letter, and I take the opportunity of conveying to you my
appreciation of the manner in which you received me when I was last in
London.

I remain,
Yours, etc.,
(Signed) A. SCHLISSELMAN.
9th June, 1947

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge your letter of May 6th, 1947, in which you ask for certain explanations regarding the legal consequences of the Commission's decision in the case of General MARINOV.

I am instructed by the competent Committee to inform you that they are aware of no reason why the Greek Government should not be entitled to institute proceedings against General MARINOV on the charge of having committed a war crime, irrespective of whether his name has been entered on the Commission's list of persons accused of such crimes.

As to the question of extradition, I am to observe that this point is covered by the conditions of the Amistice with Bulgaria, signed in Moscow on the 16th October, 1944, as well as by the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria, which is awaiting ratification.

With regard to the penultimate paragraph of your letter, in which reference is made to the interpretation of the final paragraph of the Commission's reply to the Bulgarian Government, the Committee regret that they are not in a position to add anything to the statement contained in that reply.

Yours truly,

Colonel
Secretary-General

Monsieur A. Schlisselmanc,
110, Boulevard de Courcelles (XVII)
PARIS.
25th April, 1947.

You will remember that the telegram which we received from Sofia, saying that the message about General Marinov had been delivered to the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, ended "letter follows."

We have now received the letter, which merely confirms that the message was delivered on 9th April, under cover of the British Political Representative's Note No. 71 of 8th April.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Colonel G.H. Lindsay,  
United Nations War Crimes Commission

RECEIVED  
28 April 1947
Dear Ledinham,

I have tried several times without success to phone you, to say that the letter which we forwarded to Sofia about Sen. Marinov was delivered on April 9th.

The telegram informing me of this ends.
"Letter follows. Judging by the time taken by ours, the letter referred to is not likely to arrive before the end of this month.

Yours sincerely,

C.H.G. Hermann
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

(U 522/249/73)

With reference to your letter of 14th March regarding the case of General Marinov I write to say that I am arranging to have these documents sent out by our quickest route and that I will notify you of the date of delivery in due course. I would say in this connexion that owing to the recent severe weather conditions in Europe communications to Bulgaria have been subjected to considerable delays.

(P.F. Garner)

Colonel G.A. Ledingham,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Landowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
With reference to the correspondence and documents from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs received by the Commission, through the Allied Control Commission in Sofia, as well as the telegraphic communications from the President and Vice-President of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers, in connection with the case of General Ivan MARINOV, I am instructed by the Commission to request the Foreign Office kindly to forward the enclosed reply to the Bulgarian Government, together with a statement by the Greek Government of the charges against MARINOV, which is referred to in the reply.

The Commission would appreciate very much if the reply could be transmitted by the quickest possible means of communication, and if I could be informed in due course as to when it has been delivered.

(Sgd) G. A. L.

P.P. Garner Esq.,
War Crimes Section,
Foreign Office,
S. W. 1.
Text of the Commission's reply to the Bulgarian Government

The Commission has given very careful attention to the various documents received from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, through the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, in relation to the case of General MARINOV. In particular it has examined the request of the Bulgarian Government that General MARINOV's name should be removed from the list of persons accused of war crimes.

After most careful consideration, the Commission has, with regret, reached the conclusion that it is not possible to give effect to the Bulgarian Government's request, since it has found no reason to reverse its original decision. This should not be construed as meaning that General MARINOV has been found guilty of any crime, since the United Nations War Crimes Commission has neither the function, nor the machinery to establish guilt; it merely means that a prima facie case has been found to exist relating to General MARINOV's responsibility for war crimes committed in the Florina and Kastoria areas.

With regard to the request of the Bulgarian Government to be furnished with the evidence on which this decision is taken, the Commission desires to point out that, in accordance with the established rules of procedure, it has not been its practice to communicate charges or evidence brought before it by member Governments and it regrets, therefore, that no departure from the existing practice can be made on the present occasion.

The Greek Government has, however, submitted, for communication to the Bulgarian Government, a statement of the charges placed before the Commission. A copy of this document is transmitted herewith.

If at some later date the Bulgarian Government desires to submit further evidence having a definite and substantial bearing on the Commission's decision, the Commission will be prepared to give careful consideration to such evidence.
Summary Statement by the Greek Government of Charges brought against General MARTINOVA

The Bulgarian General Ivan MARTINOVA, who served during the occupation as commanding officer of the 15th Division stationed at Nomostir, is responsible for the following war crimes:

From his headquarters at Nomostir he directed Bulgarian policy and propaganda, which sought to exterminate or denationalize the Greek population in Western Macedonia. For this purpose he was in close contact with the chiefs of the Comitadji of the Kastoria area, with whom he held frequent meetings in Nomostir, and to whom he furnished money, food and arms for distribution to the local Comitadji, since the latter were not receiving adequate supplies from the Italians.

In May, 1943, MARTINOVA, in company with DIITROW, a higher official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, KALTECHEV and a group of Bulgarian officers and soldiers, proceeded on his own initiative to Kastoria, where he met General VENITENEI and asked permission to despatch a Bulgarian army to Kastoria and Western Macedonia. His request having been refused, he made a further one. That Bulgarian officers should be permitted to direct the activities of the Comitadji in their campaign of exterminating the Greek population. This second request was likewise rejected.

Subsequently, MARTINOVA addressed a gathering of Comitadji, urging them to give all possible help to the Axis, and promising to send them reinforcements from Sofia and Nomostir. As a result of his visit, Bulgarian propaganda was intensified and the Comitadji employed increasingly oppressive methods against the Greek population, and, in fact, committed numerous crimes and atrocities. In addition, large quantities of arms and ammunition belonging to the Bulgarian army were sent to the Comitadji from Nomostir.

In January, 1944, MARTINOVA despatched from Nomostir a regiment of infantry, together with a detachment of artillery to help the Germans fight the Greek partisans. This force, which was under the command of Lt. Colonel TSANEVE, operated in the Florina-Kastoria area, and was responsible for many executions for the maltreatment and terrorising of the population, and for the looting and destruction of private property. Among other atrocities perpetrated by this force, 11 Greeks were murdered with hatchets, 2 Greeks were buried alive. Finally, as a result of the crimes committed by this regiment and protests from the Greek authorities, the Germans were compelled to order the force to leave the territory.

Mention may also be made of the case in which MARTINOVA endeavoured by intense propaganda, to denationalize a group of 2,000 Greek boys who had been sent to him by KALTECHEV from Central and Western Macedonia. He lavished upon them gifts of clothing, food and money; at the same time they were educated in Bulgarian.
C. 242.
7th March, 1947.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

GENERAL MARINOV’S CASE.

Draft-Letter to the Bulgarian Government.

Committee I, in its meeting held on 6th March, 1947, adopted the following new text of the letter to be sent to the Bulgarian Government. (The first draft was contained in part II of Doc. C. 246 and was discussed by the Commission on 5th March, 1947). In the meeting of Committee I the Greek representative also presented a statement of the charges for transmission to the Bulgarian Government which is referred to in the Draft-Letter. This statement is circulated, as Annex to this paper.

Text of Letter, proposed by Committee I.

The Commission has given very careful attention to the various documents received from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, through the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, in relation to the case of General MARINOV. In particular it has examined the request of the Bulgarian Government that General MARINOV’s name should be removed from the list of persons accused of war crimes.

After most careful consideration, the Commission has, with regret, reached the conclusion that it is not possible to give effect to the Bulgarian Government’s request, since it has found no reason to reverse its original decision. This should not be construed as meaning that General MARINOV has been found guilty of any crime, since the United Nations War Crimes Commission has neither the function, nor the machinery to establish guilt; it merely means that a prima facie
Greek Charges against General MARINOV.

The Bulgarian General Ivan MARINOV, who served during the occupation as commanding officer of the 15th Division stationed at Monastir, is responsible for the following war crimes:

From his headquarters at Monastir he directed Bulgarian policy and propaganda, which sought to exterminate or denationalize the Greek population in Western Macedonia. For this purpose he was in close contact with the chiefs of the Comitadjis of the Kastoria area, with whom he held frequent meetings in Monastir, and to whom he furnished money, food and arms for distribution to the local Comitadjis, since the latter were not receiving adequate supplies from the Italians.

In May, 1943, MARINOV, in company with DIMTROV, a higher official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, KALCHEV and a group of Bulgarian officers and soldiers, proceeded on his own initiative to Kastoria, where he met General VENIERI and asked permission to despatch a Bulgarian army to Kastoria and Western Macedonia. His request having been refused, he made a further one: That Bulgarian officers should be permitted to direct the activities of the Comitadjis in their campaign of exterminating the Greek population. This second request was likewise rejected.

Subsequently, MARINOV addressed a gathering of Comitadjis, urging them to give all possible help to the Axis, and promising to send them reinforcements from Sofia and Monastir. As a result of his visit, Bulgarian propaganda was intensified and the Comitadjis employed increasingly oppressive methods against the Greek population. In addition, large quantities of arms and ammunition belonging to the Bulgarian army were sent to the Comitadjis from Monastir.

In January, 1944, MARINOV despatched from Monastir a regiment of infantry, together with a detachment of artillery to help the Germans fight the Greek andartes. This force, which was under the command of Lt. Colonel TSANEV, operated in the Florina-Kastoria area, and was responsible for many executions for the maltreatment and terrorising of the population, and for the looting and destruction of private property. Among other atrocities perpetrated by this force, 11 Greeks were murdered with hatchets; 2 Greeks were buried alive. Finally, as a result of protests from the Greek authorities, the Germans were compelled to order the force to leave the territory.

Mention may also be made of the case in which MARINOV endeavoured by intense propaganda, to denationalize a group of 2,000 Greek boys who had been sent to him by KALCHEV from Central and Western Macedonia. He lavished upon them gifts of clothing, food and money; at the same time they were educated in Bulgarian.
case has been found to exist relating to General MARINOV's responsibility for war crimes committed in the Florina and Kastoria areas.

With regard to the request of the Bulgarian Government to be furnished with the evidence on which this decision is taken, the Commission desires to point out that, in accordance with the established rules of procedure, it has not been its practice to communicate charges or evidence brought before it by member Governments and it regrets therefore, that no departure from the existing practice can be made on the present occasion.

The Greek Government has, however, submitted, for communication to the Bulgarian Government, a statement of the charges placed before the Commission. A copy of this document is transmitted herewith.

If at some later date the Bulgarian Government desires to submit further evidence having a definite and substantial bearing on the Commission's decision, the Commission will be prepared to give careful consideration to such evidence.
ANNEX.

Greek Charges against General MARINOV.

The Bulgarian General Ivan MARINOV, who served during the occupation as commanding officer of the 15th Division stationed at Monastir, is responsible for the following war crimes:

From his headquarters at Monastir he directed Bulgarian policy and propaganda, which sought to exterminate or denationalize the Greek population in Western Macedonia. For this purpose he was in close contact with the chiefs of the Comitadjis of the Kastoria area, with whom he held frequent meetings in Monastir, and from whom he furnished money, food and arms for distribution to the local Comitadjis, since the latter were not receiving adequate supplies from the Italians.

In May, 1943, MARINOV, in company with DIMITROV, a higher official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, KALITCHEV and a group of Bulgarian officers and soldiers, proceeded on his own initiative to Kastoria, where he met General VENIERI and asked permission to despatch a Bulgarian army to Kastoria and Western Macedonia. His request having been refused, he made a further one: That Bulgarian officers should be permitted to direct the activities of the Comitadjis in their campaign of exterminating the Greek population. This second request was likewise rejected.

Subsequently, MARINOV addressed a gathering of Comitadjis, urging them to give all possible help to the Axis, and promising to send them reinforcements from Sofia and Monastir. As a result of his visit, Bulgarian propaganda was intensified and the Comitadjis employed increasingly oppressive methods against the Greek population. In addition, large quantities of arms and ammunition belonging to the Bulgarian army were sent to the Comitadjis from Monastir.

In January, 1944, MARINOV despatched from Monastir a regiment of infantry, together with a detachment of artillery to help the Germans fight the Greek partisans. This force, which was under the command of Lt. Colonel TSANEV, operated in the Florina-Kastoria area, and was responsible for many executions for the maltreatment and terrorising of the population, and for the looting and destruction of private property. Among other atrocities perpetrated by this force, 11 Greeks were murdered with hatchets; 2 Greeks were buried alive. Finally, as a result of protests from the Greek authorities, the Germans were compelled to order the force to leave the territory.

Mention may also be made of the case in which MARINOV endeavoured by intense propaganda, to denationalize a group of 2,000 Greek boys who had been sent to him by KALITCHEV from Central and Western Macedonia. He lavished upon them gifts of clothing, food and money; at the same time they were educated in Bulgarian.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

GENERAL MARINOV'S CASE.

Draft-Letter to the Bulgarian Government.

Committee I, in its meeting held on 6th March, 1947, adopted the following new text of the letter to be sent to the Bulgarian Government. (The first draft was contained in part II of Doc. C. 246 and was discussed by the Commission on 5th March, 1947). In the meeting of Committee I the Greek representative also presented a statement of the charges for transmission to the Bulgarian Government which is referred to in the Draft-Letter. This statement is circulated, as Annex to this paper.

Text of Letter, proposed by Committee I.

The Commission has given very careful attention to the various documents received from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, through the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, in relation to the case of General MARINOV. In particular it has examined the request of the Bulgarian Government that General MARINOV's name should be removed from the list of persons accused of war crimes.

After most careful consideration, the Commission has, with regret, reached the conclusion that it is not possible to give effect to the Bulgarian Government's request, since it has found no reason to reverse its original decision. This should not be construed as meaning that General MARINOV has been found guilty of any crime, since the United Nations War Crimes Commission has neither the function, nor the machinery to establish guilt; it merely means that a prima facie
case has been found to exist relating to General MARINOV's responsibility for war crimes committed in the Florina and Kastoria areas.

With regard to the request of the Bulgarian Government to be furnished with the evidence on which this decision is taken, the Commission desires to point out that, in accordance with the established rules of procedure, it has not been its practice to communicate charges or evidence brought before it by member Governments and it regrets, therefore, that no departure from the existing practice can be made on the present occasion.

The Greek Government has, however, submitted for communication to the Bulgarian Government a statement of the charges placed before the Commission. A copy of this document is transmitted here with.

If at some later date the Bulgarian Government desires to submit further evidence having a definite and substantial bearing on the Commission's decision, the Commission will be prepared to give careful consideration to such evidence.
Greek Charges against General MARTINOF

The Bulgarian General Ivan MARTINOF, who served during the occupation as commanding officer of the 15th Division stationed at Monastir, is responsible for the following war crimes:

From his headquarters at Monastir he directed Bulgarian policy and propaganda, which sought to exterminate or denationalize the Greek population in Western Macedonia. For this purpose he was in close contact with the chiefs of the Comitadjis of the Kastoria area, with whom he held frequent meetings in Monastir, and to whom he furnished money, food and arms for distribution to the local Comitadjis, since the latter were not receiving adequate supplies from the Italians.

In May 1943, MARTINOF, in company with DIMITROV, a higher official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, KALICHNY and a group of Bulgarian officers and soldiers, proceeded on his own initiative to Kastoria, where he met General VEMER and asked permission to despatch a Bulgarian army to Kastoria and Western Macedonia. His request having been refused, he made a further one: That Bulgarian officers should be permitted to direct the activities of the Comitadjis in their campaign of exterminating the Greek population. This second request was likewise rejected.

Subsequently, MARTINOF addressed a gathering of Comitadjis, urging them to give all possible help to the Axis, and promising to send them reinforcements from Sofia and Monastir. As a result of his visit, Bulgarian propaganda was intensified and the Comitadjis employed increasingly oppressive methods against the Greek population. In addition, large quantities of arms and ammunition belonging to the Bulgarian army were sent to the Comitadjis from Monastir.

In January 1944, MARTINOV despatched from Monastir a regiment of infantry, together with a detachment of artillery to help the Germans fight the Greek army. This force, which was under the command of Lt.Colonel TSANOV, operated in the Florina-Kastoria area, and was responsible for many executions for the maltreatment and terrorising of the population, and for the looting and destruction of private property. Among other atrocities perpetrated by this force, 11 Greeks were executed with hatchets; 2 Greeks were buried alive. Finally, as a result of protests from the Greek authorities, the Germans were compelled to order the force to leave the territory.

Mention may also be made of the case in which MARTINOV endeavours by intense propaganda, to denationalize a group of 3,000 Greek boys who had been sent to him by KALICHNY from Central and Western Macedonia. He levied upon them gifts of clothing, food and money; in the same time they were educated in Bulgarian.
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Mention may also be made of the case in which MARINOF endeavoured by intense propaganda, to denationalize a group of 2,000 Greek boys who had been sent to him by KALTOChov from Central and Western Macedonia. He lavished upon them gifts of clothing, food and money; in the same time they were educated in Bulgarian.
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The following Resolution adopted by Committee I on 27th February, 1947, and embodying the Committee's decision in the case of General Marinov, as well as the text of a reply to the Bulgarian Government as proposed by this Committee, are presented to the Commission for their consideration.

As to the reasons on which the above Resolution is based, reference is made to Doc. A.36.

I

Resolution on General Marinov's Case

In the case of General Ivan Marinov, former Commanding Officer of the 15th Bulgarian Division in Monastir, charged by the Greek Government with complicity in murder, massacre, systematic terrorism and pillage, and with attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory, (Case No. 3669/Gc/8/1); in consequence of which he has been listed by the United Nations War Crimes Commission, on 31st July 1946, as a person against whom there is a prima facie case of having committed war crimes, the Committee on Facts and Evidence (Committee I); in accordance with the established rules of procedure, having examined on 23rd January and on 27th February, 1947, additional evidence brought against this accused by the Greek Government, (Documents 1/74 and 1/85), and having taken note of:

1) a letter from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs No. 5198-III, dated September 11th, 1946, and the documents enclosed therewith, (Doc. 1/73);

2) a letter from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs No. 5545-III, dated September 30th, 1946, and the documents enclosed therewith (Doc. 1/72);

3) a letter from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs No. 6787-III, dated December 24th, 1946, and the documents enclosed therewith (Doc. 1/75);

and all of them transmitted to the Commission through the Allied Control Commission in Sofia,

arrived unanimously at the following conclusions:

a) ...
a) that the charges originally brought against General Marinov have been substantiated and supported by the detailed evidence collected and established by the Judicial Committee of the Greek National War Crimes Commission and additionally submitted to the United Nations War Crimes Commission by the Greek Government:

b) that the information and statements contained in the documents communicated to the Commission through the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, indicated above, do not nullify either the allegations made in the charges brought against General Marinov or the facts established by the Judicial Greek Authorities:

c) that a prima facie case accepted by the Committee against General Ivan Marinov in respect of charges brought by the Greek Government has thereby been confirmed and that therefore there appears to be no reason to change the original decision taken by this Committee on 31st July, 1946, and approved by the Commission, to place him on the List of persons accused of war crimes.

II

Proposed Reply to the Bulgarian Government

to be communicated through the Foreign Office.

The Commission has given very careful attention to the various documents received from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, through the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, in relation to the case of General Ivan Marinov, and in particular, has examined the possibility of removing General Marinov's name from the list of persons against whom there is prima facie evidence of having committed war crimes.

After most careful examination, the Commission, with regret, reached the conclusion that it is not possible to give effect to the Bulgarian Government's request, because the Commission is of the opinion that the evidence additionally produced by the Greek Government does
constitute a prima facie case of General Marinov's responsibility for war crimes committed in the Florina and Kastoria areas, thereby confirming the Commission's original decision.

With regard to the request of the Bulgarian Government to be furnished with the evidence on which this decision is taken, the Commission desires to point out that, in accordance with the established rules of procedure, it has not been its practice to communicate charges or evidence brought before it by member Governments, and it regrets, therefore, that no departure from the existing practice can be made in this respect on the present occasion.

The Commission understands, however, that the Greek Government is prepared to submit a statement of the charges submitted to the Commission. As soon as such a statement is received the Commission will be glad to communicate the same to the Bulgarian Government through the appropriate channel.
ENGLAND.

Nov 1945

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THE RIGHT HONOURABLE LORD WRIGHT OF DURLEY CHAIRMAN UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION LANDSDOWNE HOUSE BERKELEY SQUARE LONDON W1

GOUVERNEMENT BULGARE SUR BASE DONNEES DUMENT VERIFIEES CONSIDERE QUIL EST ABSOLUMENT INJUSTIFIABLE QUE GENERAL MARINOFF SOIT INSCRIT LISTE CRIMINELLS GUERRE STOP AU CONTRAIRE IL A PRIS PART COMME COMMANDANT EN GUERRE

Enquiry respecting this Telegram should be accompanied by this form. Mark Your Reply VIA IMPERIAL.
The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in the order named: Prefix Letters and Number of Message, Office of Origin, Number of Words, Date, Time handed in and Official Instructions, if any.

CW
CHEF ARMEE BULGARE GUERRE CONTRE ALLEMAGNE
HITLERIENNE ALINEA GOUVERNEMENT BULGARE AIME A
CROIRE QUE COMMISSION EXAMINERA QUESTION
OBJECTIVEMENT ET NE PERMETTRA PAS QU'UNE INJUSTICE
CRIANTE SOIT ACCOMPLIE ENVERS PEUPLE BULGARE QUI
CONSIDERE GENERAL MARINOFF COMME HOMME D'ACTION
Digne et Honorable = GUEORGUI DIMITROFF PRESIDENT
CONSEIL MINISTRES BULGARE +

Enquiry respecting this Telegram should be accompanied by this form. Mark Your Reply VIA IMPERIAL.
The Belgian government has been informed that the Belgian force has executed the order of General Mauvoisin to destroy all the rail and road traffic intended for the Belgian army. In order to prevent the Belgian army from the war against the Berbers, the Belgian government has decided to allow the Belgian railroad to function effectively and not allow a flagrant violation to be done to the Belgian people and regard General Mauvoisin as a traitor and honorless man of action.

Conrad de Hennecourt, President of the Belgian Council of Ministers.
The first line of this Telegram contains the following particulars in the order named: Prefix, Letters and Number of Message, Office of Origin, Number of SENT OUT:

C RIGHT HONOURABLE WRIGHT OF DURLEY
CHAIRMAN UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
LANDSDOWNE HOUSE BERKELEY SQUARE LONDON W 1

- SOMMES PREVENUS QUE 5 COURANT COMMISSION
LONDRES POUR DETERMINATION CRIMINELS GUERRE
PRENDRA DECISION CONCERNANT PRETENDUE
RESPONSABILITE GENERAL MARINOV GENERALISSIME
ARMEE BULGARE GUERRE CONTRE ALLEMAGNE
ACTUELLEMENT MINISTRE BULGARIE PARIS STOP
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COMMUNICATION RECEDENTE ET DECLARER
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FAUSSES PIECES ET VISE TRAVERS PERSONNALITE
GENERAL MARINOV PORTER ATTEINTE PRESTIGE ET
HONNEUR NATIONAL BULGARIE VOULANT AINSI
ANNIHILER APPORT BULGARE GUERRE CONTRE
ALLEMAGNE SOUS COMMANDEMENT SUPREME GENERAL
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COMMISSION CERTAINEMENT SINSPIRE 256 KIMON
GOEORGUIEFF VICE PRESIDENT CONSEIL MINISTER

AFFAIRES ETRANGERES BULGARIE * 11 5 256 *
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HEAD OFFICE OF THE COMPANY: ELECTRA HOUSE, VICTORIA EMBANKMENT, LONDON, W.C.2
Telegraphic Address: EMPIREGRAM ESTRAND
Telephone: TEMple Bar 1222
We are informed that the London Commission for Determining War Crimes will on 6th Inst take a decision concerning the alleged responsibility of General Marinov, Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army in the war against Germany, at present Bulgarian Minister in Paris, stop. The Bulgarian Government would like to reiterate its previous communication and solemnly declares that the alleged accusation made against General Marinov is unfounded and rests on false evidence trying through the personality of General Marinov to attack the prestige and national honour of Bulgaria wishing thus to nullify Bulgarian help in the war against Germany under the supreme command of General Marinov, which help was recognised even in the preamble of the peace treaty. Stop. The Bulgarian Government considers it its duty to make this solemn declaration in the interests of that justice which doubtless inspires the activities of the Commission.

Kiosan Gueorguieff Vice President of the Council
Minister of Foreign Affairs Bulgaria.
March 4th, 1947.

Dear Sir:

In confirmation of our conversation with you today, and acting on behalf of General Marinov, I respectfully request the Commission to postpone their final decision on the case of General Marinov for two or three months or until such time as the Bulgarian Government is diplomatically represented in London when discussions could be opened with the Greek Government and the Commission.

Alternatively, I ask the Commission to consider the possibility of appointing a special body selected from members of the Commission for the purpose of hearing evidence from both sides before a final decision of the Commission is taken, and to whom oral and written explanations can be made by the accused himself or by his legal representative after all the evidence of the Greek Government has been transmitted to General Marinov or to the Bulgarian Government.

Yours truly,

A. SCHLISSELMAN

(A. Schlisselman)

The Secretary-General,
The United Nations War Crimes Commission, 
Lansdowne House, 
Berkley Square, 
ENGLAND

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Yours truly

(A. SCHLISSELMAN)
April 30th, 1927.

Dear Sir:

With reference to our conversation on your recent visit to London, and to your request of the 26th March 1927, addressed in writing, I am instructed to inform you that in its meeting held on 12th March 1927, the Commission has given attention to the various documents received in relation to the case of General Dokoupil, and after most careful consideration has, with regret, failed to perceive any reason to reverse its original decision.

A communication explaining the above decision as well as the Commission's rules of procedure in such cases, has been transmitted to the Bulgarian Government through the appropriate channels.

You will appreciate that I should be obliged to communicate with you before ascertaining that the Commission's communication had been formally delivered to the Bulgarian Government, owing to delays in communications to have only recently occurred that this has been done.

Yours truly,

G.A. LEDINGHAM
Colonel
Secretary General.

[Signature]

[Address]

Avocat a la Cour d'Appel de Paris,
113, Boulevard de Courcelles (XVI.),
Paris.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

Memorandum by the Chairman of Committee I on the case of General MARINOV.

The charge (3669) brought by the Greek Government against General Ivan MARINOV, Commanding Officer of the 15th Bulgarian Division in Monastir, was received by the United Nations War Crimes Commission on 29th July 1946. It was examined by Committee I on 31st July 1946.

Three groups of charges were brought against the accused:

1) Attempts to denationalist the inhabitants of occupied territory and to transform the ethnological composition and character of the region.
2) Murder, massacres and systematic terrorism.
3) Pillage.

The first group of charges concerned General MARINOV’s connection with the Bulgarian committees established in Western (Greek) Macedonia to bring about the denationalisation of the Greek population by means of various criminal methods, especially during the years 1942, 1943 and 1944.

The second and third groups of charges concerned a series of atrocities which had been committed by Bulgarian troops in Western Macedonia in 1944; these forces had allegedly acted on the orders and under the responsibility of the accused.

The case was supported by the testimonies of a dozen witnesses and also by a report of a special commission of enquiry, instituted by the University of Athens, drafted in 1945. After examining the case in the usual way, Committee I reached the unanimous conclusion that there was a good "prima facie" case against the accused and that he should be placed on the next UNWCC list of accused.

Some time after this the Committee was informed that General MARINOV, who was diplomatic representative of Bulgaria in Paris and representing his Government at the Peace Conference, had come to learn through the Press that he had been placed on the list of war criminals; he intended to lodge a protest with the UNWCC and a formal request for revision of the case had been forwarded through the channel of the Allied Control Commission in Sofia. Furthermore, General MARINOV had approached various ambassadors in Paris, asking them to convey his protest through the channels of their respective Governments, Bulgaria not being a member of the UNWCC. These circumstances were brought to the notice of Committee I on 16th October, 1946, and it was decided that consideration of the matter should be suspended until the official documents had been received by the Commission through the appropriate channels. The Greek representative was informed of these developments.
In the meantime, General MARINOV himself had forwarded to the Chairman of the UNRRC a letter dated 22nd September, 1946, and this letter, with two annexes, was circulated to the members of the Committee in Document 1/70.

The matter was again discussed at the meeting of Committee I held on October 31st. At this meeting it was found that since the request for reconsideration of the case had been submitted in a form which was offensive to the Greek Government, it should not be considered until the obnoxious remarks had been removed. However, in view of General MARINOV's protests, supported by the Bulgarian Government, and especially in view of General MARINOV's affirmation that he had never, with the exception of one short visit, been present in the region where the denationalisation and atrocities had taken place, it seemed important that the Committee should have at hand the detailed evidence upon which the case was based, in order to substantiate more fully the responsibility of the accused in the crimes which had been perpetrated. At this meeting the Yugoslav representative was present and he was asked whether, during his stay in Yugoslavia, the accused had ever given cause for complaint. The reply was that the behaviour of General MARINOV had not always been correct, but that so far nothing had been established by the Yugoslav National Office against him for acts in Yugoslavia. The Committee's final decisions at this meeting were briefly:- to advise the Secretary General simply to acknowledge receipt of General MARINOV's letter and enclosures, saying that the matter would receive the Chairman's attention; to await the opinion of the United Kingdom and United States Governments and lastly to keep the Commission informed in a general way of any action taken. Furthermore, it was agreed that this matter should receive an even more detailed examination than is customary, since it presented some unusual features (X) and that the Committee should retain an open mind in considering further evidence, irrespective of the fact that General MARINOV had already been placed on the list of accused. (Minutes No. 79 and 79 annex). It should be mentioned here that, on a few occasions in the past, Committee I has reconsidered its decisions, either on account of mistaken identity or for other reasons and in some cases this has led to the removal from the lists of persons who had originally been accused.

In the beginning of December, 1946, a copy of the correspondence and memorandum of the Bulgarian Government, from which obnoxious accusations against the Greek Government contained in the first memorandum had been removed, was received by the Commission and it was circulated on December 11th as Document 1/72. On 19th December, Committee I decided to adjourn consideration of the matter until the next meeting in order to examine Document 1/72 in conjunction with further evidence to be submitted by the Greek National Office.

At the meeting of 23rd January, 1947 (Minutes No. 86) the case was again examined. It was felt that General MARINOV's arguments concerning the first group of charges (connections with the Comitadjis)

(X) It was stated that, from September, 1944, on, General MARINOV had participated in the war against Hitlerite Germany as Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Forces and that he had in this capacity made a valuable contribution to the cause of the Allies.
were not sufficient to alter the original decision of Committee I. With regard to the second group, although this charge had been considerably strengthened, Committee I felt that in view of the fact that General MARINOV denied having had any connection with the unit which was operating in Western Macedonia, it was desirable to obtain more evidence as to the actual directions he had given in respect of its criminal activities. The Committee expressed some surprise that, whereas the atrocities had allegedly been committed by the Bulgarian unit under the immediate command of Colonel TCHANEFF (or TSANEV), neither this unit nor Colonel TCHANTYF himself had been charged with war crimes. The Greek delegate answered that the case against TCHANEFF had indeed been prepared, that it had arrived from Athens and would be submitted to the Commission in the near future. The Committee then adjourned further discussion of the case for three weeks.

In consequence of this, the case was brought up at the meeting on 12th February (No. 89) when the Greek representative requested a further postponement of two weeks, more substantial evidence having been received. However, as the evidence was at hand and the matter was urgent, the Committee asked the Greek representative to hasten the preparation of the documents for discussion not later than 26th February.

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Before summing up the evidence which has been produced, it should be pointed out that, after the enquiry instituted by the University of Athens, the greater part of the evidence was collected on the authority of the Judicial Committee of the Greek National War Crimes Commission, whose decision to charge General MARINOV, together with others, before the competent courts, has been circulated as Document V74 on 14th January, 1947.

I. As to the Charge of Denationalisation in the regions of Florina and Kastoria from 1942 to 1944.

The evidence submitted leaves no doubt that denationalisation of the inhabitants of the Greek part of Western Macedonia was actually carried out in a way contrary to the laws of war, including systematic terrorism and murder. There is also strong "prima facie" evidence to show that this denationalisation was carried out by Bulgarian agents, whose names are known and who acted in close connection with local committees composed of Bulgarian elements (Comitadjis).

There is evidence that MARINOV, whose permanent headquarters were in Monastir (Yugoslavia), less than 10 miles from the Greek border, created there a Bulgarian centre of education, where 2000 youngsters from Greek Macedonia received a monthly sum of money; also that, at a banquet held at Kastoria (Greece), he spoke of "eternally Bulgarian Kastoria" and that after the meal, speaking in Bulgarian to Bulgarian Comitadjis at their headquarters in Kastoria, he recommended that they should help the Axis, promising to help them in his turn.

There is also some evidence that during that same visit to Kastoria, in May, 1943, MARINOV proposed to the Italian Military authorities that Bulgarian officers should be despatched to lead the Comitadjis in that district, and that this offer was rejected on account of the disturbances
which such action might create. There is also evidence that officers of
the Bulgarian Army and important Bulgarian intellectuals actually served as
liaison between the Comitadjis and some authority residing in Monastir,
where they often went, and for which purpose they held free passes.

There is evidence that the said authority was General MARINOV,
to whom they reported and from whom they received money, arms etc., but
even if such evidence is disputed, it still remains that General MARINOV
was, for more than two years, the Commander in charge of the district of
Monastir; as such he could not have been ignorant of what appears to have
been one of the most important activities of the Bulgarian officers and
agents in the neighbouring districts of Western Macedonia, which were not
under Bulgarian occupation.

There is no reliable evidence that MARINOV paid more than one
visit to Western Macedonia, and it cannot be disputed that this one visit
was a short one, which may have lasted only a few hours, but Monastir lies
only a few miles from the Greek border and as he resided there, the
possibility of his having directed the activities of the Comitadjis from
that place is not excluded.

It is true that the chief of the Bulgarian Army Staff has
affirmed, in a certificate dated 24th December, 1946, that General MARINOV's
authority covered only Yugoslav territory, that it did not extend to
Greek Macedonia, and that he was never charged with any tasks outside the
limits of his divisional district, but even if the Army Staff never
charged MARINOV with such tasks, this is not conclusive as MARINOV may have
been commissioned by some other authority, or he may have acted on his own
initiative, in what he may have believed to have been in the interest of his
own country.

It is stated in another certificate, delivered by the same
authority on 28th January, 1947, that Bulgarian interpreters in Greek
Macedonia were subordinate solely to the Bulgarian Liaison Staff in
Salonika; nevertheless, if there were no actual contacts with Monastir,
which lies north of Greek Macedonia, whereas Salonika lies south-east, then
one cannot see why the interpreters were provided with permanent passes to
Monastir, which seems to indicate that some contacts existed possibly out-
side the knowledge of the Bulgarian Army Staff.

II. As to the responsibility of General MARINOV in the crimes committed
in Western Macedonia in January and February, 1944, by Bulgarian
troops which were or had been under his direct command.

It is fact that in January, 1944, after the Italian collapse and
the subsequent stiffening of Greek resistance in Western Macedonia,
Bulgarian units belonging to General MARINOV's 15th Division entered
Western Macedonia, and there is evidence that they committed there a large
number of crimes. Colonel TSANEV, who was in direct command of these units,
had now been charged by the Greek Government with having taken part in
permitted - ordered - or failed to prevent and to punish the crimes in
question, and Committee I has accepted the charges brought against him.

General MARINOV, however, denies that these troops were during
the relevant period under his command; he contends that they were under
the exclusive authority of Colonel TSANEV, who in his turn was temporarily
under the command and at the disposal of the German Wehrmacht. In support
of this denial the Bulgarian Government has submitted copies of some
army orders dated January 3rd and 11th, 1944, by which it is established
that the German General FLUCHT was in command of the operation. This
obviously means that General FLUCHT was solely responsible for the
tactical and strategic plan of operations, that the orders for the
execution of this plan were transmitted by him direct to Colonel TSANEV
and that General MARINOV had no responsibility therein. However,
in accordance with military practice, anything that was outside the
plan of operations (such as for example, any contravention of the
Bulgarian military law, or of the Laws of War) remained the concern
of the Bulgarian military authorities, i.e. in the first place of
General MARINOV. Such is, at least, the generally accepted military
theory, and the consequence thereof is that a tactical command of
General FLUCHT does not necessarily exclude all responsibility of
Bulgarian commanders in other respects.

Whereas there is no direct evidence that MARINOV actually
gave orders to commit crimes or to behave ruthlessly, there are good
reasons to presume that he had a precise and complete knowledge of all
that happened in the Greek districts of Western Macedonia where Colonel
TSANEV's troops were operating. These reasons are as follows:-

1. It is a priori impossible to accept the view that a general
takes neither interest nor concern in the action and behaviour of
his own troops who are operating a few miles away, and have been for
a short time placed under the command of another General.

2. From the last sentence of the Bulgarian Army order of January
11th, 1944, it appears that daily reports were to be submitted to
the Bulgarian Army Staff during the operation. It may be
assumed that this order was actually carried out, that daily
reports were transmitted by Colonel TSANEV in the customary manner,
i.e. through the usual hierarchical channels, being the Commander
of the 15th Infantry Division (MARINOV) to the G.O.C. 5th
Bulgarian Army, who in turn transmitted them to the Bulgarian
Army Staff. The fact that daily reports were actually transmitted
each afternoon by two despatch riders and that TSANEV himself
motorized daily to Monastir, is confirmed by the evidence submitted.
These daily reports obviously included some reference to the
behaviour of the Bulgarian units, especially in view of
the fact that this behaviour became notorious. MARINOV therefore
must have had full information of the crimes committed and
took no action to stop them.

3. Furthermore at the time when the Bulgarian units returned under
his command, General MARINOV must have been once more informed
of the reasons why the Germans had requested their withdrawal,
these reasons being the allegedly abominable conduct of the
Bulgarian units towards the population. There is no evidence
to show that he took any action against TSANEV or against any
other member of the Bulgarian units, nor is TSANEV's name mentioned
name mentioned among those who were punished by the Bulgarian Government, either for his own responsibility in the atrocities or for having failed to inform his commander that such atrocities had taken place.

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The UN/ICC has neither the function nor the machinery to determine guilt, but merely to find whether the elements submitted suffice to make a prima facie case. Committee III has unanimously found that there is against General MARINOV a prima facie case for a trial.

It is therefore respectfully submitted that this Commission adopt the resolution contained in Doc. C. 246.
Dear Dr. Litawsky,

I send you herewith enclosed the supplementary evidence sent by the Greek National War Crimes Office concerning General Marinoff's case.

I would be grateful to you if you would kindly have it roneoed and distributed to the Members of Committee I.

Yours sincerely,

[Signature]

Dr. Litawsky,
Legal Officer,
U.N.W.C.C.
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, W.1.
Summary of supplementary evidence sent by the Hellenic Government concerning General Ivan Marinov's case.

1. Official statement by the Greek General Staff establishing that Order 1/17 of January 14th 1944 of the Bulgarian General Staff, brought before the U.N.W.C.C. by the Bulgarian Government, although intentionally falsified, merely orders the combined military enterprise of Bulgarian and German units in the Florina (West Macedonia) area in January 1944. From a military point of view it is unacceptable that Tsanev, as C.O. of a Bulgarian unit, ceased to be in official contact with his superior officer General Marinov, from whom, according to the Greek General Staff he received orders, and whom he would keep informed of the enterprise in accordance with military discipline and regulations.

2. According to the a.m. order the Greek General Staff considers the C.O. of the division as co-responsible for the behaviour and war-crimes committed by one of his staff.

2. Testimony of Major Alexopoulos, of the Greek General Staff, certifying and explaining the a.m. statement of the Greek General Staff.

N.B. The statement of the Greek General Staff can, if necessary, be also certified by foreign military authorities.
3. Testimony of P. Lolas, Major of the Gendarmerie, proving without any doubt that General Marinof was at the head of the Comitadjis, and that Colonel Tsanof, while fighting in the Florina area, was in daily contact by means of liaison officers, with Marinof who was in Monastir.

4. Testimony of Dimos Evangelou and seven other witnesses certifying that acting members of the Bulgarian Comitate in the Florina area, were in continuous contact with Marinof who was in Monastir.

5. Affidavit of the Bulgarian Colonel Gologanof indirectly corroborating the a.m. evidence (No.1,3,4).

6. Testimonies of School Professor Gikas and Prefect Bonis certifying that Colonel Tsanof, while fighting in the Florina area, had organized a special signal service to be in continuous contact with his chief General Marinof, C.O. of the 18th Bulgarian Division in Monastir.

The two above-mentioned persons are actual eye-witnesses to their testimony.

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Summary of supplementary evidence sent by the Hellenic Government concerning General Ivan Marinoff's case.

1. Official statement of the Greek General Staff establishing that Order 17 of January 14th 1944 of the Bulgarian General Staff, brought before the U.N.C.C.C. by the Bulgarian Government, although intentionally falsified, merely orders the combined military enterprise of Bulgarian and German units in the Florina (West Macedonia) area in January 1944. From a military point of view it is unacceptable that Tsanev, as C.O. of a Bulgarian unit, ceased to be in official contact with his superior officer General Marinoff, from whom, according to the Greek General Staff he received orders, and whom he would keep informed of the enterprise in accordance with military discipline and regulations.

2. According to the a.m. order the Greek General Staff considers the C.O. of the division as co-responsible for the behaviour and war-crimes committed by one of his staff.

3. Testimony of Major Alexopoulos, of the Greek General Staff, certifying and explaining the a.m. statement of the Greek General Staff.

Note. The statement of the Greek General Staff can, if necessary, be also certified by foreign military authorities.
3. Testimony of F. Lolos, Major of the Gendarmerie, proving without any doubt that General Karinof was at the head of the Comitate, and that Colonel Tsanev, while fighting in the Florina area, was in daily contact by means of liaison officers, with Karinof who was in Monastir.

4. Testimony of Dimos Evangeliou and seven other witnesses certifying that acting members of the Bulgarian Comitate in the Florina area, were in continuous contact with Karinof who was in Monastir.

5. Affidavit of the Bulgarian Colonel Gogolev indirectly corroborating the a.m. evidence (Nos. 3, 4).

6. Testimonies of School Professor Gikas and Prefect Rama certifying that Colonel Tsanev, while fighting in the Florina area, had organised a special signal service to be in continuous contact with his chief General Karinof, C.O. of the 18th Bulgarian Division in Monastir.

The two above-mentioned persons are actual eye-witnesses to their testimony.
In reply to your document under No.172 current year, we have the honour to bring to your knowledge the following:

1) On your first question, being: "whether from order No.1-17 dated the 11-1-1944 of the Bulgarian Army Staff, it derives that the Chief of the "15th Bulgarian Division GARINOFF had been alienated completely from the Command of the Detachments of his Division who in conjunction with German "Detachments executed the war enterprise specified in said Order."

That the Bulgarian Ministry of War - Army Staff - having ordered as they did for the use of Units of the 15th Bulgarian Division by the German Administration, it is impossible not to have communicated this Order to the Commander of this Division. The assumption that this Order to the Commander of the 15th Division has purposely disappeared from the records of Orders of this Division which have been deposited cannot be excluded, or if it may be that in the communicated copy of the Ministry’s Order as above, the 15th Division has been purposely omitted as a receiver of the Order. We therefore consider the Commander of this Division as a receiver of the Order to use his troops, and consequently as being in knowledge of this Order. We base this on the fact that it is not possible for the Commander of the Division to remain unmoved at the departure of his Detachments without these latter reporting to him, when at all events the Commander of the Division should have received knowledge of the Order by which his Detachments remove, at the moment of their departure.

2) On your second question, being: "Whether it is possible and militarily understandable for the Commander of a Division to be ignorant of the activities of his Division troops in the execution of a Military Order entrusted to him, and thus for him to be irresponsible for the acts committed by his the Detachments belonging to his Division, by violating the international laws of Military warfare."

That the Commander of the 15th Division is responsible for the activities of the detached troops of his Division, as all the Military Regulations and the very logical sequence impose that the Commander of a Division keeps the material and mental Liaison of the detached troops of his Division even so when it is question of military war enterprises notwithstanding the fact that these Detachments are under foreign Command. It is not understandable that a Commander of a Division is indifferent for the life of his soldiers who continue to be under his Command for Administrative matters even more of ethical ones. Therefore, the Commander did receive or in any case had received knowledge of the activities on the whole and of the life in general of his temporarily detached troops. Hence the responsibility for the activities on the whole of his such troops. If he did not act as above, he should not be considered as a worthy Commander of a Division, in which case he may have shown any indifference he liked to his men.

THE DIRECTOR AI/GIAIS!

Seal (Signature)
Athens, February 10, 1947

Question.- What's your name etc.
Answer.- ALEXOPOULOS, Elias, son of Christo, Major of Artillery
I was born at Calavryta and I am living in Athens, 12 Valaoritou Str
I am aged 39 and I am an Orthodox Christian.
Question.- Do you know and are you a relative of
Answer.-

Here, the witness under examination swore on the Holy in accordance with and in virtue of article 124 of the Penal Procedure in case of his being prevented from appearing before the .

Before the witness was laid the order of the War Office (Gen. Staff of the Bulgarian Army) under № 1-17 of the 11th January 1944, and was asked if it appears from this order that the C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division MARINOY had entirely given up the Commandment of the Detachments of his region, which in cooperation of similar German detachments executed the operation fixed by this order.

Answer.- From this order it is clearly apparent, that after previous arrangement with the Highest German Command, in this case the German Commandant of the Salonica and Agean Area and the High Bulgarian Command, i.e. the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army, it was decided to execute a military operation the objective of which was to clear up a certain area of Greek Macedonia from the Greek partisans. According to agreement the operation was entrusted to military detachments of German and Bulgarian troops. The direction of the operations was entrusted to the German General Fluschat.

The powers of the Command of the German General, over the detachments according to the accepted international Military rules was restricted to the preparation of the plan of operation and its execution. For all other matters the detachments under the a.m. General, continue to keep also during the operations their own commanding hierarchy and dependence. A consequence of the above principle is that anything which is outside the execution of the plan of operations concerns exclusively and only the Command of the detachment and the chiefs on hierarchical order of each detachment, with the additional explanation that even the contravention of the
military order as far as control and sanctions are concerned, belong to the hierarchical chiefs as any contravention of the Military Laws and rules. In the order of the Bulgarian Gen. Staff, we have in view, the composition of the group of the Bulgarian Forces which took part in the operations is fixed. All the detachments of the Bulgarian Army which compose this group conventionally called "X" belong to the organization of the 15th Division to which, it appears, this order was not communicated, neither is it otherwise apparent, how the Artillery Regiment of the 15th Division could be ordered or advised that one of its Batteries was to be at the disposal of group "X". Also this order, which was communicated to the Commanding Officers of the 45th and 54th Infantry Regiments and the C.O. of the 5th Army, in between the C.O. of the 15th Division is omitted, this order does not appear to have been communicated to him. All the above are not only militarily unadmissible but also logically it cannot be upheld, for reason that any movement of any detachment of a Division is not militarily comprehensible without the knowledge of the C.O. of the Division, but it is not clear who was responsible for the transmission of this order of the Bulgarian General Staff to the Artillery Regiment of the 15th Division. These only prove that the order we have in view is probably defective (in copying) or counterfeited. Anyway from the whole spirit of the order it appears without the slightest doubt, that this order has been duly communicated to the C.O. of the 15th Division and he, according the right military perception, is the man responsible to the Bulgarian Gen. Staff for the execution of this order, which in fact concerns detachments of his own Division only. The Bulgarian Gen. Staff orders, by their order we have in view, the daily submission of reports relating to the progress of the operations. In this order the manner of submission of these reports is not settled, and that because, according to the military rules, the submission of reports follows the hierarchical degrees. In certain cases it is possible to infringe the hierarchy, but this must be mentioned without fail in the order. In this instance the hierarchy is: the C.O. of the 15th Division - C.O. of the 5th Army - Bulgarian General Staff. Consequently the C.O. of the 15th Division was receiving daily reports from the officer at the head of Group "X" Colonel (†) relative to the evolution and progress of the operations and facts generally.
The C.C. of the 15th Division having completed these reports according to his lights submitted them to the C.C. of the 5th Army.

Question.- Since this is the meaning contained in the order of the Bulgarian Gen. Staff, placed before us, is it military possible for the C.O. of the 15th Division to be in ignorance of the doings of the detachments of his Division, in the execution of the military order entrusted to him, and thus be held not responsible for the doings, in transgression of the internationally lawful execution of military operations, of the detachments belonging to his Division?

Answer.- The answer to your question has been given immediately and quite clearly in answering the first question. But since you put me this question explicitly I am obliged to report that the C.O. of the 15th Division, has not stopped even for a moment to exercise the command on the detachments of his Division, composing Group "X". Consequently he had to, and he surely followed his above detachments in their every movement and was informed at every moment of the state of his detachments, with regard to the discipline, supplies, state of health and wants generally. Moreover he was obliged and surely he must have organized a system of transmission of information of the general state of these detachments and the evolution and progress of the operations. Surely every contravention of the international law and military rules would be brought to the notice of the C.O. of the Division and he would have exercised the proper control and imposed the due sanctions for every deviation, if he were doing his duty scrupulously. Resuming my reply to your above question, I answer that it is not militarily comprehensible that the C.O. of the Division has not been informed of the accidental transgressions of the international Law and consequently if such acts have been committed, and the C.O. of the Division omitted to impose the due sanctions, he has failed in his military duty.

I have nothing to add.

Read and confirmed

The Witness

The examining Magistrate

The Secretary

A TRUE SERVICE COPY
Athens, February 14, 1947

The Secretary

N. RAPTIS
Statement on the Examination of witness under oath

In Piraeus and Haji Kyriakion Prison, 6th February 1947.

Question: Your name is...

Answer: The witness declared that he does not speak Greek but speaks Bulgarian, following which we appointed as interpreter Anastasias Arvanitis, Lieutenant of Army Headquarters, who, taking the oath on the Holy Bible swore that he would faithfully translate the Bulgarian text into Greek, vice versa.

Reply: Ivan Ivanov Golemanoff, I was born in Actochno, district of Sidirovitsa (Krousovo), and live in Sofia. I am 48 years of age, an orthodox Christian, Colonel of Army Justice.

Hereewith the witness swore on the Holy Bible, according to article 124 of the Criminal Procedure, in the event of his non-appearance in the court.

Question: Do you know... (he was accordingly asked)

Answer: I was obliged to cross the Greek frontier from Bulgaria because after the communists dominated my country I was in danger of my life, not for any other reason but that of contrary political opinion. Together with many other military and civilians after the domination of the communists in Bulgaria we were forced to take to the mountains while we remained 16 months in the end. On the 3rd November 1946 I was forced to cross the Greek frontier, as stated above, and the following day, on the 4th November, I gave myself
up to the police. During the war, I served as Legal Advisor of the Civil Administration in Sofia as headquarters during the course of the war. I went twice to Monastir and Skopje, travelling on leave in October 1942 and August 1943. At Monastir I saw the then C.O. of the 15th Division, well known and friend of mine, General Marinov (St. George) Ivanov. Simple I met him simply and as was natural we did not discuss politics or general political matters, and even if we did discuss them I do not remember because I paid no attention to the discussions. General Marinov, when the Government of Moraviet was formed in Bulgaria on the 2nd Sept. 1944, took over the Ministry of War, after the fall of Moraviet and the taking over by Georgiev, who also declared war against Germany. Gen. Marinov took over the Command of the Bulgarian army up to approximately June 1945, when he took over the General inspection of the army and was posted as Ambassador in Paris. As far as I know and during, before the war part of the officers of the Bulgarian army did not belong to particular political parties, after the formation of the Moraviet Governments of Moraviet and then Georgiev, the greater part were attached to particular political parties. I am not aware personally or from official communications or documents whether the Bulgarian Government was practicing propaganda in Western Macedonia (Greek
Macedonia) for political purposes. I cannot however conceal that the opinion was spread, that Bulgaria was seeking the annexation of Western Macedonia to Bulgaria and it followed naturally enough that she used all the means of propaganda necessary for the success of this purpose. I know that in Morinfi's Division at Kavado, Colonel Tranef, was under his orders, (also personally acquaintance) but I do not know if at the beginning of 1944 Tranef, together with his administration, was ordered to proceed to the Florina area which, at the time, was held by the Germans. Colonel Tranef is a very educated officer & he was considered competent to bring the necessary order to his regiment. Consequently, Tranef regiment during his stay in the Florina area, took to continuous burning and plundering burning villages, killing people etc. Things which I am unable to ascertained, since I do not know of any report that these incidents place with the knowledge there, I must admit, because there is no means of gaining any proof of that because it is not possible for me to ensure that when Tranef first had knowledge of these things, he would have any knowledge of them and should know of the total discipline in his regiment as in every army, so it is in the Bulgarian, when one section of the army is ordered by the Ministry of War or the General Staff to carry out orders independently or to be attached to another military force, the
General Staff will issue general orders to the General in Command. Further, this last set of general orders shall be countersigned by the officers at the head of the troops under which general and detailed orders, the officer in command is bound to conform. What orders the Ministry of War gave to Tzarof's regiment I am not able to say. Further I do not know what further orders Tzarof gave to Tzarof. I cannot however deny that if Tzarof's regiment in the Russian area committed an act of cruelty in January 1944 and committed on that in consequence of these events he was asked for his recall, I must conclude that these acts of cruelty were not actually committed by Tzarof's regiment.

Anyone done with his knowledge of Tzarof's regiment must have been carrying out Tzarof's orders, which I had received from Headquarters. In any case, knowing Tzarof, his character was a good one and a mild one. Replying to your question, I must state that when I was informed that Tzarof was posted as Ambassador of Bulgaria in Paris it made me wonder how he, a military man, became an Ambassador. My astonishment is confirmed by the following.

Before being made Inspector General of the Army, which post in Bulgaria is considered more decorative than useful and honorable. Moreover, Tzarof during the time of Boris regime
was considered a royalist and not an antiroyalist like Secund Stötter, who posted as Ambassador in Washington. Stötter from 1935, was retired with the rank of Lt. Col. for his antiroyalist views. Consequently my restoration is justified as to how Martinof was able to obtain a so sought after post. I therefore now think, though I am not able to ascertein this, that he must have joined the EVNO party —
I have no more to state—
This had been read and certified —
Examination on oath of
Major of Gendarmerie LOLA Peters

Athens, 24th February 1947.

Guest. Name etc.

Answer. LOLAS Peters Spyridon. I was born in
Actos of Peloponnesia and I live in Athens. Bucharest Street
19, age 40. Major of Gendarmerie, unmarried and
Christian. On Thuesday—

He took the oath on the Holy Bible according to
articles Nos. 121 & 124 of the Penal Procedure (Code) in
the event of his non-appearance in court.

Guest. What events and incidents led you to the conclusion
that General Marinos is a war criminal, since the 16th
Bulgarian Infantry Division, of which the C.O. was the
aforementioned General, did not occupy Greek soil?

(The first paragraph of Government No. 55/55 – III - 30/12/16
of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was read).

Answer. It was shown from every side that the General
in question is a war criminal, because:

a) From the time when he was established in Monastir the
aforementioned General Marinos because the head brains
and superintendent of the other Armed Army of Bulgaria
which, for four years, committed the most frightful
atrocities against the unarmed Greek population and the
national armed Greek resistance against the conquerors
in Greece (especially Western) Macedonia.

The other Army of Bulgaria in question is, as is
known, the agent and the organ (Kang Koviadijs
and beharans) of the Bulgarian Komite (K.M. R.O)
i.e. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization
– conspirators of the terrifying organization of Ivan
Mihaylov. . . .
The fact is that General Marinoff, as representative of the Bulgarian Komitate, is made clearly manifest not from the written orders of the General Army Staff of Bulgaria, because the II secret Bureau of this Staff would not make known plans etc. but to trace one certain events and incidents which, in short, I state hereunder.

1) The official organs of the Bulgarian Komitate, which came to light from the Spring of 1941 in Western and Central Macedonia, as Lieutenants Kaltzef, Captain and Professor of the University of Sofia Drout, Lieut. Kerstof, Flight Lieut. Blantzenoff and hundreds of others, crossed their descent into Salonika, and were rarely from the end of 1942 and after, those of Western Macedonia worked (with Major Mitroff, Mitroff etc. of the Bulgarian Club in Salonika, because they all each week visited Marinoff in Monastir.)

2) The Bulgarian Greek subjects - inhabitants of Western Macedonia (Kastoria, Florina etc.) as Geles Henellos, Tzambidis Stavros, Makris Pantelis, Dimanides Loukas, Jamvrollos Pantelis, Tellos Anastasios, Paza rengas Georgios, Sionpi Antonio and hundreds of others from the various villages, also stationed with their weekly descent into Salonika and their work (collaboration with the Bulgarian Club, because these they received in the direction of Monastir.)

3) The economic supplies of Sofia of the Bulgarian Komitate & the carriers from there to Western Macedonia of maize, salt, clothing, Bulgarian letters, books & money (levies) with the pure poetic euhemological changing the material composition and uplifting national feeling as of Greek Blantzenoff, to whom the supplies of Basil levi Stri, Markoff, Roukov, Christmas, Eumoff, Basil levi etc. 
always worked together with General Marinoff and with his diplomatic counsellor D. Dimitrov sent to Salonica by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

2) The proven criminal agents of the Bulgarian Komitat in murdering Greeks, as Salamboula, Terpotski etc., murderers of the Macedonian Captain Bai-babi, were given protective shelter by Raltsheff at Salonica, where they received highly honoured awards by the services of Marinoff and thus avoided their capture by Greek Justice.

3) It is shown that the aforementioned General Marinoff was the representative of the Bulgarian Komitat and, by the fact that, while Captain Major Djikoff, director of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, opposed the offers of Raltsheff concerning the formation and arming by the Wartien of the formed, in March 1943, Axis-Bulgarian Komitat comprised of 1,400 pro-Bulgarian Komitatadjis, the said Raltsheff personally received the approval of General Marinoff and in Raadonia took place of 1,600 irregular armed forces on the part of the 150 Komitatadjis of Raadonia and about a further 500, by arms secretly sent from Salonica in the care of Raltsheff and Marinoff.

4) Also from the fact that, no other Bulgarian general or superior officer worked with, reinforced or came into contact with the Komitatadjis of Raadonia; while General Marinoff personally proceeding to Raadonia, in the summer of 1943 was publicly advised and on 15th, he gathered 150 Komitatadjis "to fight honestly by the side of the Italians against the Greek authorities" and that, furthermore, he declared that "I will personally
...in that help is sent you from Sofia" and that, without doubt, did not last to be realised by the distribution of 500 suits of clothes, food (4,000,000) was etc... only to the armed Komitadjis, taking place in the village of Apostolos of Kastoria about the middle of June 1943.

D) Also from the fact of the despatch from Monastir to Greek Macedonia of about 80 reserve and regular Bulgarian officers and sub-officers, who were placed in the spring of 1944 at the head of the formed armed bands (Voluntary Aces - Bulgarian Corps), to wit, of the organisation DCHRANAD consisting of a force of 6,500 men from pro-Bulgar inhabitants, strengthened by the S.S. of the German General Simane, for the war against the Greek authorities and against the British Intelligence.

Those at the head of the DCHRANAD had two, and two people only, as protectors and they worshiped, Marinos [and] Ratkeff, whose names and fame electrified and alarmed the criminals behaving in their atrocities against the Greek population and E) By this same way was succeeded the representation of the Bulgarian Komitadjis (W. M. Re.) by General Marinos in regard to the criminal actions of the Bulgarians generally in Greek Macedonia, and from the fact of the undreamed unheard of, in pre-geological life, gathering of over 3,000 students 1 girl students, Greek subjects 1 Greek in spirit and 2041 up to 1942 when the Bulgarian Komitadjis through the minds...
Marsinoff & Kalbafi wiped out the Greek resistance destroyed by the Greek schools by fire, denied them clothing to the Greek students, forced them to go to, in Macedonia, the Gaupiomi, to live, they were caught. From the end of 1942 the Greek students, when the Bulgarian language was forced to be used, they were interned and forced to work under the command of the Bulgarian students. The students of the High School of Thessaloniki were gathered by Bulgarian armed forces, the school of Thessaloniki was forced to work against the forces of the National Front, which Marsinoff saved and the first students, mainly those who were in Monastir, went to the OCB RAA, the Organisation for the Liberation of Macedonia, and others in the Yude autonomous organisation, SNOF of Greece. As orphans of Marsinoff & Kalbafi had under the command of the Communist, the Macedonian Federation of Greek national.
together with an identified German one, against the Greek authorities in the regions of Central and Western Macedonia, and, in the affirmative, when... exactly in which region, and under whose orders was it acting, what dependence had it on General Hadjinotch? (Here we lead to the witness under examination: Order No. 1-17 of the 11th Jan. 1944 of the Bulgarian General Staff in accordance with the question.)

Answer: Yes. Certainly. It was shown that in Jan.-Feb. 1944, when the Bulgarian propaganda, construction of for the forced de-nationalisation of the Greek people of Western Macedonia began to fall, because the Greek authorities had established Macedonian masters of large areas of Macedonia, when the victory of the Allies showed on the Russian and Anglo-American fronts, then, through Raštaj's operations with his German friends, the 15th Regiment of the 13th Division under Colonel Tsanev was placed at the disposal of its German allies to assist them. The Bulgarian army went from Nomad to the Flora River.

This regiment, owing to the fact that Colonel Tsanev was 49 C.O. D., that he was superior in rank to the only then existing German Major Korsj, and because the Bulgarian aim was to wipe out the Greek population and at the same time to confuse the idea of the Komitas to pro-Bulgarian deportees in habitants, operated independently and all appointed the Nazis from the German armies.

The only one who acted as liaison between these armies was the Delegate-Counsellor of the CHAIRMAC organization, Leon Antonov Raštaj, given that...
all foodstuffs, arms, changes of officers of the 5th Regt.
commandant of the
of Tsanet were referred directly to the 15th Div. Thus at
Monastir, through Harinof, Walsby received instructions
and orders of Harinof, so that he thought it in a
manner that was both uneasy and troublesome, as
Kaltso felt daily rotation from Florina to
Monastir in a motorcycle de luxe. The distance of only
in 35 minutes. Apart from Kaltso, two dispatch riders went every afternoon
to Monastir, to keep the 15th Div. in touch with Tsanet unit.

The actions of Tsanet's soldiers surprised in
their frightfulness all human mind and thought—
so much so that even the Nazis, terrible
enemies of the German S.S., were amazed by the
appalling crimes of Tsanet's Bulgarian units,
especially in the village of Flambouron, so that,
without many formalities, the German Major Bomb
expelled from Greece Macedonia Colonel Tsanet and
the "heroic" Bulgarian regiment. From the judicial
medical autopsies of the exhumed Greeks—estimation the
village of Flambouron, killed by various
instruments by Bulgarian soldiers, it was proved
that the bodies of the "heroic" Bulgarian soldiers
had their limbs cut off—for which—three
German officers present (publicly)
were against the Bulgarians—

The protestations of the Greek authorities to
the Greek people in no way moved Harinof and
Kaltso. It is not unlikely that Harinof perceived these same Bulgarian soldiers of Tsanet
as these had carried out the orders of the G.M.R.C.
and the offices of the Bulgarian General Staff,
according to which they ought to fight by the side
of the Germans with the greatest determination until
Q. Do you know whether Bulgarian regiments at any time occupied the soil of Greek Macedonia west of the Axios river, if in this case what do you know generally of their actions?

Answer: The entry and occupation by Bulgarian forces was not necessary in the area west of the Axios of Greek Macedonia, because the irregular bands of the Bulgarian army of the OCHRANA had
The enemy (the Greek army) be destroyed or wholly taken prisoners," "you must be pitiless in face of the wicked Greeks" etc.

(We are certain that Marinoff's Bulgarian units

by their above mentioned criminal actions (good

conduct and rendering) against the Greek and against

the unarmed Greek population, which for years

who de in their determination over 250

years in waiting 20 Allies... These Capitalists, and

in imperialism English and Americans as well as

the Russian Communist satisfied the German

Bulgarian General Staff. Therefore had it been otherwise

their directing those. Here General Douve, James Poul

and Colonel Mitko would have been obliged to remain

Marinoff up to Sept. 1944 as C. of the 16th Div. as

Marek's representative of the R.N. F.D.)

Question: III. Do you know whether Bulgarian

regiments at any time occupied the soil of Greek

Macedonia west of the Axios river? in this case

what do you know generally of their actions?

(Here we are read to the witness under examination

para. II of Document No. 5545-III. of 26.9.45 of

the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed

to the Vice-President of the International Commission

in Bulgaria) Answer: The entry & occupation by Bulgarian

forces was not necessary in the west of the

Axios of Greek Macedonia, because the irregular

forces of the Bulgarian army of the OCHRANA had
been well organized by the Bulgarian Club of Salonica, which disposed of 50 unarmed Bulgarian officers in uniform, and at the head of those bands of the OCHRANA, active all along the region west of the Axios, were Bulgarian officers dispatched from Sofia (Bulgarian Gen. Staff via Thessaloniki), and nearly all of these were under the orders of Lieut. Rajczak, who carried out the duties of bellicose and conciliatory between the OCHRANA and the German regiments. It did not seriously take into account Mitsoff of the Bulgarian Club, because he had as protector a friend. Also the Bulgarian army of occupation, east of the Axios and west of Smyrna, were a worthy acquisition for the Germans against Greece, as their (end of 1943) a large number of German regiments were dispersed with, or were transferred by air, as has been proved, to the Eastern Front, against Russia, an ally of Greece, given that at the time the Bulgarians, not yet co-belligerents of the Allies, continued to inflict serious damage on the units of National Resistance, anti-German officers of the Gendarmerie Tsagkia Loukag, and Mitsoff. These units had been fully organized with the help of the British, and Mitsoff. They were stopped because they accepted (Nov. 7 Dec. 1943) the three-party frontal attack, from the Bulgarian army, the Germans, re-inforced by the Romaïdris by the OCHRANA, finally by the concordance of the-
S.N.O.F. in whose ranks there resided, under the
mask of communism, a pro-Bulgarian element
which came from the Ochranites—Konstadzis of
Haltsef.

I have no more to add.

Whereupon the statement was composed
and being read was duly signed.

"The Deputy Prosecutor
of the Supreme Court
(Acios Pago)

Pego.

(N.B. Major Peter Kolias was, during the years 1942-1944,
chief of the Greek Gendarmerie in the Florina-Castoria area;
and apart from that he had orders from the Free Greek For
ment to organize an intelligence service and inform
the Middle East H.Q. of the movements of the axis
armies in that area.)
Statement on the Examination of Witness under Oath

Castoria May 9th, 1946

Question: Your name etc.
Answer: Constantin Immanuel Bois, I was born in Strumitsa, I live in Salonica, I am a Lt. Colonel, and I am 54 years old and Christian Orthodox.

Here the witness, sworn on the Holy Bible in accordance with and in virtue of art. 124 of the Penal Procedure in case of his being presented to appear before the Court.

Question: Do you Know...etc.
Answer: During the whole occupation, that is, from May 1941 to November 1944 I was the Prefect of Florina. From my position, in Florina, I am in a state to know that General Ivan Marinoff was C.O. of the 18th Bulgarian Division in Monastir and was directing the Bulgarian Propaganda against Greece; the aim of the Bulgarian Propaganda was the alteration of the National feelings of the inhabitants of that area, and its annexation, in due time, to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian officers who carried out this propaganda, under the mask of liaison officers with the Germans, were Marinoff's tools; this latter not only gave them orders for their activities, but provided them with big amounts of money and other goods (foodstuffs, clothing) and later on provided them with arms sent from Monastir. Everything who used to come to Western Macedonia from Bulgaria, did so via Monastir, where he received orders and instructions personally and direct from Marinoff.

Marinoff exploiting the misery of the Greek people, dying from starvation in 1942, for the purpose of reproaching...
...their national feelings, sent to Western Macedonia.

Great quantities of maize, sugar and other goods, to be distributed only among those who were willing to rework their Greek national feelings and change their names.
The Committee appointed to distribute these goods, were the Comitadji's Macellos Geles and Stavros Manjos; on my refusal to allow this distribution they pointed out that this was a formal order of Marinof and it ought to be carried out by all means. All the Bulgarian-speaking members of the Propaganda were supplied with special identity cards, which permitted them to travel to Monastir, where they received instructions by Marinof. For better attaining his aim, Marinof, organised in Monastir a centre of education for young Greek boys and girls from Western Macedonia.

On April 1943 Marinof, accompanied by an important political person from Sofia, two Bulgarian officers and the German Major Blom, Terz Major of Florina, came to Castoria. Later on Marinof, with the aid of Kaltzief and under the pretext of the activities of the Greek antantas, persuaded the Germans, to be allowed to send a Bulgarian unit to help them fight the Greek antantas; following this a Bulgarian regiment, belonging to the 15th Division of Monastir, came to the Florina area on January 13th, 1944, under the command of Colonel Alexios Tsanis, where they terrorised the population by murdering innocent people, burning houses, and looting properties. I remember well that, on

the Famadi, district they burned alive the old mother of the President of the Community; this latter they deported to Monastir. They sent to Monastir as booty sixty-five big animals (cows). I am certain that Marinof, if having not ordered these atrocities, at least...
1323 3. if he wished
had knowledge of them and could have stopped them
because every afternoon Bulgarian soldiers
on motorcycles from Monastir and
brought to
the H.Q. of their division reports of the daily
events of the unit.
The following were the names of the executed people
by Col. Tsanef regiment: (Follow the names of victims)
I have no more to say.

The public prosecutor.  The examined
sign.

At Aspropylaia the 17th of April 1946.

QUESTION: What is your name?

REPLY: Demou Evanghelou of Evangelou, I was born here and also reside here, aged 53, farmer and Christian Orthodox.

Has been sworn on the Holy Bible according to the articles 121 and 124 of Penal Procedure.

QUESTION: Do you know whether etc. (fully interrogated).

ANSWER: The Bulgarians Simos and Constantinos Kiotseff envoys of the Bulgarian Committee of Sophia and of the representative of this latter in Macedir General K. Kiroff with whom the Committee was in constant touch, came to our village few days after some Slavo-Macedonians of our village were armed, and they became their chiefs, with the object of arming the other inhabitants against Greece and make them phanatic Bulgarians.

Immediately they assumed service they requisitioned all the Slavo-Macedonians of the village by force, and supplied them with bulgarian identity cards, they gave them an unlimited liberty and big authority to treat badly every Greek. They deprived us of our liberty and did not permit us to come out of our homes without a permission. They requisitioned many Greek houses as well as my house which they transformed into a guard-house and so I remained in the streets; they obliged us to pay very heavy taxes in kinds which were collected by a Committee whom they appointed with the most phanatic bulgarian speaking men of our village as chiefs of the committee, for the feeding of their armed forces. They made often researches in our homes to find out partisans, and they plundered our fortunes, arrested without any reason Greeks, imprisoned them and treated them badly. They fired at my child Evanghelos many times without killing him, and had he not hided himself he would be lost. For the most hard obligatory work of the armed forces they took and used us, work which we did sometimes with our cattle and sometimes with our own hands, from fear, because they threatened us with the pistol in the hands; they did whatever they liked, considered no one, they terrorised the Greeks so much that we could not even go to our lands which we left uncultivated, nor could we work outside, and so they condemned us to death from starvation. In their gatherings they tried to take out of their hearts all sign of Greek feeling; they told us that here is Bulgaria, that Greece is henceforth dead, and your interests are only with Bulgaria, Macedonia has been taken for Bulgaria of which the Committee also fixed the boundaries, and that within a short time a help composed of bulgarian soldiers would arrive on the spot.

I have nothing else to add, and I am literate. It has been read to him and being confirmed, it is signed.

The examined The Witnesses The Police Chief

Signatures follow.

Of this same content are the sworn-in statements of the following, attached to the file:
1) Dimitrios Georgiou Gogos
2) Vyrzas Ziias of Constantinou
3) Polyesios Karnelliotis of Athanasios

(overleaf)
4) Tsatalis George of John
5) Syskopoulos Tryfon of Evangelos
6) Athanassios Economidis of Dimitrios
7) Vainas Gregorios of George.

A true Service copy
Athens the 13th February 1947

The Secretary
of the Greek National Bureau of War Crimes
At Flambouron the 23rd of February 1946.

QUESTION: What is your name etc?

ANSWER: Olga widow of Constantinos Nasis, I was born and reside in Flambouron of Florina, am aged 40, a housewife, Greek and Christian Orthodox.

She has been sworn on the Holy Bible according to the articles 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure.

QUESTION: Do you know whether etc? (duly interrogated).

ANSWER: My husband Constantinos Nasis, when the Bulgarian military detachment came to our village Flambouron on February 5, 1944, was President of the Community. The Bulgarians took him away with them to Amohori, they tortured him and killed him with pick-axes. How are these Bulgarians named I do not know. But I know that my husband was reported to the Bulgarians by Christos Nikolaou of Elias a resident of Leptokarya, who was with them at that time and to-day is in Monastir of Serbia with Gotseff.

I have nothing else to depose and I am illiterate.

It has been read to her and having been confirmed is signed, except by the examined who declared that she is illiterate.

Of this same content are the statements of the following witnesses attached to the file:

1) Theano widow of Lazaros Galios
2) Anastassia widow of Filipas Tehos alias Lyks
3) Maria widow of Christos Gatsis
4) Anastassia widow of George Tzakas
5) Alexandra widow of Sotirios Kamaratzas
6) Helen widow of Gabriel Broikos
7) Evangelia wife of Sterghios Delviris
8) Stavros Elvaris of Nikolaos
9) Anastassia widow of Xenophon Mitroulis
10) Constantina widow of Christos Mitroulis.

A TRUE SERVICE COPY
Athens the 13th of February 1947
The Secretary
of the Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes.
GENERAL MARINOV'S CASE

The following further evidence against General MARIKOY, submitted by the Greek Representative on the Commission, is circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next Meeting:

I. Copy of Document AP/3325/AI/1 issued by the Greek General Staff.

II. Examination on Oath of witness Elias Alexopoulos, Major of the Greek General Staff.

III. Examination on Oath of witness Ivan Ivanof Gologanov, Colonel of the Bulgarian Army.

IV. Examination on Oath of Major of Gendarmerie LOLA Peters.

V. Statement on the examination under Oath of witness Const. Bania.

VI. Sworn-in statement of witness Dusau Evanghella.

VII. Sworn-in statement of witness Olga Nasia.

Copy of Document AP/3325/AI/1 issued by the Greek General Staff. - 12-2-47.

Subject: Chief of 15th Bulgarian Division MARINOFF, General Army Staff.

To: Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes.

In reply to your document under No. 172 current year, we have the honour to bring to your knowledge the following:

1) On your first question, being "Whether, from order No. 1-17 dated the 11-1-1944 of the Bulgarian Army Staff, it derives that the Chief of the 15th Bulgarian Division MARINOFF had been alienated completely from the Command of the Detachments of this Division who in conjunction with German Detachments executed the war enterprise specified in said Order."

That the Bulgarian Ministry of War - Army Staff - having ordered as they did for the use of Units of the 15th Bulgarian Division by the German Command, it is impossible not to have communicated this Order to the Commander of this Division. The assumption that this Order to the Commander of the 15th Division has purposely disappeared from the records of Orders of this Division which have been deposited cannot be excluded, or it may be that, in the communicated copy of the Ministry's Order as above, the 15th Division has been purposely omitted as a receiver of the Order. We therefore consider the Commander of this Division as a receiver of the Order to use his troops, and consequently as being in knowledge of this Order. We base this on the fact that it is not possible for the Commander of the Division to remain unawed at the departure of his Detachments without these latter reporting to him, thereby events the Commander of the Division should have received knowledge of the Order by which his Detachments move, at the moment of their departure.
2) On your second question, being: "Whether it is possible and militarily understandable for the Commander of a Division to be ignorant of the activities of his Division troops in the execution of a Military Order entrusted to him, and thus for him to be irresponsible for the acts committed by the detachments belonging to his Division, by violating the international laws of Military warfare".

That the Commander of the 15th Division is responsible for the activities of the detached troops of his Division, as all the Military Regulations and the very logical sequence impose that the Commander of a Division keeps the material and moral liaison of the detached troops of his Division even "go when it is question of military war enterprises notwithstanding the fact that these detachments are under foreign command. It is not understandable that a Commander of a Division is indifferent for the life of his soldiers who continue to be under his command for Administrative matters even more of ethical ones. Therefore, the Commander did receive or in any case had received knowledge of the activities on the whole of the life in general of his temporarily detached troops. Hence the responsibility for the activities on the whole of his such troops. If he did not act as above, he should not be considered as a worthy Commander of a Division in which case he may have shown any indifference he liked to his men.

THE DIRECTOR AT/C.S.

A TRUE SERVICE COPY

Athens the 13th of February 1947.

The Secretary of the Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes.

II

Examination on Oath of witness Elias Alexopoulos, Major of the Greek General Staff.


Question: What's your name etc.

Answer: ALEXOPOULOS, Elias, son of Christo, Major of Artillery. I was born at Calavryta and I am living in Athens, 12 Valaoritou Str. I am aged 39 and I am an Orthodox Christian.

Question: Do you know and are you a relative of

Answer:

Here, the witness under examination swore on the Holy Bible in accordance with and in virtue of article 124 of the Penal Procedure in case of his being prevented from appearing before the court.

Before the witness was laid the order of the War Office (Gov. Staff of the Bulgarian Army) under No. 1-17 of the 11th January 1944, and was asked if it appears from this order that the C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division KARNOV had entirely given up the Commandment of the Detachments of his region, which in cooperation of similar German detachments executed the military operation fixed by this order.

Answer: From this order it is clearly apparent, that after previous arrangement with the Highest German Command, in this case the German Commandant of the Salonika and Axios Area and the High Bulgarian Command, i.e. the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army, it was decided to execute a military operation the objective of which was to clear up a certain area of Greek Macedonia from the Greek partisans. According to agreement the operation was entrusted to two military detachments, one of German and one of Bulgarian troops. The direction of the operations was entrusted to the German General Fluschat. The powers of the Command of the German General, over the two detachments according to the accepted international Military rules was restricted to the preparation of the plan of operation and its execution. For all other matters the detachments under the a.m. General, continue to keep also during the operations their own commanding hierarchy and dependence. A consequence of the above principle is that anything which is outside the execution of the plan of operations
concerns exclusively and only the Command of the detachment and the chiefs of hierarchical order of each detachment, with the additional explanation that even the contravention of the military order as far as control and sanctions are concerned, belong to the hierarchical chiefs as any contravention of the Military Laws and rules. In the order of the Bulgarian General Staff, we have in view, the composition of the group of the Bulgarian Forces which took part in the operations/fixed. All the detachments of the Bulgarian Army which compose this group conventionally called "X" belong to the organization of the 15th Division to which, it appears, this order was not comminicated, neither is it otherwise apparent, how the Artillery Regiment of the 15th Division could be order or advised that one of its Batteries was to be at the disposal of group "X". Also this order which was comminicated to the Commanding Officers of the 45th and 54th Infantry Regiments and the C.O. of the 5th Army in between the C.O. of the 15th Division is omitted, this order does not appear to have been comminicated to him. All the above are not only militarily unadmissible but also logically it cannot be upheld, for the reason that any movement of any detachment of a Division is not militarily comprehensible without the knowledge of the C.O. of the Division, but it is not clear who was responsible for the transmission of this order of the Bulgarian General Staff to the Artillery Regiment of the 15th Division. These only prove that the order we have in view is probably defective (in copying) or counterfeited. Anyway from the whole spirit of the order it appears without the slightest doubt, that this order has been duly comminicated to the C.O. of the 15th Division and he, according the right military perception, is the man responsible to the Bulgarian General Staff for the execution of this order, which in fact concerns detachments of his own Division only. The Bulgarian General Staff orders, by their order we have in view, the daily submission of reports relating to the progress of the operations. In this order the manner of submission of these reports is not settled, and that because, according to the military rules, the submission of reports follows the hierarchical degrees. In certain cases it is possible to infringe the hierarchy, but this must be mentioned without fail in the order. In this instance the hierarchy is: the C.O. of the 15th Division - C.O. of the 5th Army - Bulgarian General Staff. Consequently the C.O. of the 15th Division was receiving daily reports from the officer at the head of the Group "X" Colonel Tzanef relative to the evolution and progress of the operations and facts generally.

The C.O. of the 15th Division having completed these reports according to his lights submitted them to the C.O. of the 5th Army.

Question: Since this is the meaning contained in the order of the Bulgarian General Staff, placed before us, is it militarily possible for the C.O. of the 15th Division to be in ignorance of the doings of the detachments of his Division, in the execution of the military order entrusted to him, and thus be held not responsible for the doings, in transgression of the internationally lawful execution of military operations, of the detachments belonging to his Division?

Answer: The answer to your question has been given immediately and quite clearly in answering the first question. But since you put me this question explicitly I am obliged to report that the C.O. of the 15th Division, has not stopped even for a moment to exercise the command on the detachments of his Division, composing Group "X". Consequently he had to, and he surely followed his above detachments in their every movement and was informed at every moment of the state of his detachments, with regard to the discipline, supplies, state of health and wants generally. Moreover he was obliged and surely he must have organized a system of transmission of information of the general state of those detachments and the evolution and progress of the operations. Surely every contravention of the international law and military rules would be brought to the notice of the C.O. of the Division and he would have exercised the proper control and imposed the due sanctions for every deviation, if he were doing his duty scrupulously. Resuming my reply to your above question, I answer that it is not militarily comprehensible that the C.O. of the Division has not been informed of the accidental transgressions of the international law and consequent such acts have been committed, and the C.O. of the Division omitted to impose the due sanctions, he has failed in his military duty. I have nothing to add, Read and confirmed.

The Witness

The Secretary.

A TRUE SERVICE COPY

ATHENS, FEBRUARY 14, 1947, The Secretary, N. RAPIS.
Examination on Oath of witness Ivan Ivanof Gologanof, Colonel of the Bulgarian Army.

In Piraeus and in Hadji Kyria Keion Prison the 5th February 1947.

Question: Your name etc.

The witness declared here that he does not speak Greek but speaks Bulgarian, following which we appointed as interpreter Anastasios Anastasios, Lieutenant of the Greek General Staff who, taking the oath on the Holy Bible according to the law swore that he would faithfully translate the Bulgarian text into Greek and vice versa.

Reply: Ivan Ivanof Gologanof, I was born in Ascoro-Socorado of Sidaroffat (Krovasovon) and live in Sofia. I am 48 years of age, an orthodox Christian, Colonel of Army Justice.

Before the witness swore on the Holy Bible, according to article 124 of the Penal Procedure, in the event of his non-appearance in the courts.

Question: Do you know if etc. (he was accordingly asked)

Answer: I was obliged to cross the Greek frontier from Bulgaria because after the Communists dominated my country I was in danger of my life, not for any other reason but that of contrary political opinion. Together with many other military and civilians after the domination of the Communists in Bulgaria we were forced to take to the mountains where we remained 15 months and in the end in November 1945 I was forced to cross the Greek frontier, as stated above, and the following day, on the 4th November, I gave myself up to the police. During the war I served as Legal Advisor of Civil Mobilization with Sofia as headquarters. During the course of the war I went twice to Monastir and Skopje, travelling on leave in October 1942 and August 1943. At Monastir I met the then C.O. of the 15th Division, well known and friend of mine, General Marinof (Lt. General) Ivan. I met him simply and as was natural we did not discuss service or general political matters, and even if we did discuss them I do not remember now because I paid no attention to the discussions. General Marinof when the Government of Moraviev was formed in Bulgaria on the 2nd September 1944, took over the Ministry of War; after the fall of Moraviev and the taking over by Georgiev, who also declared war against Germany, General Marinof took over the Command of the Bulgarian army up to approximately June 1945, when he took over the General inspection of the army after that he was posted as Ambassador in Paris. So far as I know before and during the war, officers of the Bulgarian army did not belong to particular political parties, with the Governments of Moraviev and then Georgiev however the greater part were attached to particular political parties. I am not aware personally or from official communications or documents whether the Bulgarian Government was practising propaganda in Western Macedonia (Greek Macedonia) for political aims. I cannot however conceal that the opinion was spread that Bulgaria was seeking the annexation of Western Macedonia to Bulgaria and it followed naturally enough that she used appropriate means of propaganda necessary for the success of this purpose. I know that in Marinof’s Division at Monastir, Colonel Tsanof (also personally known to me) was serving under his orders, but I do not know if at the beginning of 1944 Tsanof, together with his regiment, was ordered to enter the Florina area which, at the time, was held by the Germans. Colonel Tsanof is a very educated officer and he was considered competent to bring discipline to his regiment. Consequently, if Tsanof’s regiment during his stay in Florina area, took to successive and continued acts of violence burning villages, killing people etc. things which I am unable to ascertain, since I do not know of them, I must admit that these acts took place, with the knowledge of Tsanof, because it is not possible for me to refute that when Tsanof first had knowledge of them he would not be able to stop them and establish discipline in his regiment. As I imagine, in every army, so it is in the Bulgarian, when one section of the army is ordered by the Ministry of War or the General Staff to act independently or to be attached to another military unit, the General Staff will issue orders to the General in Command. Further, this last General in Command will give detailed orders to the officer at the head of the unit which is detached which general and detailed orders the officer in command is bound to conform. When orders the
Ministry of War or the General Staff gave to Marinof for Tsanef's regiment I am not able to say. Moreover I do not know that further detailed orders.

Marinof gave to Tsanef. I cannot however deny that if Tsanef's regiment in the Florina area in January 1944 committed cruelties and that in consequence of these even the Germans asked for his recall. I must admit that these cruelties if they were not committed by Tsanef's express orders they were done with his toleration and that Tsanef showing such toleration must have been carrying out Marinof's orders because he too had received them from Headquarters, in any case, knowing Marinof, his character was a good one and a mild one.

Replying to your question, I must state that when I was informed that Marinof was posted as Ambassador of Bulgaria in Paris it astonished me how he, a military man, managed to become an Ambassador. My astonishment is justified by the following – Before being made Ambassador he was Inspector General of the Army, which post in Bulgaria is considered more decorative than sought after and honourable. However, Marinof during the Boris regime was considered a royalist and not an anti-royalist like General Stoitsef, who was posted as Ambassador in Washington. Stoitsef from 1935 was retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for his anti-royalist views. Consequently my astonishment is justified as to how Marinof was able to obtain a so sought after post. I therefore think, though I am not able to ascertain this, that he must have joined the SVENO party.

I have no more to state.

This had been read and certified.

IV
Examination on Oath of Major of Gendarmerie LOLA Petros.

Athens, 4th February 1947.

Question: Name etc.

Answer: LOLA Petros, son of Antonios. I was born in Actos of Kassinia and I live in Athens, Bucharest Street 19, Age 40, Major of Gendarmerie, unmarried and Christian, Orthodox.

He took the oath on the Holy Bible according to articles Nos. 121 and 127 of the Penal Procedure in the event of his non-appearance in court.

Question: What events and incidents led you to the conclusion that General Marinof is a war criminal, since the 15th Bulgarian Infantry Division of which the C.O. was the aforementioned General, did not occupy Greek soil?

(The first paragraph of Document No. 5545-III-30-9-46 of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was read).

Answer: It was shown from every side that the General in question is a war criminal because:

a) From the time when he was established in Monastir the aforementioned General Marinof became the brains and superintendent of the other secret army of Bulgaria which, for four years, committed the most frightful atrocities against the unarmed Greek population and the national armed Greek resistance against the conquerors in Greek (especially Western) Macedonia.

The other army of Bulgaria in question is as is known, the agent and the organ (Karatziadis and Gourniavos) of the Bulgarian Komitate (V.M.R.O.) i.e. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation - conspirators of the terrifying organisation of Ivan Mihailof...

The fact that General Marinof was the representative of the Bulgarian Komitate, is made clearly manifest, not from the written orders of the General Army Staff of Bulgaria, because the II secret Bureau of this Staff would not make nor attempted plans etc., but is based on certain events and incidents which, in short, I state hereunder:
S

colAprised of 1,400 pro Bulgarian Konitadijs, while General Marinoff personally proceeding to Kastoria

1) The official organs of the Bulgarian Komitate, which appeared from the Spring of 1941 in Western and Central Macedonia, as Lieutenant Kaltsef, Captain and Professor of the University of Sophia Dinafts, Lieut. Kostoff, Flight-Lieut. Bantrenoff and hundreds of others, ceased their incursions into Salonica, and rarely from the end of 1942 and after, those of Western Macedonia worked together with Major Hitkoff, Kaltsef etc. of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, because they all each week visited Marinoff in Monastir -

2) The pro-Bulgarian Greek subjects - inhabitants of Western Macedonia (Kastoria, Florina etc) as, Geles Hemeacas, Tounbidis Stavres, Panbelis, Daminides Loukas, Camvrollias Pantella, Lisios Anastasi, Pasaronagas Georgios, Sioapis Antonios and hundreds of others from the various villages also lessened their weekly incursions into Salonica and their collaboration with the Bulgarian Club, because these they realised in the direction of Monastir.

3) The economic suppliers of Sofia of the Bulgarian Komitate and the carriers from there to Western Macedonia of maize, salt, clothing, Bulgarian leaflets, books and money (levas) with the purpose of changing the ethnological composition and uprooting of Greek national feeling, as the suppliers Basilefs Spiro, Harkoff, Roukoff Christos, Stouraboff Basidios etc. always worked together with General Marinoff and with his diplomatic Counsellor D. Dimitrov sent to Monastir by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4) The proven criminal agents of the Bulgarian Komitate in murdering Greeks as Saloutis, Terp of ski etc. are, of the Macedonian Captain Dailaki, were given fugitive shelter by Kaltsef at Monastir, where they received highly honoured awards by the services of Marinoff and thus avoided their capture by Greek Justice.

b) It is shown that the aforementioned General Marinoff was the representative of the Bulgarian Komitate by the fact also that, while Major Hitkoff, director of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, opposed the offers of Kaltsef, concerning the formation and arming by the Italians of the formed, in March 1943, Axis-Bulgarian Komitate - the said Kaltsef personally received the approval of General Marinoff and in Kastoria took place the arming of 1,400 irregular armed bands on the part of the Italians and about a further 800, by arms secretly sent from Monastir in the care of Kaltsef and Marinoff.

C) Also from the fact that, no other Bulgarian general or superior officer worked with, reinforced or came into contact with Komitadijs of Kastoria, in the summer of 1943 warmly advised, and publicly the gathered 150 Komitadijs "to fight honestly by the side of the Italians against the Greek andaros" and that, furthermore, he declared that "I will personally see that help is sent to you from Sofia" (see also affidavits by Raveli and Kaltsef) and that, without doubt, did not tend to be realised by the distribution of 500 suits of clothes, food (4,000,000) levas etc. only to the armed Komitadijs, taking place in the village of Apostelopoulos of Kastoria about the middle of June 1943.

D) Also from the fact that, the despatch from Monastir to Greek Macedonia of about 80 reserve and regular Bulgarians (officers and sub-officers), who were placed in the spring of 1944 at the head of the formed armed bands (Voluntary Axis-Bulgarian Security Corps) to whit, of the organisation OCHRANA, consisting of a force of 6,500 men from pro-Bulgarian inhabitants, strengthened by the S.S. of the German General Sionana, for the war against the Greek andaros and against the British Intelligence.

Those at the head of the OCHRANA had two, and two people only as their protectors and when they worshipped and these were Marinoff and Kaltsef, whose noms and faces electrified the criminal Ochrmanits in their atrocities against the Greek population and,

E) By this same way was proved the representation of the Bulgarian Komitate (V.H.R.O.) by General Marinoff in regard to the criminal actions of the Bulgarians generally in Greek Macedonia, and from the fact of the unheard of in ethnological life, gathering of over 3,000 students and girl students, Greek subjects and Greek in soul and spirit up to 1942 when the Bulgarian Komitadijs, through the minds of Marinoff and Kaltsef wiped out
the Greek teachers, destroyed the Greek schools by fire, denied food and clothing to the youthful Greek students and forcibly turned them towards the Bulgarian viper. By the end of 1942 the Greek students, who were sons of pro-Bulgarians and organs of the Komitate, ceased to go, as before to Salonica, and those of Western Macedonia went to Monastir where they were taught the Bulgarian language from the start, even though they may have graduated from the Gymnasium where they were surrounded by Bulgarian emblems, because the propaganda of the organisations of Marinoff poured poisoned hatred into the soul of Greek youth against the Greek nation - the students, and even the girls, easily forsaw Greek ideals, against one bag of lentils, which Marinoff gave them in Monastir, and for this reason nearly all the older ones were enlisted, some in the OCHRNA organisation, and others in the then autonomous organisation SNOF of Goltsaoff, so that all might work with fanaticism against Greeks - As organs of Marinoff and Kaltsaoff the said pro-Bulgarian youths acted, and under the mask of the Communist-Slav-Macedonians, exterminated by satanic murder thousands of Greek national andartes.

Question II: Do you know if a Bulgarian military unit of Marinoff's 15th Division took part in operations together with German ones, against the Greek andartes in the regions of Central and Western Macedonia, and, in the affirmative, when and exactly in which region and under whose orders was it acting and what dependence had it on General Marinoff.

(Here we read to the witness under examination Order No. 1-17 of the 11th January 1944 of the Bulgarian General Staff in accordance with the question).

Answer: Certainly - It was shown that in January-February 1944, when the Bulgarian propaganda attempt for the forced de-nationalisation of the Greek people of Western Macedonia began to fail, because the Greek andartes had established themselves masters of large areas of Macedonia and when the victory of the Allies showed on the Russian and Anglo-American fronts, then, through Kaltsaoff's operations with his German friends, the 54th Regiment of the 15th Division under Colonel Tsanef was placed at the disposal of the 15th Division and the Bulgarian Army went from Monastir to the Florina area.

This regiment, owing to the fact that Colonel Tsanef was its C.O. and that he was superior in rank to the only then existing in that area German Major Komb - because the Bulgarian aim was to wipe out the Greek population and at the same time to encourage the idea of the Komitadjis and pro-Bulgarian Ochranite inhabitants, operated independently and at appointed distances from the German armies and it was that only one who singly acted as liaison between these armies (German and Bulgarian) was the Delegate-Counsellor of the OCHRNA organisation Lieut. Anton Kaltsaoff, given that all foodstuffs, arms, changes of officers of the 54th Regt. of Tsanef were referred direct to the Commander of the 15th Division at Monastir, General Marinoff. Kaltsaoff received the instructions and orders of Marinoff in a manner that was both uneasy and troublesome, as Kaltsaoff used to go daily from Florina to Monastir in a motor car de luxe covering the distance in only 35 minutes - apart from Kaltsaoff, two dispatch riders were sent every afternoon to Monastir to keep the C.O. of the 15th Division in touch with Tsanef's unit.

The actions of Tsanef's soldiers surpassed in their frightfulness all human mind and thought - so much so that even the Nazis, and their terrible servants the German S.S., were aroused by the appalling crimes of Tsanef's Bulgarian units, especially in the village of Plambourou, so that, without many formalities, the German Major Komb expelled from Greek Macedonia Colonel Tsanef and his "heroic" Bulgarian regiment. From the judicial medical autopsies of the village of Plambourou, killed by various and murderous instruments by Bulgarian soldiers, it was proved that the bodies of the "Greeks" i.e. those who loved Greece had had their limbs cut off, for which the two lower-in rank German officers present at the autopsy publicly swore against the Bulgarians.

The protestations of the Greek authorities and the Greek people in no way moved Marinoff and Kaltsaoff - It is even not unlikely that Marinoff praised those same Bulgarian soldiers of Tsanef as those who had carried out the orders of the V.I.I.O. and the Instructional Office of the Bulgarian General Staff, according to which they ought. To fight by the side of the Germans with the greatest determination until the enemy (the Greek army) be destroyed or wholly taken prisoners" "you must be pitiless in face of the wicked Greeks" etc.
Question III: Do you know whether Bulgarian regiments at any time occupied the soil of Greek Macedonia west of the Axios river, and in this case what do you know generally of their actions?

(Here we read to the witness under examination para II of Document No. 5545-III of 30-9-46 of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Vice-President of the Allied Military Commission in Bulgaria).

Answer: The entry and occupation by Bulgarian forces was not necessary in the region west of Axios of Greek Macedonia, because the irregular bands of the Bulgarian army of the OCHRANA had been well organised by the Bulgarian Club of Salonica which disposed of 50 active Bulgarian officers in uniform and at the head of these bands of the OCHRANA, active all along the region west of the Axios were Bulgarian officers despatched from Sofia (Bulgarian Gen. Staff via Monastir) and nearly all of these were under the orders of Lieut. Kalstef who carried out the duties of Delegate and Counselor between the OCHRANA and the German regiments and did not seriously take into account Hitzof of the Bulgarian Club of Salonica because he had Marinof as protestor and advisor - Also the Bulgarian army of occupation, east of the Axios and west of the Strymon, were a worthy acquisition for the Germans against Greece, as thus (end of 1943) a large number of German regiments were dispensed with, and were transferred by air, as as had been proved, to the Eastern Front, against Russia, an Ally of Greece, given that at the time the Bulgarians not yet co-belligerents of the Allies, inflicted serious damage on the units of National Resistance acting under officers of the Gendarmerie Tsantiloudis and Mitesou - These units had been fully organised with the help of the British from the Middle East, and they seriously disturbed and damaged the Ochrana and the Germans. Unfortunately however, they were stopped because they accepted (Nov. and Dec. 1943) a three-party frontal attack, from the Bulgarian army, the German, reinforced by the Komitadjis of the Ochrana, and finally by the andartes of the SNF in whose ranks there reigned, under the mask of communism, a pro-Bulgarian element which came from the Ochranas-Komitadjis of Kalstef: -

I have no more to add,

Whereupon the statement was composed and being read was duly signed.

The Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, (Areios Paza)

The examined, Signature.

Signature.

(N.B. Major Peter Leikas, was, during the years 1942-1944 Chief of the Greek Gendarmerie in the Florina-Castoria area; apart from that he had secret orders from the Free Greek Government to organize an intelligence service and inform the Middle East H.Q. of the movements of the axis armies in that area).

V.

Statement of the examination under oath of witness Constantine Bounis.

Castoria: May 9th, 1946.

Question: Your name etc.

Answer: Constantine Emmanuel Bounis, I was born in Stromyta, I live in Salonica, I am a Lt. Colonel and I am 54 years old and a Christian Orthodox.

Here the witness swore on the Holy Bible in accordance with and in virtue of Art. 124 of the Penal Procedure, in case of his being prevented to appear before the court.
Question: Do you know etc.

Answer: During the whole occupation that is to say from May 1941 to November 1944 I was the Prefect of Florina. From my position in Florina I am in a state to know that General Ivan Marinof was C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division in Monastir and was directing from there the Bulgarian Propaganda against Greece; the aim of the Bulgarian Propaganda was the alteration and the uprooting of the National feelings of the inhabitants of that area, and its annexation, in due time, to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian officers who carried out this propaganda, under the mask of liaison officers with the Germans, were Marinof's tools; this letter not only gave them orders for their activities, but provided them with big amounts of money and other goods (goodstuff, clothing) and later on provided them with arms sent from Monastir. Everybody who used to come to Western Macedonia from Bulgaria, did so via Monastir, where he received orders and instructions personally and direct from Marinof.

Marinof exploiting the misery of the Greek people, dying from starvation in 1942 for the purpose of uprooting their national feelings, sent to Western Macedonia quantities of maize, sugar and other goods to be distributed only among those who were willing to revoke their Greek national feelings and change their names. The Committee appointed to distribute these goods, were the Comitadgis Neoulacos Gelea and Stavros Haoussas; on my refusal to allow this distribution they pointed out that this was a formal order of Marinof and it ought to be carried out by all means. All the Bulgarian speaking men members of the Propaganda were supplied with special identity cards, which permitted them to travel freely to Monastir, where they received instructions by Marinof. For better attaining his aim, Marinof, organised in Monastir a center of education for young Greek boys and girls from Western Macedonia.

On April 1943 Marinof accompanied by an important German Major Koub, town's Major of Florina, came to Castoria. Later on Marinof with the aid of Kaltsef and under the pretext of the activities of the German autartes, persuaded the Germans to be allowed to send a Bulgarian unit in order to help them fight the Greek autartes; following this a Bulgarian regiment, belonging to the 15th Division of Monastir, came to the Florina area on January 10th, 1944, under the command of Colonel Alesis Tsanef, where they terrorised the population by murdering innocent people, burning houses and looting properties. I remember well that in the Farmalls district they burned alive the old mother of the President of the community; this latter they deported to Monastir. They also sent to Monastir as booty sixty-five big animals (cows). I am certain that Marinof, if having not ordered these atrocities, at least had knowledge of them and could have stopped them if he wished because every afternoon Bulgarian soldiers were sent on motor cycles from Florina to Monastir and brought to the H.Q. of their division reports of the daily events of the unit.

The following are the names of the murdered people by Colonel Tsanef regiment:
(Follow the names of victims)
I have no more to say.

The Public prosecutor: 
Signature

The examined: 
Signature

Sworn-in Statement of Witness Demou Evanghellou

At Asprogeia the 17th of April 1946.

Question: What is your name?

Reply: Demou Evanghellou of Evanghellou. I was born here and also reside here, aged 65, farmer and Christian Orthodox.

Has been sworn on the Holy Bible according to the articles 121 and 124 of Penal Procedure.

Question: Do you know whether (duly interrogated).
Answer: The Bulgarians Simos and Constantinos Kiotseff envoys of the Bulgarian Committee of Sophia and of the representative of this latter in Monastir, General Marinoff with whom the Committee was in constant touch, came to our village a few days after some Slavo-Macedonians of our village were armed, and they became their chiefs, with the object of arming the other inhabitants against Greece and make them fanatic Bulgarians. Immediately they assumed service they mobilised all the Slavo-Macedonians of the village by force and supplied them with Bulgarian identity cards, they gave them an unlimited liberty and big authority to treat badly every Greek. They deprived us of our liberty and did not permit us to come out of our homes without a permission. They requisitioned many Greek houses as well as my house which they transformed into a guard-house and so I remained in the streets; they obliged us to pay very heavy taxes in kinds which were collected by a Committee when they appointed with the most fanatic Bulgarian speaking man of our village as chiefs of the committee, for the feeding of their armed forces. They made often researches in our homes to find out partisans, and they plundered our fortunos, arrested without any reason Greeks, imprisoned them and treated them badly. They fired at my child Evangelos many times without killing him, and had he not hid himself he would be lost. For the most hard obligatory work of the armed forces they took and used us, work which we did sometimes with our cattle and sometimes with our own hands, from fear, because they threatened us with the pistol in the hands; they did whatever they liked, considered no enemy, they terrorised the Greeks so much that we could not even go to our lands which we left uncultivated, nor could we work outside, and so they condemned us to death from starvation. In their gatherings they tried to take out of their hearts all sign of Greek feeling, they told us that here is Bulgaria, that Greece is henceforth dead, and your interests are only with Bulgaria, Macedonia has been taken for Bulgaria of which the Committee also fixed the boundaries, and that within a short time a help composed of Bulgarian soldiers would arrive on the spot.

I have nothing else to add, and I am literate. It has been read to him and being confirmed, it is signed:

The examined      The Witness      The Police Chief

Signatures follow

Of this same content are the sworn-in statements of the following; attached to the file:

1) Dimitrios Georgiou Gogos
2) Vryzas Zisis of Constantinos
3) Polysios Karameliotis of Athanassios
4) Tzartalis George of John
5) Syrkopoulos Tryfon of Evangelos
6) Athanassios Economidis of Dimitrios
7) Vainas Gregorios of George.

A true Service copy
Athens the 13th February 1947.

The Secretary,
of the Greek National Bureau of CR Crimes,

Signature.

VII

Sworn-in Statement of Witness Olga Nasis.

At Flamourion the 23rd of February 1946.

Question: What is your name etc.?

Answer: Olga widow of Constantinos Nazis, I was born and reside in Flamouron of Florine, an aged 40, a housewife, Greek and Christian Orthodox.

She has been sworn on the Holy Bible, according to the articles 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure.
Question: Do you know whether etc? (duly interrogated).

Answer: My husband Constantinos Nasis, when the Bulgarian military detachment came to our village Flambouron on February 5, 1944, was President of the Community. The Bulgarians took him away with them to Ammohori, they tortured him and killed him with pick-axes. How are these Bulgarians named I do not know. But I know that my husband was reported to the Bulgarians by Christos Nikolou, of Elias a resident of Keptokaraya, who was with them at that time and to-day is in Kostis of Serbia with Goteff.

I have nothing else to depose and I am illiterate.

It has been read to her and having been confirmed is signed, except by the examined who declared that she is illiterate.

The examined, The witnesses, The Chief of Police illiterate, signatures follow.

Of this same content are the statements of the following witnesses attached to the file:

1) Theano widow of Lazarus Galios
2) Anastasia widow of Pilotas Tahos alias Lykas
3) Maria widow of Christos Gatsis
4) Anastasia widow of George Tzakas
5) Alexandra widow of Sotirios Kasaratzas
6) Helen widow of Gabriel Broikos
7) Evanghelia wife of Sterghios Delvizis
8) Stavros Elevaris of Nikolac
9) Anastasia widow of Xenophon Mitrousidis
10) Constantia widow of Christos Mitrousidis.

A true Copy

Athens the 13th of February 1947,

The Secretary,

of the Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes.
The following further evidence against General KURINOV, submitted by the Greek Representative on the Commission, is circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next Meeting:

I. Copy of Document AP/3325/A1/ issued by the Greek General Staff.
II. Examination on Oath of witness Elias Alexopoulos, Major of the Greek General Staff.
III. Examination on Oath of witness Ivar Ivanov Gologanov, Colonel of the Bulgarian Army.
IV. Examination on Oath of Major of Gendarmerie LOLA Peters.
V. Statement on the examination under Oath of witness Dmitri Leontiev.
VI. Sworn-in statement of witness Dacou Evanghelou.
VII. Sworn-in statement of witness Olga Nasis.

Copy of Document AP/3325/A1/ issued by the Greek General Staff - 12-2-47.
Subject: Chief of 15th Bulgarian Division KURINOFF. General Army Staff/ SECRET.

In reply to your document under No. 172 current year, we have the honour to bring to your knowledge the following:

1) On your first question, being: "Whether, from order No. 1-17 dated the 11-1-1944 of the Bulgarian Army Staff, it derives that the Chief of the 15th Bulgarian Division KURINOFF had been alienated completely from the Command of the Detachments of his Division who in conjunction with German Detachments executed the war enterprise specified in said Order."

That the Bulgarian Ministry of War - Army Staff - having ordered as they did for the use of Units of the 15th Bulgarian Division by the German Command, it is impossible not to have communicated this Order to the Commander of this Division. The assumption that this Order to the Commander of the 15th Division has purposely disappeared from the records of Orders of this Division which have been deposited cannot be excluded, or it may be that, in the communicated copy of the Ministry's Order as above, the 15th Division has been purposely omitted as a receiver of the Order. We therefore consider the Commander of this Division as a receiver of the Order to use his troops, and consequently as being in knowledge of this Order. We base this on the fact that it is not possible for the Commander of the Division to remain unmoved at the departure of his Detachments without these latter reporting to him, thereby events the Commander of the Division should have received knowledge of the Order by which his Detachments were removed, at the moment of their departure.
2) On your second question, being: "Whether it is possible and militarily understandable for the Commander of a Division to be ignorant of the activities of his Division troops in the execution of a Military Order entrusted to him, and thus for him to be irresponsible for the acts committed by his the Detachments belonging to his Division, by violating the international laws of Military Warfare".

That the Commander of the 15th Division is responsible for the activities of the detached troops of his Division, as all the Military Regulations and the very logical sequence impose that the Commander of a Division keeps the material and moral liaison of the detached troops of his Division even when it is question of military enterprises notwithstanding the fact that these detachments are under foreign Command. It is not understandable that a Commander of a Division is indifferent for the life of his soldiers who continue to be under his Command for Administrative matters even more of ethical ones. Therefore, the Commander did receive or in any case had received knowledge of the activities on the whole of the life in general of his temporarily detached troops. Hence the responsibility for the activities on the whole of his such troops. If he did not act as above, he should not be considered as a worthy Commander of a Division in which case he may have shown any indifference he liked to his men.

THE DIRECTOR AI/G...5.

A TRUE SERVICE COPY

Athens the 13th of February 1947.

A/II

Examination on Oath of witness Elias Alexopoulos, Major of the Greek General Staff.


Question: What's your name etc.

Answer: ALEXOPULOS, Elias, son of Christo, Major of Artillery, I was born at Calavryta and I am living in Athens, 12 Valanitou Str. I am aged 39 and I am an Orthodox Christian.

Question: Do you know and are you a relative of

Answer:

Here, the witness under examination swore on the Holy Bible in accordance with and in virtue of article 124 of the Penal Procedure in case of his being prevented from appearing before the court.

Before the witness was laid the order of the War Office (Gen. Staff of the Bulgarian Army) under No. 1-17 of the 11th January 1944, and was asked if it appears from this order that the C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division KARINOV had entirely given up the Command of the Detachments of his region, which in cooperation of similar German detachments executed the military operation fixed by this order.

Answer: From this order it is clearly apparent, that after previous arrangement with the Highest German Command, in this case the German Commandant of the Salonica and Aegean Area and the High Bulgarian Command, i.e. the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army, it was decided to execute a military operation the objective of which was to clear up a certain area of Greek Macedonia from the Greek partisans. According to agreement the operation was entrusted to two military detachments, one of German and one of Bulgarian troops. The direction of the detachments was entrusted to the German General Fluschat. The powers of the Command of the German General, over the two detachments according to the accepted international Military rules was restricted to the preparation of the plan of operation and its execution. For all other matters the detachments under the a.m. General, continue to keep during the operations their own commanding hierarchy and dependence. A consequence of the above principle is that anything which is outside the execution of the plan of operations
concerning exclusively and only the Command of the detachment and the chiefs of hierarchical order of each detachment, with the additional explanation that even the contravention of the military order as far as control and sanctions are concerned, belong to the hierarchical chiefs as any contravention of the Military Laws and rules. In the order of the Bulgarian General Staff, we have in view, the composition of the group of the Bulgarian Forces which took part in the operations/fixed. All the detachments of the Bulgarian Army which compose this group conventionally called "X" belong to the organisation of the 15th Division to which, it appears, this order was not communicated, neither is it otherwise apparent, how the Artillery Regiment of the 15th Division could be order or advised that one of its Batteries was to be at the disposal of group "X". Also this order which was communicated to the Commanding Officers of the 45th and 54th Infantry Regiments and the C.O. of the 5th Army in between the C.O. of the 15th Division is emitted, this order does not appear to have been communicated to him. All the above are not only militarily unadmissible but also logically it cannot be upheld, for the reason that any move of any detachment of a Division is not militarily comprehensible without the knowledge of the C.O. of the Division, but it is not clear who was responsible for the transmission of this order of the Bulgarian General Staff to the Artillery Regiment of the 15th Division. These only prove that the order we have in view is probably defective (in copying) or counterfeit. Anyway from the whole spirit of the order it appears without the slightest doubt, that this order has been duly communicated to the C.O. of the 15th Division and he, according the right military perception, is the only responsible to the Bulgarian General Staff for the execution of this order, which in fact concerns detachments of his own Division only. The Bulgarian General Staff orders, by their order we have in view, the daily submission of reports relating to the progress of the operations. In this order the manner of submission of these reports is not settled, and that because, according to the military rules, the submission of reports follows the hierarchical degrees. In certain cases it is possible to infringe the hierarchy, but this must be mentioned without fail in the order. In this instance the hierarchy is: the C.O. of the 15th Division - Bulgarian General Staff. Consequently the C.O. of the 15th Division was receiving daily reports from the officer at the head of the Group "X" Colonel Tzanef relative to the evolution and progress of the operations and facts generally.

The C.O. of the 15th Division having completed these reports according to his lights submitted then to the C.O. of the 5th Army.

Question: Since this is the meaning contained in the order of the Bulgarian General Staff, placed before us, is it militarily possible for the C.O. of the 15th Division to be in ignorance of the doings of the detachments of his Division, in the execution of the military order entrusted to him, and thus be held not responsible for the deceptions in transgression of the internationally lawful execution of military operations, of the detachments belonging to his Division?

Answer: The answer to your question has been given immediately and quite clearly in answering the first question. But since you put me this question explicitly I am obliged to report that the C.O. of the 15th Division, has not stopped even for a moment to exercise the command on the detachments of his Division, composing Group "X". Consequently he had to, and he surely followed his above detachments in their every movement and was informed at every moment of the state of his detachments, with regard to the discipline, supplies, state of health and wants generally. Moreover he was obliged and surely he must have organized a system of transmission of information of the general state of these detachments and the evolution and progress of the operations. Surely every contravention of the international law and military rules would be brought to the notice of the C.O. of the Division and he would have exercised the proper control and imposed the due sanctions for every deviation, if he were doing his duty scrupulously. Resuming my reply to your above question, I answer that it is not militarily comprehensible that the C.O. of the Division has not been informed of the accidental transgressions of the international law and consequently if such acts have been committed, and the C.O. of the Division omitted to impose the due sanctions, he has failed in his military duty. I have nothing to add. Read and confirmed.

The Witness
The Secretary.

A TRUE SERVICE COPY
ATHENS, FEBRUARY 14, 1947, The Secretary,
N. BAPTIS.
Examination on Oath of witness Ivse Ivanof Gologanof, Colonel of the Bulgarian Army.

In Piraeus and in Hadji Kyria Koton Prison the 5th February 1947.

Question: Your name etc.

The witness declared here that he does not speak Greek but speaks Bulgarian, following which we appointed as interpreter Anastasia Anastasiea, Lieutenant of the Greek General Staff who, taking the oath on the Holy Bible according to the law swore that he would faithfully translate the Bulgarian text into Greek and vice versa.

Reply: Ivse Ivanof Gologanof, I was born in Afro-Sochori of Skostrom (Krovasovon) and live in Sofia. I am 48 years of age, an orthodox Christian, Colonel of Army Justice.

Herewith the witness swore on the Holy Bible, according to article 124 of the Penal Procedure, in the event of his non-appearance in the courts.

Question: Do you know if etc. (he was accordingly asked)

Answer: I was obliged to cross the Greek frontier from Bulgaria because after the Communists dominated my country I was in danger of my life, not for any other reason but that of contrary political opinion. Together with many other military and civilians after the domination of the Communists in Bulgaria we were forced to take to the mountains where we remained 16 months and in the end on the 3rd November 1946 I was forced to cross the Greek frontier, as stated above, and the following day, on the 4th November, I gave myself up to the police. During the war I served as Legal Advisor of Civil Mobilization with Sofia as headquarters. During the course of the war I went twice to Monastir and Skopia, travelling on leave in October 1942 and August 1943. At Monastir I met the then C.O. of the 15th Division, well known and friend of mine, General Marinof (Lt. General) Ivan. I met him simply and as was natural we did not discuss service or general political matters, and even if we did discuss then I do not remember now because I paid no attention to the discussions. General Marinof when the Government of Horavief was formed in Bulgaria on the 2nd September 1944, took over the Ministry of War after the fall of Horavief and the taking over by Georgiev, who also declared war against Germany. General Marinof took over the Command of the Bulgarian army up to approximately June 1945, when he took over the General inspection of the army after that he was posted as ambassador in Paris. So far as I know before and during the war, officers of the Bulgarian army did not belong to particular political parties, with the Governments of Horavief and then Georgiev however the greater part were attached to particular political parties. I am not aware personally or from official communications or documents whether the Bulgarian Government was practising propaganda in Western Macedonia (Greek Macedonia) for political aims. I cannot however conceal that the opinion was spread that Bulgaria was seeking the annexation of Western Macedonia to Bulgaria and it followed naturally enough that she used appropriate means of propaganda necessary for the success of this purpose. I know that in Marinof's Division at Monastir, Colonel Taneof (also personally known to me) was serving under his orders, but I do not know if at the beginning of 1944 Taneof, together with his regiment, was ordered to enter the Florina area which, at the time, was held by the Germans. Colonel Taneof is a very educated officer and he was considered competent to bring discipline to his regiment. Consequently, if Taneof's regiment during his stay in Florina area, took to successive and continued acts of violence burning villages, killing people etc. things which I am unable to ascertain, since I do not know of them, I must admit that these acts took place, with the knowledge of Taneof, because it is not possible for me to refute that when Taneof first had knowledge of them he would not be able to stop them and establish discipline in his regiment. As I imagine, in every army, as it is in the Bulgarian, when one section of the army is ordered either by the Ministry of War or the General Staff to act independently or to be attached to another military unit, the General Staff will issue orders to the General in Command. Further, this last General in Command will give detailed orders to the officer at the head of the unit which is detached which general and detailed orders the officer in command is bound to conform. What orders the
Ministry of War or the General Staff gave to Marinof for Tsanef's regiment. I am not able to say. Moreover I do not know what further detailed orders Marinof gave to Tsanef. I cannot however deny that if Tsanef's regiment in the Florina area in January 1944 committed cruelties and that in consequence of these even the Germans asked for his recall. I must admit that those cruelties if they were not committed on Tsanef's express orders they were done with his toleration and that Tsanef showing such toleration must have been carrying out Marinof's orders because he too had received them from Headquarters. In any case, knowing Marinof, his character was a good one and a mild one. Replying to your question, I must state that when I was informed that Marinof was posted as Ambassador of Bulgaria in Paris it astonished me how he, a military man, managed to become an Ambassador. My astonishment is justified by the following. Before being made Ambassador he was Inspector General of the Army, which post in Bulgaria is considered more decorative than sought after and honourable. However, Marinof during the Boris regime was considered a royalist and not an anti-royalist like General Stoitsof, who was posted as Ambassador in Washington. Stoitsof from 1935 was retired with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel for his anti-royalist views. Consequently my astonishment is justified as to how Marinof was able to obtain so sought after a post. I therefore think, though I am not able to ascertain this, that he must have joined the SVENO party.

I have no more to state.

This had been read and certified.

IV

Examination on Oath of Major of Gendarmerie LOLA Petros,

Athens, 4th February 1947.

Question: Name etc.

Answer: LOLA Petros, son of Antonios. I was born in Actos of Nessinia and I live in Athens, Bucharest Street 19, Age 40. Major of Gendarmerie, unmarried and Christian, Orthodox.

He took the oath on the Holy Bible according to articles Nos. 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in the event of his non-appearance in court.

Question: What events and incidents led you to the conclusion that General Marinof is a war criminal, since the 15th Bulgarian Infantry Division of which the C.O. was the aforementioned General, did not occupy Greek soil?

(The first paragraph of Document No. 5545-III-30-9-46 of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs was read).

Answer: It was shown from every side that the General in question is a war criminal because:

a) From the time when he was established in Monastir the aforementioned General Marinof became the brains and superintendent of the other secret army of Bulgaria which, for four years, committed the most frightful atrocities against the unarmed Greek population and the national armed Greek resistance against the conquerors in Greece (especially Western) Macedonia.

The other army of Bulgaria in question is as is known, the agent and the organ (Konadaglis and Ochrainives) of the Bulgarian Komitato (V.M.R.O.) i.e. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation - conspirators of the terrorising organisation of Ivan Mikhailov. . .

The fact that General Marinof was the representative of the Bulgarian Komitato, is made clearly manifest, not from the written orders of the General Army Staff of Bulgaria, because the II secret Bureau of this Staff could not make such attempts plans etc. but is based on certain events and incidents which, in short, I state herewith:—
comprised of 1,400 pro Bulgarian Komitadzis,
while General Marinoff personally proceeding to Kastoria -

1) The official organs of the Bulgarian Komitadzis, which appeared from the Spring of 1941 in Western and Central Macedonia, as Lieutenant Kaltsos, Captain and Professor of the University of Sophia, Lieut. Kultsoff, Flight-Lieut. Eltmontoff and hundreds of others, ceased their incursions into Salonica, and rarely from the end of 1942 and after, those of Western Macedonia worked together with Major Hikoff, Nirtseff etc. of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, because they all each week visited Marinoff in Monastir.

2) The pro-Bulgarian Greek subjects - inhabitants of Western Macedonia (Kastoria, Florina etc.) as, Golen Nenelco, Tsambidis Stavros, Nakis Fanollis, Pamfildis Loukas, Gavvillas Pantelis, Lelis Anastasias, Panarouas Georgias, Sliupis Antonios and hundreds of others from the various villages also lessened their weekly incursions into Salonica and their collaboration with General Marinoff and the Bulgarian Club, because these they realised in the direction of Monastir.

3) The economic suppliers of Sofia of the Bulgarian Komitadzis and the carriers from there to Western Macedonia of maize, salt, clothing, Bulgarian leaflets, books and money (levies) with the purpose of changing the ethnological composition and uprooting of Greek national feeling, as the suppliers Basilef Spiro, Tarkoff, Roukoff Christos, Stouaboff Basileios etc., always worked together with General Marinoff and with his diplomatic Counsellor D. Dimitrov sent to Monastir by the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

4) The criminal agents of the Bulgarian Komitadzis in murdering Greeks - as Salamboutis, Terpufski etc. murdered of the Macedonian Captain Datchis, were given fugitive shelter by Kaltsos at Monastir, where they received highly honoured awards by the services of Marinoff and thus avoided their capture by Greek Justice.

B) It is shown that the aforementioned General Marinoff was the representative of the Bulgarian Komitadzis by the fact that, while Major Hikoff, director of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, opposed the offers of Kaltsos, concerning the formation and arming by the Italians of the formed, in March 1943, Axis-Bulgarian Komitadzis - the said Kaltsos personally received the approval of General Marinoff and in Kastoria took place the arming of 1,400 irregular armed bands on the part of the Italians and about a further 300, by arms secretly sent from Monastir in the care of Kaltsos and Marinoff.

C) Also from the fact that no other Bulgarian general or superior officer worked, reinforced or came into contact with Komitadzis of Kastoria in the summer of 1943 warmly opposed, and publicly the gathered 150 Komitadzis "to fight on the side of the Italians against the Greek partisans", and that, furthermore, he declared that "I will personally see that help is sent to you from Sofia" (see also affidavits by Raveli and Kaltsos) and that, without doubt, did not tend to be realised by the distribution of 500 suits of clothes, food (4,000,000) levies etc. only to the armed Komitadzis, taking place in the village of Apokoronas of Kastoria about the middle of June 1943.

D) Also from the fact that the dispatch from Monastir to Greek Macedonia of about 80 reserve and regular Bulgarians (officers and sub-officers) who were placed in the spring of 1944 at the head of the formed armed bands (Voluntary Axis-Bulgarian Security Corps) to whit, of the organisation OCHRANA, consisting of a force of 6,500 men from pro-Bulgarian inhabitants, strengthened by the S.S. of the German General Sionana, for the war against the Greek partisans and against the British Intelligence.

Those at the head of the OCHRANA had two, and two people only as their protectors and when they worshipped and these were Marinoff and Kaltsos, whose names and faces electrified the criminal Ochranaits in their atrocities against the Greek population and,
the Greek teachers, destroyed the Greek schools by fire, denied food and clothing to the youthful Greek students and forcibly turned them towards the Bulgarian viper. From the end of 1942 the Greek students, who were sons of pro-Bulgarians and organs of the Komitate, ceased to go, as before to Salonica, and those of Western Macedonia went to Monastir where they were taught the Bulgarian language from the start, even thought they may have graduated from the Gymnasium where they were surrounded by Bulgarian emblems, because the propaganda of the organisations of Marinoff poured poisoned hatred into the soul of Greek against the Greek nation - the students, and even the girl-students, easily forsank Greek ideals, against one bag of lentils, which Marinoff gave them in Monastir and for this reason nearly all the older ones were enlisted, some in the ORHAN organisation, and others in the then autonomous organisation SNOP of Kaltseff, so that all might work with fanaticism against Greece - as organs of Marinoff and Kaltseff the said pro-Bulgarian youths acted, and under the rank of the Communist-Slav-Macedonians, exterminated by satanic murder thousands of Greek national - andartes.

Question II: Do you know if a Bulgarian military unit of Marinoff's 15th Division took part in operations together with German one, against the Greek andartes in the regions of Central and Western Macedonia, and, in the affirmative, when and exactly in which region and under whose orders was it acting and what dependence had it in General Marinof.

(Here we read to the witness under examination Order No. 1-17 of the 11th January 1944 of the Bulgarian General Staff in accordance with the question).

Answer: Certainly - It was shown that in January-February 1944, when the Bulgarian propaganda attempt for the forced de-nationalisation of the Greek people of Western Macedonia began to fail, because the Greek andartes had established themselves masters of large areas of Macedonia and when the victory of the Allies showed on the Russian and Anglo-American fronts, then, through Kaltsef's operations with his German friends, the 54th Regiment of the 15th Division under Colonel Tsanof was placed at the disposal of its German allies and the Bulgarian Army went from Monastir to the Florina area.

This regiment, owing to the fact that Colonel Tsanof was its C.O. and that he was superior in rank to the only then existing in that area German Major Komb and because the Bulgarian aim was to wipe out the Greek population and at the same time to encourage the idea of the Komitadji and pro-Bulgarian Ochlanitsas inhabitants, operated independently and at appointed distances from the German armies, he the only one who simply acted as liaison between these armies (German and Bulgarian) was the Delegate-Counsellor of the ORHAN organisation Lieut. Anton Kalstef, given that all foodstuffs, arms, changes of officers of the 54th Regt. of Tsanof were referred direct to the Commander of the 15th Division at Monastir, General Marinof. Kaltsef received the instructions and orders of Marinof in a manner that was both uneasy and troublesome, as Kalstef used to go daily from Florina to Monastir in a motor car de luxe covering the distance in only 35 minutes - apart from Kalstef, two dispatch riders were sent every afternoon to Monastir to keep the C.O. of the 15th Division in touch with Tsanof's unit.

The actions of Tsanof's soldiers surpassed in their frightfulness all human mind and thought - so much so that even the Nazis, and their terrible servants the German S.S., were aroused by the appalling crimes of Tsanof's Bulgarian units, especially in the village of Plambourou, so that, without many formalities, the German Major Komb expelled from Greek Macedonia Colonel Tsanof and his "heroic" Bulgarian regiment. From the judicial medical autopsies of the exhumed Greeks of the village of Plambourou, killed by various and murderous instruments by Bulgarian soldiers, it was proved that the bodies of the "Greeks" i.e. those who loved Greece and had their links cut off, for which the two lower-in rank German officers present at the autopsy publicly swore against the Bulgarians.

The protestations of the Greek authorities and the Greek people in no way moved Marinof and Kalstef - It is even not unlikely that Marinof praised these same Bulgarian soldiers of Tsanof as those had carried out the orders of the V.H.R.C. and the Instructional Office of the Bulgarian General Staff, according to which they fought. To fight by the side of the Germans with the greatest determination, until the enemy (the Greek army) be destroyed or wholly taken prisoners" "you must be pitiless in face of the wicked Greeks" etc.
Question III: Do you know whether Bulgarian regiments at any time occupied the soil of Greek Macedonia west of the Axios river, and in this case what do you know generally of their actions?

(Here we read to the witness under examination para II of Document No. 5545-III of 30-9-46 of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Vice-President of the Allied Military Commission in Bulgaria).

Answer: The entry and occupation by Bulgarian forces was not necessary in the region west of Axios of Greek Macedonia, because the irregular bands of the Bulgarian army of the OCHRAN had been well organised by the Bulgarian Club of Salonica which disposed of 50 active Bulgarian officers in uniform and at the head of these bands of the OCHRAN, active all along the region west of the Axios were Bulgarian officers despatched from Sofia (Bulgarian Gen. Staff via Monastir) and nearly all of these were under the orders of Lieut. Kalstef who carried out the duties of Delegate and Counsellor between the OCHRAN and the German regiments and did not seriously take into account Kiteso of the Bulgarian Club of Salonica because he had Marinof as protector and advisor - Also the Bulgarian army of occupation, east of the Axios and west of the Strymon, were a worthy acquisition for the Germans against Greece, as thus (end of 1943) a large number of German regiments were dispensed with, and were transferred by air, as has been proved, to the Eastern Front, against Russia, an Ally of Greece, given that at the time the Bulgarians not yet co-belligerents of the Allies, inflicted serious damage on the units of National Resistance acting under officers of the Komandario Tsantakoung and Mitso - These units had been fully organised with the help of the British from the Middle East, and they seriously disturbed and damaged the Ochrana and the Germans - Unfortunately, however, they were stopped because they accepted (Nov. and Dec. 1943) a three-party frontal attack, from the Bulgarian army, the German, reinforced by the Komitadjis of the Ochrana, and finally by the Andartes of the SNP in whose ranks there reigned, under the mask of communism, a pro-Bulgarian element which came from the Komitadjis-Komitadjis of Kalstef:-

I have no more to add,

Whereupon the statement was composed and being read was duly signed.

The Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court, (Ardion Pazo)

Signature.

(N.B. Major Peter Leas, was, during the years 1942-1944 Chief of the Greek Gendarmerie in the Florina-Castoria area; apart from that he had secret orders from the Free Greek Government to organize an intelligence service and inform the Middle East H.Q. of the movements of the axis armies in that area).

V.

Statement on the examination under oath of witness Constantine Bonis.

Castoria: May 9th, 1946.

Question: Your name etc.

Answer: Constantine Emmanuel Bonis, I was born in Stromvista, I live in Salonica, I am a Lt. Colonel and I am 54 years old and a Christian Orthodox.

Here the witness swore on the Holy Bible in accordance with and in virtue of Art. 124 of the Penal Procedure, in case of his being prevented to appear before the court.
Question: Do you know etc.

Answer: During the whole occupation that is to say from May 1941 to November 1944 I was the Prefect of Florina. From my position in Florina I am in a state to know that General Ivan Marinov was C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division in Monastir and was directing from there the Bulgarian Propaganda against Greece; the aim of the Bulgarian Propaganda was the alteration and the uprooting of the National feelings of the inhabitants of that area, and its annexation, in due time, to Bulgaria. The Bulgarian officers who carried out this propaganda, under the mask of liaison officers with the Germans, were Marinov's tools: this latter not only gave them orders for their activities, but provided them with big amounts of money and other goods (foodstuff, clothing) and later on provided them with arms sent from Monastir. Everybody who used to come to Western Macedonia from Bulgaria, did so via Monastir, where he received orders and instructions personally and direct from Marinov.

Marinov exploiting the misery of the Greek people, dying from starvation in 1942 for the purpose of uprooting their national feelings, sent to Western Macedonia great quantities of maize, sugar and other goods to be distributed only among those who were willing to revoke their Greek national feelings and change their names. The Committee appointed to distribute these goods, were the Candicajis Noulanos Golea and Stavros Hausa; on my refusal to allow this distribution they pointed out that this was a formal order of Marinov and it ought to be carried out by all means. All the Bulgarian speaking members of the Propaganda were supplied with special identity cards, which permitted them to travel freely to Monastir, where they received instructions by Marinov. For better attaining his aim, Marinov, organised in Monastir a center of education for young Greek boys and girls from Western Macedonia.

On April 1943 Marinov accompanied by an important German Major Kemb, town Major of Florina, came to Castoria. Later on Marinov with the aid of Kaltsef and under the pretext of the activities of the Greek autartes, persuaded the Germans to be allowed to send a Bulgarian unit to help them fight the Greek autartes; following this a Bulgarian regiment, belonging to the 15th Division of Monastir, came to the Florina area on January 10th, 1944, under the command of Colonel Alexis Tsanef, where they terrorised the population by murdering innocent people, burning houses and looting properties. I remember well that in the Parnalls district they burned alive the old mother of the President of the community; this latter they deported to Monastir. They also sent to Monastir as booty sixty-five big animals (cows). I am certain that Marinov, if having not ordered these atrocities, at least had knowledge of them and could have stopped them if he wished because every afternoon Bulgarian soldiers were sent on motor cycles from Florina to Monastir and brought to the H.Q. of their division reports of the daily events of the unit.

The following are the names of the murdered people by Colonel Tsanef regiment:

(Follow the names of victims)

I have no more to say.

The Public prosecutor.
Signature

The examined.
Signature

Sworn-in Statement of Witness Denuc Evanghellou.

At Aspropheia the 17th of April 1946.

Question: What is your name?

Reply: Denuc Evanghellou of Evanghellou, I was born here and also reside here, aged 65, farmer and Christian Orthodox.

Has been sworn on the Holy Bible according to the articles 121 and 124 of Penal Procedure.

Question: Do you know whether (fully interrogated).
Answer: The Bulgarians Sines and Constantinos Kietseff convoy of the Bulgarian Committee of Sophia and of the representative of this latter in Monastir, General Marinoff with whom the Committee was in constant touch, came to our village few days after some Slavo-Macedonians of our village were armed, and they became their chiefs, with the object of arming the other inhabitants against Greece and make them phanatic Bulgarians. Immediately they assumed service they mobilised all the Slavo-Macedonians of the village by force and supplied them with Bulgarian identity cards, they gave them an unlimited liberty and big authority to treat badly every Greek. They deprived us of our liberty and did not permit us to come out of our house without a permission. They requisitioned many Greek houses as well as our house which they transformed into a guard-house and so I remained in the streets; they obliged us to pay very heavy taxes in kinds which were collected by a Committee whom they appointed with the most phanatic Bulgarian speaking man of our village as chiefs of the committee, for the feeding of their armed forces. They made often researches in our houses to find out partisans, and they plundered our fortunes, arrested without any reason Greeks, imprisoned them and treated them badly. They fired at my child Evangelos many times without killing him, and had he not hid himself he would be lost. For the most hard obligatory work of the armed forces they took and used us, work which we did sometimes with our cattle and sometimes with our own hands, from fear, because they threatened us with the pistol in the hands; they did whatever they liked, considered no one, they terrrified the Greeks so much that we could not even go to our lands which we left uncultivated, nor could we work outside, and so they compelled us to death from starvation. In their gatherings they tried to take out of their hearts all sign of Greek feeling, they told us that here is Bulgaria, that Greece is henceforth dead, and your interests are only with Bulgaria, Macedonia has been taken for Bulgaria of which the Committee also fixed the boundaries, and that within a short time a help composed of Bulgarian soldiers would arrive on the spot.

I have nothing else to add, and I am literate. It has been read to him and being confirmed, it is signed:-

The examined The Witness The Eliso Chief

Signatures follow

Of this same content are the sworn-in statements of the following; attached to the file:

1) Dimitrios Georgiou Gogos
2) Vyzas Zisis of Constantinos
3) Polytio Karamolegos of Athanasios
4) Tantaliis George of John
5) Synkopulos Tryfon of Evangelos
6) Athanasios Beconidis of Dimitrios
7) Valmas Gregoriou of George.

A true Service copy
Athens the 13th February 1947.

The Secretary, of the Greek National Bureau of War Crimes.

Signature.

VII

Sworn-in Statement of Witness Olga Nasis.

At Flambouron the 23rd of February 1946.

Question: What is your name etc.?

Answer: Olga widow of Constantinos Nasis, I was born and reside in Flambouron of Florina, an aged 40, a housewife, Greek and Christian Orthodox.

She has been sworn on the Holy Bible according to the articles 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure.
Question: Do you know whether etc? (duly interrogated).

Answer: My husband Constantinos Nasis, when the Bulgarian military detachment came to our village Flohrouron on February 5, 1944, was President of the Community. The Bulgarians took him away with them to Arnachori, they tortured him and killed him with pick-axes. How are these Bulgarians named I do not know, but I know that my husband was reported to the Bulgarians by Christos Nikolaou of Elias a resident of Kepokaraya, who was with them at that time and to-day is in Monastir of Serbin with Gotseff.

I have nothing else to depose and I am illiterate.

It has been read to her and having been confirmed is signed, except by the examined who declared that she is illiterate.

The examined, The witnesses, The Chief of Police illiterate.  signatures follow.

Of this same content are the statements of the following witnesses attached to the file?

1) Thruo widow of Lazaros Galios
2) Anastasia widow of Piilotos Tahos alias Lykas
3) Maria widow of Christos Gatsis
4) Anastasia widow of George Tzekas
5) Alexandra widow of Sotirios Kakaratzas
6) Helen widow of Gabriel Broikos
7) Evanghelia wife of Sterghios Delvizis
8) Stavros Efierov of Nikolaos
9) Anastasia widow of Xenophon Mitrousidis
10) Constantian widow of Christos Mitrousidis.

A true Copy

Athens the 13th of February 1947.

The Secretary,

of the Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes.
Copy of Cable received 21 January, 1947

(General Mariano's case)

LEFKAS TV.

C to SOFIA 47 205 36 1950

GREEK GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION LISTED BELOW CHARGES
AGAINST BULGARIAN GENERAL IVAN MARINOV WHO IS AT PRESENT BULGARIAN
ENVOY detached from his post to stop General Marinov was reported
WAR MINISTER AND IN THIS CAPACITY CONTRIBUTED VERY MUCH FOR CRIME WHICH
TOOK PLACE BULGARIA SEPTEMBER 1944 STOP FURTHERMORE COMA AND
KOCO IDEAL SERVICES AS CHEF TO COMMAND BULGARIAN ARMY BURST IN PAR
COMRA WHICH BULGARIA CARDED ON AFTER THIS DATE AGAINST NAZISR GERMANY
FOR OVER EIGHT MONTHS COMRA NEVER DETERMINED ALIENS KILLED LOTHER
BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT FOR GENERAL MARINOV HAVE BEEN SETTLED WITH COPIES
OF SAID GREEK CHARGES COMRA BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT FEELS THEY HAVE RIGHT TO
REQUEST WAR CRIMES COMMISSION AUTHORITY OF GREEK CHARGES AND OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED SUBSEQUENTLY BY GREEK STOP AS SUCH AS
BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT ON CHARGES ALIEN VICTIMS DECEASED OR DIED IN BULGARIA WHICH WOULD REQUEST TO HAVE RECEIVED COPIES OF SAID
BULGARIAN LOCATION POST COMRA WHICH WILL HAVE THEIR TRANSLATIONS SOFIA

LEFKAS TV.

C to SOFIA 47 205 36 1950

GREEK GOVERNMENT ACKNOWLEDGED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION LISTED BELOW CHARGES
AGAINST BULGARIAN GENERAL IVAN MARINOV WHO IS AT PRESENT BULGARIAN
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WAR MINISTER AND IN THIS CAPACITY CONTRIBUTED VERY MUCH FOR CRIME WHICH
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KOCO IDEAL SERVICES AS CHEF TO COMMAND BULGARIAN ARMY BURST IN PAR
COMRA WHICH BULGARIA CARDED ON AFTER THIS DATE AGAINST NAZISR GERMANY
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BULGARIAN LOCATION POST COMRA WHICH WILL HAVE THEIR TRANSLATIONS SOFIA
3rd February, 1947.

Dear Mr. Garner,

re: General Marinov.

Following the telephone conversation Colonel Ledingham had with you on Friday last, I enclose herewith for your information a copy of the cable received on 31st January 1947 from the Bulgarian Government.

Yours sincerely,

J. LITAWSKI.
Legal Officer.

F. F. Garner, Esq.
War Crimes Section,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.

P. L. Garner, Esq.
War Crimes Section,
Foreign Office,
S.W.1.
7th February, 1947.

Dear Mr. Garner,

**General Marinov's Case.**

With reference to my letter of 3rd February, 1947, I am instructed by the competent Committee of the Commission to transmit to you the original cable received from the Bulgarian Government with the explanation that so far as the Commission understands, the channel through which the cable has been received is not the correct one, (the Bulgarian Government not yet having been recognised), and therefore the Commission is not sending any reply. If, however, the Foreign Office considers sending opt a reply through the Control Commission in Sofia, then the answer would appear to be to the effect that the matter concerning General Marinov's case is still under consideration by the Commission and therefore no further information can be given to the Bulgarian Government at this stage.

Yours sincerely,

J. Litawski.
Legal Officer.

P. F. Garner, Esq.,
War Crimes Section,
Foreign Office,
H. M. I.
Dear Dr. Litawski,

I thank you for your letter of the 3rd February enclosing a copy of a telegram which has been received by the Commission from the Bulgarian Government regarding General Marinoff.

We have ourselves now received a copy of this telegram from our political representative at Sofia with the request that it be forwarded to the Commission. As you have already received it I will not go through the formality of sending you a copy and I would be grateful if you would kindly look upon the copy which you have as having been received through diplomatic channels.

Yours sincerely,

(F. F. Garner).

Dr. J. Litawski,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

(U.356/249/73)

27th February 1947.

Dear Dr. Litawski,

General Marinoff's Case.

With reference to your letter of 7th February and to my letter of 12th February I write to say that I have sent the following telegram to our Political Representative at Sofia:

"Message forwarded to War Crimes Commission who request you forward following reply quote General Marinoff's case is still under consideration and therefore no further information can be given to the Bulgarian Government at this stage, unquote".

Yours sincerely,

(F.F. Garner)

Dr. J. Litawski,
Legal Officer
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, W. 1.
9th January, 1947.

The Secretary,
United Nations' War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,

Dear Sir,

I have been requested urgently by telephone by the Bulgarian Legation in Paris to forward to you the enclosed official information of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry concerning the case of General Larinov, brought before your Commission by the Greek Government.

Yours truly,

(Michael Padev)
(London Correspondent,
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency.)
"On December 16th, 1940, the Greek Prime Minister, M. Tsaldaris, is reported to have said in New York that the Bulgarian General, Ivan Marinov, former Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Armies in the war against Germany, and at present Bulgarian Minister in Paris, has been proclaimed a war criminal by the Allied Control Commission in Sofia.

The Bulgarian Government has now officially asked the Allied Control Commission in Sofia for information on the subject. The Allied Control Commission has officially notified the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the Commission has not proclaimed General Ivan Marinov as a war criminal and that, moreover, the Commission has never even discussed such a case.

The Bulgarian Government think that this official communication on the part of the Allied Control Commission in Sofia, which is the highest Allied authority in Bulgaria, is an appropriate denial of the alleged statement of the Greek Prime Minister, M. Tsaldaris."

Sofia, January 8th, 1947.

The Secretary,
United Nations' War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

Dear Sir,

In addition to the information, received from the Bulgarian Legation in Paris, which I sent you with my letter of 9th January, I have also received the enclosed copies of statements by the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kimon Georgiev, and the Chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, Lt. Gen. Kinoff. For your convenience I am sending you six copies of the statements.

Yours truly,

(Michael Padev)
(London Correspondent,
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency.)
Sofia, December 24, 1946

My dear General:

By letters No. 5198-III dated 11th September inst. and 5545-III dated 30th September inst., the Bulgarian Government presented to the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria the necessary information and the proper documentation evidence which explained fully the groundless and ill intentioned accusations directed by the Greeks against the Bulgarian Plenipotentiary Minister in Paris, Lieutenant-General Ivan Marinoff.

The Bulgarian Government believe that the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London are already in possession of the said papers and have considered the question.

Unfortunately, the fear and surposition of the Bulgarian Government, as expressed in the said letters, were justified. In recent months the Greek Government have more than once attempted directly or indirectly to take advantage entirely unjustifiably of the alleged inclusion of the name of General Marinoff in the list of war criminals. On 16th December inst. the Prime Minister of Greece made the statement at the meeting of the Security Council by the UNO in New York to the effect that "one of the most prominent war criminals represents Bulgaria in France today, although he has been recognized already as such even by the Committee in London and by the Control Commission in Bulgaria". /According to the communication of the Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency from New York./

The Bulgarian Government have so far no official
data to establish positively the veracity of this assertion, circulated so widely by the Greek Government. They are not at all aware either of the fact that the Allied Control Commission in Sofia considered General Marinoff as a war criminal.

It is evident, that the Greek Prime Minister has taken advantage before the International Aeropagus once more of untrue and tendentious statements with political design.

Considering the manner of action as already condemned and reprehensible, from any point of view, not contributing to the improvement of the relations between the two countries, and that the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London have already at hand the necessary evidence and documentation in the premises, the Bulgarian Government deem it their right to request your intervention before the War Crimes Commission to the end that they consider the question with the least possible delay, in order to take up a final and definite decision on it. At the same time, they request the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria to issue an appropriate denial to the statement of Mr. Tsaldaris regarding the attitude of the Control Commission on this subject.

In view of recent information to the effect that the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London intended to consider the question, the Bulgarian Government request that the present and particularly the above denial be wired immediately to the War Crimes Commission in London.

Enclosed is a document which gives more light on the activity of General Marinoff as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry Division in Bitolia during the period 1942 to 1944.

May I avail myself of this opportunity, my dear General, to reiterate to you the assurance of my highest consideration,

Enclosure: Certificate of the Army Staff

Kimon Georgieff

Vice-President of the Ministerial Council,
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cults,
Commissioner for the Fulfilment of the Armistice Agreement
MINISTRY OF WAR
AMY STAFF
SUBDIVISION 50100
No. 630

24th December, 1946
Sofia

CERTIFICATE

The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant-General Ivan Or. Marinoff by Royal Order No. 52, dated 4th June, 1942, was assigned as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry Division, its Staff being in Bitolia (Monastir), which office he held until 3rd September, 1944. His service was limited only to Yugoslav Macedonia occupied by the Bulgarian military and administrative authorities and extended to the former and present Yugoslav-Greek frontier, on which all border, customs-house and police posts were located.

All Bulgarian authorities having been properly established within this region since 1941 in the same manner like within the old limits of Bulgaria, General Marinoff was never charged, nor has he himself discharged any administrative and other tasks which were not related to the military organization and training. General Marinoff has not been charged, nor could he ever been charged with any tasks outside the limits of his divisional district and, particularly, in these regions of Greek Macedonia which were occupied by the German and Italian administrative and military authorities, where no military, or administrative occupation was admitted during the entire war.

Kinoff
Lieutenant-General,
Chief of the Army Staff

/Seals the seal of the War Office, Army Staff/
Dear Sir,

I acknowledge receipt of your two letters, dated January 9th and January 13th, together with annexes, concerning the case of General Marinov.

Yours faithfully,

Colonel,
Secretary-General.

Michael Fedov, Esq.,
(London Correspondent,
Belgarian Telegraph Agency),
5, Lummacher Terrace,
London, W.2.
No case being in that proceed to
consider the mariner case until it
has been fully discussed by Committee 2
I pass the attached for information.

21/4/6
Excellence,

J'ai l'honneur de Vous envoyer sous ce pli, une copie de la lettre du Ministre des Affaires Étrangères Monsieur Kimon Gueorguieff, adressée au Président de la Commission Interalliée de Contrôle en Bulgarie, un certificat du Chef de l'État-Major de l'Armée bulgare le Lt-général Kinoff et de porter à Votre connaissance que par lettre du 6 janvier 1947 adressée au Ministère des Affaires Étrangères de Bulgarie, la Commission Interalliée de Contrôle à Sofia a fait savoir qu'elle n'a pas déclaré que Monsieur le Général Marinov était criminel de guerre et n'a jamais examiné de pareille question.

Je prends la liberté de Vous envoyer des copies des documents sus-mentionnés présumant qu'il ne vous sont pas encore parvenus en raison d'un retard éventuel imputable aux services postaux.

Veuillez agréer, Excellence, l'expression de ma considération parfaite.

Le Chargé d'Affaires a.i.,
Conseiller de la Légation : (Assene Gueorguieff)

Son Excellence Lord WRIGHT of DUDLEY
Président du Comité de Crimes de Guerre
LONDRES.
LEGATION OF THE BULGARIAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

No. 52-39.


Your Excellency,

I have the honour to transmit to you herewith a copy of
a letter addressed by Monsieur Kimon GUEORGUIEFF, Minister for
Foreign Affairs, to the President of the Inter-Allied Control
Commission in Bulgaria, and a certificate by Lieut.-General
DOFF, Chief of the Staff of the Bulgarian Army; and to inform
you that in a letter dated January 6th, 1947, to the Bulgarian
Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Inter-Allied Control Commission
at Sofia stated that it had not declared General MARINOV to be a
war criminal and had never had any such question before it.

I am sending you herewith copies of the above-mentioned
documents as it may be that they have not yet reached you owing to
possible delays in the postal service.

I have, etc.,

(signed) Assene GUEORGUIEFF.

Chargé d'Affaires and Counsellor
of Legation.

To His Excellency
Lord WRIGHT of DURLEY,
Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission,
L O N D O N.
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS COMMISSIONAT FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Sofia, December 24, 1946

Colonel-General S. S. Biriusoff
Deputy-President of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria

My dear General:

By letters No No. 5198-III dated 11th September inst. and 5545-III dated 30th September inst., the Bulgarian Government presented to the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria the necessary information and the proper documentation evidence which explained fully the groundless and ill intentioned accusations directed by the Greeks against the Bulgarian Plenipotentiary Minister in Paris, Lieutenant-General Ivan Marinoff. The Bulgarian Government believe that the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London are already in possession of the said papers and have considered the question.

Unfortunately, the fear and supposition of the Bulgarian Government, as expressed in the said letters, were justified. In recent months the Greek Government have more than once attempted directly or indirectly to take advantage entirely unjustifiably of the alleged inclusion of the name of General Marinoff in the list of war criminals. On 16th December inst. the Prime Minister of Greece made the statement at the meeting of the Security Council by the UNO in New York to the effect that "one of the most prominent war criminals represents Bulgaria in France today, although he has been recognized already as such even by the Committee in London and by the Control Commission in Bulgaria". According to the communication of the Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency from New York/.

The Bulgarian Government have so far no official
data to establish positively the veracity of this assertion, circu-
culated so widely by the Greek Government. They are not at all
aware either of the fact that the Allied Control Commission in So-
fia considered General Marinoff as a war criminal.

It is evident, that the Greek Prime Minister has taken
advantage before the International Aeropagus once more of untrue
and tendentious statements with political design.

Considering the manner of action as already condemned
and reprehensible, from any point of view, not contributing to the
improvement of the relations between the two countries, and that
the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London have already at
hand the necessary evidence and documentation in the premises, the
Bulgarian Government deem it their right to request your interven-
tion before the War Crimes Commission to the end that they consi-
der the question with the least possible delay, in order to take
up a final and definite decision on it. At the same time, they re-
quest the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria to issue an appro-
priate denial to the statement of Mr. Tsaldaris regarding the atti-
tude of the Control Commission on the subject.

In view of recent information to the effect that the
United Nations War Crimes Commission in London intended to consider
the question, the Bulgarian Government request that the present
and particularly the above denial be wired immediately to the War
Crimes Commission in London.

Enclosed is a document which gives more light on the
activity of General Marinoff as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry
Division in Bitolia during the period 1942 to 1944.

May I avail myself of this opportunity, my dear Gene-
ral, to reiterate to you the assurance of my highest consideration,

Enclousure: Certificate of the Army Staff

Kimon Georgieff
Vice-President of the Ministerial Council,
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cults,
Commission for the Fulfillment of the
Armistice Agreement
The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant-General Ivan Or. Marinoff by Royal Order No. 52, dated 4th June, 1942, was assigned as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry Division, its Staff being in Bitolia /Monastir/, which office he held until 3rd September, 1944. His service was limited only to Yugoslav-Macedonian occupied by the Bulgarian military and administrative authorities and extended to the former and present Yugoslav-Greek frontier, on which all border, custom-house and police posts were located.

All Yugoslav authorities having been properly established within this region since 1941 in the same manner like within the old limits of Bulgaria, General Marinoff was never charged, nor has he himself discharged any administrative and other tasks which were not related to the military organization and training. General Marinoff has not been charged, nor could he ever been charged with any tasks outside the limits of his divisional district and, particularly, in these regions of Greek Macedonia which were occupied by the German and Italian administrative and military authorities, where no military, or administrative occupation was admitted during the entire war.

Kinoff
Lieutenant-General,
Chief of the Army Staff

/Boars the seal of the War Office, Army Staff/
Dear Sir Robert,

With reference to my letter of 2nd December 1946 regarding the case of General Marinoff I enclose herewith a copy of a further certificate which has been received from the Bulgarian authorities.

Yours sincerely,

[F.F. Garner]

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert Craigie, G.C.V.O., C.B.,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
Ministry of War
Army Staff
Subdivision 50100
No.830

24th December 1946
Sofia.

CERTIFICATE

The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant General Ivan Cr. Marinoff by Royal Order No. 52, dated 4th June 1942, was assigned as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry Division, its Staff being in Bitolia/Monastir/, which office he held until 3rd September 1944. His service was limited only to Yugoslav Macedonia occupied by the Bulgarian military and administrative authorities and extended to the former and present Yugoslav-Greek frontier, on which all border, custom-house and police posts were located.

All Bulgarian authorities having been properly established within this region since 1941 in the same manner like within the old limits of Bulgaria, General Marinoff was never charged, nor has he himself discharged any administrative and other tasks which were not related to the military organization and training. General Marinoff has not been charged, nor could he ever been charged with any tasks outside the limits of his divisional district and, particularly, in those regions of Greek Macedonia which were occupied by the German and Italian military and administrative authorities, where no military, or administrative occupation was admitted during the entire war.

Kinoff

Lieutenant-General, Chief of the Army Staff

/Bears the seal of the War Office, Army Staff/
Marriner

1946
Oct. 16th 70.78
Oct. 31st 79 (Doc. 1/70)
Dec. 19th 85 (Doc. 1/72)

1947
Jan. 23rd 86 (Docs. 1/72, 1/73
I/74, I/75)
Feb. 6th 88 (Doc. 1/79)

Footnote:

Translation to Japanese by the Officer of the War Office.
Mr. Chairman,

In connection with my letter of September, 22, 1946, I enclose herewith the following documents:

1) a certificate No. 61 (of 21st of Janv. 1947) of the Chief of the Bulgarian Army Staff,
2) a letter No. 42 (of the 6th of Janv. 1947) of the Allied Control Commission to Mr. K. GUEORGUIEV Commissar for the fulfilment of the Armistice Agreement and
3) a letter No. 6787-III (of the 24th of Dec. 1946) of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cults to Col. General S.S. Birusoff -Deputy-President of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria.

These documents bare greater light on my activities during the War and shows clearly the district and conditions of my service.

I beg you to take the above mentionned documents in consideration in connection with the charges against me by the greek government.

Your truly,

General MARINOV, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Bulgaria.

The Right Honorable
Lord WRIGHT of DURLEY
Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission.
Landsdowne House, Berkeley Square
LONDON. W-1
CERTIFICATE

The Staff of the Army certifies that during 1941-1945 Greek Macedonia west of the Vardar river and south of the Yugoslav Greek border was never occupied by Bulgarian troops, nor was she administered by Bulgarian military or administrative authorities. The same territory was occupied and administered by German and Italian troops and by other authorities.

Bulgarian interpreters /knowing German and Greek languages/ were attached to some German Commandant Offices in the same territory to maintain connections and to facilitate the relations between the local Macedonian population and the occupational foreign authorities; these interpreters were subordinate solely to the Bulgarian Liaison Staff in Salonica, attached to the German Command in the South-East /Greece and the Aegean/.

Mr. G. Kalchev served as interpreter with the German Commandant Office in the town of Florina/ and later in the town of Voden /Edessa/; he was never subordinate to the Commander of the Bulgarian 15th Division, General Ivan Marinov, who served in Yugoslav Macedonia and not in Greek Macedonia, and had not and could not have any service and other relations with the said Kalchev.

/s/ XINOV

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL - CHIEF OF THE ARMY STAFF

Bears the seal of the War Office - Army Staff.

For the correctness of the translation:

[Stamp]
The Staff of the Army certifies that during 1941-1945 Greek Macedonia west of the Vardar river and south of the Yugoslav Greek border was never occupied by Bulgarian troops, nor was it administered by Bulgarian military or administrative authorities. The same territory was occupied and administered by German and Italian troops and by other authorities.

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Mr. G. Kaltchev served as interpreter with the German Command Office in the town of Lerin (Florina) and later in the town of Voion (Edessa); he was never subordinate to the Commander of the Bulgarian 15th Division, General Ivan Marinov, who served in Yugoslav Macedonia and not in the Greek Macedonia, and had not and could not have any service and other relations with the said Kaltchev.

/s/ Kinov

Lieutenant - General - Chief of the Army Staff

Bears the seal of the War Office - Army Staff

For the correctness of the translation:

/s/ Lubomir Pandev.
Sofia, January 6, 1947.

Mr. K. CHEGOUROVIEFF,

Commissioner for the fulfilment of the Armistice Agreement.

Mr. Commissioner,

In reply to your letter No. 6787-II of December 27, 1946, I inform you that the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria never dealt with Lieutenant-General Marinoff's case and never declared him a war criminal.

(signed) Tcherepunoff

Assistant to the Chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria
Sofia, January 6, 1947.
No. 42

Mr. K. Gueorguiev,
Commissar for the fulfilment of
the Armistice Agreement.

Mr. Commissioner,

In reply to your letter No. 6787-III of
December 24, 1946, I inform you that the Allied
Control Commission in Bulgaria never dealt with
Lieutenant-General Marinoff’s case and never
declared him a war criminal.

(signed) Teorepanoff
Assistant to the Chairman of
the Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cults
Commission for the Fulfillment of the Armistice Agreement

Sofia, December 24, 1946

Colonel-General S.S. Biriusoff
Deputy-President of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria

My dear General:

By letters No. No. 5198-III dated 11th September inst. and 5545-III dated 30th September inst., the Bulgarian Government presented to the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria the necessary information and the proper documentation evidence which explained fully the groundless and ill intentioned accusations directed by the Greeks against the Bulgarian Plenipotentiary Minister in Paris, Lieutenant-General Ivan Marinoff.

The Bulgarian Government believe that the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London are already in possession of the said papers and have considered the question.

Unfortunately, the fear and supposition of the Bulgarian Government, as expressed in the said letters, were justified. In recent months the Greek Government have more than once attempted directly or indirectly to take advantage entirely unjustifiably of the alleged inclusion of the name of General Marinoff in the list of war criminals. On 16th December inst., the Prime Minister of Greece made the statement at the meeting of the Security Council by the UNO in New York to the effect that "one of the most prominent war criminals represents Bulgaria in France today, although he has been recognized already as such even by the Committee in London and by the Control Commission in Bulgaria". According to the communication of the Bulgarian Telegraphic Agency from New York.

The Bulgarian Government have so far no official
data to establish positively the veracity of this assertion, circu-
culated so widely by the Greek Government. They are not at all
caware either of the fact that the Allied Control Commission in So-
ria considered General Marinoff as a war criminal.

It is evident, that the Greek Prime Minister has taken
advantage before the International Aeropagus once more of untrue
and tendentious statements with political design.

Considering the manner of action as already condemned
and reprehensible, from any point of view, not contributing to the
improvement of the relations between the two countries, and that
the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London have already at
hand the necessary evidence and documentation in the premises, the
Bulgarian Government deem it their right to request your interven-
tion before the War Crimes Commission to the end that they consi-
der the question with the least possible delay, in order to take
up a final and definite decision on it. At the same time, they re-
quest the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria to issue an appro-
 priate denial to the statement of Mr. Tsaldaris regarding the atti-
dude of the Control Commission on the subject.

In view of recent information to the effect that the
United Nations War Crimes Commission in London intended to consider
the question, the Bulgarian Government request that the present
and particularly the above denial be wired immediately to the War
Crimes Commission in London.

Enclosed is a document which gives more light on the
activity of General Marinoff as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry
Division in Bitolia during the period 1942 to 1944.

May I avail myself of this opportunity, my dear Gene-
ral, to reiterate to you the assurance of my highest consideration,

Enclosure: Certificate of the Army Staff

Kimon Georgieff

Vice-President of the Ministerial Council,
Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cults,
Commissioner for the Fulfilment of the
Armistice Agreement
MINISTRY OF WAR
ARMY STAFF
SUBDIVISION: 50100
No. 830

24th December, 1946
Sofia

CERTIFICATE

The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant-General Ivan Ov. Marinoff by Royal Order No. 52, dated 4th June, 1942, was assigned as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry Division, its Staff being in Etilia /Monastir/, which office he held until 3rd September, 1944. His service was limited only to Yugoslav Macedonia occupied by the Bulgarian military and administrative authorities and extended to the former and present Yugoslav-Greek frontier, on which all border, custom-house and police posts were located.

All Bulgarian authorities having been properly established within this region since 1941 in the same manner like within the old limits of Bulgaria, General Marinoff was never charged, nor has he himself discharged any administrative and other tasks which were not related to the military organization and training. General Marinoff has not been charged, nor could he ever been charged with any tasks outside the limits of his divisional district and, particularly, in these regions of Greek Macedonia which were occupied by the German and Italian administrative and military authorities, where no military, or administrative occupation was admitted during the entire war.

Kinoff
Lieutenant-General,
Chief of the Army Staff

/Bears the seal of the War Office, Army Staff/
MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS
COMMISSARIAT
FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Sofia, December 24, 1946

Colonel-General S.S. Biriushoff
Deputy-President of the Allied
Control Commission in Bulgaria

My dear General:

By letters No. No. 5787-III dated 11th September
inst. and 5545-III dated 30th September inst., the Bulgarian Go-

erment presented to the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria

the necessary information and the proper documentation evidence

which explained fully the groundless and ill intentioned accus-
sations directed by the Greeks against the Bulgarian Plenipoten-
tiary Minister in Paris, Lieutenant-General Ivan Marinoff.

The Bulgarian Government believe that the United
Nations War Crimes Commission in London are already in possession

of the said papers and have considered the question.

Unfortunately, the fear and supposition of the Bul-
garian Government, as expressed in the said letters, were justi-
fied: In recent months the Greek Government have more than once
attempted directly or indirectly to take advantage entirely un-
justifiably of the alleged inclusion of the name of General Mar-
inoff in the list of war criminals; On 16th December inst. the

Prime Minister of Greece made the statement at the meeting of the
Security Council by the UNO in New York to the effect that "one
of the most prominent war criminals represents Bulgaria in France
today, although he has been recognized already as such even by
the Committee in London and by the Control Commission in Bulga-
ria". /According to the communication of the Bulgarian Telegra-
phic Agency from New York/.

The Bulgarian Government have so far no official
data to establish positively the veracity of this assertion, circulated so widely by the Greek Government. They are not at all aware either of the fact that the Allied Control Commission in Sofia considered General Marinoff as a war criminal.

It is evident, that the Greek Prime Minister has taken advantage before the International Aeropagus once more of untrue and tendentious statements with political design.

Considering the manner of action as already condemned and reprehensible, from any point of view, not contributing to the improvement of the relations between the two countries, and that the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London have already at hand the necessary evidence and documentation in the premises, the Bulgarian Government deem it their right to request your intervention before the War Crimes Commission to the end that they consider the question with the least possible delay, in order to take up a final and definite decision on it. At the same time, they request the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria to issue an appropriate denial to the statement of Mr. Tsaldaris regarding the attitude of the Control Commission on the subject.

In view of recent information to the effect that the United Nations War Crimes Commission in London intended to consider the question, the Bulgarian Government request that the present and particularly the above denial be wired immediately to the War Crimes Commission in London.

Inclosed is a document which gives more light on the activity of General Marinoff as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry Division in Bitolia during the period 1942 to 1944.

May I avail myself of this opportunity, my dear General, to reiterate to you the assurance of my highest consideration,

Enclosure: Certificate of the Army Staff

Kimon Georgieff
Vice-President of the Ministerial Council, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cults, Commissioner for the Fulfilment of the Armistice Agreement
The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant-General Ivan Cr. Marinoff by Royal Order No. 52, dated 4th June, 1942, was assigned as Commander of the Fifteenth Infantry Division, its Staff being in Bitolia /Monastir/, which office he held until 3rd September, 1944. His service was limited only to Yugoslav Macedonia occupied by the Bulgarian military and administrative authorities and extended to the former and present Yugoslav-Greek frontier, on which all border, custom-house and police posts were located.

All Bulgarian authorities having been properly established within this region since 1941 in the same manner like within the old limits of Bulgaria, General Marinoff was never charged, nor has he himself discharged any administrative and other tasks which were not related to the military organization and training. General Marinoff has not been charged, nor could he ever been charged with any tasks outside the limits of his divisional district and, particularly, in these regions of Greek Macedonia which were occupied by the German and Italian administrative and military authorities, where no military, or administrative occupation was admitted during the entire war.

Kinoff
Lieutenant-General,
Chief of the Army Staff

/Bears the seal of the War Office, Army Staff/
By hand.

The Secretary of
The United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,

re case of General Ivan Marinoff.

With the compliments of
The Bulgarian Legation,
Paris.
MINISTRY OF WAR
STAFF OF THE ARMY
Subdivision 50/66
No.61
26th January 1947
SOFIA

CERTIFICATE

The Staff of the Army certifies that during 1941-1945 Greek Mackonisia west of the Verdik river and south of the Yugoslav Greek border was never occupied by Bulgarian troops, nor was the administered by Bulgarian military or administrative authorities. The same territory was occupied and administered by German and Italian troops and by other authorities.

Bulgarian interpreters (knowing German and Greek languages) were attached to some German Commandant Offices in the same territory to maintain connections and to facilitate the relations between the local Macedonian population and the occupational foreign authorities; these interpreters were subordinate solely to the Bulgarian Liaison Staff in Salonika, attached to the German Command in the South-East (Greece and the Aegean).

Mr. G. Kanchev served as interpreter with the German Commandant Office in the town of Leria (Florina) and later in the town of Voden (Veles); he was never subordinate to the Commander of the Bulgarian 12th Division, General Ivan Marinov, who served in Yugoslav Macedonia and not in Greek Macedonia, and had not and could not have any service and other relations with the said Kanchev.

/a/ KANEV
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL - CHIEF OF THE ARMY STAFF

Bears the seal of the War Office - Army Staff.

For the correctness of the translation:

[Signature]

[Stamp]
Sofia, January 6, 1947.
No. 42

Mr. K. CURMEGUIMOFF,
Commissioner for the fulfilment of
the Armistice Agreement.

Mr. Commissioner,

In reply to your letter No. 6787-III of
December 24, 1946, I inform you that the Allied
Control Commission in Bulgaria never dealt with
Lieutenant-General Murinoff's case and never
declared him a war criminal.

(signed) Tcherepenoff
Assistant to the Chairman of
the Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria
The following letters received from M. Michael Padev, London Correspondent, Bulgarian Telegraph Agency, together with their annexes are circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next Meeting, in connection with General Marinov's case.

5, Lancaster Terrace,
W.2.
Paddington 2534.

9th January, 1947.

The Secretary,
United Nations' War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,

Dear Sir,

I have been requested urgently by telephone by the Bulgarian Legation in Paris to forward to you the enclosed official information of the Bulgarian Foreign Ministry concerning the case of General Marinov, brought before your Commission by the Greek Government.

Yours truly,

(Signed) MICHAEL PADEV.

(London Correspondent, Bulgarian Telegraph Agency).

"On December 16th, 1946 the Greek Prime Minister, M. Tsaldaris, is reported to have said in New York that the Bulgarian General, Ivan Marinov, former Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Armies in the war against Germany, and at present Bulgarian Minister in Paris, has been proclaimed a war criminal by the Allied Control Commission in Sofia.

The Bulgarian Government has now officially asked the Allied
Control Commission in Sofia for information on the subject.
The Allied Control Commission has officially notified the
Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs that the Commission has
not proclaimed General Ivan Marinov as a war criminal and that,
moreover, the Commission has never even discussed such a case.

The Bulgarian Government think that this official communica-
tion on the part of the Allied Control Commission in Sofia,
which is the highest Allied authority in Bulgaria, is an
appropriate denial of the alleged statement of the Greek
Prime Minister, M. Tsaldaris.

Sofia, January 8th, 1947.

II.

5, Lancaster Terrace,
W.2.
Paddington 2534.

The Secretary,
United Nations' War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

Dear Sir,

In addition to the information, received from the Bulgarian
Legation in Paris, which I sent you with my letter of 9th January,
I have also received the enclosed copies of statements by the Bulgarian
Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Kimon Georgiev, and the Chief of the
Bulgarian General Staff, Lt. Gen. Kinoff. For your convenience I am
sending you six copies of the statements.

Yours truly,

(Signed) MICHAEL PADEV.

(London Correspondent, Bulgarian Telegraph Agency).

NOTE.
The Annex to the above letter containing a communication from the
Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cults Commissariat for the Fulfilment
of the Armistice Agreement, No. 5767-III, dated Sofia, December 24, 1946,
addressed to Colonel-General S.S. Birjusoff, Deputy-President of the
Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria is appended hereto as received
in the original form.
The Secretary,  
Committee I,  
United Nations W.C. Commission  
Lansdowne House,  
Berkeley Square, W.1.

Dear Dr. Litawski,

I am sending you herewith two copies of the evidence of the Greek Government against General Ivan Marinof (Decision of the Judicial Committee of the Greek National War Crimes Offices, two affidavits by Giov. Navalli, one affidavit by Anton Kaltcheff, a report of Captain of the Gendarmerie P. Lolias, and a report by the Secretary of the Florina Department).

I would be very grateful to you if you could have them roneo-d and circulated to the members of Committee I in view of the discussion on General Marinof's case.

Yours sincerely,

Al. Dimitras.
In accordance with art. 6 of Const. Act No. 73/1945, a committee composed of D. KILOSOKOULOS, director of the Central Services of the Greek National Bureau for War Criminals and Deputy prosecutor at the Supreme Court, as president, and M. KALLOPOULOS and S. F. KAVLOPOULOS, judges in Athens, as members, met on November 11, 1946 in the presence of N. RAFTIS acting as secretary, to discuss the following affair:

IVAN MARINOFF, Bulgarian General etc. have been accused for murders etc. In consequence to this accusation, the Director of the Bureau for War criminals, ordered an investigation from which file No. 307/46 was formed. When the investigation was over, the same Director introduced the affair to the Committee.

The Committee - having examined the file, having thought according to the law

Decided as follows:

1. An investigation was carried out in order to prove whether war crimes were committed in the regions of Florina and Kastoria (Western Macedonia)

The following actual facts resulted from this investigation:

In April 1941, the German Armies and later the Italian ones occupied the regions of Florina and Kastoria and established themselves there. A regular Bulgarian Army of occupation had reached the neighbouring district of Monastir (Vitolla) where, during the whole occupation the Bulgarian 15th division had established its headquarters, but which had not occupied the above mentioned districts in view of their final annexation constituted an intermediate aim of the Bulgarian State. This aim was systematically pursued by various means. Thus from the very first days of the German and Bulgarian occupation, Bulgarian interpreters made their appearance at the German and Italian Town Majors. These interpreters were highly educated Bulgarian civilians or officers, such as MARTENOFF in Florina, DAVOSCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia at Kastoria, under the officer ATTON KALOCHOFF, assistant professor of Political Economy at the University of Sofia, a graduate from Germany.

The simple fact that the Bulgarians were highly educated proves that they had undertaken an important mission, which, under cover of the role of the interpreter, should be fulfilled. It is evident that the Bulgarians could have used for interpreters men of lower education as commonly used during the occupation. The important mission of the Bulgarian interpreters served the final views of the annexation by Bulgaria of Western Macedonia and consisted in carrying out a propaganda in favour of the Bulgarian idea, of uprooting Greek national feeling and in modifying the ethnological composition of Western Macedonia. All these facts have been proved from the enquiry and the actual incidents described here below. These incidents prove, irrespective of the evident nature of the conditions, that in order to succeed in this most difficult mission, it was necessary that a person of high education, valour, strength and prestige, occupying an important position in the Bulgarian State machine, should be at its head. This individual should be capable to exploit all conditions, whether of a political nature in the relations between Bulgaria and her allies, Germany and Italy, or of a military nature and relative to the sufficiency or not of the German and Italian troops of occupation, or relative to the supply of provisions and in general to the economic conditions of the Greek people or other such matters. The person should be capable of giving general directives, of synchronising the action of the interpreters and other members, of raising their morale, of obtaining and using various means for the fulfilment of his aim. These means included money, food supplies, clothing, books, arms (cntd.)
reinforcement by sections of the regular Bulgarian army etc. The inquiry carried out proves that such an individual was at the head of the whole organisation nearly all through the occupation and that this person was Colonel (now General) IVAN MARNOFF, commanding 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered during the whole occupation at Monastir. The actual position occupied by MARNOFF as Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, proves that he possessed all these qualities of a leader. From neighbouring and opportunely located Monastir, he directed the whole affair. It was from there that he sent to various districts his interpreters and local leaders. It was there that he received all those individuals and gave them the directives to follow and the necessary means. It was from Monastir that he himself visited Kastoria with ulterior aims, the success of his mission.

II. Concrete facts relative to the uprooting of Greek national feeling of the inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria and the modification of their ethnological composition are the following as proved by inquiry:

1) Immediately following the establishment of the German troops of occupation in Florina, the Bulgarian officer WLANENOFF reported to the Town Major as interpreter and managed to create contact with the German Town Major having his meals with him, accompanying him on his tours of inspection, managing to make his issue statements in favour of Bulgarian pretentions that the majority of the population of the district was of Bulgarian descent, taking part in the meetings between the German Town Major and the Greek prefect of Florina and expressing his own views relative to the replacement of municipal councillors by others belonging to the Bulgarian Committee. In brief, WLANENOFF managed to move outside the narrow limits of the role of an interpreter. He had his own luxurious car and had abundant means of moving about. He received the pro-Bulgarians at the German Town Major's, at his house and the restaurant "averoff" in Florina. He organised receptions in honour of other Bulgarian officials. He also organised receptions in honour of the German Town Major in the course of his tours (at Anyteeson, eg. fantelejason, Xyno-Nero etc. for example). In these ors propaganda was carried out in favour of the Bulgarian national idea and against the Greek one and the Bulgarians would declare that in a few days Bulgarian troops would be quartered in this department (for above, see report of the Greek prefect of Florina Dr. Const. Bonis, dated July 18, 1941 and addressed to the Governor General of Macedonia).

2) Immediately following the establishment of Italian troops of occupation in Kastoria, DORTEFF, professor at the University of Sofia, appeared at the Town Major's and reported as an interpreter. Later on the Bulgarian officer ANTON KATCHEFF arrived in Kastoria. This latter person has already been condemned by the special court for war criminals in Athens. ED DORTEFF methodically organised the Bulgarian Committee (see below) furnished the Italian search troops with supposed interpreters whereas in reality these individuals were terrorists purposely throwing arms into houses of Greeks whom the Italians would subsequently arrest, imprison, torture and execute. Such terrorists agents of the Bulgarian propaganda were the following: LUCAS DIANTHIDIO, KOSMAS KRITHIOULOS, BORIS DERMISSIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor IONNIS TSAMBIS, mayor of Kastoria during the occupation, NERLOS TSKINIS, director of the Prefecture of Kastoria during the occupation).

3) The fact that certain few Greek inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria speak in addition to Greek, a certain regional dialect resembling Bulgarian, constituted the ground on which Bulgarian propaganda worked profitably. From the very first days the above so-called interpreters WLANENOFF, DORTEFF, KATCHEFF, helped successively by other collaborators of theirs, contacted the above mentioned Greeks and as time passed managed to modify the opinion in favour of Bulgaria of a considerable number of them and helped them organise the Bulgarian Committee. This happened at a time when the occupation authorities in Greece were discussing for their use all the riches of Greek National Economy and had imposed on the Greek population (contd.)
the Greek State machine and had made impossible for it to come to the help of the starving population. These most trying conditions of the Greek population were widely exploited by the above so-called interpreters but in reality propagandists, by their collaboration. Many of these latter were Bulgarians, sent from Sofia, a certain number of which bearing their family roots in the districts of Florina and Kastoria, but which they had abandoned many years ago in virtue of an International Treaty for an exchange of populations, between Greece and Bulgaria and signed after the war of 1914-1918. As such were the following Bulgarians: a) STILOS VASILEF, bank employee or Director of the regular bank in Sofia, native from Vaseiliades and occupying a prominent position in the Bulgarian Committee, b) JOSEPH MAKKOF, captain of the regular Bulgarian army and leader of the comitadjis in the district of Kastoria, c) his brother PETER MAKOFF, pensioned school teacher, inhabitant of Sofia and a native as his brother of Vaseiliades, d) BAKROUHOF, lieutenant in the regular Bulgarian Army and Deputy Leader of the Bulgarian Committee of this district Kastoria, e) MAKOFF, Major in the Bulgarian army. The above mentioned in collaboration with other Bulgarians, accompained by officers and senior officials of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, carried out a propaganda to the effect that the inhabitants of Western Macedonia who speak the above-mentioned dialect, are of Bulgarian descent, that they were under Greek yoke, that the time had come to break their shackles, that very shortly the Bulgarian army would occupy Western Macedonia which would be annexed by Bulgaria, for the success of which the above mentioned inhabitants should do their utmost obeying their leaders and the Italians, becoming members of the Bulgarian Committee and working to exterminate the Greek inhabitants. Together with the Italian Occupation Authorities they repeatedly and generously gave to every new member money, food, clothing, boots, etc. sent from Bulgaria via Monastir. In addition to the above and again together with the Italian Authorities, they armed the members of the Committee giving them arms of Italian origin as well as Bulgarian ones sent from Bulgaria via Monastir. Italian officers were placed at the head of these armed comitadjis bands. The fact that the organisation of the comitadjis bands was carried out by the Italian Occupation authorities has been emphatically proved by the deposition of the witness JOHN RAVALLI, serving in Kastoria and actually condemned by the Special Court for War Criminals in Athens. The national aims of the Italians and the Bulgarians coincided in their common effort to uproot the Greek national sentiment in Western Macedonia and in modifying its national composition. The Bulgarian Committee was thus formed and armed. The witnesses CHRISTOS GASS, NICOLAS FYTAKILIS, CONST. CHISTOPOULOS, examined in the prison at Salonica where they were serving a penalty imposed on them by Court testify that they were armed members of these bands (see testimonies of the above and especially those of CONST. BOMIS, prefect of Florina during all the Occupation, NICOLAS TSAKLIS, Director of the Kastoria Prefecture, Doctor IONIDAS TSAKASSIS, mayor of Kastoria, STAVROS PETROVAS, Director of the Prefecture, ANDREW PAPADOULOS etc.)

4) In the summer of 1943, a meeting of all the armed comitadjis was held at "LEVADI" near Koutouri in the district of Kastoria. Witness GEORGE VASILIOU was present at this meeting, where the above-mentioned Bulgarian STILOS VASILEF distributed money, salt and rubber boots to those comitadjis (see testimony by GOU. ROZIUS).

In may 1943, a committee composed of ELMETROF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, STILOS VASILEF, JOSEPH MAKOFF and KAPROUHOF, arrived from Sofia via Monastir and distributed large quantities of maize, salt, wheat, five hundred suits, fifty pairs of boots and four million levas (4,000,000) to the assembled comitadjis (see report by captain PETER IOLAS of the Gendarmerie, dated March 30, 1944 and addressed to the public prosecutor of the Special Court for War Criminals).

6) In June 1944 approximately 20 Bulgarian reserve officers and Warrant Officers arrived in Monastir and from there were sent to lead the armed comitadjis bands and those of the "CHRANKA" organisation in the districts of Florina (cont.)
III. The following facts have been proved at the inquiry relative to the role played by Colonel (now General) IVAN MARINOFF in the work of uprooting national sentiment in the districts of Kastoria and Florina and of modifying the ethnological composition of these districts:

1) The above interpreters and other Bulgarian and local leaders as well as other members of the Bulgarian Committee had free access and often went to Monastir to inform IVAN MARINOFF about their action ofreek youth and to receive instructions and orders from him to carry out all sorts of crimes against the Greek population. They also received money, food, clothing, boots, arms etc. from MARINOFF. These items were bought over from Bulgaria to Monastir and then distributed to various districts by MARINOFF. Thus in the spring of 1942 when the Greeks were dying of hunger, IVAN MARINOFF imported in Western Macedonia, large quantities of maize, sugar and other commodities to be distributed by members of the Bulgarian Committee to its other members. MARIANOS GHELES and STAVROS MANGOS were responsible for these distributions in the department of Florina. When the prefect of Florina Mr. CONST. BONIS refused to allow this distribution by these two individuals, he was told that following MARINOFF's orders the distribution must be made by the two above mentioned individuals (for all these facts see the testimonies by CONST. BONIS, MELI, TSAKIRIS, Director of the Prefecture, NICOLAS SHANGOS, reportor, Capt. PETER LOTAS of the Gendarmerie, NICOLAS KARADJOLOS, priest, JOHN HIARAKIS, CHRISTOS ILVARIDIS, all dated May 2, 1946 etc.) The role played by MARINOFF as head of the committee of Florina is amply shown by the deposition of the Bulgarian Officer KAJTCHEFF and who definitively states that MARINOFF's visit to Kastoria in May or June 1943 (see below) "aimed at questioning the comitadjis of the Kastoria district, who were asking for help, such as arms etc. from Sofia" and that IVAN MARINOFF had told them that "he will see that help from Bulgaria be sent to them".

2) IVAN MARINOFF exploiting the pitiful condition on under-nourishment, the deaths from famine of the Greeks especially those of Greek youth created in Monastir a Bulgarian centre of education to which 2000 Greek youngsters from Greek Macedonia (Western & Central) were sent and who were fed etc. and received a monthly sum of money, the major part of which was sent to the parents (see testimony by Mr. CONST. BONIS, prefect of Florina). In May or June 1943 when Col. VENIERI was Town Major of Kastoria, under whose orders JOHN RAVALLI, Officer of the Italian army was serving who has actually been condemned by the Special Court for War Criminals in Athens, Colonel MARINOFF arrived unexpectedly from Monastir. He was accompanied by Capt. KOMB of the German army and Town Major of Florina, Signor CASTELLANI, Italian Consul in Monastir, DIMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and two senior officers from MARINOFF's staff together with an escort of 15 Bulgarian and 5 German soldiers.

Col. VENIERI received MARINOFF and his suite at the military Club where a banquet was held (see depositions by JOHN RAVALLI, ANTON KAJTCHEFF, MELI, TSAKIRIS etc.) The incidents that occurred following IVAN MARINOFF's arrival were attributed by RAVALLI that the reason of MARINOFF's arrival was to ask Col. VENIERI primarily for the Bulgarian army to undertake the guarding of the region from Lake Iresa to Antartikon with the excuse that this district was insufficiently guarded by the Italian troops. On secondary request, MARINOFF would ask for Bulgarian Officers to lead the comitadjis. RAVALLI hurriedly repeated this conversation to VENIERI. In a private discussion held before the banquet between MARINOFF and VENIERI, the former submitted to the latter his two requests. Both were rejected by VENIERI that the number of Italian troops was sufficient. Following this conversation, the banquet was held during which MARINOFF spoke of "eternally Bulgarian Kastoria" (as specifically stated in RAVALLI's deposition). This obliged RAVALLI, by order of VENIERI, to order MARINOFF that this information is not correct because the Italians know from official
and authentic sources that the inhabitants of Kastoria of Bulgarian descent do not exceed 119 as when the Italians expressed the wish to carry out a census of these inhabitants in order to entrust them with the supplying of the comitadjis, they called on every Bulgarian speaking inhabitant to report and only the above mentioned presented themselves, a few of which reported for fear of reprisals. These inhabitants do not represent more than 10 to 11 families, the majority of which were natives of the villages of the district. This answer, continues RAVALLI, worried MARINOFF who to excuse himself, stated that "it seems that the Greek Authorities had carried out a good propaganda and with the help of the schools had managed to hellenize Kastoria". MARINOFF's words made an amusing impression on the Italians who were convinced of the contrary as states RAVALLI. Aft

...
Bulgarian and you will be freed. But you must help to exterminate the Greek element. Exterminate Greeks and you will never have to give account of your actions to anybody. These words were heard by the witness ANDREW CHRISTOS PARADOULOS, who specifically states them in his deposition and were understood by him as well as by the description of other listeners (also see depositions by IVAN, KOITITSIS, CHRISTOS TSAGOUTIS and JOHN RIZAKIS). In this case also it was rumoured that the Bulgarian senior officer who spoke was MARINOFF (see deposition by above mentioned witnesses).

3) In June 1942, a Bulgarian senior officer arrived by car in Kastoria, accompanied by the Bulgarian officer ANTON KASTCHEFF (interpreter in Kastoria) and by JOHN SKOE, bank employee in Sofia and native from Argos Orestikon, and 2nd Lieut. RADOS of the Bulgarian medical corps, a native from Kastoria Kastoria.

The car stopped in front of the coffee-shop belonging to TSIFORAS actually a fugitive. In the shop the witness CHRISTOS LIVANIDES and THOMAS SKOE were seated. The former recognised JOHN SKOE and THOMAS SKOE (brother to JOHN EZE SKOE) recognised RADOS. When the car stopped a one-armed comitadji, probably named ARISTIDE ATHANASIALI, kissed the tyres of the car thus expressing his joy and obedience, and started speaking with KASTCHEFF. The occupants of the car entered the coffee-shop where they remained discussing for a quarter of an hour. In this case also it was rumoured that the senior officer was IVAN MARINOFF (see deposition by the witness CHRISTOS LIVANIDES dated July 7, 1946).

4) In the summer 1943 a meeting of the armed Comitadji of Kastoria was held at a place called Livadi near the village of Kontoropi, Kastoria. The witness GEORGE LEOTZOS was among those present. At this meeting at which a German detachment was present, a Bulgarian senior officer, surrounded by other Bulgarian officers, spoke in German and Bulgarian. In his speech to the comitadjis he stated: "Macedonia is ours (VIZ. Bulgarian) and shortly Bulgarian troops will arrive here who will reinforce the comitadjis in their work." In continuation, he violently attacked the Greek authorities who "were tyrannising you; the Greeks have sucked your blood and are wildly persecuting you; the time has come for you to break the shackles of slavery. Be assured, you will shortly be freed by the Bulgarian Army." (see deposition by GEORGE LEOTZOS and NICOLAS KARADIMOS, priest).

V. In order to succeed in uprooting the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the Kastoria and Florina districts and in modifying the ethnological composition of these regions, the members of the Bulgarian Committee, carrying out orders of their leader IVAN MARINOFF, executed the most vile crimes against the inhabitants. These crimes can only be explained by racial hatred as developed and by fanatical devotion for the success of the above mentioned difficult task. The following are a few of the crimes committed and proved by subsequent inquiries.

1) In the summer of 1942, a comitadji band murdered Kapetan LAIS (NICO-LAS DALLAKIS) living in KOROMILLA (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES dated May 2, 1946).

2) During the Occupation, a comitadji band plucked the eyes of VASILIOS KARAKOTSIOS, inhabitant of Argos Orestikon; they then mounted him as if he were a beast and thus led him up to the church of Argos Orestikon. After more tortures, he was executed there (see deposition by CH. LIVANIDES).

3) During the Occupation, a comitadji band killed the following in the region of Argos Orestikon: PETER KARAKOTSIOS KARANIDES, aged 57, LAMPIOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOUTSIS, FOITOS, DEMETRIS SGOURIS, PAVLOPOULOS KARANIDES, GEORGIOS, SORIAS and others (see above deposition by CH. LIVANIDES).

4) During the Occupation a comitadji band burnt 15 houses at Argos Orestikon (see above deposition by JOHN RIZAKIS).

5) During the Occupation, a comitadji band tortured SINA GEORGIOU inhabitant of Rentavryssos; they threw her in the oven of her house and burnt her alive (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES).

(contd)
6) During the Occupation a comitatjik band murdered in Paleok Timiáki: 
KALOIANAS inhabitant of Agios Kosmas and CHIVAS inhabitant of Kastoria 
(see deposition by JOHN RIZOS).

7) During the Occupation a comitatjik band arrested the President of the 
community of Vysinia, near Kastoria, accusing him of having opposed himself 
to the arming of the comitatjik of Vysinia. The comitatjik gave him over to the Italian who executed him (see deposition by NIC. KARANTOS 
priest).

The leader of the Bulgarian Committee IVAN MARINOFF is morally responsible 
for all the above crimes.

VI. In the middle of September 1943, Italy collapsed and as a result the 
German military authorities in Greece lost the cooperation of the Italian 
army, which guarded the country with a large number of troops and gendarmes. 
The German position thus became difficult. The increase of the action of 
National Resistance followed. The German troops of Occupation were not suf-
ficient to guard the country and by moving from place to place, they ran the 
danger of being attacked by the antites and thus suffer losses. In this 
way, the German position became still more difficult. These facts were 
successfully exploited by MARINOFF to materialise his aims as developed here 
above; as Officer Commanding 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Jasonir, 
he reached an agreement in January 1944, with the German authorities of 
Kastoria and Florina, by which he would send reinforcements to these German 
Authorities. This allied help consisted of Bulgarian troops from his 15th 
Division, which together with German troops, would start operations aiming 
at clearing the district from the antites (see deposition by ANTON KOTCHEF 
and by CONST. BONIS, Prefect of Florina). By this agreement, IVAN MARINOFF 
fulfilled his aims. VI2, the widening of the Bulgarian occupation over the 
districts of Florina and Kastoria, his action to uproot the Greek national 
sentiment of the inhabitants and the modification of the ethnological com-
position of the districts. In accordance with the above agreement, a German 
detachment attacked northwards from Kastoria and a Bulgarian detachment from 
Jasonir, under the orders of IVAN MARINOFF, attacked southwards. These 
facts are specifically stated by the witness ANTON KOTCHEF, Bulgarian of-
licer. The Bulgarian attacking force that entered the district of Florina, 
consisted of one regiment perfectly armed and which MARINOFF had placed 
under the orders of the Bulgarian Lt.Col. TCHANEFF. This regiment entered 
the district of Kastoria on January 10, 1944. From that date up to February 
10, 1944, this district was lead waste by the invaders, who carried unheard 
of and inhuman orders against the peace-loving Greek population of this 
district. These crimes were so terrible that even the German Occupation 
Authorities were alarmed and ordered the departure from Greek soil, of the 
bulgarian regiment. The crimes committed by the Bulgarians were not violated 
cases of certain soldiers but were innumerable unheard of crimes, systema-
tically carried out and having resulted in loud protests, which were im-
mediately communicated to Lt.Col. TCHANEFF and IVAN MARINOFF who could not 
ignore these acts due to the small distance separating Florina and Jasonir. No facts from the inquiries tend to prove that the above two offi-
cers did anything to avoid these crimes. The only reasons explaining the 
crimes are the racial hatred and fanatical devotion in the attempt at up-
rooting the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the above men-
tioned districts and the modification of their ethnological composition.

In the mind of this Judicial Committee, IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEFF are mo-
urally responsible for these crimes. Undoubtedly, the file contains no 
special letter or deposition of a witness about the contents of IVAN MAR-
INOFF's orders to TCHANEFF and those of this latter to his troops regarding 
the peace loving Greek population. This lack of documents is self-
explanatory. But the reasonable examination of the above mentioned actual 
acts, as proved by the inquiry, fully replaces any such lack. The facts 
on which it is reasonable possible to edify a judgment that IVAN MARINOFF 
and TCHANEFF are morally responsible of these crimes, are the following:

(contd.)
a) That IVAN MARINOFS issued to TCHANFEFS orders relative to operations to be undertaken within Greek territory, both against the antartes, as well as against the peace-loving Greek citizens. MARINOFS's orders to TCHANFEFS regarding the action this latter should undertake against the antartes was evidently necessary because MARINOFS had made the above agreement regarding allied help to the German occupation authorities, and which agreement he was executing by dispatching the regiment under TCHANFEFS. Parallel to this, MARINOFS's orders to TCHANFEFS about his action against the peace-loving Greek inhabitants and their fortunes was equally necessary because as stated above, MARINOFS was leader of the commitadjia, whose aim was to exterminate the Greek element and at the head of which commitadjia he had previously attempted to place Bulgarian officers, a plan which he now realized by another route.

b) That TCHANFEFS had issued an order of the day to all his troops explaining the orders of his Commanding Officer relative to the position to be adopted by his regiment and regarding the peace-loving Greek population. This fact is a basic law in military discipline which TCHANFEFS owed to MARINOFS.

c) That Lt. Col. TCHANFEFS carried out the orders of his chief IVAN MARIOFF relative to the position to be held by the regiment towards the peace-loving Greek population. This is evident from the military discipline of TCHANFEFS towards his chief MARINOFS and from the impossibility of the peace-loving Greek population to react against the deeds carried out against it by the TCHANFEFS regiment and to counteract these.

d) That the acts carried out by the TCHANFEFS regiment against the peace-loving Greek population constitute the essence of orders issued by TCHANFEFS, who in turn had received them from MARINOFS. This is the result of military discipline which all serving in this regiment (officers, warrant-officers and men) owe to their commanding officer TCHANFEFS, and he, in turn, owed to MARINOFS and because it was impossible for TCHANFEFS to allow his subordinates free to carry out acts contrary or different to MARINOFS's orders.

e) That the crimes committed were immediately made known to TCHANFEFS and to MARINOFS, as they were massacres of a hideous nature causing violent protests and because the distance between Florina and Monastir MARINOFS's HQ was small.

f) That there exist no proofs that MARINOFS or TCHANFEFS took any measures to avoid these crimes.

g) That whilst these crimes were carried out both the above were in existence; it was only after a German order was issued that the above mentioned TCHANFEFS regt abandoned Greek territory and thus ended its work of extermination.

A logical combination of all the above leads naturally to the conclusion that no doubt exists that IVAN MARINOFS ordered TCHANFEFS and this latter in turn, his officers, warrant officers and men to carry out all sorts of crimes against the lives and fortunes of peace-loving population. The crimes were obviously carried out with the aim of up-rooting the Greek national sentiment of the population of Florina and Kastoria districts and in modifying their ethnological composition.

VII. The crimes committed by the TCHANFEFS regiment from January 16 1944 to February 10 1944, have been described in numerous reports of residents of Comitadji and civilians and had been submitted to the Florina Prefecture. The major part of these reports was destroyed by subsequent incidents (see report of the Florina prefect of Florina No.668 dated Dec.30 1945, to the Ministry of the Interior). The reports that were saved and other similar ones submitted to other public authorities as well as the conclusions of inquiries, prove the following crimes committed in the villages of the district. These crimes are but a small part of all those carried out against the peace-loving Greek population.

1. ARHARIONION. - GREGORY AKTENILIS, inhabitant of the village, was arrested. He was ill in bed and was beaten till he lost conscience. He was then tied in the grange and tortured.

2. ATRAPOS. They arrested and imprisoned for three days for no special reason. (contd.)
military reason, the following citizens: SOTILOS VIETIOS, CHRISTOS RIVERAS, ATTALOS MITAS, GREGORIO VANGELIS, FASIANIS YAKOVULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANOU, EMM. PETROS, CONST. ILIADOS.

3. AG. VANOULIOS. They tortured and badly beat up ESOMIS SNELIS, reserve officer.

4. AG. ANTHANASIOS. Department of EILII. They arrested and inhumanly beat up LUCAS FOTOPAPAS, school teacher, and PANAYIOTI TZIA, priest. The former showed after eight days the marks of his wounds.

5. AG. GIORGIOI. They inhumanly beat CHRISTOS SOSTIZIDIS, forrester, and MARILOUKOS. They destroyed the archives of the school and threatened the school teacher because he taught in Greek. They obliged the priest PANAYIOTI HADZIOULOS to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian but as he ignored the language, they invited the 80 year old pensioned priest PANAYIOTI HADZIOULOS who could barely see and obliged him to carry out the service. The priest interrupted the service, as certain sections were in Bulgarian and others in Greek, stating that this is no Divine Service but a comedy. The priest PANAYIOTou HADZIOULOS reported this incident to the bishop of Florina. For this reason the priest was so badly beaten that his body was covered with bruises; they then dragged him in the mud soiling his clerical robes and torturing him. They furthermore robbed him of 650,000 drs.

6. VEVI:- They arrested and transported to the Florina prison for no military reason the following inhabitants: ANAST. KOTSOFULOS, former president of the community, CONST. ATH. KOTSOFULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSOFULOS, CH. KITSOULOS, school teacher, STOYANIS KOTSOFULOS, STYII. KOTSOFULOS, KYR. ZOGANIS, HARIS KOTSOFULOS, HARIS K. KOTSOFULOS, DEM. ROMBOUS, STAMMIS MIALIS, MIC. KOTSOFULOS, BOGIUS etc.

7. ETNIXIION: They burnt the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek War of Independence, stealing two table cloths and two curtains.

8. ITIA: They inhumanly beat up MICII. TSIOTSIOS torturing him and telling him: "No Greeks must exist in Macedonia" (see his report dated Feb. 2, 1944 to the prefect of Florina). They also imprisoned for no military reason, SKOUROS NOVAS, forrester and another five inhabitants from ITIA, torturing, heating and wounding them. In the house of EILII. FETROPOULOS they requisitioned and pulled down pictures with the Greek flag.

9. KEILLI: They arrested the president of the community JOHN ROMAS and the secretary GEO. GELLOS and threatened then because they insisted in remaining Greek. JOHN ROMAS was hit on the head with a piece of iron. They obliged the village priest to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian and as he did not know the language, the service was carried out in Bulgarian through a Bulgarian soldier acting as interpreter. They obliged all the inhabitants to follow the service.

10. KALYVIA-FARKAKI, Community of SKOFOS (KALYVIACEUAN). They set on fire the summer houses of the inhabitants and houses close to the ravine belonging to the nomad families FARKAKI. Prior to the arson, they pillaged the buildings removing household ware, clothing, bed-covers etc. They stole 60 cows and l骥rged 10 hostages including CH. FARKAKI, president of the community.

11. KALYVIA FARKAKI: They burnt all the houses to the ground.

12. MESOKAMOS. They imprisoned for no military security reason the forrester STAIVOJOS STAVROPOULOS.

13. MESOKORI. They arrested and threatened to execute NIC. TSIAIRIS if he refused to work in the future for the Bulgarian national idea. They arrested his brother JOHN TSIAIRIS and JOHN POTIADIS and beat them inhumanly, the forrester with a stick and the latter with a piece of iron, till they admitted they were Bulgarians. They arrested and beat inhumanly the brothers NIC. TSIAIRIS and JOHN TSIAIRIS torturing them as they tortured TSIAIRIS and POTIADIS.

(Contd.)
14. NEOHORAI: They arrested and wildly beat JOHN KOMMINIS and JOHN PALAI-GIORGIU, torturing them. They looted the houses of refugee families and took away all valuables. They also looted the house of JOHN KOMMINIS. They attempted to ravish his daughter who saved herself by running away (see report of JOHN KOMMINIS to the prefect of Florina, dated Jan. 7, 1944).

15. PALAIOTRI: They arrested and imprisoned as hostages for no reason of military security, the president of the community NIC. ELOPOULOS, NIC. VASSILEI-LOU, secretary of the community, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BAGOTSITIS, NIC. TOUTOUNIS.

16. PILAKI: They tortured THEODORE TSAPA, president of the community, and his wife EVANGELOS and his wife, and PETER ALEX.

17. TRIAOTRIS: They wildly and inhumanly beat ST. NANA, forester, GOGOS LAFANGELI, secretary of the community and his son JEROME, NIC. CREONTIS, GEO. ASTAVRIS, JOHN TRIANTRAYILOU, whom they tortured to such an extent that their faces were disfigured to such an extent that even the German police Commander FISHER was horrified when the prefect of Florina presented them to him.

18. PILAKI: They inhumanly beat and tortured LAZAROS IOANNOU (STYANANTI), NIC. IAOANNOU, LIEUT. IOANNOU, KARAJI IOANNOU, THOMAS, CREONTIS, TAY. CREONTIS LIEUT. CREONTIS, CORRECTOR (this last was in such a state that he had to be taken to a hospital), ST. CREONTIS, DR. CREONTIS, PAUL, CREONTIS, THOMAS, VALENTIS, JOHN, HOMIS, EVANGELOS, DIAPOULOS, NIC. ILARIOKOS, STAVROS SOUTSAKIS, GEO. PAPASTAS, ANTHO, TOURATZIS and CHRISTOS. The ears of these two latter had been slashed with a knife or a bayonet. They also arrested the school teacher, who was in bed with fever, having just given birth to a child, and forcibly brought her to it. GIOGRELII who taking her by the nose, threw her out of his office.

19. SKOFOS: They killed NIC. PIRAKATIS, CHAR. GEOMIS, STAVROS ILIAS and FANY STAKOS.

20. FLORINA: They beat three children in the central square of the town because they were speaking Greek. They also beat KALANDRAPoulos who happened to be passing because he was speaking in Greek to a frightened girl. They imprisoned as hostages for no military reason TEOULI, TIOK, president of the community, PAPASTAS, VOUTSAKIS, vice-president, COIMVARIOS, secretary, PETER NITROS, president of the community of KATO HYRGOSA.

21. TRIALATIPILOULI: They imprisoned as hostages, for no military reason of security, NIC. DIAMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NIC. IAOANNOU, JOHN L. IOANNOU, LIEUT. PETROS, JOHN CH. NAOU, BIAS. PALIADITLILI, NIC. IASOLOUS, JOHN BAGONTIS. These prisoners were told by a Bulgarian officer that they are not Greeks but Bulgarians and that on their return to their village, they must undertake and lead the campaign in favour of the Bulgarians (see for all items 1-21 report 661 dated Dec 30, 1945 of the prefect of Florina to the Ministry of the Interior).

22. VELITII: Having asked the inhabitants what language they spoke and receiving the answer that Greek was spoken, they prohibited the use of the Greek language (see report dated Jan.22, 1944 of the prefect of Florina to the Feldkommandatur, Salonica). In addition they stole a cart belonging to GEORGE KOSMIDIS (see report of C. KOSMIDIS to the prefect of Florina).

23. FLAMBOYON: As the peace-loving inhabitants of the village refused to become agents of the Bulgarian propaganda and become members of the criminal organisations, the above mentioned TELESEIF regiment attacked the village on Feb.6, 1944, and finding four unarmed inhabitants of the village GEORGE PROKOS, BIAS. BALAJIS, CHRISTOS KATIS and PELITAS TACHOS (the other inhabitants having abandoned from fear the village) arrested them and tortures them inhumanly. G. PROKOS was repeatedly pierced with a bayonet in the abdominal region and the head and his gold teeth were removed. B. BALAJIS was repeatedly pierced in the face with a bayonet. CHRISTOS KATIS showed numerous bayonet thrusts in the abdominal region and the face and TACHOS had 

(contd.)
his throat out in numerous places with a bayonet. These facts were proved when the bodies were discovered completely naked, the Bulgarian having stolen their clothing and shoes. In continuation they arrested BTDHIS KAKATZAS who was looking after his sheep and CHRISTOS and his brother XEROUTIS STROBAIS. Later on with the excuse of having to search the houses they looted them all of all valuable objects, clothing, heirlooms, sheep, other animals, etc. In leaving, they took with them CORST, BASSIS, vice-president of the community, NIGLAS ELOVATHS, LAZARUS KAPITOS and GEORGE TZEKAS, forestmen. All the above as well as the above mentioned S. KAKATZAS, CH. STROBUS and LAZARUS, were brutally tortured and finally killed. They then buried the corpses near the cemetery of Ammohorian. On Feb.13,1944, the bodies were exhumed in the presence of major JOHN SOTIRIOU C.O. Gendarmeris Florina, CH. STYILLIS, president of the community, ALXANDEM KALCHIA, warrant officer of the German army and the German special interpreter OSWALD POSHE, these two letters representing the German Occupation Authorities. The examination proved that all clothing had been removed from the body of JOHN NATSIS and that the heads of LAZARUS KAPITOS and GEORGE TZEKAS were disfigured and their bones broken doubtlessly from repeated blows from the butt of a rifle and from other instruments. A. STROBAS right eye was destroyed, a sharp organ having entered it, probably a bayonet, one third of the bones of the posterior and right hand side of the head of NIC. ELOVATHS were missing from blows from sharp and blunt organs (see report No.661/1945 of the prefect of Florina to the Ministry of the Interior as well as the exhumation protocol).

VIII. The collaboration of the comitadji with the regular Bulgarian army in their extermination of the Greek element, having a unity of command in the person of IVAN MARINOFF as has been judged here-above, was developed again in June 1944 when numerous crimes were carried out against whole districts inhabited by peace-loving Greek populations. Thus in June 1944, Bulgarian forces of the regular army together with armed comitadji under the order of JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAKHOUloff in collaboration with German armed forces, looted the houses in the district of Tsotylion, Bolon, Kozani, Kastoria, and then burnt them to the ground (see depositions by CH. GAIS and LIC. FYIAritos). IVAN MARINOFF is also responsible for these crimes for the same reasons as for the crimes committed by the TOKHOFF regiment.

In all the above crimes (II-VIII) the accused employed systematic terrorism.

As the above acts constitute a violation of the laws of ordinary Greek penal law and those foreseen by international law and punished by art.56 § 1 and 3, 57, 587, 406 § 3, 409 § 3, 49-50 of the ordinary penal law and by art. 2, § 1, 2 cases A. and B number 1, 3, 6, 9, 17, 18 and 21 and art. 4 of Constitutional Act 73/45.

As the enquiry which has been carried has shown sufficient proof on which it is possible to found an accusation in Court, the accused shall be brought up to the special Military Court in Athens, their arrest and preventive detention be ordered up to the time when the accusations against them will be judged.

For these reasons having examined art. 6 and 7 of the Constitutional Act 73/45, as well as art. 7 which has been replaced by the unique art. of Constitutional Act 90/45, the Committee refers before the Special Military Court in Athens

1) IVAN MARINOFF, ex-colonel and during the Occupation divisional commander of the 15th Bulgarian division quartered in Donastir (Vitolia) and actually General of the Bulgarian Army and Bulgarian minister Klenpotentials in Paris
2) BAKHOUloff, officer of the Bulgarian army and interpreter during the war of the German and Bulgarian Occupation authorities in Florina.
3) DOLLOFF, professor of the University of Sofia and interpreter during the Occupation with the German and Italian Occupation authorities.
4) SPIROS VASSILEN, bank employee in Sofia, native from VARSHAS, Kastoria.
5) JOSEPH MARKOFF, officer (probably captain) of the Bulgarian army, native from Vaisselias, 6) FETROU MARKOFF, pensioned school-teacher, native from Vaisselias, Kastoria, 7) BAROUNOFF, officer (probably lieutenant) of the Bulgarian army, 8) AKTOFF, officer (probably major) of the Bulgarian army, 9) MAROFF, officer (probably colonel) of the Bulgarian army, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria, 12) KYRIAKOS, unknown surname, school-teacher, native from Lakonanta, Kastoria, 13) GEORGES SKARAFALLIS, school-teacher, native from Argos-Orestikon, 14) JOHN SKOSS, bank employee, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria, 15) RAJOS, and others, Bulgarian army, medical corps, to be judged as responsible as aliens and Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, from April 1941 to October 1944 inclusive repeatedly and for more than one deed carried daily in this period in the districts of Florina and Kastoria and moved with a common interest with other Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services and whose names have not been discovered, deliberately decided to carry out the following crimes for which they recognised mutual assistance.

A. Personally and directly they attempted to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the Florina and Kastoria districts and modify the ethnological composition of these districts occupied by the Italian and the German troops, and later by Bulgarian ones, carrying out a propaganda in favour of the Bulgarian national idea and prohibiting the expression of the Greek national idea, serving the German and Italian Occupation authorities in the quality of so-called interpreters whereas in reality they were propagandists of the national Bulgarian idea, working with all means for the occupation of the above-mentioned districts of Florina and Kastoria by Bulgarian troops and of their annexation to Bulgaria by means developed in the preamble, exploiting the hopelessly conditions suffered by the Greeks, who were dying of hunger and other privations, managing thus to modify the Greek national sentiment in favour of Bulgaria of a certain number of the inhabitants, stating that the time has come to be freed and that very shortly the Bulgarian army would occupy Western Macedonia, which would be annexed to Bulgaria, that to this effect all the inhabitants should obey them (the accused) and the Italian Occupation authorities by becoming members of the Bulgarian Committee, and by working to exterminate the Greek inhabitants, they (the accused) having repeatedly and lavishly given to all new adepts, money, food, clothing, boots etc., arming the members of the committee with Italian and Bulgarian arms, placing at the head of the armed committee, Italian officers. To this effect, IVAN MARINOFF went to Kastoria in May or June 1943 and asked col. VEKRETI of the Italian army that the committee be armed by the latter, to fight against the resistance groups, he led by Bulgarian officers. This request was rejected by VEKRETI following this, MARINOFF met the above-mentioned committee and to give the above-mentioned promised them that "he will see that help be sent to them from Bulgaria"

B. They willfully incited other individuals of unknown name, belonging to the Bulgarian committee to carry out, the following punishable crimes, provoking or willfully using as instrument their hatred and their feelings against Hellenism and the Greek inhabitants:

1. In the summer 1942 they willfully decided and carried out the murder of KAPETAN LAKI (NICOLAOS BALAKIS) inhabitant of Kerafillia.
2. They tortured BASIL KARAKOSTIOS, inhabitant of Argos-Orestikon, plucking out his eyes and following this act, mounting him as if he were a beast and obliging him to carry them up to the church of Argos-Orestikon.
3. They willfully decided and carried out a massacre on the person of BASIL KARAKOSTIOS outside the church of Argos-Orestikon.
4. They willfully decided and executed PETER KAROGLOS, KAROGLOUS age 57 BADAROS VOUTZAKIS, BADAROS ZAKOUTSIS, the refugees DOKROS, LEON. SAVROS, PAPANDREOS KAROGLOUS, SERVAS and other inhabitants of the district of Argos-Orestikon.
5. They put fire to 25 houses in Argos-Orestikon. The fire was started by (contd.)
the criminals at more than one spot.
6) They tortured JOYNA GEORGIAJOU, inhabitant of Pentanyss, throwing her in the oven of her house and thus burning her alive.
7) They wilfully decided and murdered in EALIO TALIEZIKI, RAJONAMGA, inhabitant of Agiosjepos and DHIVA, inhabitant of Kataria.
8) Together with Italian soldiers, they wilfully decided and executed the president of the Community of Vyshnda.

Refer to the above mentioned military court the following: 1) IVAN MARINOFF, 2) TCHANEIF, officer (probably Lt.Cpl., in the Bulgarian Army) and 3) GEORIEFF, officer (probably lieutenant in the Bulgarian Army) for their wilful and cruel acts in the districts of Florina and Kastoria between January 16, 1944, and February 10, 1944. Together with the other Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services (the names of which are unknown) they decided in common to carry out the following crimes and had agreed on mutual help for the fulfillment of their aims. The two former accused IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEIF, had wilfully incited the latter accused GEORIEFF and other Bulgarian officers, warrant officers and soldiers of unknown name, MARINOFF as O.C. of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in monastir, ordering and ordering TCHANEIF (when he had placed as O.C. of a perfectly armed regiment of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in monastir) and TCHANEIF in turn ordering the third accused GEORIEFF and the other officers, warrant officers and soldiers of his regiment to carry out the following punishable crimes in which the accused GEORIEFF with the officers, warrant officers and men of the TCHANEIF regt.:

1. Tortured in Armenohori GREGORY KETENILIS, arresting him and sick in bed as he was, hit up inhumanly and brutally. KETENILIS lost conscious and was tied to his barn where they left him.
2. Arrested in Atrapos for no military security reason SOTIRIOS V2LIV, CHRISTOS RAMAS, ATHANASE P. ELIAS, GIO. ANTONIOU, FASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS A. VTEROIROS, JOHN STEFANOU, DEM. PETROU and COUST. XANOS.
3. Tortured at g. Vartheleosis, ISOMIDASARTENILIS, reserve officer, hitting him brutally and inhumanly.
4. Tortured in g. Ethniki prefecture of Thraki EDOUS N. PAPANAYOTIS, school teacher, hitting him brutally and inhumanly. The priest PAPANAYOTIS TEIKAS was tortured in the same manner.
5. Tortured in Amahorion CHRISTOS KOYAMIDIS, forrester, and MAVRIPOULOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.
6. They stole from the archives from the school of Amahorion and destroyed them.
7. Attempted in Amahorion to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants by pressure of the priest PAPAANAYOTIS HADJOPULOS and obliging the 80 year old priest PAPAANAYOTIS to carry out the divine service.
8. Tortured in Amahorion the priest PAPAANAYOTIS HADJOPULOS because he could not officiate in Bulgarian; they hit the priest brutally and inhumanly that he could not move. Following this act, they dragged him in the mud, soiling his clerical habits.
9. Stole in Amahorion 650,000 drs. belonging to the priest PAPAANAYOTIS HADJOPULOS.
10. Imprisoned in VONI for no military security reason ANAST. KOTSOULIOS, ex-president of the community. CONST. A. KOTSOULIOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSOULIOS, CHRISTOS KOTSOULIOS, school teacher, STOYANAMIS KOTSOULIOS, STYLI. KOTSOULIOS KYRIAKOS KOTSOULIOS, KYRIAKOS ZYCOANTIS, HARISIS KOTSOULIOS, HARISIS J. KOTSOULIOS, EM. ROYDIS, STINANTOS HEBELIS, MIO KOTSOULIOS, KOTSOULIOS, BOULIS etc.
11. Wilfully destroyed in Amahorion the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek Independence War.
12. Stole from Ethniki two oil-cloth table covers and two curtains belonging to the school.
13. Tortured in ITIA, MICHAEL TOLOTSOS, hitting him inhumanly and brutally whilst telling him "The Greeks should live in Macedonia".
14. Attempted in Kelli to uproot the Greek national sentiment (contd.)
inhabitants, arresting JOHN KOLAS, president of the community, and GEORGE GRIOGS, secretary. These two were threatened for having insisted that they were Greeks; they obliged the village priest to officiate in Bulgarian and as he ignored the language, the service was carried out a Bulgarian sedentary acting as interpreter. They also obliged all the inhabitants of the village to be present at this service.

16. Looted in Kalyvia-Paraskevi, community of Skeos (Kaliva Paraskevi) the luggages, cloths, bed-covers etc. of the houses and stoe-40 cows.

17. Arrested in Kalyvia-Paraskevi for no military security reason, 10 inhabitants including the president of the community CHRISTOS PARASKEVI, when they kept as hostages.

18. Set fire in Kalyvia-Paraskevi to the summerhouses of the inhabitants as well as the dwellings of the peasants near the ravine. The fire was started at numerous places and completely burnt down the dwellings.

19. Burnt couple the village of Kalyvia-Papadias. The fire started at more than one point.

20. Tortured in Messemhen NIKOLAOS TSALEDS, JOHN TSALEDS, JOHN POTIASIS, JOHN MELAS, THOMAS and JOHN THOMAS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with stock and iron bars.

21. Attempted in Messemhen to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, arresting NIK. TSALEDS, and threatening to execute his if in the future, he did not work in favour of the Bulgarian national idea; they also arrested and beat JOHN POTIASIS with an iron bar till he stated that he was a Bulgarian.

22. Imprisoned in Messemhen JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SAGRAIMIS, JOHN PAPAZOGIATOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

23. Looted in Neohorion the houses of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, of the refugee settlement.

24. In Neohorion, aiming to rape the daughter of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, they attempted external acts showing at least the beginning of their act viz; they attempted to violate her and to this effect tried to catch her, but luckily for reasons independent of their will, they failed in their criminal views the young girl having managed to escape.

25. Imprisoned in Pefkstra for no military security reason, FLOKPOULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASILENOU, secretary, PAUL TRYTON, VLADIMIR MANOOUTZIS, NIC. TAPOUTOURIS.

26. Tortured in Pefkstra for no military security reason, FLOKPOULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASILENOU, secretary, PAUL TRYTON, VLADIMIR MANOOUTZIS, NIC. TAPOUTOURIS.

27. Tortured in Neohorion JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SAGRAIMIS, JOHN PAPAZOGIATOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

28. In Neohorion the houses of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, of the refugee settlement.

29. In Neohorion, aiming to rape the daughter of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, they attempted external acts showing at least the beginning of their act viz; they attempted to violate her and to this effect tried to catch her, but luckily for reasons independent of their will, they failed in their criminal views the young girl having managed to escape.

30. Imprisoned in Pefkstra for no military security reason, FLOKPOULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASILENOU, secretary, PAUL TRYTON, VLADIMIR MANOOUTZIS, NIC. TAPOUTOURIS.

31. Tortured in Neohorion JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SAGRAIMIS, JOHN PAPAZOGIATOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

32. Tortured in Neohorion the houses of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, of the refugee settlement.

33. Attempted in Neohoria to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, hitting three children with the excuse that they were speaking Greek, after which they hit CH. AKYANPOULOS who happened to be passing by, because he spoke in Greek.
34. Imprisoned in Florina for no military security reason. 

35. Imprisoned in Triantafyllia for no military security reason.

36. Imprisoned in Triantafyllia to uproot and stir up the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, stating to the above (names see No.35) that they are not Greeks but Bulgarians and that on their return to their village, they must undertake the struggle in favour of the Bulgarians and lead this fight.

37. Attempted in Meliti to uproot the feelings of the inhabitants, prohibiting them to speak in Greek.

38. Stole in Meliti a cart belonging to GEO. ZOSIMIS.

39. Tortured in Flatbouro IOANNIS SERGIOS and stabbinv hi-. repeatedly in the abdominal region and in the head and removing his golden teeth, CH. NIKITAS, stabbing him repeatedly in the abdominal region and in the face and PILOTAS THEROS, stabbing him with a bayonet repeatedly in the neck.

40. Wilfully decided and deliberately murdered in Flatbouro GABRIEL PROKOS DEJ. BALAVIS, CH. KATZIS and PILOTAS THEROS inhabitants of Flatbouro.

41. They removed from the above (see No.40) their clothing and boots.

42. Looted all the houses in Flatbouro and removed from them all valuables (jewels, clothing, household ware, sheep, other animals, etc.)

43. Tortured in Flatbouro SOTIRIOS KARANTZAS, CH. LEITROUSIS, CONST. NAZIS, vice-president of the community, NIKOLAS ELOVANIS, LAZARIS KALTIS and GEO. TZIKA, ferrester, hittink them brutally and inhumanly with the butts of their rifles and blunt weapons, disfiguring the heads of LAZAR. KALTIS and GEO. TZIKA, breaking their bones and destroying the right eye of AER. LEITROUSIS by forcing a sharp instrument, possibly a bayonet, into the eye, breaking the bones of the head of NIK. ELOVANIS by a sharp and blunt weapon.

44. Wilfully decided and deliberately carried out manslaughter in Flatbouro on the persons of SOTIRIOS KARANTZAS, CH. LEITROUSIS, AEN. LEITROUSIS, CONST. NAZIS, vice-president of the community, NIK. ELOVANIS, LAZARIS KALTIS and GEO. TZIKA, ferrester.

45. Removed in Flatbouro the clothing and boots of the above mentioned JOHN NATSIS, vice-president of the community.

Refers to the same Special Military Court, the above mentioned IVAN MARINOFF, JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOUTOFF to be judged as culprits that as aliens, in this case Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, in June 1944, together with other Bulgarian subjects of the Bulgarian armed forces and political services (names unknown) and in complete agreement with them, they decided to carry out the following crimes and are therefore co-responsible. IVAN MARINOFF wilfully instigated the other two, MARKOFF and BAMBOUTOFF and others of unknown names, officers, warrant officers and soldiers of the Bulgarian armed forces, as well as osantadjis, to carry out punishable crimes ordering (IVAN MARINOFF and of the osantadjis and others) the execution of the following punishable crimes in which they accused JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOUTOFF with others:

a) Looted the houses in the districts of Tsoylion, Velen, Kosani, Kasteria removing money, supplies, household ware, animals etc.)

b) Burnt the houses of the inhabitants of the villages of the district of Tsoylion, Velen, Kosani, Kasteria. The fire was started simultaneously at more than one spot.

Refers to the same military court all the accused named in the present decree for thee to be judged as culprits that as aliens and in this case Bulgarians, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, from April 1941 to October 1944 repeatedly carried criminal or criminal acts in the districts of Florina, Kateria and Kosani, together with other Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services,
but whose names are unknown) decided ineson to carry out the following crimes for which they are corresponsible: They systematically terrorised the Greek inhabitants of the above mentioned districts by all the acts mentioned in this decree.

Orders the arrests of the above accused and their preventive imprisonment up to the day they will be judged.

Decided in Athens, November 11, 1946 and published in Athens, November 15, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY
Question: Your name

Answer: John Paul Ravalli, born in Monte Rosso, Almo, Sicily, and actually serving a life sentence in the Averoff prisons, age 37, Catholic. I simply know the accused and am not related to him.

The witness was examined according to articles 111 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in case that it may not be possible to examine him in court.

Question - (Questioned adequately)

Answer: In May 1943, the town major of Kastoria, Venieri, received the unexpected visit of the Commander of the 15th Bulgarian Division then Colonel Ivan Marinoff, accompanied by Captain Cono, the Italian Consul in Monastir Castellani, Pietroff, senior employee at the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and approximately 15 Bulgarian soldiers. Kaltcheff was with them, having met the group at Florina. This visit which had not been announced beforehand worried Venieri, because he had heard that his predecessor Del Giudice had told him that a similar attempt had been made previously and had been stopped by the commander of the Pincerolo Division, who had prohibited Del Giudice from visiting Monastir. We nevertheless were obliged to receive them and saw them at the Military Club. Previously the Italian consul in Monastir hurried to meet me for me to advise Venieri on the reason of the sudden visit and of Marinoff's intentions. He told me that Marinoff is coming to ask Venieri for the Bulgarian Army to undertake the guarding of the district from the region of FRESPA up to ANTARTIKO, with the excuse that this district was not sufficiently guarded by the Italian troops and that in addition he would ask, if necessary, that Bulgarian officers be sent to lead the mitadžis bands, which we had organised two months previously. The consul therefore asked me to draw the proposal and to refuse the entry to any Bulgarian troops in our district. I hurriedly repeated this conversation to Venieri who had invited his officers to a banquet in honour of Marinoff; he prohibited them to start any military or service conversation with General Marinoff as he (Venieri) alone would manage the whole question. At the banquet that followed, held at the Military Club and after it, Marinoff spoke of the complete Bulgarian split of the district of Kastoria. This conversation obliged me by order of Venieri, to tell Marinoff that his information is not correct, because we also knew that the population of Kastoria of Bulgarian descent did not number more than 119, stating at the same time that when we wanted to carry a censor of these inhabitants and give them the authority to supply the Committee, we called for every Bulgarian-speaking inhabitant to report and only the above number submitted a statement. A few of them made their statement out of fear, alltogether they do not represent more than 10 - 11 families, the majority of which came from villages of the district. My answer worried Marinoff who to excuse himself stated that the Greek authorities had carried out a perfect propaganda and had managed, by the schools, to hellenize Kastoria. These arguments amused us as we were sure of the contrary. Before the banquet at the Club, Marinoff met Venieri at the Town Major's where he told him of his request as previously stated by

(contd.)
Castellani. Venieri answered him that this was not a question he could solve by his own initiative, but depended on the High Command in Athens, adding at the same time that he saw no reason, as sufficient Italian troops are stationed in the region. He furthermore asked Marinoff not to insist at the High Command in his demand for Bulgarian officers to lead the comitadjis as such a decision would create disturbances in the district and Venieri would bear the responsibility as he had insisted that his request be accepted and tried to assure Venieri that his worries were unfounded Venieri continued to refuse, having in mind the recommendations made by Castellani. After the banquet, Marinoff expressed the wish to visit the bands at the Committee Headquarters. This was agreed and we all went over to the Committee headquarters, where in front of the comitadjis we took a prominent place and started speaking to them in Bulgarian. All this action worried Venieri, especially that Marinoff spoke in Bulgarian to the comitadjis but did not say anything as he was the host. But from information given to us by individuals in our confidence, Marinoff simply told the comitadjis to obey the Italian orders as they are all soldiers of the axis fighting the same enemy.

In my opinion it is incontestable that Marinoff's intention to establish Bulgarian troops in our zone and still more to place Bulgarian officers at the head of the comitadjis bands had one sole object: to reinforce the Bulgarian influence in Kastoria and even his visit had that aim. The views of the Italian command were contrary and even when we were obliged to organise the comitadjis bands, we did it out of necessity and in any case, we tried for the movement to be exploited in favour of Bulgaria. I have nothing else to add except that through my service I know that the military and civil authorities in Monastir, whilst arresting communists from Bulgaria, acted on the contrary in a friendly manner with the communists in Macedonia and their interest in the Slav speaking Macedonians was independent whether they were communists or not. Thus 55 communists soldiers of one regiment of Marinoff's Division were executed as communists.

The testimony was read, its contents approved and signed.

The examiner: D. Kioussopoulos
The examined: J. Revalli

True copy for service use.

Athens, July 25th, 1946

The secretary (sgd)
Question: Your name

Answer: Giovanni Rayalli, imprisoned in the Callithea prisons, Christian. I am not related to the accused but simply acquainted to him.

Sworn on the Bible in accordance to art. 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in case he may not be able to attend Court.

Question:

Answer: In the summer of 1942, I was on leave and was not in Kastoria. I cannot therefore confirm whether a senior Bulgarian officer visited Argoz-Crestikion at that time. For the same reason I cannot say whether at the same time he or another senior Bulgarian officer accompanied by KAITCHEF, SKEE, bank employee in Sofia and RADOS, and lieutenant of the Bulgarian Medical Corps, had visited Kastoria. I did not hear anything to the effect that in the spring or the summer of 1943 another Bulgarian officer accompanied by PASHALIS and others visited again Argoz-Crestikion. I do not exclude such a possibility as on numerous occasions, without the knowledge of the Italian military services, Bulgarian military or political officials circulated having the evident aim to contact the pro-Bulgarians of the Kastoria region. To this effect, I remember this incident: at that time the Italian Military Command had arrested a Bulgarian moving about in the district without the knowledge of the Italians. It was subsequently discovered that the prisoner was Major TSATROFF of the Bulgarian Army, who we later let free following an intervention through Rome of ex-queen Giovanna of Bulgaria. As stated in my previous deposition, the official Bulgarian officers attacked to the Italian Military Command as well as all the Bulgarians travelling in the districts of Kastoria and Florina were undoubtedly in direct contact with the military and civilian authorities in Monastir, as the majority of them came from Monastir and reported back there. I knew this as a fact as the Italian Consulate in Monastir often informed us that certain Bulgarians had left Monastir in the probable direction of Kastoria or Florina. This news was confirmed later. Through my position in the Italian Town Major's and my service, I had realised that the Bulgarian Govt. was seriously interested, for more further reasons also, but for immediate ones also, to have the Bulgarian speaking populations under its authority. It especially tried to convince them to carry out a pro-Bulgarian policy, aiming at territorial expansion in these districts. I personally have no doubt that MARINOFF due to his personality as well as to his position, was the head of all this policy carried out by the Bulgarian Govt. and that any movement in the districts of Kastoria and Florina was carried out following his inspiration and his orders. In January 1944 I was in Neckerian, Arts, and therefore do not know personally what exactly happened in the Florina district, when a Bulgarian regiment came down from Monastir to reinforce the Germans. During my trial I heard witnesses state that the Bulgarian regiment behaved inhumanly to the Greeks. I think it is true and I repeat I have no direct knowledge, and if I consider that this unit commanded by a Lt. Colonel arrived from Monastir and belonged to the 15th
Bulgarian Division whose O.C. was MARINOFF and still more, if I consider that the brutal treatment of the population was not constituted by isolated incidents but constituted the systematic directive of the unit, I cannot but admit without any doubt whatsoever that these acts were included in the orders and instructions issued by the Divisional Commander. This always happened when Italian troops were on the move, but one must not doubt that this happens with every regular army. An incident which backs my views is that which I personally observed: I knew that MARINOFF at his meeting with VENIERI, meeting I spoke of in my last deposition, asked for Bulgarian troops to reinforce the Italian garrison. The Italian Military Command naturally rejected this proposition. DOYTCHOFF, who in private life was professor of history at the University of Sofia, was placed as interpreter in Kasteria. He stayed 40 days there and then, without our knowledge, toured certain villages of the Kasteria district.

I know nothing else.

This statement was read and approved

The examined: RAVALDA
The examiner: D. Kieussapeules
The secretary: M. Haptis

True service Copy

Athens Nov. 18, 1946

The Secretary

(sgd)
Question - Your name
Answer - Anthony Christos KALTCEFF, born in KYRIOS, KASTORIA and
actually serving a sentence of life imprisonment in the Averoff prisons;
age 35, Orthodox Christian; I simply know the accused and am not
related to him.

Question
Answer: During the enemy occupation of Greece, General Marinoff was
colonel commanding the 15th division stationed at Monastir. General
Marinoff only once visited Kastoria in May or June 1943. The object of
his visit was to quieten the comitadjis of the Kastoria district who
were asking for reinforcements to be sent from Sofia as well as arms etc.
At a meeting held in Col. Venieri's office with other Italian officers
and later at the offices of the Committee in Kastoria, Marinoff recom-
manded to the comitadjis present to obey Italian orders, that they should
help the Axis and that he will see that help be sent to them from Bulgaria.
I do not know whether Marinoff visited the district of Kastoria another
time; I am of the opinion that if this had happened, I would have been
advised. I do not know what was discussed in the previous meeting of
Marinoff, with Venieri, the German town major of Kastoria named KONB
and other German and Italian officers, as I was not present. RAVALLI
was present and he could tell you what was discussed. On the same day,
Marinoff accompanied by the abovementioned Germans, met at Boglista two
Italian Generals from Koryta, but I do not know what was discussed.
Marinoff at that time was considered as friendly to the regime and was
used as such. In January 1944 following an agreement between the German
and Bulgarian Armies, it was decided to carry out a common campaign to
clear the region of Florina from the antartes. To this effect, a German
army attacked northwards from Kastoria and Bulgarian forces belonging to
Marinoff advanced South from Monastir. Due to the fact that a Bulgarian
detachment of 10 - 12 soldiers had been wiped out at Flamourou, a
Bulgarian force entered the village of Flamourou to arrest the murderers
who following information lived in Flamourou. The Bulgarians arrested
10 - 12 individuals and took them with them. barring this act, I do not
know of any other act committed by the Bulgarians. The complete destruction
of Flamourou was not carried out by the Bulgarians, but far later on by
the Germans, as reprisals because the antartes had killed a few Germans
near Flamourou. A detachment left Amynto and burnt down the village.

The examiner
D. Kioussopoulos

The examined
A. Ch. KALTCEFF

Correct copy
for service use,
Athens, July 25, 1946

The secretary
(sgd)
From: Captain Peterides IDLS
To: The Public Prosecutor of the War Criminals Court
Subject: Referring to the Bulgarian War Criminal, General Marinoff

I have the honour to advise you that following an inquest carried out by the author of this report, following an order for such a preliminary inquest to be held, issued by the Higher Gendarmerie Command of continental Greece, and relative to the criminal action, in Central and Western Macedonia, of the Axis and Bulgarian propaganda during the four year triple occupation, the following reasons have fully proved that the above named General Marinoff of the Bulgarian Army can be qualified as a war criminal.

1) General Marinoff was supreme military and political representative of the pro-Axis Bulgarian Govt. in the districts of Servian Macedonia as well as in Greek Central and Western Macedonia from the very first day of the Occupation to the end, as during this whole time he was commanding the 15th Bulgarian Division having its H.Q. at Monastir.

2) Bulgarian propaganda and agents of the Bulgarian Govt. and the Bulgarian Committee acted under the orders and follow the directives issued by General Marinoff, as all Bulgarian services established in Central and Western Macedonia depended directly from General Marinoff. The propaganda action of all these services was inspired and approved by General Marinoff.

3) The written defences of both the war criminals Kaltcheff and Ravalli prove the fact that all agents of the Bulgarian Committee operating in Central and Western Macedonia and which had come from Bulgaria, had previously passed through Monastir and were directed by General Marinoff either towards Greek Macedonia or else towards Sofia and that operations of the Bulgarian propaganda were carried out according to orders given by Gen. Marinoff.

4) Kaltcheff testified that the maize, salt, sugar and other commodities and clothing sent to Greek Macedonia for distribution between the pro-Bulgarian elements of the district in order to modify the ethnological Greek composition and to attempt to uproot Greek national feeling, were forwarded from Monastir in accordance to orders issued by the abovementioned Gen. Marinoff.

5) Gen. Marinoff having been advised by a personal report of Kaltcheff on the decision of the Italian authorities to arm the comitadjis of Kastoria, did nothing to hinder the formation of such armed bands, when at the same time Major Mitkoff, commanding the Bulgarian Club of Salonica expressed through Kaltcheff his satisfaction and his threats for the formation of the comitadj bands of Kastoria which in his opinion would help Italian views.

6) At the time when the criminal action of the Kastoria Comitadjis had reached its zenith (crimes, arson, lootings, etc.) Gen. Marinoff went to Kastoria, accompanied by a) Doctor Dimitroff, representative in Monastir of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, b) Kaltcheff, c) two senior officers of Marinoff's staff, and d) Capt. Kombe of the German army, town major of Florina. The abovementioned were escorted by 15 armed Bulgarian soldiers from Monastir and by 4-5 German soldiers from Florina.

In Kastoria, a) Gen. Marinoff, b) Col. Venieri, g) Dimitroff as representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and d) Capt. Kombe carried out private talks, the nature of which is unknown. Following these talks, the whole party went to the HQ of the Bulgarian Committee in Kastoria, where 150 armed comitadjis were assembled under the
orders of their leaders (MARI PANTELI, DIAMANTI IOUKA, KALIMANI PASCHALI etc) General Marinoff spoke to these men and stated between others that “you must fight honestly the Greek and Jugoslav anterites and I will see that help be sent to you from the Bulgarian Govt.”

As Marinoff in his speech did not speak a word about Italy and as the Comitadji complained against the Italians with regard to their food and clothing, Col. Venieri refused to approve Gen. Marinoff’s wish to visit certain villages from which the Comitadjis came from. For this reason, another meeting was held at EIGLETSA between Gen. Marinoff and two Italian generals from Korytsa. Nothing has been known relative to these talks.

7) Kaltcheff himself testifies that following Gen. Marinoff’s actions a committee from Sofia arrived via Monastir, at the village of APOSNEROS, near Kastoria. This committee was composed of a) DIAMOFF, representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for foreign Affairs and political adviser of Marinoff, b) VASILEFF BERYO, director of the Bank of Macedonia in Sofia, c) JOSEPH MARKOFF and 4) KARTOFF. The last two mentioned were pensioned officers and members of the Bulgarian Committee. This party distributed to the Comitadjis and the pro-Bulgarian elements, without the Italians knowing anything on the matter, large quantities of maize, salt and wheat, five hundred (500) suits, five hundred (500) pairs of boots and four millions (4,000,000) levas.

For future financial aid to the Comitadjis, funds were given to ROUKAS CHRIOTHOS, who became president of the Bulgarian Committee. From that time onwards, the number of armed Comitadjis increased and arms were furnished to them from Monastir.

8) In June 1944, following General Marinoff’s proposal to the Bulgarian General Staff under the orders of General IOUCI, twenty (20) reserve officers and Warrant Officers of the Bulgarian army arrived at Monastir. In reality these men were organising members of the Bulgarian Committee, who, directed by Marinoff were sent to command the OCHMARNA armed bands in the region of Florina, Edessa and Kastoria.

This OCHMARNA organisation had been armed in the beginning of 1944 by Germans following the request of Marinoff, Kaltcheff and others.

The criminal action of these officers (lieutenant DITCHEFF, ILITCHEFF, FASCOFF etc) was illimitated and their cooperation with Marinoff is evident. At that time the members of the band commanded by IVAN MICHAILOFF, leader of B.M.R.O. (Internal Bulgarian Revolution) cooperated with Marinoff and were continuously on the move between Macedonia, Monastir and Sofia. This group commanded the OCHMARNA organisation whose armed men numbered over six thousand (6000) and whose main officers, as from the middle of 1944, used to enter the B.M.R.O. organisation and thence were admitted in the ranks of ELAS. They separated from ELAS approximately at the end of the Occupation and formed the autonomous battalions of Slav-Macedonians in order to help their plan aiming at creating a Federal Macedonian State or of an independant Macedonia, a) With the permission of Gen. Marinoff and following a request by KALCHEFF, a Bulgarian Regiment of the 16th Division under the command of Colonel TZANEFF entered the district of Florina from Monastir. This movement was taken to rise the spirits of the pro-Bulgarian elements. The regiment helped the armed members of OCHMARNA (contd.)
and a small German detachment to clear the MESFA region of antart movement.

As the inhabitants of FLAMBOUR, although they included a few slaves, refused to enter the OCHRANA organisation, the Bulgarian regiment carried out brutal reprisals and Bulgarian soldiers murdered eleven (11) villagers using for their crime excavating tools. Two or three other villagers were buried alive. This last action provoked even the indignation of their allies, the Germans, who, following a request of the Greek Monarch, Mr. BONIS, ordered the above regiment to abandon the region of Florina. There is no proof that Gen. Marialoff expressed his indignation for the brutal murders of innocent Greeks carried out by his officers and men.

10) Approximately two thousand (2000) schoolboys from Central and Western Macedonia were sent to Monastir by KALTCHEFF. Marialoff rendered them and issued money, food and clothing. Gen. Marialoff's staff did its best to uproot Greek national feeling from the school boys.

11) Finally the preliminary inquest proves that all the pro-Bulgar slays who returned from Monastir and Sofia to Macedonia in 1944 and who were friends of the pro-axis Bulgarian Govt. and of the Bulgarian Committee under the direction of Gen. Marialoff, have suddenly become its worst enemies and have joined the SNOP forces. Some of these men have become leaders of ELAS in spite of the spirit of the Greek antart movement. Their object was to destroy the Greek element and as members of OPLA they executed any Greek desiring a greater Greece. Finally they formed the Slav-Macedonian battalions of GOTCHEFF which following the December incidents, united with the OCHRANA Comitadgis and are actually operating from Jugoslavia against the independence and integrity of Greece, so as to imitate in anti-Greek action that of Gen. MARINOFF, actually Bulgarian Ambassador in Paris.

P. LOLAS
Gendarmerie Captain

Exact copy

Salonica, May 6, 1946
On Wednesday evening, February 2, 1944 and at 9 p.m., a band of antartes, 120 strong approximately, arrived in Flaabouro and forcibly entered the houses of the village, breaking down doors and windows. The members of this band remained in the village up to 10 a.m. on Saturday. During their whole stay in Flaabouro, the antartes had posted armed guards on either side of the village prohibiting the inhabitants to leave their homestead.

Following this order, nobody could get out of the village and advise the military and civilian authorities on the incidents that had taken place. The president of the Community and a delegation of villagers, who had expressed the opinion of advising the authorities in order to forestall any unpleasant reprisals on the village, were prohibited, threatened by death penalty, to leave Flaabouro. The above antartes, during their stay in Flaabouro, carried out arrests of numerous personalities of the village. Thus on Friday they arrested the school teachers Gabriel (akandalia, director of the primary school and Andrew Aioukas. The postman Andrew Mitroussis was also arrested but was subsequently let free under the condition that he would not refer to the authorities. The school teacher from Kato Hydroussis, Leontius Paleologos and Stylianos Avasides, teacher at the primary school of Kolhikis, as well as a civilian named Avas from Kolhikis, whom the antartes had brought with them, were also found imprisoned in the village. On Friday after having forced the male inhabitants, 18-35 years of age, to attend a meeting, one of the antartes made a speech encouraging them to follow the antartes forces. All the young men unanimously stated that they refuse to enrol. Finally the speaker confronted by this decision of the young men, threatened them that they would be taken away by force, their names having been taken from the community registers.

The next day, whilst all the inhabitants had been forcibly assembled in the main square of the village and were listened to one of the antartes explaining to them the aims of the organisation so as to persuade the inhabitants to follow them, shots were heard, undoubtedly fired by approaching Bulgarian detachment. The armed guards immediately answered so as to draw the attention of their comrades to retire. The panic-stricken assembly dissolved itself and both villagers and antartes dispersed themselves in the surrounding woods. This act of the villagers was dictated by their fear of Bulgarian reprisals, and having seen Bulgarian conduct at the other villages of the districts. All the antartes took a pre-arranged direction and met outside the village. Numerous villagers in order to save themselves, took shelter in the nearby villages of Aetos and Ano-Hydroussas. In the meantime, the antartes, having reached Flaabouro by the road taken by the fleeing inhabitants started a deadly fire on the spot not bothering to examine whether they were firing on antartes or on innocent villagers. Four quiet and law-abiding young men later found dead at this spot. Gabriel Broikos, Leontius Dolakis, Christos Gatsis and Filotas Tahou, all four supporting numerous families were found bearing hideous marks of Bulgarian barbarism. The bodies were found unclothed and without boots. Gabriel Broikos was lying on the ground with his hands uplifted and full of bayonet wounds in the stomach and head. His gold teeth had been removed by the Bulgarians. Christos Gatsis was found bearing numerous bayonet wounds in the stomach and face. Testified by villagers passing close by, the Bulgarians noticing that Gatsis had not been killed outright, returned and finished his off with their bayonets. Filotas Tahou showed numerous wounds from bayonets below his lower jaw and on his neck.

(contd.)
The inhabitants of the village saw all four raise their arms immediately as they saw the Bulgarians who received them with bayonets thrusts and with blows with their rifle butts. The antartes on leaving the village took with them three school teachers who later, at a skirmish between the antartes and a German detachment, managed to escape thanks to the disorder that ensued.

The above-mentioned Bulgarian detachment on their way to the village met the shepherd Sotirios Kakarantzas, who was looking after his sheep and goats. Kakarantzas and an old villager named Christos Mitroussides, found by the Bulgarians when entering Plambouro, were captured and their fate is unknown.

Latest information states that both of them were executed by the Bulgarians in the village of Aemohori. On the next day, the shepherd's father and mother, as well as Mitroussides' brother set out to find their relatives. Iasophon Mitroussides seems to have been captured on the way and is being tortured by the Bulgarians in Aemohori. Another Bulgarian detachment coming from Cato-Hydrorou, captured on their way, John Styliades, Michael Styliades and Peter Ietrios, who were hunting for five missing villagers and who according to the Bulgarian detachment, were lying dead on a near-by hill. The above three inhabitants were taken by the Bulgarian detachment and their fate is unknown. This detachment requisitioned seven animals with their proprietors and left in the direction of the village of Aetos. Their fate is unknown. Half an hour after, the departure of the second detachment, a third one, 120 strong, arrived in the village and stayed there for four hours. All the men were billeted in the houses of the villagers where food was offered to them. After the departure of this third detachment, numerous others including a cavalry detachment, passed through the village. This last one displayed all its barbarism and cold-bloodedness, pillaging the houses in the most inhuman way. The president of the community was ordered by this detachment to fill with grass, in half an hour, two carts accompanying the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians also took 20 sheep and a mule. Following this, the men of the detachment started a systematic pillage of the houses. Anything of any value was removed including women's and girls' dresses. With this last act the inhabitants of the village, having suffered unheard of barbarism by the Bulgarians will remain without clothes.

The Bulgarians even removed a wrist watch from a child. This detachment having considered the looting as finished, left in the direction of the village of Leptokaryas, taking with them the president of the community, Constantine Nassis, the forrester, Nicholas Elovares and the game-keepers Lazar Galios and George Tsekas. The fate of the above is unknown.

As proved by various facts and incidents, all the above Bulgarian brutalities were caused by the Bulgarian inhabitants of the near-by villages, who by treason and blackmail accused the inhabitants of Plambouro of helping the antartes whereas in reality they had no relation with them and thus are not responsible and certainly cannot oppose themselves, unarmed as they are, to fully armed antartes bands.

The above Bulgarian inhabitants of the villages of Leptokaryas, Ate and Cato-Hydrorou, Aemohori etc. nourish a hereditary hatred against Plambouro as well as against every Greek village with the sole excuse that the inhabitants of these latter villages possessed and possess a patriotic sense developed to a very high degree. It was omitted to state that the Bulgarians removed the Greek flag from the community building.

Today, February 8, 1944, a considerable number of eye-witnesses arrived in Florai from Plambouro, who reported the affair to the department office and from the testimonies of which, the present report has been drawn up.

The Secretary of the Department
(sgd) Ch. Stefanides.
In accordance with art. 6 of Const. Act No. 73/1945, a committee composed of D. KIOUSFOFOULOS, director of the Central Services of the Greek National Bureau for War Criminals and Deputy Prosecutor at the Supreme Court, as president, and M. KALLIZPOUDOS and SP. PAVLOPOULOS, judges in Athens, as members, met on November 11, 1946 in the presence of N. RAFTIS acting as secretary, to discuss the following affair:

IVAN MARINOFF, Bulgarian General etc. have been accused for murders etc.

In consequence to this accusation, the Director of the Bureau for War criminals ordered an investigation from which file No. 307/46 was formed.

When the investigation was over, the same Director introduced the affair to the Committee.

The Committee - having examined the file, having thought according to the law

Decided as follows:

1. An investigation was carried out in order to prove whether war crimes were committed in the regions of Florina and Kastoria (Western Macedonia).

The following actual facts resulted from this investigation:

In April 1941, the German Armies and later the Italian ones occupied the regions of Florina and Kastoria and established themselves there. A regular Bulgarian Army of occupation had reached the neighbouring district of Monastir (Vitolia) where, during the whole occupation the Bulgarian 15th division had established its headquarters, but which had not occupied the above mentioned districts in view of their final annexation. Constituted an intermediate aim of the Bulgarian State. This aim was systematically pursued by various means. Thus from the very first days of the German and Bulgarian occupation, Bulgarian interpreters made their appearance at the German and Italian Town Majors. These interpreters were highly educated Bulgarian civilians or officers, such as MILANTENOFF in Florina, DOTCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia at Kastoria, under the officer ANTON KALICHEFF, assistant professor of political Economy at the University of Sofia, a graduate from Germany.

The simple fact that the Bulgarians were highly educated proves that they had undertaken an important mission, which, under cover of the role of the interpreter, should be fulfilled. It is evident that the Bulgarians could have used for interpreters men of lower education as commonly used during the occupation. The important mission of the Bulgarian interpreters served the final views of the annexation by Bulgaria of Western Macedonia and consisted in carrying out a propaganda in favour of the Bulgarian idea, of uprooting Greek national feeling and in modifying the ethnological composition of Western Macedonia. All these facts have been proved from the enquiry and the actual incidents described here below. These incidents prove, irrespective of the evident nature of the conditions, that in order to succeed in this most difficult mission, it was necessary that a person of high education, valour, strength and prestige, occupying an important position in the Bulgarian State machine, should be at its head. This individual should be capable to exploit all conditions, whether of a political nature in the relations between Bulgaria and her allies, Germany and Italy, or of a military nature and relative to the sufficiency or not of the German and Italian troops of occupation, or relative to the supply of provisions and in general to the economic conditions of the Greek people or other such matters. The person should be capable of giving general directives, of synchronising the action of the interpreters and other members, of raising their morale, of obtaining and using various means for the accomplishment of his aim. These means included money, food supplies, clothing, books, arms (contd.)
reinforcement by sections of the regular Bulgarian army etc. The inquiry carried out proves that such an individual was at the head of the whole organization nearly all through the occupation and that this person was Colonel (now General) IVAN MARINOFF, commanding 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered during the whole occupation at Monastir. The actual position occupied by MARINOFF as Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, proves that he possessed all these qualities of a leader. From neighbouring and opportunely located Monastir, he directed the whole affair. It was from there that he sent to various districts his interpreters and local leaders. It was there that he received all those individuals and gave them the directives to follow and the necessary means. It was from Monastir that he himself visited Kastoria with ulterior aims, the success of his mission.

II. Concrete facts relative to the uprooting of Greek national feeling of the inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria and the modification of their ethnological composition are the following as proved by inquiry:

1) Immediately following the establishment of the German troops of occupation in Florina, the Bulgarian officer MLANTENOFF reported to the Town Major as interpreter and managed to create contact with the German Town Mayor having his meals with him, accompanying him on his tours of inspection, managing to make him issue statements in favour of Bulgarian pretentions that the majority of the population of the district was of Bulgarian descent, taking part in the meetings between the German Town Mayor and the Greek prefect of Florina and expressing his own views relative to the replacement of municipal councillors by others belonging to the Bulgarian Committee. In brief, MLANTENOFF managed to move outside the narrow limits of the role of an interpreter. He had his own luxurious car and had abundant means of moving about. He received the pro-bulgarians at the German Town Major's, at his house and the restaurant "Loveroff" in Florina. He organised receptions in honour of other Bulgarian officials. He also organised receptions in honour of the German Town Mayor in the course of his tours (at Amyntaion, Ag. Panteleimon, Xyno-Nero etc. for example). In these tours propaganda was carried out in favour of the Bulgarian national idea and against the Greek one and the Bulgarians would declare that in a few days Bulgarian troops would be quartered in this district (for above, see report of the Greek prefect of Florina dr. Constant Bonis, dated July 18, 1941 and addressed to the Governor General of Macedonia).

2) Immediately following the establishment of Italian troops of occupation in Kastoria, DOTCHEFF, professor at the University of Sofia, appeared at the Town Mayor's and reported as an interpreter. Later on the Bulgarian officer ANTON KATCHIEFF arrived in Kastoria. This latter person had already been condemned by the special court for war criminals in Athens. BUT DOTCHEFF methodically organised the Bulgarian Committee (see below) furnished the Italian search troops with supposed interpreters whereas in reality these individuals were terrorists purposely throwing arms into houses of Greeks whom the Italians would subsequently arrest, imprison, torture and execute. Such terrorists agents of the Bulgarian propaganda were the following: LUCAS DIAMANTIDIS, KOSMAS KYRIAKOPOULOS, KORIS KOFANIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSIAMMIS, mayor of Kastoria during the occupation, MENELAOS TSAKIRIS, Director of the Prefecture of Kastoria during the occupation).

3) The fact that certain few Greek inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria speak in addition to Greek, a certain regional dialect resembling Bulgarian, constituted the grounds on which Bulgarian propaganda worked profitably. From the very first days the above so-called interpreters VLANTENOFF, DOTCHEFF, KATCHIEFF, helped successively by other collaborators of theirs, contacted the above mentioned Greeks and as time passed managed to modify the opinion in favour of Bulgaria of a considerable number of them and helped them organize the Bulgarian Committee. This happened at a time when the occupation authorities in Greece were discussing for their use all the riches of Greek National Economy and had imposed on the Greek population (contd.)
the death sentence by hunger or by other privations. They had immobilised
the Greek State machine and had made impossible for it to come to the help
of the starving population. These most trying conditions of the Greek popu-
lation were widely exploited by the above so-called interpreters but in rea-
ality propagandists, by their collaboration. Many of these latter were
Bulgarians, sent from Sofia, a certain number of which bearing their family
roots in the districts of Florina and Kastoria, but which they had abandoned
many years ago in virtue of an International Treaty for an exchange of popu-
lations between Greece and Bulgaria and signed after the war of 1914-1918.
As such were the following Bulgarians: a) SPIROS VASILEFF, bank employee or
Director of the Popular Bank in Sofia, native from Vassiliades and occupying
a prominent position in the Bulgarian Committee, b) JOSEF MAKOFF, captain
of the regular Bulgarian Army and leader of the comitadzis in the district
of Kastoria, c) his brother PETER MAKOFF, pensioned school teacher, inhab-
itant of Sofia and a native as his brother of Vassiliades, d) BAJKOLOFF,
lieutenant in the regular Bulgarian Army and deputy leader of the Bulgarian
Committee of the district of Kastoria, e) LITKOFF, major in the Bulgarian
Army. The above mentioned in collaboration with other Bulgarians, supported
by officers and senior officials of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Af-
airs, carried out a propaganda to the effect that the inhabitants of Western
Macedonia who speak the above-mentioned dialect, are of Bulgarian descent,
that they were under Greek yoke, that the time had come to break their
shackles, that very shortly the Bulgarian Army would occupy Western Macedonia
which would be annexed by Bulgaria, for the success of which the above men-
tioned inhabitants should do their utmost obeying their leaders and the Itali-
ans, becoming members of the Bulgarian Committee and working to exterminate
the Greek inhabitants. Together with the Italian Occupation Authorities
they repeatedly and generously gave to every new member money, food, clothing
boots, etc. sent from Bulgaria via Monastir. In addition to the above and
again together with the Italian authorities, they armed the members of the
Committee giving them arms of Italian origin as well as Bulgarian ones sent
from Bulgaria via Monastir. Italian officers were placed at the head of the
armed comitadzis bands. The fact that the organisation of the comitadzis
bands was carried out by the Italian Occupation Authorities has been em-
ployed by the deposition of the witness JOHN RAVAON, serving in Kastoria
and actually condemned by the Special Court for War Criminals in Athens. The
national aims of the Italians and the Bulgarians coincided in their common
effort to uproot the Greek national sentiment in Western Macedonia and in
modifying its national composition. The Bulgarian Committee was thus formed
and armed. The witnesses CHRISTOS GABIS, NICOLAS FYLAETIS, CONST. CHRISTO-
POULOS, examined in the prison at Salonica where they were serving a penalty
imposed on them by Court testify that they were armed members of these bands
(see testimonies of the above and especially those of CONE, VOSIS, prefect
of Florina during all the Occupation, NICOLAS TSISKIS, Director of the
Kastoria prefecture, Doctor EONIDAS TSAMMIS, Mayor of Kastoria, KLetROS
PETROVAS, Director of the Prefecture, ANDREW PAPALOPOULOS etc.)

4) In the summer of 1943, a meeting of all the armed comitadzis was held
at "LEVADI" near Koutoropi in the district of Kastoria. Witness GEORGE VAS-
SILIOU was present at this meeting, where the above-mentioned Bulgarian
SPIROS VASILEFF distributed money, salt and rubber boots to these comitadzis
(see testimony by GEO, IENOUZIS)

5) In May 1943, a committee composed of LIMPOULOF, senior official of the
Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, SPIROS VASILEFF, JOSEF MAKOFF and
SKARTOFF arrived from Sofia, via Monastir and distributed large quantities
of arize, salt, wheat, five hundred suits, fifty pairs of boots and four mi-
lion leva (4,000,000) to the assembled comitadzis (see report by captain
PETER LOLLAS of the Gendarmerie, dated March 30, 1946 and addressed to the
public prosecutor of the Special Court for War Criminals).

6) In June 1944 approximately 20 Bulgarian reserve officers and Warrant
officers arrived in Monastir and from there were sent to lead the armed comit-
adzis bands and those of the "OHANA" organization in the districts of Flori
(contd.)
Kastoria, Edessa, etc. (see above report by Capt. P. Iolas)

III. The following facts have been proved at the inquiry relative to the role played by Colonel (now General) Ivan Marinoff in the work of uprooting national sentiment in the districts of Kastoria and Florina and of modifying the ethnological composition of these districts:

1) The above interpreters and other Bulgarian and local leaders as well as other members of the Bulgarian Committee had free passes and often went to Komastir, reported to Ivan Marinoff about their action and received instructions and orders from him to carry out all sorts of crimes against the Greek population. They also received money, food, clothing, boots, arms etc. from Marinoff. These items were brought over from Bulgaria to Komastir and thence were distributed to various districts by Marinoff. Thus in the spring of 1942 when the Greeks were dying of hunger, Ivan Marinoff imported in Western Macedonia, large quantities of maize, sugar and other commodities to be distributed by members of the Bulgarian Committee to its other members. Mementos Gheles and Stavros Xangos were responsible for these distributions in the department of Florina. When the prefect of FLORINA, CONST. Bonis refused to allow the distribution by these two individuals, he was told that following Marinoff's orders the distribution must be made by the two above mentioned individuals (for all these facts see the testimonies by CONST. Bonis Menel, Tsakiris, Director of the Prefecture, NIKOLAS SFRANGEOS, reporter, Capt. PETER IOLAS of the Gendarmerie, NIKOLAS KARIKOS, priest, JOHN PAKIS, CHRISTOS IVANOFF, all dated May 2, 1946 etc.) The role played by Marinoff as head of the komadzis of Florina is amply shown by the deposition of the Bulgarian Officer Kaltscheff and who definetely states that Marinoff's visit to Kastoria in May or June 1943 (see below) "aimed at questioning the komadzis of Florina, who were asking for help, such as arms etc., from Sofia" and that Ivan Marinoff had told them that "he will see that help from Bulgaria be sent to them".

2) Ivan Marinoff exploiting the pitiful condition on under-nourishment, the deaths from famine of the Greeks and especially those of Greek youth, created in Komastir a Bulgarian centre of education to which 2000 Greek young sters from Greek Macedonia (Western & Central) were sent and who were fed etc. and received a monthly sum of money, the major part of which was sent to the parents (see testimony by CONST. Bonis, Menel, Tsakiris, etc.). In May or June 1943 when Col. Venieri was Town Mayor of Kastoria, under whose orders John Ravalli, Officer of the Italian Army was serving and who has actually been condemned by the Special Court for War Criminals in Athens, Colonel Marinoff arrived unexpectedly from Komastir. He was accompanied by Capt. ROMII of the German Army and Town Mayor of Florina, Signor CASTELLANI. He then arrived in Kastoria and together with an escort of 15 Bulgarian and 5 German soldiers.

Col. Venieri received Marinoff and his suite at the military club of Komastir where a banquet was held (see depositions by John Ravalli, ANTON AZITHOFF, Menel, Tsakiris etc. etc.). The incidents that occurred following Ivan Marinoff's arrival were attributed by Ravalli in his deposition and are as follows: Before the banquet, CASTELLANI, Italian Consul in Komastir, made known to Ravalli that the reason of Marinoff's arrival was to ask Col. Venieri primarily for the Bulgarian Army to undertake the guarding of the region from Lake Prespa to Antartikion with the excuse that this district was insufficiently guarded by the Italian troops. On secondary request, Marinoff would ask for Bulgarian Officers to lead the komadzis. Ravalli hurriedly repeated this conversation to Venieri.

Effectively in a private discussion held before the banquet between Marinoff and Venieri, the former submitted to the latter his two requests. Both were rejected by Venieri that the number of Italian troops was sufficient. Following this conversation, the banquet was held during which Marinoff spoke of "remedy Bulgarian Kastoria" (as specifically stated in Ravalli's deposition). This obliged Ravalli, by order of Venieri, to answer to Marinoff that this information is not correct because the Italians know from official (cont'd)
and authentic sources that the inhabitants of Kastoria of Bulgarian descent do not exceed 119 as when the Italians expressed the wish to carry out a census of these inhabitants in order to entrust them with the supplying of the comitadjis, they asked on every Bulgarian speaking inhabitant to report and only the above mentioned presented themselves, a few of which reported for fear of reprisals. These inhabitants do not represent more than 10 to 11 families, the majority of which were natives of the villages of the district. This answer, continues RAVALLI, worried MARINOFF who to excuse himself, stated that "it seems that the Greek Authorities had carried out a good propaganda and with the help of the schools had managed to hellenize Kastoria". MARINOFF's words made an amusing impression on the Italians who were convinced of the contrary as states RAVALLI. After the meal and following a wish expressed by MARINOFF, he visited, accompanied by all present at the banquet, including RAVALLI, the groups of the Bulgarian Committee at their headquarters in Kastoria. In the presence of the comitadjis, MARINOFF took a commanding position and speaking in Bulgarian told the members of the bands that "they must obey the Italian because they are all soldiers of the Axis fighting against a common foe" (for the above see RAVALLI's deposition) MARINOFF also recommended the comitadjis that they must help the Axis and that he will see that supplies be sent to them from Bulgaria" as specifically stated by the Bulgarian officer ANTON KATCHEF, who was present at this meeting and was an interpreter and carried out propaganda in Kastoria, as stated previously. The depositions of RAVALLI and KATCHEF who knew MARINOFF personally and who personally followed the above incident, are sufficient to prove: a) that IVAN MARINOFF did visit Kastoria in May or June 1943, b) that he was the leader of the comitadjis of Kastoria and Florina, c) that his visit to Kastoria aimed at quietening the comitadjis as specifically stated by KATCHEF and also to have a Bulgarian Army of Occupation in the region of Florina and Kastoria or at least for Bulgarian officers to lead the comitadjis of these districts.

IV. In addition to the above visit by MARINOFF to Kastoria, the inquiry has not fully proved whether MARINOFF had previously travelled from Monastir and visited the districts of Florina and Kastoria. Certain witnesses have stated that such visits by MARINOFF had taken place. This judicial committee, nevertheless, considering that no witness knew MARINOFF personally and that nearly no witness had a personal knowledge of the incidents he stated as having taken place, judges that another or other Bulgarian officers and not MARINOFF had been seen by the witnesses as having visited the districts and instead of giving their names willfully or not, the name of IVAN MARINOFF was pronounced due to his prestige which naturally would lift the spirits of the comitadjis.

The visits mentioned here above are the following:

1) In the summer of 1942, a Bulgarian senior officer arrived by car at Argo Orestikon. He was accompanied by three other persons, including KATCHEF. The car stopped in front of the coffee-shop belonging to IVANIDIS and its occupants entered the place and started talking with the proprietor and with GEORGE THEODHORIDES, important member of the Bulgarian Committee as well as with the priest ARNAXARXOS APOSTOLOU, sentenced to life imprisonment by the Collaborationists Court of Kastoria. The members of the Committee let it made known that the senior officer in question was MARINOFF (see depositions by EVANGELOS KONITSIS, CHRISTOS LIVAYIDES, dated May 2, 1946)

2) In the summer of 1943 a Bulgarian senior officer arrived in Argo-Orestikon accompanied by STRONTSE, KATCHEF or STAVROS MALITZAJALI, Bulgarian major from Argo-Orestikon, KYRIAKOU, surname unknown, school teacher from Lakomata, Kastoria, GEORGE SABRZARII, school teacher from Argo-Orestikon and actually in Bulgaria, and major BLANTINOFF of the Bulgarian Army. In the suburb of Argo Orestikon called "katsoara" the above mentioned Bulgarian senior officer gave a speech to the Bulgarian speaking inhabitants stating "Do not be afraid, Greece will not return. The war has already been won by the Germans and the Italians. The war will be won neither by the British, nor by the Russians, nor by the Americans. Macedon will become (cont.)
Bulgarian and you will be freed. But you must help to exterminate the Greek elelent. Exterminate Greeks and you will nevertkitis have to give account of your actions to anybody" These words were heard by the witness ANDEW CHRISTOS PAPADOPOULOS, who specifically states them in his deposition and were understood by him as well as by the description of other listeners (also see depositions by EVANG. KOULITHIS, CHRISTOS THOMAISIS and JOHN BEZATS in this case also it was rumoured that the Bulgarian senior officer who spoke was MARINOFS (see deposition by above mentioned witnesses).

3) In June 1942, a Bulgarian senior officer arrived by car in Kastoria, accompanied by the Bulgarian officer ANTON KALTCEETI (interpreter in Katoria) and by JOHN SKOE, bank employee in Sofia and native from Argos Orestikon, and 2nd Lt. RADOS of the Bulgarian medical corps, a native from Kastorian Kastoria.

The car stopped in front of the coffee-shop belonging to TSIPORAS actually a fugitive. In the shop the witness CHRISTOS LEVANIDES and THOMAS SKOE were seated. The former recognised JOHN SKOE and THOMAS SKOE (brother to JOHN HEM SKOE) recognised RADOS. When the car stopped a one-armed comitadji, probably named ARISTIDE ATHANASIDIS, kissed the tyres of the car thus expressing his joy and obedience, and started speaking with KALTCEEF. The occupants of the car entered the coffee-shop where they remained discussing for a quarter of an hour. In this case also it was rumoured that the senior officer was IVAN MARINOFS (see deposition by the witness CHRISTOS LEVANIDES dated July 7,1946)

4) In the summer 1943 a meeting of the armed Comitadji of Kastoria was held at a place called Livadi near the village of Kontorci, Kastoria. The witness GEORGE LEOUZAS was among those present. At this meeting at which a German detachment was present, a Bulgarian senior officer, surrounded by other Bulgarian officers, spoke in German and Bulgarian. In his speech to the comitadji he stated: "Macedonia is ours (VIZ. Bulgarian) and shortly Bulgarian troops will arrive here who will reinforce the comitadji in their work" In continuation, he violently attacked the Greek Authorities who "were tyrannising you; the Greeks have sucked your blood and are wildly prosecuting you; the time has come for you to break the shackles of slavery. Be assured, you will shortly be freed by the Bulgarian army" (see deposition by GEORGE LEOUZAS and NIGIOUS KARLINDOS, priest).

V. In order to succeed in uprooting the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the Kastoria and Florina districts and in modifying the ethnological composition of these regions, the members of the Bulgarian Committee, carrying out orders of their leader IVAN MARINOFS, executed the most vile crimes against the inhabitants. These crimes can only be explained by racial hatred as developed and by fanatical devotion for the success of the above mentioned difficult task. The following are a few of the crimes committed and proved by subsequent inquiries.

1) In the summer of 1942, a comitadji band murdered Kapetan LOKIS (NICO- LAS DAILOS) living in KOROMILA (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES dated May 2,1946)

2) During the Occupation, a comitadji band plucked the eyes of VASSILIOS KARAKOTSIOS, inhabitant of Argo Orestikon; they then mounted him as if he were a beast and thus led him up to the church of Argo Orestikon. After more tortures, he was executed there (see deposition by CH. LIVANIDES).

3) During the Occupation, a comitadji band killed the following in the region of Argo Orestikon: PETER RACIOULOS KARABANIDIES, aged 57, DAMIANOS VOYAZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTES, POLIKOS, DAMIANOS KARABANIDIES, PANTAZIS KAT- GEORGIOU, HIRIVAS and others (see above deposition by CH. LIVANIDES).

4) During the Occupation a comitadji band burnt 15 houses at Argo Orestikon (see above deposition by JOHN BEZATS).

5) During the Occupation, a comitadji band tortured SINA GEORGIOUSU inhab- itant of Argo Orestikon; they threw her in the oven of her house and burnt her alive (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES).

(contd...)
6) During the Occupation a comitadji band murdered in Palea Teifliki: HADJIMANGAS inhabitant of Apoakepos and GRIVAS inhabitant of Kastoria (see deposition by JOHN KIZAKIS).

7) During the Occupation a comitadji band arrested the president of the community of Vyssina, near Kastoria, accusing him of having opposed himself to the arming of the comitadjia of Vyssina. The comitadji gave him over to the Italian who executed him (see deposition by NIC. KARADINOS priest).

The leader of the Bulgarian Committee IVAN MARINOFF is morally responsible for all the above crimes.

VI. In the middle of September 1943, Italy collapsed and as a result the German military authorities in Greece lost the cooperation of the Italian army, which guarded the country with a large number of troops and gendarmes. The German position thus became difficult. The increase of the action of National Resistance followed. The German troops of Occupation were not sufficient to guard the country and by moving from place to place, they ran the danger of being attacked by the partisans and thus suffer losses. In this way, the German position became still more difficult. These facts were successfully exploited by MARINOFF to materialise his aims as developed here above: As Officer Commanding 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir, he reached an agreement in January 1944, with the German Authorities of Kastoria and Florina, by which he would send reinforcements to these German authorities. This allied help consisted of Bulgarian troops from his 15th Division, which together with German troops, would start operations aiming at clearing the district from the partisans (see deposition by ANTON KALTSHEFF and CONST. Boris, prefect of Florina). By this agreement, IVAN MARINOFF fulfilled his aims, viz. the widening of the Bulgarian occupation over the districts of Florina and Kastoria, his action to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants and the modification of the ethnological composition of the districts. In accordance with the above agreement, a German detachment attacked northwards from Kastoria and a Bulgarian detachment from Monastir, under the orders of IVAN MARINOFF, attacked southwards. These facts are specifically stated by the witness ANTON KALTSHEFF, Bulgarian officer. The Bulgarian attacking force that entered the district of Florina, consisted of one regiment perfectly armed and which MARINOFF had placed under the orders of the Bulgarian Lt. Col. TCHANEFF. This regiment entered the district of Kastoria on January 16, 1944. From that date up to February 10, 1944, this district was lead waste by the invaders, who carried unheard of and inhuman orders against the peace-loving Greek population of this district. These crimes were so terrible that even the German Occupation authorities were alarmed and ordered the departure from Greek soil, of the Bulgarian regiment. The crimes committed by the Bulgarians were not isolated cases of certain soldiers but were innumerable unheard of crimes, systematically carried out and having resulted in innumerable inhuman orders against the peace-loving Greek population of this district. These acts due to the small distance separating Florina and Kastoria. No facts from the inquiries tend to prove that the above two officers did anything to avoid these crimes. The only reasons explaining the crimes are the racial hatred and fanatical devotion in the attempt at uprooting the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the above mentioned districts and the modification of their ethnological composition.

In the mind of this Judicial Committee, IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEFF are morally responsible for these crimes. Undoubtedly, the file contains no special letter or deposition of a witness about the contents of IVAN MARINOFF’s orders to TCHANEFF and those of this letter to his troops regarding the peace-loving Greek population. This lack of documents is self-explanatory. The reasonable examination of the above mentioned actual facts, as proved by the inquiry, fully replaces any such lack. The facts on which it is reasonable possible to edify a judgement that IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEFF are morally responsible for these crimes, are the following:

(contd.)
a) That IVAN MARINOFF issued to TCHANEFF orders relative to operations to be undertaken within Greek territory, both against the antartes, as well as against the peace-loving Greek citizens. MARINOFF's orders to TCHANEFF regarding the action this latter should undertake against the antartes was evidently necessary because MARINOFF had made the above agreement regarding allied help to the German Occupation Authorities, and which agreement he was executing by dispatching the regiment under TCHANEFF. Parallel to this, MARINOFF's orders to TCHANEFF about his action against the peace-loving Greek inhabitants and their fortunes was equally necessary because as state above, MARINOFF was leader of the comitadjis, whose aim aim was to exterminate the Greek element and at the head of which comitadjis he had previously attempted to place Bulgarian officers, a plan which he now realised by another route.

b) That TCHANEFF had issued an order of the day to all his troops explaining the orders of his Commanding Officer relative to the position to be adopted by his regiment and regarding the peace-loving Greek population. This is a basic law in military discipline which TCHANEFF owed to MARINOFF.

c) That Lt.Col. TCHANEFF carried out the orders of his chief IVAN MARINOFF relative to the position to be held by the regiment towards the peace-loving Greek population. This is evident from the military discipline of TCHANEFF towards his chief MARINOFF and from the impossibility of the peace-loving Greek population to react against the deeds carried out against it by the TCHANEFF regiment and to counteract them.

d) That the acts carried out by the TCHANEFF regiment against the peace-loving Greek population constitute the essence of orders issued by TCHANEFF, who in turn had received them from MARINOFF. This is the result of military discipline which all serving in this regiment (officers, warrant-officers and men) owe to their commanding officer TCHANEFF, and he, in turn, owed to MARINOFF and because it was impossible for TCHANEFF to allow his subordinates free to carry out acts contrary or different to MARINOFF's orders.

e) That the crimes committed were immediately made known to TCHANEFF and to MARINOFF, as they were mass crimes of a hideous nature causing violent protests and because the distance between Florina and MARINOFF's HQ was small.

f) That there exist no proofs that MARINOFF or TCHANEFF took any measures to avoid these crimes and.

g) That whilst these crimes were committed by the TCHANEFF regiment against the peace-loving Greek population, they were mass crimes of a hideous nature causing violent protests and because the distance between Florina and MARINOFF's HQ was small.

VII. The crimes committed by the TCHANEFF regiment from January 16 1944 to February 10 1944, have been described in numerous reports of President of Committees and civilians and had been submitted to the Florina prefecture. The major part of these reports was destroyed by subsequent incidents (see report of the Maxim prefect of Florina No.651 dated Dec.30 1945, to the Ministry of the Interior). The reports that were saved and other similar ones submitted to other public authorities as well as the conclusions of inquiries, prove the following crimes committed in the village of Florina.

1. ARIOCHORION. GREGORY KESENIDIS, a resident of the village, was arrested. He was ill in bed and was beaten till he lost conscience. He was then tied in the grange and tortured.

2. ATHANASOS. They arrested and imprisoned for three days for no special reason (contd.)
military reason, the following citizens: SOTIRIOS VEOLLOS, CHRISTOS RIKAS, ATHANASIS EIAB, GEORGE ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOUTIS, forrester, FANAYOTIOS ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANOU, DE'M, FETROS, CONST. LIKOS.

3. AG. VARTOLEAOS. They tortured and badly beat up LEONIDAS BERNIDIS, reserve officer.

4. AG. AITHNIOUS. Department of IELL. They arrested and inhumanly beat up LUCAS PHOTOPOIAS, school teacher, and PAFAYANNI TZAIKA, priest. The former showed after eight days the marks of his wounds.

5. AMACHORION. They inhumanly beat CHRISTOS BOZANTIDIS, forrester, and MARIDOFPOULOS. They destroyed the archives of the school and threatened the school teacher because he taught in Greek. They obliged the priest PAPAFAANTIOUTOS HADZOFPOULOS to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian but as he ignored the language, they invited the 80 year old pensioned priest PAPAFAANIKION who could barely see and obliged him to carry out the service. The priest interrupted the service, as certain sections were in Bulgarian and others in Greek, stating that this is no Divine Service but a comedy. The priest PAPAFAANTIOUTOS HADZOFPOULOS reported this incident to the bishop of Florina. For this reason the priest was so badly beaten that his body was covered with bruises; they then dragged him in the mud soiling his clerical robes and torturing him. They furthermore robbed him of 650,000 drs.

6. VEVI: They arrested and transported to the Florina prison for no military reason the following inhabitants: ANAST. KOUTSOPOULOS, former president of the community, CONST. ATH. KOUTSOPOULOS, CONST.KYR. KOUTSOPOULOS, CH. MITSOULIS, school teacher, STIOANNIS KOUTSOPOULOS, STYI. KOUTSOPOULOS, KYR. KOUTSOPOULOS, KYR. ZOGOLANIS, PARISIS KOUTSOPOULOS, PARISIS J. KOUTSOPOULOS, DEE. ROJANIS, STAMANIS MIAHAS, NIC. KOUTSOPOULOS, ROJANIS etc.

7. ETHNIKON: They burnt the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek War of Independence, stealing two table oil-cloths and two curtains.

8. ITIA: They inhumanly beat up NIC. TSISOTIOS torturing him and telling him: "No Greeks must exist in Macedonia" (see his report dated Feb., 1944 to the prefect of Florina). They also imprisoned for no military reason, SKOURIS NOVAS, forrester and another five inhabitants from ITIA torturing, beating and wounding them. In the house of ELI PETROPOULOS they requisitioned and pulled down pictures with the Greek flag.

9. KELLI: They arrested the president of the community JOHN ROMAS and the secretary GE. GEILLOS and threatened them because they insisted in remaining Greek. JOHN ROMAS was hit on the head with a piece of iron. They obliged the village priest to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian and as he did not know the language, the service was carried out in Bulgarian through a Bulgarian soldier acting as interpreter. They obliged all the inhabitants to follow the service.

10. KALYVI-KARAKI, Community of SKOIOS (KALMATCHEL). They set on fire the summer houses of the inhabitants and houses close to the ravine belonging to the nomad families FARMAKIS. Prior to the arson, they pillaged the buildings removing house-hold ware, clothing, bed-covers etc. They stole 60 cows and imprisoned 10 hostages including CH. FARMAKIS president of the Community.

11. KALYVI PAPAIA: They burnt all the houses to the ground.

12. MESOKAMBOS. They imprisoned for no military reason the forrester STAVROS STAMOUDIS.

13. KALYVI. They arrested and threatened to execute NIC. TELIDABIS if he refused to work in the future for the Bulgarian national idea. They arrested his brother JOHN TELIDABIS and JOHN TELIDABIS and beat them inhumanly, the forrester with a stick and the latter with a piece of iron, till they admitted they were Bulgarians. They arrested and beat inhumanly the brothers NIC. TELIDABIS and JOHN TELIDABIS and beat them as they tortured TELIDABIS and TELIDABIS.

(contd.)
14. NEOHORAKI: They arrested and wildly beat JOHN KOKKINIDIS and JOHN PAPA-

GEORGIOU, torturing them. They looted the houses of refugee families and took away all valuables. They also looted the house of JOHN KOKKINIDIS. They attempted to ravish his daughter who saved herself by running away (see report of JOHN KOKKINIDIS to the prefect of Florina, dated Jan. 14 1944).

15. PALLASTRA: They arrested and imprisoned as hostages for no reason of military security, the president of the community MICH. ELIOPOULOS, MICH. VASSILIOU, secretary of the Community, PAUL TRYPON, VLADIMIR KAROTIS, MICH. TZOUTZOURIS.

16. PAPAILAISKI. They tortured THEODOR TSIRKA, president of the community, and his wife, EVAN MOUTSAKIS and his wife, PETER NIKOS.

17. TRIFOTANOS. They wildly and inhumanly beat ST. NIKOLOPOULOS, forrester, GOGOS PAPASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ANTONIS, DEM. SOUMBOULIS, GEO. ATHANASIADIS, JOHN TRIANTAFYILION, whom they tortured to such an extent that their faces were disfigured to such an extent that even the German Police Commander FISHER was horrified. When the prefect of Florina presented them to him.

18. SITARIA: They inhumanly beat and tortured LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANTHIS), KHR. IOANNID, DEM. IOANNID, PANTELIO IOANNID, PHI. GLOUTSIS, THYP. GLOUTSIS LAZ. GLOUTSIS, DEM. GLOUTSIS, forrester (this last was in such a state that he had to be taken to a hospital) ST. GLOUTSIS, DEM. GLOUTSIS, FAST. GLOUTSIS, THEOD. VALELEIS, JOAK. ROMERIS, EVANG. ELMOPOULOS, PETER, FISIOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBAIS, GEO. FAVANTZIS, ANTH. TOURANTZIS and CH. PETROS. The ears of these two latter had been slashed with a knife or a bayonet. They also arrested the school teacher, who was in bed with fever, having just given birth to a child, and forcibly brought her to Lt. GEORGES who took her by the nose, threw her out of his office.

19. SKOPOS. They killed MICH. PEKANTHIS, CHAR. GOLIS, STAVROS ILIAS and PANAY STANKOS.

20. FLORINA: They hit three children in the central square of the town because they were speaking Greek. They also hit CH. ALEXANDROPOULOS who happened to be passing because he was speaking in Greek to a frightened girl. They imprisoned as hostages for no military reason THEOD. TSIRKA, president of the community, PAPAYANIS, MOUTSAKIS, vice-president, GOUMERIS, secretary, PETER NITOS, president of the community of KATO HYDROUSSA.

21. TRIANTAFYILIA: They imprisoned as hostages, for no military reason of security, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, MICH. IOANNID, JOHN P. IOANNID, DEM. I. PETROS, JOHN CH. NARGI, BAS. PAPASTIFILYIION, JOHN MATNIS. These prisoners were told by a Bulgarian officer that they are not Greeks but Bulgarians and that on their return to their village, they must undertake and lead the campaign in favour of the Bulgarians (see for all items 1-21 report 681 dated Dec 30, 1945 of the prefect of Florina to the Ministry of the Interior).

22. MELITI: Having asked the inhabitants what language they spoke and receiving the answer that Greek was spoken, they prohibited the use of the Greek language (see report dated Jan. 22, 1944 of the prefect of Florina to the Feldkommandatur, Salonica). In addition they stole a cart belonging to GEO. KOSMISID (see report of G. KOSMISID to the prefect of Florina)

23. FLAMBIEURON. As the peace-loving inhabitants of the village refused to become agents of the Bulgarian propaganda and become members of the criminal organisations, the above mentioned TCHANEFF regiment attacked the village on Feb. 6, 1944, and finding four unarmed inhabitants of the village: GABRIEL PROIKOS, DEM. BALABIS, CHRISTOS KATISIS and FILOTAS TACHOS (the other inhabitants having abandoned from fear the village) arrested them and tortures them inhumanly. G. PROIKOS was repeatedly pierced with a bayonet in the abdominal region and the head and his gold teeth were removed. D. BALABIS was repeatedly pierced in the face with a bayonet. CHRISTOS KATISIS showed numerous bayonet thrusts in the abdominal region and the face and P. TACHOS had (contd.)
his throat cut in numerous places with a bayonet. These facts were proved when the bodies were discovered completely naked, the Bulgarian having stolen their clothing and shoes. In continuation they arrested CONSTANTIN KARAPATZAS who was a shepherd and CHRISTOS and his brother XENOPHON MITROUSSIS, later on with the excuse of having to search the houses they looted them all of valuable objects, clothing, heirlooms, sheep, other animals, etc. In leaving, they took with them CONSTANT DASSIS, vice-president of the community, NICHAS DZAPARIS, IAZARIS KALIOS and GEORGE TZEKAS, forresters, as well as the above mentioned KARAPATZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS and X. MITROUSSIS, were brutally tortured and finally killed. They then buried the corpses near the cemetery of Assomorion. On Feb. 13, 1944, the bodies were exhumed in the presence of major JOHN SOTIRIOU C.O. Gendarmeria Florina, CH. SOTIRIOU, president of the community, ALEXANDER KALICH, warrant officer of the German army and the German special interpreter OSWALD FORSH, these two latter representing the German Occupation authorities. The examination proved that all clothing had been removed from the body of JOHN NATZIS and that the heads of IAZARIS KALIOS and GEORGE TZEKAS were disfigured and their bones broken undoubtedly from repeated blows from the butt of a rifle and from other instruments. A. MITROUSSIS right eye was destroyed, a sharp organ having entered it, probably a bayonet, one third of the bones of the posterior and right hand side of the head of NIC. DZAPARIS were missing from blows from sharp and blunt organs (see report No.681/1945 of the prefect of Florina to the ministry of the Interior as well as the exhumation protocol).

VIII. The collaboration of the comitadjia with the regular Bulgarian army in their extermination of the Greek element, having a unity of command in the person of IVAN MARIHOFF as has been judged above, was developed again in June 1944 when numerous crimes were carried out against whole districts inhabited by peace-loving Greek populations. Thus in June 1944, Bulgarian forces of the regular army together with armed comitadjis under the order of JOSEPH MARKOFF and PAMBOULOFF in collaboration with German armed forces, looted the houses in the districts as well as the livestock and cereals, and then burnt them to the ground (see depositions by CH. GAYS and NIC. FMITATIDIS) IVAN MARIHOFF is also responsible for these crimes for the same reasons as for the crimes committed by the TCHARKOFF regiment.

In all the above crimes (II-VIII) the accused employed systematic terrorism. As the above acts constitute a violation of the laws of ordinary Greek penal law and those foreseen by international law and punished by art.56 § 1 and 3, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 64, 68, 309 § 3, 49-50 of the ordinary penal law and by art.1 § 1, 2; cases a and 8 number 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 17, 18 and 21 and art.2 of the Constitutional Act 73/45.

As the enquiry which has been carried was shown sufficient proof on which it is possible to found an accusation in Court, the accused shall be brought up to the special military Court in Athens, their arrest and preventive detention be ordered up to the time when the accusations against them will be judged. For these reasons

Having examined art.6 and 7 of the Constitutional Act 73/45, as well as art. 7 which has been replaced by the unique art. of Constitutional Act 90/45, the Committee

refers before the Special Military Court in Athens

1) IVAN MARIHOFF, ex-colonel and during the Occupation divisional commander of the 15th Bulgarian division quartered in Domestir (Vitilia) and actually General of the Bulgarian army and Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris
2) MALIENHOFF, officer of the Bulgarian army and interpreter during the war of the German and Bulgarian Occupation Authorities in Florina.
3) DOITCHOFF, professor of the University of Sofia and interpreter during the Occupation with the German and Italian Occupation Authorities.
4) SPIRIDON VASSILEFF, bank employee in Sofia, native from VASIAKAS, Kastoria. (contd.)
5) JOSIF MARKOFF, officer (probably captain) of the Bulgarian Army, native from VASSILIA, Kastoria.
6) PETER MARKOFF, pensioned school-teacher, native from VASSILIA, Kastoria.
7) NIKOPOULOS, officer (probably lieutenant) of the Bulgarian Army.
8) TIPOFF, officer (probably major) of the Bulgarian Army.
9) DIMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.
10) STRONOS KARTZES or STRAVOS KARISTIAS, officer (probably major) of the Bulgarian army, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria.
11) SRUIS, unknown surname, school-teacher, native from Kastoria, Kastoria.
12) GEORGE SARIADIS, school-teacher, native from Argos-Orestikon.
13) GEORGE KARAKOTSIOS, bank employee, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria.
14) DIMITRIOS, 1st. Bulgarian Army, Medical Corps, to be judged as responsible as aliens and Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces, and the Bulgarian political services, from April 1941 to October 1944 inclusive repeatedly and for more than one deed carried daily in this period in the districts of Kastoria and Kastoria and moved with a common interest with other Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services and whose names have not been discovered, deliberately decided to carry out the following crimes for which they recognised mutual assistance.

A/ Personally and directly they attempted to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the Florina and Kastoria districts and modify the ethnological composition of these districts occupied by the Italian and the German troops. In order to carry out this propaganda, they wilfully decided and executed the following punishable crimes, promising the Italian and Bulgarian army, that to this effect the inhabitants should obey them (the accused) and the Italian Occupation Authorities by becoming members of the Bulgarian Committee, and by working to exterminate the Greek inhabitants, they (the accused) would be repeatedly and lavishly given to all new applicants money, food, clothing, boats etc., arming the members of the committee with Italian and Bulgarian arms, placing at the head of the armed committee, Italian officers. To this effect, IVAN MARINOFF went to Kastoria in May or June 1943 and asked col. VENERI of the Italian army that the committee band formed by the latter, to fight against the resistance groups, he led by Bulgarian officers. This request was rejected by VENERI; following this, MARINOFF met the above-mentioned committee and to give them courage, promised them that "he will see that help be sent to them from Bulgaria".

B/ They wilfully incited other individuals of unknown names, belonging to the Bulgarian committee, to carry out the following punishable crimes, promising and giving them a salary as under item A., provoking or wilfully using as instrument their hatred and their feelings against Hellenism and the Greek inhabitants:

1. In the summer 1942 they wilfully decided and carried out the murder of Kapetan LAKI (NICHOLAS DALLAKIS) inhabitant of Korozila, Kastoria.
2. They tortured BASIL KARAKOTSIOS, inhabitant of Argos-Orestikon, plucking out his eyes and following this act, sentencing him as if he were a beast and obliging him to carry them up to the church of Argos-Orestikon.
3. They wilfully decided and carried out manslaughter on the person of BASIL KARAKOTSIOS outside the church of Argos-Orestikon.
4. They wilfully decided and executed PETER HABRIOS, KARABANDIS age 57, DALLAKOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARIS ZAGOTIS, the refugee IOLOX, DEM. SOURIS, PANAYOTIS KARAGEORGIOU, SERVAS and other inhabitants of the district of Argos-Orestikon.
5. They put fire to 15 houses in Argos-Orestikon. The fire was started by
6) They tortured SONIA GIORGIADOU, inhabitant of Fentanesti, throwing her in the oven of her house and thus burning her alive.
7) They wilfully decided and murdered in Palaios Potiliki, HAJIANGA, inhabitant of Apskopes and DRIVA, inhabitant of Kasteria.
8) Together with Italian soldiers, they wilfully decided and executed the president of the Community of Vasiaia.

Refers to the same above mentioned military Court the following: 1) IVAN MARINO, 2) TCHANNES, officer (probably Lt.Col. in the Bulgarian army) and 3) GEORGEFF, officer (probably lieutenant in the Bulgarian army) for them to be judged as responsible, as aliens, Bulgarian subjects, serving in the Bulgarian Army and political services, of having carried out repeated and numerous acts in the districts of Florina and Kasteria between January 16, 1944, and February 10, 1944. Together with the other Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian Armed Forces and political services (the name of which are unknown) they decided in common to carry out the following crimes and had agreed on mutual help for the fulfillment of their aims. The two former accused IVAN MARINO and TCHANNES, had wilfully incited the latter accused GEORGEFF and other Bulgarian officers, warrant officers and soldiers of unknown name, www. as C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir, ordering and commanding TCHANNES (when he had placed as C.O. of it) and the other accused GEORGEFF and the other accused, warrant officers and soldiers of his regiment to carry out the following punishable crimes in which the accused GEORGEFF with the others, warrant officers and men of the TCHANNES regiment:

1. Tortured in Ammohorion GREGORY KETENIDES, arresting him and sick in bed as he was, hit up inhumanly and brutally. KETENIDES lost conscious and was tied to his barn where they left him.
2. Arrested in Kastoria for no military security reason EORMIOS VAIVOS, CHRISTOS KIMAS, ATHANAS P. ELIAS, GE. ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNIOULIS, forresters, PANAYOTIS A. ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANOU, DEM. PETROU and CONSt. LAIROS.
3. Tortured at Ag. Vartholomeou, THANASIS SARATHI, reserve officer, hitting him brutally and inhumanly.
4. Tortured in Ag. Athanasieus (prefecture of Fellis) EOURAS A. PRODAPAS, school teacher, hitting him brutally and inhumanly. The priest PANAYIANNIS YEKAS was tortured in the same manner.
5. Tortured in Ammohorion CHRISTOS KOSANIS, forresters, and KAVRIOFOSILOS hitting them brutally and inhumanly.
6. Listed the archives from the school of Ammohorion and destroyed them.
7. Attempted in Ammohorion to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants by pressure of the priest PANAYIANNIS HADJIOULOS and obliging the 80 year old priest PANAIANNIS to carry out the Divine Service.
8. Tortured in Ammohorion the priest PANAYIANNIS HADJIOULOS because, ignoring the Bulgarian language, he could not officiate in Bulgarian; they hit the priest brutally and inhumanly that he could not move. Following this act, they dragged him in the mud, soiling his clerical habit.
9. Stole in Ammohorion 650,000 drs. belonging to the priest PANAYIANNIS HADJIOULOS.
10. Imprisoned in VEVI for no military security reason ANAST. KOTSOPOULOS, ex-president of the community, CONSt. A. KOTSOPOULOS, CONSt. K. KOTSOPOULOS, CHRISTOS KOTSIOULIS, school teacher, STAVRAS KOTSIOULOS, STYL. KOTSOPOULIS, KYRIAKOS KOTSOPOULOS, KYRIAKOS ZOGIANIS, HARISSIS KOTSOPOULOS, HARISSIS J. KOTSOPOULOS, DRA. RAMIS, STAVRAS MEBELAS, NIC. KOTSOPOULOS, DOULIS etc.
11. Wilfully destroyed in Tainis the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek Independence War.
12. Stole from Etnico two oil-cloth table covers and two curtains belonging to the school.
13. Tortured in ITIA, MICHAEL THIOUSOS, hitting him inhumanly and brutally whilst telling him "No Greeks should live in Macedonia".
14. Attempted in Kelli to uproot the Greek national sentiment (contd.)
inhabitants, arresting JOHN KOKINIDIS, president of the community, and GEORGE KELIOS, secretary. These two were threatened for having insisted that they were Greeks; they obliged the village priest to officiate in Bulgarian and as he ignored the language, the service was carried out by a Bulgarian waiter acting as interpreter. They also obliged all the inhabitants of the village to be present at this service.

16. Looted in Kalyvia-Farazi, community of Skopes (Kainaktsalan) the belongings, clothes, bed-covers etc. of the houses and stole 60 cows.

17. Arrested in Kalyvia-Farazi for no military security reason, 10 inhabitants including the president of the community CHRISTOS FEROS, when they kept as hostages.

18. Set fire in Kalyvia-Farazi to the summerhouses of the inhabitants as well as the dwellings of the nomads near the ravine. The fire was started at multiple places and completely burnt down the dwellings.

19. Burnt completely the village of Kalyvia-Farazi. The fire started at more than one point.

20. Tortured in Messokaps NICOLAS TSALIKIS, JOHN TSALIKIS, JOHN POTADIS MICHAEL THOMALIDIS and JOHN THOMALIDIS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with sticks and iron bars.

21. Attempted in Messokaps to meet the Greek national sentiments of the inhabitants, arresting NIC. TSALIKIS and threatening to execute him if in the future, he did not work in favour of the Bulgarian national idea; they also arrested and beat JOHN POTADIS with an iron bar till he stated that he was a Bulgarian.

22. Imprisoned in Neokorion NICOIAS TSAIDARIS, JOHN TSAIDARIS, JOHN POTADIS MICHAEL THOMALIDIS and JOHN THOMALIDIS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with sticks and iron bars.

23. Tortured in Neokorion JOHN KOKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SAPRANIDIS, JOHN PAPAOGONGIS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

24. Looted in Neokorion the houses of JOHN KOKINIDIS, of the refugee settlement.

25. In Neokorion, aiming to rape the daughter of JOHN KOKINIDIS, they attempted external acts showing at least the beginning of their act viz; they attempted to violate her and to this effect tried to catch her, but luckily for reasons independent of their will, they failed in their criminal views the young girl having managed to escape.

26. Imprisoned in Palestra for no military security reason, STAVROS STAMBOULIDIS.

27. Tortured in Papayanni, THEOF. TSAFAS, president of the community, his wife, EVA MOUTZAKI, her husband, and FTER MINOS.

28. Tortured in Tripetanes ST. NOVAS, forrester, GOGOS PAPAIO IRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARTEMIOS, DEM. ZOURBOUTIS, GEORGE ATHANASIALIS, JOHN TRIANTAFYILOUS, hitting them so unhumanly and brutally that their faces and bodies were completely disfigured which horrified even the C.O. of the German police named Fischer.

29. Tortured in Sitaria LIZAROS IOANNIS (STOYAROIS) KYRIAKOS IOANNIS, PHILIP GLOUFTIS, TRYFON GLOUFTIS, LIZAROS GLOUFTIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUFTIS, forrester (who was in such a state that he had to enter a hospital) STAVROS GLOUFTIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUFTIS, PANTELOS GLOUFTIS, THEODOROS VASSELOS, JOACHIM ROBOS, JVAI4, DIMOFITOS, FTER DIMOFITOS, STAVROS SOUBASIS, GEORGE PANTAZIS, ANAIADES TOURKAZIS, CHRONOS PETRAK.

30. Tortured in Sitaria TOUTOUTZA and CH. Papatou poiuring their ears with a knife or a bayonet.

31. Tortured in Sitaria the schoolteacher who was in bed with fever having just given birth to a child, obliging her to appear before it. Georgieff was taking her by the nose threw her out of his office.

32. Wilfully torched and executed in Skopes, MIC. PISKATSIS, CHAP. COLOFIS, STAVROS LAMIS and FANAYIOTIS STAKKOS.

33. Attempted in Florina to meet the Greek national feeling of the inhabitants, hitting three children with the excuse that they were speaking Greek. In addition they hit CH. ALEXANDROPOULOS who happened to be passing by, because he spoke in Greek.

(contd.)
34. Imprisoned in Florina for no military security reason, THEO. TSAGAS, president of the community, JOUTAKIS, vice-president, COUKERIS, secretary, and PAPARTOS president of the community of Kato-Myodroma.

35. Imprisoned in Triantafylia for no military security reason, NIC, DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NICOLAS L. JOANNIS, JOHN L. JOHNNOU, DEM. LIAZ, PETERS, JOHN CH. MAPI, KAUTAS, TSAGAS, and TSAGAS.

36. Attempted in Triantafylia to upset the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, stating to the above (names see No. 35) that they are not Greeks but Bulgarians and that on their return to their village, they must undertake the struggle in favour of the Bulgarians and lead this fight.

37. Attempted in Meliti to upset the feelings of the inhabitants, prohibiting them to speak in Greek.

38. Stole in Meliti a cart belonging to GEO. KOSALTIS.

39. Tortured in Flamboura GABRIEL PROKOS stabbing him repeatedly with a bayonet in the abdominal region and in the head and removing his gold teeth, CH. KAPIS, stabbing him repeatedly in the abdominal region and in the face and PILOTAS THOKS, stabbing him with a bayonet repeatedly in the neck.

40. Wilfully decided and deliberately murdered in Flamboura GABRIEL PROKOS DEM. BALASIS, CH. KAPIS and PILOTAS THOKS inhabitants of Flamboura.

41. They removed from the above (see No. 40) their clothing and boots.

42. Looted all the houses in Flamboura and removed from them all valuables (jewels, clothing, household ware, sheep, other animals, etc.)

43. Tortured in Flamboura SOTIRIOS KARANTZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NAKIS, vice-president of the community, NICXAS, PLOVARIS, LAZARUS KAPLIO and GEO. KAPAS, forrester, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with the butts of their rifles and blunt weapons, disfiguring the heads of LAZARUS KAPLIO and GEO. KAPAS, breaking their bones and destroying the right eye of XEN. MITROUSSIS by forcing a sharp instrument, possibly a bayonet, into the eye, breaking the bones of the head of NIC. PLOVARIS by a sharp and blunt weapon.

44. Wilfully decided and deliberately carried out manslaughter in Flamboura on the persons of SOTIRIOS KARANTZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NAKIS, vice-president of the community, NICXAS, PLOVARIS, LAZARUS KAPLIO and GEO. KAPAS, forrester.

45. Removed in Flamboura the clothing and boots of the above mentioned JOHN NAKIS, vice-president of the community.

Refers to the same Special military court, the above mentioned IVAN MARINOFF, JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOUTOFF to be judged as culprits that as aliens, in this case Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, in June 1944, together with other Bulgarian subjects of the Bulgarian armed forces and political services (names unknown) and in complete agreement with them, decided to carry out the following crimes and are therefore co-responsible. IVAN MARINOFF wilfully instigated the other two, MARKOFF and BAMBOUTOFF and others of unknown names, officers, warrant officers and soldiers of the Bulgarian armed forces, as well as cimetaljisi, to carry out punishable crimes ordering (IVAN MAROFF) and ordering as leaders of the cimetaljisi and O.C. the 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered in Xeniatir, the execution of the following punishable crimes in which they accused JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOUTOFF with others:

a) Looted the houses in the districts of Teteylian, Veian, Kozani, Kasteria removing money, supplies, household ware, animals etc.)

b) Burnt the houses of the inhabitants of the villages of the district of Teteylian, Veian, Kozani, Kasteria. The fire was started simultaneously at more than one spot.

Refers to the same military court all the accused named in the present decree for them to be judged as culprits that as aliens and in this case Bulgarians, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, from April 1941 to October 1944 repeatedly carried on revealed and criminal acts in the districts of Florina, Kasteria and Kozani, together with other Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services.

(contd.)
but whose names are unknown) decided in common to carry out the following crimes for which they are irresponsible: They systematically terrorised the Greek inhabitants of the above mentioned districts by all the acts mentioned in this decree.

Orders the arrest of the above accused and their preventive imprisonment up to the day they will be judged.

Decided in Athens, November 11, 1946 and published in Athens, November 15, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT

THE SECRETARY
Question: Your name.

Answer: Giovanni Ravalli, imprisoned in the Callithea prisons, Christian.

I am not related to the accused but simply acquainted to him.

Sworn on the Bible in accordance to art. 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in case I may not be able to attend Court.

Question:

Answer: In the summer of 1942, I was on leave and was not in Kastoria, I cannot therefore confirm whether a senior Bulgarian officer visited Arges-Orestikon at that time. For the same reason I cannot say whether at the same time he or another senior Bulgarian officer accompanied by KALTCHEP SHOE, bank employee in Sofia and SSOS, and Lieutenant of the Bulgarian Medical Corps, had visited Kastoria. I did not hear anything to the effect that in the spring or the summer of 1943 another Bulgarian officer accompanied by PASIANS and others visited again Arges-Orestikon. I do not exclude such a possibility as numerous occasions, without the knowledge of the Italian military services, Bulgarian military or political officials circulated having the evident aim to contact the pre-Bulgarians of the Kastoria region. To this effect, I restate this incident: At that time the Italian Military Command had arrested a Bulgarian moving about in the district without the knowledge of the Italians. It was subsequently discovered that the prisoner was Major MAROOF of the Bulgarian Army, whom we later let free following an intervention through one of ex-queen Giovanna of Bulgaria, as stated in my previous deposition, the official Bulgarian officers attached to Italian Military Command as well as all the Bulgarians travelling in the districts of Kastoria and Florina were undoubtedly in direct contact with the military and civilian authorities in Kastoria, as the majority of them came from Kastoria and reported back there. I know this as a fact as the Italian Consulate in Kastoria often informed us that certain Bulgarians had left Kastoria in the probable direction of Kastoria or Florina. This news was confirmed later. Through my position in the Italian Team Major's and my service, I had realized that the Bulgarian Govt. was seriously interested, for many reasons also, but for immediate ones also, to have the Bulgarian speaking populations under its authority. It especially tried to convince them to carry out a pre-Bulgarian policy, aiming at territorial expansion in these districts, I personally have no doubt that MAROOF due to his personality as well as to his position, was the head of all this policy carried out by the Bulgarian Govt. and that any movement in the districts of Kastoria and Florina was carried out following his inspiration and his orders. In January 1944 I was in Bebekheir, Kastoria, and therefore do not know personally what exactly happened in the Florina district, when a Bulgarian regiment came down from Kastoria to reinforce the Germans. During my trial I heard witnesses state that the Bulgarian regiment behaved inhumanly to the Greeks. If this is true and I reject I have no direct knowledge, and if I consider that this unit commanded by a Lt. Colonel arrived from Kastoria and belonged to the 15th
Bulgarian Division whose O.C. was MARINOFF and still more, if I consider that the brutal treatment of the population was not constituted by isolated incidents but constituted the systematic directive of the unit, I cannot but admit without any doubt whatsoever that these acts were included in the orders and instructions issued by the Divisional Commander. This always happened when Italian troops were on the move, but one must not doubt that this happens with every regular army. An incident which backs my views is that which I personally observed: I knew that MARINOFF at his meeting with VENIERI, meeting I spoke of in my last deposition, asked for Bulgarian troops to reinforce the Italian garrison. The Italian Military Command naturally rejected this proposition. DOITCHEN who in private life was professor of history at the University of Sofia, was placed as interpreter in Kastoria. He stayed 40 days there and then, without our knowledge, toured certain villages of the Kastoria district.

I know nothing else.

This statement was read and approved

The examined

RAVALLI

The examiner

D. Kieussepooulos

The secretary

N. Haptis

True service copy

Athens Nov. 18, 1946
The Secretary

(sgd)
Question: Your name
Answer: John Paul Ravalli, born in Monte Rosso, Almo, Sicily, and actually serving a life sentence in the Averoff prisons, age 37, Catholic. I simply know the accused and am not related to him.

The witness was examined according to articles 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in case that it may not be possible to examine him in court.

Question - (questioned adequately)
Answer: In May 1943, the town major of Kastoria, Venieri, received the unexpected visit of the Commander of the 15th Bulgarian Division then Colonel Ivan Marinoff, accompanied by Captain Conte, the Italian Consul in Monastir Castellani, Dimitroff, senior employee at the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and approximately 15 Bulgarian soldiers. Kaltcheff was with them, having met the group at Florina. This visit which had not been announced beforehand worried Venieri, because he had heard that his predecessor Del Giudice had told him that a similar attempt had been made previously and had been stopped by the commander of the Pinerolo Division, who had prohibited Del Giudice from visiting Monastir. We nevertheless were obliged to receive them and saw them at the Military Club. Previously the Italian consul in Monastir hurried to meet me for me to advise Venieri on the reason of the sudden visit and of Marinoff’s intentions. He told me that Marinoff is coming to ask Venieri for the Bulgarian Army to undertake the guarding of the district from the region of PRESPA up to ANTARTIKO, with the excuse that this district was not sufficiently guarded by the Italian troops and that in addition he would ask, if necessary, that Bulgarian officers be sent to lead the commitadjis bands, which we had organised two months previously. The consul therefore asked me to draw the proposal and to refuse the entry to any Bulgarian troops in our district. I hurriedly repeated this conversation to Venieri who had invited his officers to a banquet in honour of Marinoff; he prohibited them to start any military or service conversation with General Marinoff as he (Venieri) alone would manage the whole question. At the banquet that followed, held at the Military Club and after it, Marinoff spoke of the complete Bulgarian spirit of the district of Kastoria. This conversation obliged me by order of Venieri, to tell Marinoff that his information is not correct, because we also knew that the population of Kastoria of Bulgarian descent did not number more than 119, stating at the same time that when we wanted to carry a census of these inhabitants and give them the authority to supply the Committee, we called for every Bulgarian-speaking inhabitant to report and only the above number submitted a statement. A few of them made their statement out of fear, altogether they do not represent more than 10-11 families, the majority of which came from villages of the district. My answer worried Marinoff who to excuse himself stated that the Greek authorities had carried out a perfect propaganda and had managed, by the schools, to hellenize Kastoria. These arguments amused us as we were sure of the contrary. Before the banquet at the Club, Marinoff met Venieri at the Town Major’s where he told him of his request as previously stated by (contd.)
Castellani. Venieri answered him that this was not a question he could
solve by his own initiative, but depended on the High Command in Athens,
adding at the same time that he saw no reason, as sufficient Italian troops
are stationed in the region. He furthermore asked Marinoff not to insist
at the High Command in his demand for Bulgarian officers to lead the cosi-
tadjis as such a decision would create disturbances in the district and
Venieri would bear the responsibility as he had insisted that his request
be accepted and tried to assure Venieri that his worries were unfounded
Venieri continued to refuse, having in mind the recommendations made by
Castellani. After the banquet, Marinoff expressed the wish to visit the
bands at the Committee Headquarters. This was agreed and we all went over
to the Committee Headquarters, where in front of the comitadjis we took
a prominent place and started speaking to them in Bulgarian. All this
action worried Venieri, especially that Marinoff spoke in Bulgarian to the
comitadjis but did not say anything as he was the host. But from infor-
mation given to us by individuals in our confidence, Marinoff simply told
the comitadjis to obey the Italian orders as they are all soldiers of the
axis fighting the same enemy.

In my opinion it is incontestable that Marinoff's intention to esta-
blish Bulgarian troops in our zone and still more to place Bulgarian offi-
cers at the head of the comitadjis bands had one sole object: to
reinforce the Bulgarian influence in Kastoria and even his visit had that
aim.

The views of the Italian command were contrary and even when we were
obliged to organise the comitadjis bands, we did it out of necessity and
in any case, we tried for the movement to be exploited in favour of Bul-
garia. I have nothing else to add except that through my service I know
that the military and civil authorities in Monastir, whilst arresting com-
munists from Bulgaria, acted on the contrary in a friendly manner with the
communists in Macedonia and their interest in the Slav speaking Macedonians
was independent whether they were communists or not. Thus 55 communists
soldiers of one regiment of Marinoff's Division were executed as communists.

The testimony was read, its contents approved and signed

The examiner
D. Kioussopoulos

The examined
J. Ravalli

True copy
for service use

Athena, July 25th, 1946

The secretary

(rgd)
Question: Your name

Answer: Anthony Christos KALTCEFF, born in SKYRION, KASTORIA and actually serving a sentence of life imprisonment in the Averoff prisons; age 35, Orthodox Christian; I simply know the accused and am not related to him.

Question: During the enemy occupation of Greece, General Marinoff was colonel commanding the 15th division stationed at Monastir. General Marinoff only once visited Kastoria in May or June 1943. The object of his visit was to quieten the comitadjis of the Kastoria district who were asking for reinforcements to be sent from Sofia as well as arms etc. At a meeting held in Col. Venieris's office with other Italian officers and later at the offices of the Committee in Kastoria, Marinoff recommended to the comitadjis present to obey Italian orders, that they should help the Axis and that he will see that help be sent to them from Bulgaria. I do not know whether Marinoff visited the district of Kastoria another time; I am of the opinion that if this had happened, I would have been advised. I do not know what was discussed in the previous meeting of Marinoff, with Venieri, the German town major of Kastoria named KOEB and other German and Italian officers, as I was not present. Ravalli was present and he could tell you what was discussed. On the same day, Marinoff accompanied by the abovementioned Germans, met at Boglista two Italian Generals from Korytza, but I do not know what was discussed. Marinoff at that time was considered as friendly to the regime and was used as such. In January 1944 following an agreement between the German and Bulgarian Armies, it was decided to carry out a common campaign to clear the region of Florina from the antartes. To this effect, a German force attacked northwards from Kastoria and Bulgarian forces belonging to Marinoff advanced South from Monastir. Due to the fact that a Bulgarian detachment of 10 - 12 soldiers had been wiped out at Flambouro, a Bulgarian force entered the village of Flambouro to arrest the murderers who following information lived in Flambouro. The Bulgarians arrested 10 - 12 individuals and took them with them. Barring this act, I do not know of any other act committed by the Bulgarians. The complete destruction of Flambouro was not carried out by the Bulgarians, but far later on by the Germans, as reprisals because the antartes had killed a few Germans near Flambouro. A detachment left Amynteon and burnt down the village.

The examiner
D. Kioussopoulos

The examined
A. Ch. Kaltcheff

Correct copy for service use,
Athens, July 25, 1946

The secretary
(sgd)
From: Captain Peters LOLAS
To: The Public Prosecutor of the War Criminals Court
Subject: Referring to the Bulgarian War Criminal, General Marinoff

I have the honour to advise you that following an inquiry carried out by the author of this report, following an order for such a preliminary inquiry to be held, issued by the Higher Gendarmerie Command of continental Greece, and relative to the criminal action, in Central and Western Macedonia, of the ex-Bulgarian propaganda during the four-year triple occupation, the following reasons have fully proved that the above-mentioned General Marinoff of the Bulgarian Army can be qualified as a war criminal.

1) General Marinoff was supreme military and political representative of the pro-axis Bulgarian Govt. in the districts of Servian Macedonia as well as in Greek Central and Western Macedonia from the very first day of the occupation to the end, during this whole time he was commanding the 15th Bulgarian Division having its H.Q. at Monastir.

2) Bulgarian propaganda and agents of the Bulgarian Govt. and the Bulgarian Committee acted under the orders and followed the directives issued by General Marinoff, as all Bulgarian services established in Central and Western Macedonia depended directly from General Marinoff. The propaganda action of all these services was inspired and approved by General Marinoff.

3) The written defences of both the war criminals Kaltcheff and Ravalli prove the fact that all agents of the Bulgarian Committee operating in Central and Western Macedonia and which had come from Bulgaria, had previously passed through Monastir and were directed by General Marinoff either towards Greek Macedonia or else towards Sofia and that operations of the Bulgarian propaganda were carried out according to orders given by Gen. Marinoff.

4) Kaltcheff testified that the rye, salt, sugar and other commodities and clothing sent to Greek Macedonia for distribution between the pro-Bulgarian elements of the district in order to modify the ethnological Greek composition and to attempt to uproot Greek national feeling, were forwarded from Monastir in accordance to orders issued by the abovementioned Gen. Marinoff.

5) Gen. Marinoff having been advised by a personal report of Kaltcheff on the decision of the Italian authorities to arm the comitadjis of Kastoria, did nothing to hinder the formation of such armed bands, when at the same time Major Mitkoff, or rather the Bulgarian Club of Salonica expressed through Kaltcheff his dissatisfaction and his threats, for the formation of the comitadjis bands of Kastoria which in his opinion would help Italian views.

6) At the time when the criminal action of the Kastoria Comitadjis had reached its zenith (crimes, arson, lootings, etc.) Gen. Marinoff went to Kastoria, accompanied by a) Doctor Dimitroff, representative in Monastir of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, b) Kaltcheff, c) two senior officers of Marinoff's staff, and d) captain Komb of the German Army, town major of Florina. The abovementioned were escorted by 15 armed Bulgarian soldiers from Monastir and by 4-5 German soldiers from Florina.

In Kastoria, a) Gen. Marinoff, b) Col. Venierhi, c) Dimitroff as representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and d) Capt. Komb carried out private talks, the nature of which is unknown.

Following these talks, the whole party went to the HQ of the Bulgarian Committee in Kastoria, where 150 armed comitadjis were assembled under the (contd.)
orders of their leaders (AKIRI PANTELI, DIAMANTILOUKA, KAIMANIFASCHALI etc) General Marinoff spoke to these men and stated between others that "you must fight honestly the Greek and Yugoslav antifascists and I will see that help be sent to you from the Bulgarian Govt."

As Marinoff in his speech did not speak a word about Italy and as the Comitadji complained against the Italians with regard to their food and clothing, Col. VENIERI refused to approve Gen. MARINOFF's wish to visit certain villages from which the Comitadji came from. For this reason, another meeting was held at EGIPTIRA between Gen. Marinoff and two Italian generals from Korytpa. Nothing has been known relative to these talks.

7) Kultcheff himself testifies that following Gen. Marinoff's actions a committee from Sofia arrived via KONASTIR, at the village of AGORAKROS, near Kastoria. This committee was composed of: a) ILMIROFF, representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and political adviser of Marinoff, b) TARTEFF SPINO, director of the Bank of Macedonia in Sofia, c) JOSBEPESOV and d) MARIHOFF. The last two mentioned were mentioned officers and members of the Bulgarian Committee. This party distributed to the Comitadji and the pro-Bulgarian elements, without the Italians knowing anything on the matter, large quantities of maize, salt and wheat, five hundred (500) suits, five hundred (500) pairs of boots and four millions (4,000,000) levas.

For future financial aid to the Comitadji, funds were given to BOUKAS CHRISTOS, who became president of the Bulgarian Committee. From that time onwards, the number of armed Comitadji increased and arms were furnished to them from KONASTIR.

8) In June 1944, following General Marinoff's proposal to the Bulgarian General Staff under the orders of General IOUKA, twenty (20) reserve officers and Warrant Officers of the Bulgarian Army arrived at KONASTIR. In reality these men were organizing members of the Bulgarian Committee, who, directed by MARINOFF were sent to command the OCHRAKA armed bands in the region of Florina, EDESSA and KASTORIA.

This OCHRAKA organisation had been armed in the beginning of 1944 by Gersans following the request of Marinoff, Kultcheff and others.

The original action of these officers (lieutenant BALTCHEFF, HITCHEFF, FASCHALI etc) was illicit and their cooperation with Marinoff is evident. At that time the members of the band commanded by IVAN MICHALOFF, leader of B.M.R.CO. (Internal Bulgarian Revolution) cooperated with Marinoff and were continuously on the move between MACEDONIA, KONASTIR and SOFIA. This group commanded the OCHRAKA organisation whose armed men numbered over six thousand (6000) and whose main officers, as from the middle of 1944, used to enter the S.P.O.F. organisation and thence were admitted in the ranks of ELAS. They operated from ELAS approximately at the end of the occupation and formed the autonomous battalions of Slav-Macedonians in order to help their plan aiming at creating a Federal Macedonian State or of an independent Macedonia. a) With the permission of Gen. Marinoff and following a request by KALTCEHFF, a Bulgarian regiment of the 15th Division under the command of Colonel TZANEFF, entered the district of Florina from KONASTIR. This movement was taken to rise the spirits of the pro-Bulgarian elements. The regiment helped the armed members of OCHRAKA.
and a small German detachment to clear the PESPA region of antart movement.

As the inhabitants of FLAMBOUR, although they included a few slaves, refused to enter the OCHRANA organisation, the Bulgarian regiment carried out brutal reprisals and Bulgarian soldiers murdered eleven (11) villagers using for their crime excavating tools. Two or three other villagers were buried alive. This last action provoked even the indignation of their allies the Germans, who, following a request of the Greek Monarch, Mr. BONIS, ordered the above regiment to abandon the region of Florina. There is no proof that Gen. Mariaoff expressed his indignation for the brutal murders of innocent Greeks carried out by his officers and men.

10) Approximately two thousand (2000) schoolboys from Central and Western Macedonia were sent to Monastir by KALCHEFF. Mariaoff rendered them and issued money, food and clothing. Gen. Mariaoff's staff did its best to uproot Greek national feeling from the school boys.

11) Finally the preliminary inquest proved that all the pro-Bulgarian slaves who returned from Monastir and Sofia to Macedonia in 1944 and who were friends of the pro-Axis Bulgarian Govt. and of the Bulgarian Committee under the direction of Gen. Mariaoff, have suddenly become its worst enemies and have joined the SNOP forces. Some of these men have become leaders of ELAS in spite of the spirit of the Greek antart movement. Their object was to destroy the Greek element and as members of OPLA they executed any Greek desiring a greater Greece. Finally they formed the Slav-Macedoniam battalions of KALCHEFF which following the December incidents, united with the OCHRANA Comitadgis and are actually operating from Jugoslavia against the independence and integrity of Greece, so as to initiate in anti-Greek action that of Gen. MARINOFF, actually Bulgarian Ambassador in Paris.

P. LOLAS
Gendarmerie Captain

Exact copy

Salonica, May 6, 1946
On Wednesday evening, February 2, 1944 and at 9 p.m., a band of antartes, 120 strong approximately, arrived in Flambouro and forcibly entered the houses of the village, breaking down doors and windows. The members of this band remained in the village up to 10 a.m. on Saturday. During their whole stay in Flambouro, the antartes had posted armed guards on either side of the village prohibiting the inhabitants to leave their homestead.

Following this order, nobody could get out of the village and advise the military and civilian authorities on the incidents that had taken place. The president of the Community and a delegation of villagers, who had expressed the opinion of advising the authorities in order to forestall any unpleasant reprisals on the village, were prohibited, threatened by death penalty, to leave Flambouro. The above antartes, during their stay in Flambouro, carried out arrests of numerous personalities of the village. Thus on Friday they arrested the school teachers Gabriel Skandalis, director of the primary school and Andrew Moukas. The postman Alexandros Avramopoulos was also arrested but was subsequently let free under the condition that he would not refer to the authorities. The school teacher from Kato Hydroussi, Desamiroussis Paleologos and Stylianou Avasides, teacher at the primary school of Koliki, as well as a civilian named Avraam from Kolhikis, whom the antartes had brought with them, were also found imprisoned in the village. On Friday after having forced the male inhabitants, 18-35 years of age, to attend a meeting, one of the antartes made a speech encouraging them to follow the antartes force. All the young men unanimously stated that they refuse to enrol. Finally the orator confronted by this decision denial of the young men, threatened them that they would be taken away by force, their names having been taken from the community registers.

The next day, whilst all the inhabitants had been forcibly assembled in the main square of the village and were listened to one of the antartes explaining to them the aims of the organisation so as to persuade the inhabitants to follow them, shots were heard, undoubtedly fired by approaching Bulgarian detachment. The armed guards immediately answered so as to draw the attention of their comrades to retire. The panic stricken assembly dissolved itself and both villagers and antartes dispersed themselves in the surrounding woods. This act of the villagers was dictated by their fear of Bulgarian reprisals, and having seen Bulgarian conduct at the other villages of the district. All the antartes took a pre-arranged direction and met outside the village. Numerous villagers in order to save themselves, took shelter in the nearby villages of Aetos and Ano-Hydroussa. In the meantime, the Bulgarians, having reached Flambouro by the road taken by the fleeing inhabitants started a deadly fire on them not bothering to examine whether they were firing on antartes or on innocent villagers. Four quiet and law-abiding young men later found dead at this spot. Gabriel Brokos, Desamiroussis Holakis, Christos Gatsis and Filotas Tahou, all four supporting numerous families were found bearing hideous marks of Bulgarian barbarism. The bodies were found unclothed and without boots. Gabriel Brokos was lying on the ground with his hands uplifted and full of bayonet wounds in the stomach and head. His gold teeth had been removed by the Bulgarians. Christos Gatsis was found bearing numerous bayonet wounds in the stomach and face. As testified by villagers passing close by, the Bulgarians noticing that Gatsis had not been killed outright, returned and finished him off with their bayonets. Filotas Tahou showed numerous wounds from bayonets below his lower jaw and on his neck.

(contd.)
The inhabitants of the village saw all four raise their arms immediately as they saw the Bulgarians who received them with bayonet thrusts and with blows with their rifle butts. The antarites on leaving the village took with them three school teachers who later, at a skirmish between the antarites and a German detachment, managed to escape thanks to the disorder that ensued.

The above-mentioned Bulgarian detachment on their way to the village met the shepherd Sotirios Kakarantas, who was looking after his sheep and goats. Kakarantas and an old villager named Christos Nitroussides, found by the Bulgarians when entering Flambouro, were captured and their fate is unknown.

Latest information states that both of them were executed by the Bulgarian Bulgars in the village of Ammohori. On the next day, the shepherd's father and mother, as well as Nitroussides' brother set out to find their relatives. Xenophon Nitroussides seems to have been captured on the way and is being tortured by the Bulgarians in Ammohori. Another Bulgarian detachment coming from Cato-Hydroussi, captured on their way, John Styliades, Michael Styliades and Peter Petrios, who were hunting for five missing villagers and who according to the Bulgarian detachment, were lying dead on a near-by hill. The above three inhabitants were taken by the Bulgarian detachment and their fate is unknown. This detachment requisitioned seven animals with their proprietors and left in the direction of the village of Aetos. Their fate is unknown. Half an hour after, the departure of the second detachment, a third one, 120 strong, arrived in the village and stayed there for four hours. All the men were billeted in the houses of the villagers where food was offered to them. After the departure of this third detachment, numerous others including a cavalry detachment, passed through the village. This last one displayed all its barbarism and cold-bloodedness, pillaging the houses in the most inhuman way. The president of the community was ordered by this detachment to fill with grass, in half an hour, two carts accompanying the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians also took 20 sheep and a mule. Following this, the men of the detachment started a systematic pillage of the houses. Anything of any value was removed including women and girls dressed. With this last act the inhabitants of the village, having suffered unheard of barbarism by the Bulgarians will remain without clothes. The Bulgarians even removed a wrist watch from a child. This detachment having considered the looting as finished, left in the direction of the village of Leptokaryes, taking with them the president of the community, Constantine Nassis, the forrester, Nicholas Elovris and the game-keepers Lazar Galion and George Tsakas. The fate of the above is unknown.

As proved by various facts and incidents, all the above Bulgarian brutalities were caused by the Bulgarian inhabitants of the near-by villages, who by treason and blackmail accused the inhabitants of Flambouro of helping the antarites whereas in reality they had no relation with them and thus are not responsible and certainly cannot oppose themselves, unarmed as they are, to fully armed antarites bands.

The above Bulgarian inhabitants of the villages of Leptokaryes, Aetos and Cato-Hydroussi, Ammohori etc. nourish a hereditary hatred against Flambouro as well as against every Greek village with the sole excuse that the inhabitants of these latter villages possessed and possess a patriotic sense developed to a very high degree. It was omitted to state that the Bulgarians, previous to entering Flambouro, committed a considerable number of atrocities witnesses arrived in Flambouro, who reported the affair to the department office and from the testimonies of which, the present report has been drawn up.

The Secretary of the Department (sgd) Ch. Stefanides.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

COMMITTEE I.

GENERAL MARINOV'S CASE.

The following additional evidence against General MARINOV, submitted by the Greek Representative on the Commission, is circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next Meeting:


II. Affidavits by G. Ravalli. (Pages 20-23).


V. Report by the Secretary of the Florina Department. (Pages 28-30).

Decision of the Judicial Committee of the Greek National War Crimes Committee.

In accordance with art. 6 of Const. Act No. 73/1945, a committee composed of D. KIOSSOPOULOS, director of the Central Services of the Greek National Bureau for War Criminals and Deputy Prosecutor at the Supreme Court, as president, and M. KALLIPOUGS and SP. PAVLOPOULOS, judges in Athens, as members, met on November 11, 1946 in the presence of N. RAPTIS acting as secretary, to discuss the following affair:

IVAN MARINOFF, Bulgarian General etc., have been accused for murders, etc.

In consequence to this accusation, the Director of the Bureau for War Criminals, ordered an investigation from which file No. 307/46 was formed. When the investigation was over, the same Director introduced the affair to the Committee.

The Committee, having examined the file, having thought according to the law

Decided as follows:

1. An investigation was carried out in order to prove whether war crimes were committed in the regions of Florina and Kastoria (Western Macedonia). The following actual facts resulted from this investigation.

In April 1941, the German Armies and later the Italian ones occupied
and the Greek prefect of Florina and expressing his own views relative to the replacement of municipal councillors by others belonging to the Bulgarian Committee. In brief, MANTENOFF managed to move outside the narrow limits of the role of an interpreter. He had his own luxurious car and had abundant means of moving about. He received the pro-Bulgarians at the German Town Major's, at his house and the restaurant "Lygeroff" in Florina. He organised receptions in honour of other Bulgarian officials. He also organised receptions in honour of the German Town Major in the course of his tours (at Asytta, at Pantelimon, Xyto-Nero etc. for example). In these tours propaganda was carried out in favour of the Bulgarian national idea and against the Greek one and the Bulgarians would declare that in a few days Bulgarian troops would be quartered in this department (for above, see report of the Greek prefect of Florina Mr. Costis Bonis, dated July 18, 1941 and addressed to the Governor General of Macedonia).

2) Immediately following the establishment of the Italian troops of occupation in Kastoria, DOITCHEFF, professor at the University of Sofia, appeared at the Town Major's and reported as an interpreter. Later on, the Bulgarian officer ANTON KALITCHEFF arrived in Kastoria. This latter person has already been condemned by the special court for war criminals in Athens. DOITCHEFF methodically organised the Bulgarian Committee (see below) furnished the Italian search troops with supposed interpreters whereas in reality these individuals were terrorists purposely throwing arms into houses of Greeks whom the Italians would subsequently arrest, imprison, torture and or execute. Such terrorists agents of the Bulgarian propaganda were the following: LUCAS DIAMANTIDIS, KOSMAS KYRIAKOPOULOS, DJORDJ Stojanov, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, mayor of Kastoria during the occupation, MENELAOS TSIKIRIS, Director of the Prefecture of Kastoria during the occupation).

3) The fact that certain few Greek inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria speak in addition to Greek, a certain regional dialect resembling Bulgarian, constituted the grounds on which Bulgarian propaganda worked profitably. From the very first days the above so-called interpreters VIANNENOFF, DOITCHEFF, KALITCHEFF, helped successively by other collaborators of theirs, contacted the above mentioned Greeks and as time passed managed to modify the opinion in favour of Bulgaria of a considerable number of them and helped them organise the Bulgarian Committee. This happened at a time when the occupation authorities in Greece were discussing for their use all the riches of Greek National Economy and had imposed on the Greek population the death sentence by hunger or by other privations. They had immobilised the Greek State machine and had made impossible for it to come to the help of the starving population. These most trying conditions of the Greek population were widely exploited by the above so-called interpreters but in reality propagandists, by their collaboration. Many of these latter were Bulgarians, sent from Sofia, a certain number of which bearing their family roots in the districts of Florina and Kastoria, but which they had abandoned many years ago in virtue of an International Treaty for an exchange of populations between Greece and Bulgaria and signed after the war of 1914-1918. As such were the following Bulgarians: a) SPIROS VASILEFF, Bank employee or Director of the Popular Bank in Sofia, native from Vassiliades and occupying a prominent position in the Bulgarian Committee, b) JOSEPH MARKOFF, captain of the regular Bulgarian Army and leader of the committee in the district of Kastoria, c) his brother PETER MARKOFF, pensioned school teacher, inhabitant of Sofia and a native as his brother of Vassiliades, d) HARKOULLOFF, lieutenant in the regular Bulgarian Army and Deputy Leader of the Bulgarian Committee of the district of Kastoria, e) MITKOFF, Major in the Bulgarian Army. The above mentioned in collaboration with other Bulgarians, accompanied by officers
the regions of Florina and Kastoria and established themselves there. A regular Bulgarian Army of occupation had reached the neighbouring district of Monastir (Vitolia) where, during the whole occupation the Bulgarian 15th division had established its headquarters, but which had not occupied the above mentioned districts in view of their final annexation which constituted an immediate aim of the Bulgarian State. This aim was systematically pursued by various means. Thus from the very first days of the German and Bulgarian occupation, Bulgarian interpreters made their appearance at the German and Italian Town Majors. These interpreters were highly educated Bulgarian civilians or officers, such as MLANTENOFF in Florina, DOTCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia at Kastoria, under the officer ANTON KALCHEFF, assistant professor of Political Economy at the University of Sofia, a graduate from Germany.

The simple fact that the Bulgarians were highly educated proves that they had undertaken an important mission, which, under cover of the role of the interpreter, should be fulfilled. It is evident that the Bulgarians could have used for interpreters men of lower education as commonly used during the occupation. The important mission of the Bulgarian interpreters served the final views of the annexation by Bulgaria of Western Macedonia and consisted in carrying out a propaganda in favour of the Bulgarian idea, of uprooting Greek national feeling and in modifying the ethnological composition of Western Macedonia. All these facts have been proved from the enquiry and the actual incidents described here below. These incidents prove, irrespective of the evident nature of the conditions, that in order to succeed in this most difficult mission, it was necessary that a person of high education, valour, strength and prestige, occupying an important position in the Bulgarian State machine, should be at its head. This individual should be capable to exploit all conditions, whether of a political nature in the relations between Bulgaria and her allies, Germany and Italy, or of a military nature and relative to the sufficiency or not of the German and Italian troops of occupation, or relative to the supply of provisions and in general to the economic conditions of the Greek people or other such matters. The person should be capable of giving general directives, of synchronising the action of the interpreters and other members, of raising their morale, of obtaining and using various means for the fulfilment of this aim. These means included money, food supplies, clothing, books, arms, reinforcement by sections of the regular Bulgarian army etc. The inquiry carried out proves that such an individual was at the head of the whole organisation nearly all through the occupation and that this person was Colonel (now General) IVAN MARINOFF, commanding 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered during the whole occupation at Monastir. The actual position occupied by MARINOFF as Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, proves that he possessed all these qualities of a leader. From neighbouring and opportunely located Monastir, he directed the whole affair. It was from there that he sent to various districts his interpreters and local leaders. It was there that he received all those individuals and gave them the directives to follow and the necessary means. It was from Monastir that he himself visited Kastoria with ulterior aims, the success of his mission.

II. Concrete facts relative to the uprooting of Greek national feeling of the inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria and the modification of their ethnological composition are the following as proved by inquiry:

1) Immediately following the establishment of the German troops of occupation in Florina, the Bulgarian officer MLANTENOFF reported to the Town Major as interpreter and managed to create contact with the German Town Major having his meals with him, accompanying him on his tours of inspection, managing to make him issue statements in favour of Bulgarian pretensions that the majority of the population of the district was of Bulgarian descent, taking part in the meetings between the German Town Major
and the Greek prefect of Florina and expressing his own views relative to the replacement of municipal councillors by others belonging to the Bulgarian Committee. In brief, MLINTENOFF managed to move outside the narrow limits of the role of an interpreter. He had his own luxurious car and had abundant means of moving about. He received the pro-Bulgarians at the German Town Major's, at his house and the restaurant "Ayeroft" in Florina. He organised receptions in honour of other Bulgarian officials. He also organised receptions in honour of the German Town Major in the course of his tours (at Agiasos, Kg. Panteleimon, Xyoo-Muro etc., for example). In these tours propaganda was carried out in favour of the Bulgarian national idea and against the Greek one and the Bulgarians would declare that in a few days Bulgarian troops would be quartered in this department (for above, see report of the Greek prefect of Florina Mr. Const. Donis, dated July 18, 1941 and addressed to the Governor General of Macedonia).

2. Immediately following the establishment of the Italian troops of occupation in Kastoria, DOTCHEFF, professor at the University of Sofia, appeared at the Town Major's and reported as an interpreter. Later on, the Bulgarian officer ANTON KLITCHEFF arrived in Kastoria. This latter person has already been condemned by the special court for war criminals in Athens. DOTCHEFF methodically organised the Bulgarian Committee (see below) furnished the Italian search troops with supposed interpreters whereas in reality these individuals were terrorists purposely throwing arms into houses of Greeks when the Italians would subsequently arrest, imprison, torture and or execute. Such terrorists agents of the Bulgarian propaganda were the following: LUCAS DIAMANIDIS, KOSMAS KYRIAKOPOULOS, ANDREAS STYLANNIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, mayor of Kastoria during the occupation, MENELLOS TSAKRIS, Director of the Prefecture of Kastoria during the occupation).

3. The fact that certain few Greek inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria speak in addition to Greek, a certain regional dialect resembling Bulgarian, constituted the grounds on which Bulgarian propaganda worked profitably. From the very first days the above so-called interpreters KLINTENOFF, DOTCHEFF, KLITCHEFF, helped successively by other collaborators of theirs, contacted the above mentioned Greeks, and as time passed managed to modify the opinion in favour of Bulgaria of a considerable number of them and helped them organise the Bulgarian Committee. This happened at a time when the occupation authorities in Greece were discussing for their use all the riches of Greek National Economy and had imposed on the Greek population the death sentence by hunger or by other privations. They had immobilised the Greek State machine and had made impossible for it to come to the help of the starving population. These most trying conditions of the Greek population were widely exploited by the above so-called interpreters but in reality propagandists, by their collaboration. Many of these latter were Bulgarians, sent from Sofia, a certain number of which bearing their family roots in the districts of Florina and Kastoria, but which they had abandoned many years ago in virtue of an International Treaty for an exchange of populations between Greece and Bulgaria and signed after the war of 1914-1918. As such were the following Bulgarians: a) SPIROS Vasiliev, Bank employee or Director of the Popular Bank in Sofia, native from Vassilides and occupying a prominent position in the Bulgarian Committee, b) JOSEPH MARKOFF, captain of the regular Bulgarian Army and leader of the committee in the district of Kastoria, c) his brother PETER MARKOFF, pensioned school teacher, inhabitant of Sofia and a native and his brother of Vassilidades, d) HAMBULOFF, lieutenant in the regular Bulgarian Army and Deputy Leader of the Bulgarian Committee of the district of Kastoria, e) MITKOFF, Major in the Bulgarian Army. The above mentioned in collaboration with other Bulgarians, accompanied by officers
and senior officials of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, carried out a propaganda to the effect that the inhabitants of Western Macedonia who speak the above-mentioned dialect, are of Bulgarian descent, that they were under Greek yoke, that the time had come to break their shackles, that very shortly the Bulgarian Army would occupy Western Macedonia which would be annexed by Bulgaria, etc. The success of which the above mentioned inhabitants should do their utmost obeying their leaders and the Italians, becoming members of the Bulgarian Committee and working to exterminate the Greek inhabitants. Together with the Italian Occupation Authorities they repeatedly and generously gave to every new member money, food, clothing, boots, etc, sent from Bulgaria via Monastir. In addition to the above and again together with the Italian Authorities, they armed the members of the Committee giving them arms of Italian origin as well as Bulgarian ones sent from Bulgaria via Monastir. Italian officers were placed at the head of these armed comitadjis bands. The fact that the organisation of the comitadjis bands was carried out by the Italian Occupation Authorities has been amply proved by the deposition of the witness JOHN RAVALLI, serving in Kastoria and actually condemned by the Special Court for War Criminals in Athens. The national aims of the Italians and the Bulgarians coincided in their common effort to uproot the Greek national sentiment in Western Macedonia and in modifying its national composition. The Bulgarian Committee was thus formed and armed. The witnesses CHRISTOS GAES, NICOLAS FYLATIDIS, CONST. CHRISTOPOULOS, examined in the prison at Salonica where they are serving a penalty imposed on them by Court testify that they were armed members of these bands (see testimonies of the above and especially those of CONST. DOKIS, prefect of Florina during all the occupation, NICOLAS TAKIRIS, Director of the Kastoria prefecture, Doctor LEONIDAS TSIKAS, mayor of Kastoria, STAVROS PETROVAS, Director of the Prefecture, ANDREW PAPADOPOULOS etc).

4) In the summer of 1943, a meeting of all the armed comitadjis was held at "LEVADI" near Kastoria in the district of Kastoria. Witness GEORGE VASSILIOU was present at this meeting, where the above-mentioned Bulgarian SPIROS VASSILEFF distributed money, salt and rubber boots to these comitadjis (see testimony by GEO. LEOUZIS).

5) In May 1943, a committee composed of DIMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, SPIROS VASSILEFF, JOSEPH MARKOFF and SAKHOFF, arrived from Sofia, via Monastir and distributed large quantities of maize, salt, wheat, five hundred suits, fifty pairs of boots and four million levas (4,000,000) to the assembled comitadjis (see report by captain PETER LOLAS of the Gendarmerie, dated March 30, 1946 and addressed to the public prosecutor of the Special Court for War Criminals).

6) In June 1943, approximately 20 Bulgarian reserve officers and Warrant officers arrived in Monastir and from there were sent to lead the armed comitadjis bands and those of the "OHRANA" organisation in the districts of Florina, Kastoria, Edessa, etc. (see above report by Capt. P. LOLAS).

III. The following facts have been proved at the inquiry relative to the role played by Colonel (now General) IVAN MARINOFF in the work of uprooting national sentiment in the districts of Kastoria and Florina and of modifying the ethnological composition of these districts:

1) The above interpreters and other Bulgarian and local leaders as well as other members of the Bulgarian Committee had free passes and often went to Monastir, reported to IVAN MARINOFF about their action and received instructions and orders from him to carry out all sorts of crimes against the Greek population. They also received money, food, clothing, boots, arms etc. from MARINOFF. These items were brought over from Bulgaria to Monastir and
thence were distributed to various districts by MARINOFF. Thus in the spring of 1942 when the Greeks were dying of hunger, IVAN MARINOFF imported in western Macedonia, large quantities of maize, sugar and other commodities to be distributed by members of the Tulgarian Committee to its other members. MNELESSOS GELELS and STYANS MSNGOS were responsible for these distributions in the department of Florina. When the prefect of Florina, Mr. CONST. BONIS refused to allow the distribution by those two individuals, he was told that following MARINOFF's orders the distribution must be made by the two above mentioned individuals (For all these facts see the testimonies by CONST. BONIS, MNELESSOS GELELS, Director of the Prefecture, NICOLAS SPJIGOS, reporter, Capt. PETER LOLAS of the Gendarmerie, NICOLAS KARSDOS, priest, JOHN KISAXIS, CHRISTOS LEVANDIS, all dated May 2, 1946 etc). The role played by MARINOFF as head of the committee of Florina is eminently shown by the deposition of the prefect who definitely states that MARINOFF's visit to Kastoria in May or June 1943 (see below) "aimed at questioning the comitadjis on the reasons why they were asking for help, such as arms, etc. from Sofia" and that IVAN MARINOFF had told then that "he will see that help from Bulgaria be sent to them".

2) IVAN MARINOFF, exploiting the pitiful condition on undernourishment, the distress from famines of the Greeks and especially those of Greek youth, created in Monastir a Tulgarian centre of education to which 2000 Greek youngsters from Greek Macedonia (Western and Central) were sent and who were fed, etc., and received a monthly sum of money, the major part of which was sent to the parents (see testimony by Mr. CONST. BONIS, prefect of Florina). In May or June 1943 when Col. VENIERI was Town Major of Kastoria, under whose orders IVAN MARINOFF, Officer of the Italian Army was serving and who has actually been condemned by the Special Court for War Criminals in Athens, Colonel MARINOFF arrived unexpectedly from Monastir. He was accompanied by Capt. KOMS of the German Army and Town Major of Florina, Signor CASTELLANI, Italian Consul in Monastir, DIMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and two senior officers from MARINOFF's staff together with an escort of 15 Bulgarian and 5 German soldiers.

Col. VENIERI received MARINOFF and his suite at the Military Club where a banquet was held (see depositions by JOHN RAVALLI, ANTON KISACHEFF, MNELESSOS GELELS, Director of the Prefecture, NICOLAS SPJIGOS, reporter, Capt. PETER LOLAS of the Gendarmerie, NICOLAS KARSDOS, priest, JOHN KISAXIS, CHRISTOS LEVANDIS, all dated May 2, 1946 etc). The incidents that occurred following IVAN MARINOFF's arrival were attributed by RAVALLI in his deposition and are as follows:

Before the banquet, CASTELLANI, Italian Consul in Monastir, made known to RAVALLI that the reason of MARINOFF's arrival was to ask Col. VENIERI primarily for the Bulgarian Army to undertake the guarding of the region from Lake Prespa to Antartika with the excuse that this region was insufficiently guarded by the Italian troops. On secondary request, MARINOFF would ask for Bulgarian Officers to head the comitadjis. RAVALLI hurriedly repeated this conversation to VENIERI.

Effectively in a private discussion held before the banquet between MARINOFF and VENIERI, the latter submitted to the latter his two requests. Both were rejected by VENIERI that the number of Italian troops was sufficient. Following this conversation, the banquet was held during which MARINOFF spoke of "eternally Bulgarian Kastoria" (as specifically stated in RAVALLI's deposition), and the deposition of RAVALLI, to answer to MARINOFF that this information is not correct because the inhabitants of Kastoria of Bulgarian descent do not exceed 120 as when the Italians expressed the wish to carry out a census of these inhabitants in order to entrust them with the supply of the comitadjis, they called on every Bulgarian speaking inhabitant to report and only the above mentioned presented themselves, a few of which reported for fear of reprisals. These inhabitants do not represent more than ten to 15 families, the majority of which were natives of the villages of the district. This answer, continues RAVALLI, worried MARINOFF who had to excuse
himself, stated that "it seems that the Greek Authorities had carried out a good propaganda and with the help of the schools had managed to hellenise Kastoria". MARINOFF's words made an amusing impression on the Italians who were convinced of the contrary as stated RAVALLI. After the meal and following a wish expressed by MARINOFF, he visited, accompanied by all present at the banquet, including RAVALLI, the groups of the Bulgarian Committee at their headquarters in Kastoria. In the presence of the comitadjis, MARINOFF took a commanding position and speaking in Bulgarian told the members of the bands that "they must obey the Italian because they are all soldiers of the Axis fighting against a common foe" (for the above see RAVALLI's deposition) MARINOFF also "recommended the comitadjis that they must help the Axis and that he will see that supplies be sent to them from Bulgaria" as specifically stated by the Bulgarian Officer ANTON KALTCHEFF, who was present at this meeting and who was an interpreter and carried out propaganda in Kastoria, as stated previously. The depositions of RAVALLI and KALTCHEFF who knew MARINOFF personally and who personally followed the above incident, are sufficient to prove: a) that IVAN MARINOFF did visit Kastoria in May or June 1943, b) that he was the leader of the comitadjis of Kastoria and Florina, c) that his visit to Kastoria aimed at quietening the comitadjis as specifically stated by KALTCHEFF and also to have a Bulgarian Army of Occupation in the region of Florina and Kastoria or at least for Bulgarian officers to lead the comitadjis of these districts.

IV. In addition to the above visit by MARINOFF to Kastoria, the inquiry has not fully proved whether MARINOFF had previously travelled from Monastir and visited the districts of Florina and Kastoria. Certain witnesses have stated that such visits by MARINOFF had taken place. This judicial committee, nevertheless, considering that no witness knew MARINOFF personally, and that nearly no witness had a personal knowledge of the incidents he stated as having taken place, judges that another or other Bulgarian officers and not MARINOFF had been seen by the witnesses as having visited the districts and instead of giving their names willfully or not, the name of IVAN MARINOFF was pronounced due to his prestige which naturally would lift the spirits of the comitadjis.

The visits mentioned here above are the following:

1) In the summer of 1942, a Bulgarian senior officer arrived by car at Argos Orestikon. He was accompanied by three other persons, including KALTCHEFF. The car stopped in front of the coffee-shop belonging to ANASTASE IVANIDIS and its occupants entered the place and started talking with the proprietor and with GEORGE THEODORIDES, important member of the Bulgarian Committee as well as with the priest FIDON LITANIDES and KALTCHEFF, condemned to life imprisonment by the Collaborationists Court of Kastoria. The members of the Committee let it made known that the senior officer in question was MARINOFF (see depositions by EVANGELOS POLITSIS, CHRISTOS LITANIDES, dated May 2, 1946).

2) In the spring or summer 1943 a Bulgarian senior officer arrived in Argos Orestikon accompanied by STAVROS KALTCHEFF or STAVROS STAVROS HADJIPASHALI, Bulgarian major from Argos Orestikon, KALTCHEFF, surname unknown, school teacher from Lakomata, Kastoria, GEORGE SKIRPARLIS, school teacher from Argos Orestikon and actually in Bulgaria, and major BLANTINOFF of the Bulgarian Army. In the suburb of Argos Orestikon called "Patsoura" the above mentioned Bulgarian senior officer made a speech to the Bulgarian speaking inhabitants stating "Do not be afraid, Greece will not return. The war has already been won by the Germans and the Italians. The war will be won neither by the British, nor by the Russians, nor by the Americans. Macedonia will become Bulgarian and you will be freed. But you must help to exterminate the Greek element. Exterminate Greeks and you will never have
to give account of your actions to anybody". These words were heard by the witness ANDREW CHRISTOS KALYNETOS, who specifically states them in his deposition and were understood by him as well as by the description of other listeners (also see depositions by IVAN KOLITSIS, CHRISTOS TSOUSSI and JOHN NIKITAS). In this case also it was rumoured that the Bulgarian senior officer who spoke was MARINOFF (see deposition by above mentioned witnesses).

3) In June 1942, a Bulgarian senior officer arrived by car in Kastoria, accompanied by the Bulgarian officer ANTON KALCHEFF (interpreter in Kastoria) and by JOHN SKOE, bank employee in Sofia and native from Argos Orestikon, and 2nd Lieut. RADOVS of the Bulgarian medical corps, a native from Nestorion Kastorias.

The car stopped in front of the coffee-shop belonging to TSIFORAS actually a fugitive. In the shop the witness CHRISTOS LIVANIDES and THOMAS SKOE were seated. The former recognised JOHN SKOE and THOMAS SKOE (brother to JOHN SKOE) recognised RADOVS. When the car stopped a one-armed comitadji, probably named RISTEDE ATHANASIADIS, kissed the tyres of the car, thus expressing his joy and obedience, and started speaking with KALCHEFF. The occupants of the car entered the coffee-shop where they remained discussing for a quarter of an hour. In this case also it was rumoured that the senior officer was IVAN MARINOFF (see deposition by the witness CHRISTOS LIVANIDES dated July 7, 1946).

4) In the summer 1943 a meeting of the armed Comitadjis of Kastoria was held at a place called Livadi near the village of Kontorogi, Kastoria. The witness GEORGE LEOUZAS was among those present. At this meeting at which a German detachment was present, a Bulgarian senior officer, surrounded by other Bulgarian officers, spoke in German and Bulgarian. In his speech to the comitadjis he stated: "Macedonia isours (viz. Bulgarian) and shortly Bulgarian troops will arrive here who will reinforce the comitadjis in their work". In continuation, he violently attacked the Greek authorities which "were tyrannising you; the Greeks have sucked your blood and are wildly prosecuting you; the time has come for you to break the shackles of slavery. Be assured, you will shortly be freed by the Bulgarian Army". (See deposition by GEORGE LEOUZAS and NICOLAS KARIADIMOS, priest).

V. In order to succeed in uprooting the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the Kastoria and Florina districts and in modifying the ethnological composition of these regions, the members of the Bulgarian Committee, carrying out orders of their leader IVAN MARINOFF, executed the most vile crimes against the inhabitants. These crimes can only be explained by racial hatred as developed and by fanatical devotion for the success of the above mentioned difficult task. The following are a few of the crimes committed and proved by subsequent inquiries.

1) In the summer of 1942, a comitadji band murdered Kafetan LAKIS, (NICOLAS DILIKIS) living in KORWILIA. (See deposition of CH. LIVANIDES dated May 2 1946).

2) During the occupation, a comitadji band plucked the eyes of VASSILIOS KARCHKOS, inhabitant of Argos Orestikon; they then mounted him as if he were a beast and thus led him up to the church of Argos Orestikon. After more tortures, he was executed there. (See deposition of CH. LIVANIDES).

3) During the occupation, a comitadji band killed the following in the region of Argos Orestikon, PETER KOKOUTOS KARIANIDES, aged 57, DAIMOSS VENETZEIS, LEONIDIOUS ZOGOS, POLIKOS, DEMETRIOUS SKOURIS, PANTISOLIS KALYGEORGIO, ENIVAS and others (see above deposition by CH. LIVANIDES).
4) During the occupation a comitadji band burnt 15 houses at Argos Orestikon (see above deposition by JOHN RIZAKIS).

5) During the occupation, a comitadji band tortured SINA GEORGIAOU inhabitant of Pentavryssos; they threw her in the oven of her house and burnt her alive (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES).

6) During the occupation a comitadji band murdered in Paleson Tsiflikli: HADJIRANGAS inhabitant of Aposeko and GRIVAS inhabitant of Kastoria (see deposition by JOHN RIZAKIS).

7) During the occupation a comitadji band arrested the President of the community of Vysinia, near Kastoria, accusing him of having opposed himself to the arming of the comitadjia of Vysinia. The comitadji gave him over to the Italian who executed him (see deposition by NIC. KARIDYES priest).

The leader of the Bulgarian Committee IVAN MARINOFF is morally responsible for all the above crimes.

VI. In the middle of September 1943, Italy collapsed and as a result the German Military authorities in Greece lost the cooperation of the Italian Army which guarded the country with a large number of troops and gendarmes. The German position thus became difficult. The increase of the action of National Resistance followed. The German troops of Occupation were not sufficient to guard the country and by moving from place to place, they ran the danger of being attacked by the antites and thus suffer losses. In this way, the German position became still more difficult. These facts were successfully exploited by MARINOFF to materialise his aims as developed here above: As Officer Commanding 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir, he reached an agreement in January 1944, with the German authorities of Kastoria and Florina, by which he would send reinforcements to these German Authorities. This allied help consisted of Bulgarian troops from his 15th Division, which together with German troops, would start operations aiming at clearing the district from the antites (see deposition by ANTON KALTCHOFF and by CONSt. KONIS, Prefect of Florina). By this agreement, IVAN MARINOFF fulfilled his aims, viz. the widening of the Bulgarian occupation over the districts of Florina and Kastoria, his action to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants and the modification of the ethnological composition of the districts. In accordance with the above agreement, a German detachment atta red northwards from Kastoria and a Bulgarian detachment from Monastir, under the orders of IVAN MARINOFF, attacked southwards. These facts are specifically stated by the witness ANTON KALTCHOFF, Bulgarian officer. The Bulgarian attacking force that entered the district of Florina consisted of one regiment perfectly armed and which MARINOFF had placed under the orders of the Bulgarian Lt. Col. TCHANNEFF. This regiment entered the district of Kastoria on January 16 1944. From that date up to February 10 1944, this district was lead waste by the invaders, who carried unheard of and inhuman orders against the peace-loving Greek population of the district. These crimes were so terrible that even the German Occupation Authorities were alarmed and ordered the departure from Greek soil of the Bulgarian regiment. The crimes committed by the Bulgarians were not violated once of certain soldiers but were innumerable unheard of crimes, systematically carried out and having resulted in loud protests, which were immediately communicated to Lt. Col. TCHANNEFF and IVAN MARINOFF, who could not ignore these acts due to the small distance separating Florina and Monastir.

No facts from the inquiries tend to prove that the above two
officers did anything to avoid these crimes. The only reasons explaining the crimes are the racial hatred and fanatical devotion in the attempt at uprooting the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the above mentioned districts and the modification of their ethnological composition.

In the mind of this Judicial Committee, IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEFF are morally responsible for these crimes. Undoubtedly, the file contains no special letter or deposition of a witness about the contents of IVAN MARINOFF's orders to TCHANEFF and those of this latter to his troops regarding the peace loving Greek population. This lack of documents is self-explanatory. But the reasonable examination of the above mentioned actual facts, as proved by the inquiry, fully replaces any such lack. The facts on which it is reasonable possible to edify a judgement that IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEFF are morally responsible of these crimes are the following:

a) That IVAN MARINOFF issued to TCHANEFF orders relative to operations to be undertaken within Greek territory, both against the antartes, as well as against the peace-loving Greek citizens. MARINOFF's orders to TCHANEFF regarding the action this latter should undertake against the antartes was evidently necessary because MARINOFF had made the above agreement regarding Allied help to the German Occupation Authorities, and which agreement he was executing by dispatching the regiment under TCHANEFF. Parallel to this, MARINOFF's orders to TCHANEFF about his action against the peace-loving Greek inhabitants and their fortunes was equally necessary because as stated above, MARINOFF was leader of the comitadjis, whose main aim was to exterminate the Greek element and at the head of which comitadjis he had previously attempted to place Bulgarian officers, a plan which he now realises by another route.

b) That TCHANEFF had issued an order of the day to all his troops explaining the orders of his Commanding Officer relative to the position to be adopted by his regiment and regarding the peace-loving Greek population. This fact is a basic law in military discipline which TCHANEFF owed to MARINOFF.

c) That Lt. Col. TCHANEFF carried out the orders of his chief IVAN MARINOFF relative to the position to be held by the regiment towards the peace-loving Greek population. This is evident from the military discipline of TCHANEFF towards his chief MARINOFF and from the impossibility of the peace-loving Greek population to react against the deeds carried out against it by the TCHANEFF regiment and to counteract them.

d) That the acts carried out by the TCHANEFF regiment against the peace-loving Greek population constitute the essence of orders issued by TCHANEFF, who in turn had received them from MARINOFF. This is the result of military discipline which all serving in this regiment (officers, warrant-officers and men) owe to their commanding officer TCHANEFF and he, in turn, owed to MARINOFF and because it was impossible for TCHANEFF to allow his subordinates free to carry out acts contrary or different to MARINOFF's orders.

e) That the crimes committed were immediately made known to TCHANEFF and to MARINOFF, as they were mass crimes of a hideous nature causing violent protests and because the distance between Florina and Monastir MARINOFF's HQ was small.

f) That there exist no proofs that MARINOFF or TCHANEFF took any measures to avoid those crimes and

g) That whilst these crimes were carried out both the above
were in waitance; it was only after a German order was issued that the above mentioned TCHANEFF regt abandoned Greek territory and thus ended its work of extermination. A logical combination of all the above leads naturally to the conclusion that no doubt exists that IVAN MARINOFF ordered TCHANEFF and this latter in turn, his officers, warrant officers and men to carry out all sorts of crimes against the lives and fortunes of the peace-loving population. These crimes were obviously carried out with the aim of up-rooting the Greek national sentiment of the population of Florina and Kastoria districts and in modifying their ethnological composition.

VII. The crimes committed by the TCHANEFF regiment from January 16 1944 to February 10 1944 have been described in numerous reports of Presidents of Committees and civilians and had been submitted to the Florina prefecture. The major part of these reports was destroyed by subsequent incidents (see report of the prefect of Florina No. 661 dated Dec. 30 1945, to the Ministry of the Interior). The reports that were saved and other similar ones submitted to other public authorities as well as the conclusions of inquiries, prove the following crimes committed in the villages of the district. These crimes are but a small part of all those carried out against the peace-loving Greek population.

1. AGIENCHRONION - GREGORY KETENIDIS, inhabitant of the village, was arrested. He was ill in bed and was beaten till he lost conscience. He was then tied in the grange and tortured.

2. ATRIPOS. They arrested and imprisoned for three days for no special military reason, the following citizens: SOTIRIOS VELLIOS, CHRISTOS RIZKIS, ATHANASE ELIAS, GEORGE ANTONIOU, PASCHALIS YIANOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS ANTONIOU, JOHN STEPANOI, DEM. PETROS, CONST. LIAKOS.

3. AG. VARIOLAMROS. They tortured and badly beat up LEONIDAS KERNIDIS, forrester.

4. AG. ATHANASIOS, Department of PELLI. They arrested and inhumanly beat up LUCAS PHOTOPAPAS, school teacher, and PAPANICOLAI TELIA, priest. The former showed after eight days the marks of his wounds.

5. AMARHONION. They inhumanly beat CHRISTOS KONETENIDIS, forrester and MARIDOFULOS. They destroyed the archives of the school and threatened the school teacher because he taught in Greek. They obliged the priest PANAYIOTIS HADZIOSPHULOS to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian but as he ignored the language, they invited the 80 year old pensioned priest PANAYIOTIS HADZIOSPHULOS who could barely see and obliged him to carry out the service. The priest interrupted the service, as certain sections were in Bulgarian. The priest PANAYIOTIS HADZIOSPHULOS reported this incident to the bishop of Florina. For this reason the priest was so badly beaten that his body was covered with bruises; they then dragged him in the mud soiling his clerical robes and torturing him. They furthermore robbed him of 50,000 drs.

6. VEYL. They arrested and transported to the Florina prison for no military reason the following inhabitants: ALEXS KOTSOPOULOS, former president of the community, CONST. ATH. KOTSOPOULOS, CONST. KKR. KOTSOPOULOS, CHR. KAVOURIS, school teacher, KOYANIS KOTSOPOULOS, STYLI. KOTSOPOULOS, MR. KOTSOPOULOS, MR. KOSMATOS, HARIOS KOTSOPOULOS, HARISSIS J. KOTSOPOULOS, DEM. KOSMATOS, SYMANGIS MIKLIS, NEC. KOTSOPOULOS, IOGLIS, etc.

7. EORHONION. They burnt the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek War of Independence, stealing two table oil-cloths and two curtains.

8. ITLI. They inhumanly beat up MIOS. TSIOTGIOS torturing him and telling him: "No Greeks must exist in Macedonia" (see his report and others in Greek stating that this is no Divine Service but a comedy."
They also imprisoned for no military reason, SKOUROS NOVOS, forrester and another five inhabitants from ITI, torturing, beating and rounding them. In the house of ELIA PETROULOS they requisitioned and pulled down pictures with the Greek flag.

9. KOLLI: They arrested the president of the community JOHN ROMAS and the secretary GEO. GELLOS and threatened them because they insisted in remaining Greek. JOHN ROMAS was hit on the head with a piece of iron. They obliged the village priest to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian, and as he did not know the language, the service was carried out in Bulgarian through a Bulgarian soldier acting as interpreter. They obliged all the inhabitants to follow the service.

10. KALEVI-PMALIKI, Community of SKOPOS (KALAMTIKHLIN). They set on fire the summer houses of the inhabitants and houses close to the ravine belonging to the nomad families PAMALIKI. Prior to the arson, they pillaged the buildings, removing household ware, clothing, bed-covers etc. They stole 60 cows and imprisoned 10 hostages including CH. PAMALIKI, president of the community.

11. KALEVI RANIDIS. They burnt all the houses to the ground.

12. MESSONIKIOS. They imprisoned for no military security reason the forrester STAVROS STEKOULODES.

13. MESSOHERI. They arrested and threatened to execute NIC. TSALDARIS if he refused to work in the future for the Bulgarian national idea. They arrested his brother JOHN TSALDARIS and JOHN PARIODIS and beat them inhumanly, the former with a stick and the latter with a piece of iron, till they admitted they were Bulgarians. They arrested and beat inhumanly the brothers NIC. TSALDARIS and JOHN TSALDARIS torturing them as they tortured TSALDARIS and PARIODIS.

14. KALEVI. They arrested and wildly beat JOHN KOKKINIDIS and JOHN KOKKINIDIS, torturing them. They looted the houses of refugee families and took away all valuables. They also looted the house of JOHN KOKKINIDIS. They attempted to ravish his daughter who saved herself by running away (see report of JOHN KOKKINIDIS to the prefect of Florina, dated Jan. 24, 1944).

15. PALLASTRIA. They arrested and imprisoned as hostages for no reason of military security, the president of the community NIC. TSOUTZOS, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary of the community, P.UL TRYPON, VLADIMIR RANOSIOTIS, NIC. TSOUTZOS.

16. PAPAVLAKIS. They tortured THEODORE TSAPNELIS, president of the community, and his wife, EVA. KOUTSAKIS and his wife, PETER MINOS.

17. TRIPOTOLOS. They wildly and inhumanly beat ST. NOMIK, forrester, GIOVAN PAPASOTIROUS, secretary of the community and his son ARSENI, DEM. ZOOGOULOS, GEO. STINOSIDIS, JOHN TRIANTAFYLION, whom they tortured to such an extent that their faces were disfigured to such an extent that even the German Police Commander FISHER was horrified when the prefect of Florina presented them to him.

18. SITARIS. They inhumanly beat and tortured LAZAROS IOANNOU (STIOGTZIS), MR. IOANNOU, DEM. IOANNOU, PANTELIO IOANNOU, PHIL. GLOUPTIS, TRYP. GLOUPTIS IZ, GLOUPTIS, DEM. GLOUPTIS, forrester (this last was in such a state that he had to be taken to a hospital) ST. GLOUPTIS, DEM. GLOUPTIS, PANT. GLOUPTIS, THEOD. VASBEKIS, JOE. ROMAS, EVA. NIKOS. DIMOULOS, 1ST PETROULOS, STAVROS SOUKIDIS, GEO. PONTAZIS, THLM. TOURANTZIS and CH. PETROS. The ears of these two latter had been slashed.
with a knife or a bayonet. They also arrested the school teacher, who was in bed with fever, having just given birth to a child, and forcibly brought her to Lt. GEORGIEFF who taking her by the nose, threw her out of his office.

19. SKOFOS. They killed MICH. PISKATSIS, CHRI. GOLPIS, STAVROS LIAMIS and DANY STAMOS.

20. FLORINA. They killed MICH. PISKATSIS, CHAR. GOLFIS, STAVROS LIAMIS and PANAY STAMOS.

21. TRILANTAFILLI. They imprisoned as hostages, for no military reason of security, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NIC. D. IGANNIOU, JOHN D. IGANNIOU, DEM. D. PEFROS, JOHN CH. KALOUM, NIK. PAPATRILANTAFILLI, JOHN MATTINIS. These prisoners were told by a Bulgarian officer that they are not Greeks, but Bulgarians and that upon their return to their village, they must undertake and lead the campaign in favour of the Bulgarians (see for all items 1-21 report 631 dated Dec. 30, 1945 of the prefect of Florina to the Ministry of the Interior).

22. MELOI. Having asked the inhabitants what language they spoke and receiving the answer that Greek was spoken, they prohibited the use of the Greek language (see report dated Jan. 22, 1944 of the prefect of Florina to the Feldkanzlerat, Salonica). In addition they stole a cart belonging to GEO. KOSMIDIS (see report of G. KOSMIDIS to the prefect of Florina).

23. FLAMBOURON. As the peace-loving inhabitants of the village refused to become agents of the Bulgarian propaganda and become members of the criminal organisations, the above mentioned TCHANEFF regiment attacked the village on Feb. 6, 1944, and finding four unarmed inhabitants of the village: GABRIEL ITOTKOS, DEM. BALASIS, CHRISTOS KATSIS and FIL. TACHOS (the other inhabitants having abandoned from fear the village) arrested them and tortured them inhumanly. G. PROIKOS was repeatedly pierced with a bayonet in the abdominal region and his gold teeth were removed. D. BALASIS was repeatedly pierced in the face with a bayonet. CHRISTOS KATSIS showed numerous bayonet thrusts in the abdominal region and the face and FIL. TACHOS had his throat cut in numerous places with a bayonet. These facts were proved when the bodies were discovered completely naked; the Bulgarian having stolen their clothing and shoes. In continuation they arrested SOTIRIOS KAKARATZAS who was looking after his sheep and CHRISTOS and his brother XENONHON MITROUSIS. Later on with the excuse of having to search the houses they looted them of all valuable objects, clothing, heirlooms, sheep, other animals etc. In leaving, they took with them CONSt. NASSIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS KOLVARIS, LIAKOS KALLIOS and GEORGE TZEKAS, foresters. All the above as well as the above mentioned S. KAKARATZAS, CH. MITROUSIS and X. MITROUSIS, were brutally tortured and finally killed. They then buried the corpses near the cemetery of Askalochoris. On Feb. 13, 1944, the bodies were exhumed in the presence of Major JOHN SOTIRIOU G.O. Gendarmeria Florina, CH. STYLLADIS, president of the community, ALEXANDER KALOUM, warrant officer of the German Army and the German special interpreter OSWALD POSICH, these two latter representing the German Occupation Authorities. The examination proved that all clothing had been removed from the body of JOHN NATSIS and that the heads of LIAKOS KALLIOS and GEORGE TZEKAS were disfigured and their bones broken undoubtedly from repeated blows from the butt of a rifle and from other instruments. X. MITROUSIS right eye was destroyed, a sharp organ having entered it, probably
a bayonet, one third of the bones of the posterior and right hand side of
the head of NIC. ELOVARIS were missing from blows from sharp and blunt
organs (see report No. 501/1945 of the prefect of Florina to the Ministry
of the Interior as well as the exhumation protocol).

VIII. The collaboration of the comitadjis with the regular Bulgarian Army
in their extermination of the Greek element, having a unity of command
in the person of IVAN MARINOFF as has been judged here-above, was developed
again in June 1944, when numerous crimes were carried out against whole
districts inhabited by peace-loving Greek populations. Thus in June 1944,
Bulgarian forces of the regular army together with armed comitadjis under
the order of JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOULOFF in collaboration with German
armed forces, looted the houses in the district of Tahtylicm, Nioon,
Kosani, Kastoria and then burnt them to the ground (see depositions by CH.
GAYS and NIC. FYLAKIDIS). IVAN MARINOFF is also responsible for these
crimes for the same reasons as for the crimes committed by the TCHANEFF
regiment.

In all the above crimes (II-VIII) the accused employed systematic
terrorism,

As the above acts constitute a violation of the laws of ordinary
Greek penal law and those foreseen by international law and punished by art,
56 § 1 and 3, 57, 587, 280, 406 (§ 3, 409) (3, 429-50 of the ordinary penal law and
by art. 1 (1, 2 cases A and B number 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 17, 18 and 21 and art.
2 of Constitutional Act 73/45.

As the enquiry which has been carried out has shown sufficient
proof on which it is possible to found an accusation in Court, the accused
shall be brought up to the special Military Court in Athens, their arrest
and preventive detention be ordered up to the time when the accusations
against them will be judged.

For these reasons

Having examined art, 6 and 7 of the Constitutional Act 73/45, as
well as art. 7 which has been replaced by the unique art. of Constitutional
Act 90/45, the Committee

refers before the Special Military Court
in Athens

1) IVAN MARINOFF, ex-colonel and during the Occupation divisional commander
of the 15th Bulgarian division quartered in Monastir (Vitolia) and
actually General of the Bulgarian Army and Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary
in Paris

2) MLANTENOFF, officer of the Bulgarian army and interpreter during the
war of the German and Bulgarian Occupation Authorities in Florina

3) DOTCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia and interpreter during
the Occupation with the German and Italian Occupation Authorities

4) SPIROS VASSILEFF, bank employee in Sofia, native from VASILLIAS,
Kastoria.

5) JOSEPH MARKOFF, officer (probably captain) of the Bulgarian Army,
native from VASILLIAS
6) Petrof Merkoff, pensioned school-teacher, native from Vassillas, Kastoria.

7) Ramoulloff, Officer (probably lieutenant) of the Bulgarian Army.

9) Mitkoff, officer (probably Major) of the Bulgarian Army.

10) Dimitroff, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

11) Strontse Karcheff or Stavros Hadjipasha, officer (probably Major) of the Bulgarian army, native from Argos-Crestikon, Kastoria.

12) Kyriakos, unknown surname, school-teacher, native from Lakomata, Kastoria.

13) George Skafragalis, school-teacher, native from Argos-Crestikon.

14) John Skaos, bank employee, native from Argos Crestikon, Kastoria.

15) Rados, 2nd Lieutenant, Bulgarian Army, Medical Corps.

To be judged as responsible as aliens and Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces, and the Bulgarian political services, from April 1941 to October 1944 inclusive repeatedly and for more than one deed carried daily in this period in the districts of Florina and Kastoria and moved with a common interest with other Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services and whose names have not been discovered, deliberately decided to carry out the following crimes for which they recognised mutual assistance.

A/ Personally and directly, they attempted to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the Florina and Kastoria districts and modify the ethnological composition of these districts occupied by the Italian and the German troops, and later by Bulgarian ones, carrying out a propaganda in favour of the Bulgarian national idea and prohibiting the expression of the Greek national idea, serving the German and Italian Occupation Authorities in the quality of so-called interpreters whereas in reality they were propagandists of the national Bulgarian idea, working with all means for the occupation of the above-mentioned districts of Florina and Kastoria by Bulgarian troops and of their annexation to Bulgaria by means developed in the preamble, exploiting the hopeless conditions suffered by the Greeks, who were dying of hunger and other privations, managing thus to modify the Greek national sentiment in favour of Bulgaria of a certain number of the inhabitants, stating that the time has come to be freed and that very shortly the Bulgarian Army would occupy Western Macedonia, which would be annexed to Bulgaria, that to this effect all the inhabitants should obey them (the accused) and the Italian Occupation Authorities by becoming members of the Bulgarian Committee, and by working to exterminate the Greek inhabitants, they (the accused) having repeatedly and lavishly given to all new adepts, money, food, clothing, boots, etc., among the members of the committee with Italian and Bulgarian army, placing at the head of the armed comitadjis, Italian officers. To this effect, Ivan Marimoff went to Kastoria in May or June 1943 and asked col. Venieri of the Italian army that the comitadjis band formed by the latter, to fight against the resistance groups, be led by Bulgarian officers. This request was rejected by Venieri; following this, Marimoff met the above-mentioned comitadjis and gave them courage, promised them that "he will see that help be sent to them from Bulgaria".

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3/ They wilfully incited other individuals of unknown name belonging to the Bulgarian committee to carry out, the following punishable crimes, promising and giving them a salary as under item A., provoking or wilfully using as instrument their hatred and their feelings against Hellenism and the Greek inhabitants:

1. In the summer 1942 they wilfully decided and carried out the murder of Kapetan Laki (NICOLAS DAILAKIS inhabitant of Koronilia).

2. They tortured BASIL KAROTSTOS, inhabitant of Argos-Orestikon, plucking out his eyes and following this act, mounting him as if he were a beast, and obliging him to carry them up to the church of Argos-Orestikon.

3. They wilfully decided and carried out manslaughter on the person of BASIL KAROTSTOS outside the church of Argos-Orestikon.

4. They wilfully decided and executed PETER MANOTOLOS, KARASSANIDIS age 57 DAIMLAROS YOVALAKIS, LAZAROS ZAGKTSIS, the refugee PULIKOS, DEM. SGOURIS, PAVLIOPTIS KARAGERGIOS, DERIVAS and other inhabitants of the district of Argos Orestikon.

5. They put fire to 15 houses in Argos-Orestikon. The fire was started by the criminals at more than one spot.

6. They tortured SONIA GEORGIADOU, inhabitant of Pentanyssi, throwing her in the oven of her house and thus burning her alive.

7. They wilfully decided and murdered in Palaios Tsifili, HADJIMANGA, inhabitant of Aposkepos and DREVA, inhabitant of Kastoria.

8. Together with Italian soldiers, they wilfully decided and executed the president of the Community of Vysinia.

Refers to the above mentioned Military Court the following:

1) IVAN MARINOFF, 2) TCHANJEFF, officer (probably Lt. Col. in the Bulgarian Army) and 3) GEORGIEFF, officer (probably lieutenant in the Bulgarian Army) for them to be judged as responsible, as aliens, Bulgarian subjects, serving in the Bulgarian Army and political services, of having carried out repeated and numerous acts in the districts of Florina and Kastoria between January 15, 1944 and February 10, 1944. Together with other Bulgarian subjects belonging to the Bulgarian Armed Forces and political services (the name of which are unknown) they decided in common to carry out the following crimes and agreed on mutual help for the fulfillment of their aims. The two former accused IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANJEFF, had wilfully incited the latter accused GEORGIEFF and other Bulgarian officers, warrant officers and soldiers of unknown name, MARINOFF as C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir, ordering and ordaining TCHANJEFF (whom he had placed as C.O. of a perfectly armed regiment of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir), and TCHANJEFF in turn ordering the third accused GEORGIEFF and the other officers, warrant officers and soldiers of his regiment to carry out the following punishable crimes in which the accused GEORGIEFF with the officers, warrant officers and men of the TCHANJEFF regi:

1. Tortured in Armenohori GREGORY KETENIDIS, arresting him and sick in bed as he was, hit up inhumanly and brutally. KETENIDIS lost consciousness and was tied to his barn where they left him.

2. Arrested in Atrapos for no military security reason SOTIRIOS VALLIOS, CHRISTOS KIMAS, ATHANASE P. ELIAS, GEO. ANTONIOU, P. SHALLIS YNNOLUS, forrester, PAVLIOPTIS A. ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANTOU, DEM. YETROU and Const. VALLIOS.
1. Tortured at Ag. Vartolomeos, IERONIMIS SAMINIDIS, reserve officer, hitting him brutally and inhumanly.

2. Tortured in/l.athanies (prefecture of Pellis) LOUKIS A. PROGRIAS, school teacher, hitting him brutally and inhumanly. The priest TATIANNIS TZELI was tortured in the same manner.

3. Tortured in Armohorion CHRISTOS DOY. ZIDIS, forrester, and MAVRIOUOULOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

4. Looted the archives from the school of Armohorion and destroyed them.

5. Attempted in Armohorion to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants by pressure of the priest TAVAPANAYIOTIS MADICOUOULOS and obliging the 60 year old priest TAVAPANINIKOS to carry out the Divine Service.

6. Tortured in Armohorion the priest TAVAPANAYIOTIS MADICOUOULOS because, ignoring the Bulgarian language, he could not officiate in Bulgarian; they hit the priest brutally and inhumanly that he could not move. Following this act, they dragged him in the mud, soiling his clerical habit.

7. Stole in Armohorion 650,000 drs., belonging to the priest TAVAPANAYIOTIS MADICOUOULOS.

8. Imprisoned in VEVI for no military security reason KOTSOULOS, ex-president of the community, CONST. A. KOTSOULOS, CONST. KI. KOTSOULOS, CHRISTOS MITSOULOS, school teacher, STYLIANIS KOTSOULOS, KELE. KOTSOULOS, KYRIAKOS KOTSPECIALOS, KYRIAKOS ZYGOMITIS, KOTSOULOS, KOTTISSES J. KOTSOULOS, DEL. RODRIG, STYLIANIS MITSOPLOS, NIK. KOTSOULOS, DOGLIS, etc.

9. Willfully destroyed in Ethnico the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek Independence War.

10. Stole from Ethnico two oil-cloth table covers and two curtains belonging to the school.

11. Tortured in Armohorion TSOOTSOS, hitting him inhumanly and brutally whilst telling him "No Greeks should live in Macedonia".

12. Attempted in KOTFADIKO to uproot Greek national sentiment inhabitants, arresting JOHN ROMS, president of the community and GEORGE GRILLOS, secretary. These two were threatened for having insisted that they were Greeks; they obliged the village priest to officiate in Bulgarian and as he ignored the language, the service was carried with a Bulgarian soldier acting as interpreter. They also obliged all the inhabitants of the village to be present at this service.

13. Looted in Kalyvia-Faraki, community of Skopos (Kaiyvias) the baggages, cloths, bed-covers etc. of the houses and stole 50 cows.

14. Arrested in Kalyvia-Faraki for no military security reason, 10 inhabitants including the president of the community CHRISTOS KONIDMIS, whom they kept as hostages.

15. Set fire in Kalyvia-Faraski to the houses of the inhabitants as well as the dwellings of the roads near the ravine. The fire was started at numerous places and completely burnt down the dwellings.

16. Burnt completely the village of Kalyvia-Farásıças. The fire started at more than one point.
20. Tortured in Yassos NICOLAOS TSALDARIS, JOHN TSALDARIS, JOHN POFULDIS, MICHAEL THOMAIDES and JOHN THOMAIDES, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with sticks and iron bars.

21. Attempted in Yassos to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, arresting NICOLAOS TSALDARIS and threatening to execute him if in the future, he did not work in favour of the Bulgarian national idea; they also arrested and beat JOHN POFULDIS with an iron bar till he stated that he was a Bulgarian.

22. Imprisoned in Yassos for no military security reason, STAVROS STAVROPOULOS.

23. Tortured in Yassos JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SARANDIS, JOHN TALIOPOULOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

24. Looted in Yassos the houses of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, of the refuge settlement.

25. In Yassos, aiming to rape the daughter of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, they attempted external acts showing at least the beginning of their act viz: they attempted to violate her and to this effect tried to catch her, but luckily for reasons independent of their will, they failed in their criminal views the young girl having managed to escape.

26. Imprisoned in Yassos for no military security reason, ELIOPOULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASSILLIOU, secretary, TALOS TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOUTSIOTIS, MICHELS TOUTZOURIS.

27. Tortured in Papigora, THEON TSAPKIS, president of the community, his wife, EVA MOUTZAKI, her husband, and TETER MINOS.

28. Tortured in Tripotani ST. NOVAS, forrestor, GOGOS TAPASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARTEMIS, DEM. ZOURCOUULIS, GEORGE ANTHIADIS, JOHN TOLIANAFITOS, hitting them so unhumanly and brutally that their faces and bodies were completely disfigured which horrified even the C.O. of the German Police named Fischer.

29. Tortured in Sitaria LYRIGOAYS IOANNIS (STOY.ANNIS) KYRKLAS IOANNIS, THIERRY GLOUPFIS, TRIFON GLOUPFIS, LIZAROS GLOUPFIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUPFIS, forrestor (who was in such a state that he had to enter a hospital), STAVROS GLOUPFIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUPFIS, TANTELIS GLOUPFIS, THEODORE VASDEKAS, IGORHEM ROBERTS, EVANOS DIMOPOULOS, TETER DIMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBAIS, GEORGE TANTZIS, ATHANASHE TOUTZALE, CHRISTOS PETROU.

30. Tortured in Sitaria TOURNANTEZ and CH. PETROU piercing their ears with a knife or a bayonet.

31. Tortured in Sitaria the schoolteacher who was in bed with fever having just given birth to a child, obliging her to appear before Lt. GIOUZEPF who taking her by the nose threw her out of his office.

32. Wilfully decided and executed in Skopos, MYCH. PIKYYSIS, CHAR. GOLAFIS, STAVROS IANNIS and PANAYIOTIS STAUNOS.

33. Attempted in Floria to uproot the Greek national feeling of the inhabitants, hitting three children with the excuse that they were speaking Greek. In addition they hit CH. ALEXANDROULOS who happened to be passing by, because he spoke in Greek.
34. Imprisoned in Florina for no military security reason, THEOD. TSAFKAS, president of the community, MOUTSAKIS, Vice-president, GOULMERIS, secretary, and NITSCS president of the community of Kato-Hydroussa.

35. Imprisoned in Triantafyllia for no military security reason, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NIKOLES D. IOANNOU, JOHN D. JOANNOU, DEM. LAZ. PETROU, JOHN CH. NAGOS, BASIL DAKTOULANDAFYLLIOU and JOHN NITSCS.

36. Attempted in Triantafyllia to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, stating to the above (names see No. 35) that they are not Greeks but Bulgarians and that on their return to their village, they must undertake the struggle in favour of the Bulgarians and lead this right.

37. Attempted in Meliti to uproot the feelings of the inhabitants, prohibiting them to speak in Greek.

38. Stole in Meliti a cart belonging to GEO. KOSMIDIS.

39. Tortured in Flamboure GABRIEL PROTKOS stabbing him repeatedly with a bayonet in the abdominal region and in the head and removing his gold teeth, CH. KATSIS, stabbing him repeatedly in the abdominal region and in the face and FILOTAS TAKOS, stabbing him with a bayonet repeatedly in the neck.

40. Wilfully decided and deliberately murdered in Flamboure GABRIEL PROTKOS, DEM. NITSCS, CH. KATSIS, NITSCS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, inhabitants of Flamboure.

41. They removed from the above (see No. 40) their clothing and shoes.

42. Looted all the houses in Flamboure and removed from them all valuables (jewels, clothing, household ware, sheep, other animals, etc.)

43. Tortured in Flamboure SOTIRIOS KARANTZAS, CH. MITROUSIS, XEN. MITROUSIS, CONST. NITSCS, vice-president of the community, NIKOLA ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, foresters, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with the butts of their rifles and blunt weapons, disfiguring the heads of LAZAR. KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, breaking their bones and destroying the right eye of XEN. MITROUSIS by forcing a sharp instrument, possibly a bayonet, into the eye, breaking the bones of the head of NIK. ELOVARIS by a sharp and blunt weapon.

44. Wilfully decided and deliberately carried out manslaughter in Flamboure on the persons of SOTIRIOS KARANTZAS, CH. MITROUSIS, XEN. MITROUSIS, CONST. NITSCS, vice-president of the community, NIK. ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, foresters.

45. Removed in Flamboure the clothing and boots of the above mentioned JOHN NITSCS, vice-president of the community.

Refers to the same Special Military Court, the above mentioned IVAN MARINOFF, JOSEPH MARKOFF, and RACCOULOFF to be judged as culprits that as aliens, in this case Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, in June 1944, together with other Bulgarian subjects of the Bulgarian armed forces and political services (names unknown) and in complete agreement with them, they decided to carry out the following crimes and are therefore co-responsible. IVAN MARINOFF wilfully instigated the other two, MARKOFF and RACCOULOFF and others of unknown names, officers, warrant officers and soldiers of the Bulgarian armed forces, as well as conscripts, to carry out punishable crimes ordering
and ordaining as leaders of the comitadji and C.C. of the 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered in Monastir, the execution of the following punishable crimes in which they accused JOSEPH MARKOFF and NIKOLOPOULOFF with others:

a) Looted the houses in the districts of Tsetyliion, Voion, Kozani, Kastoria removing money, supplies, household ware, animals etc.)

b) Burnt the houses of the inhabitants of the district of Voion, Kozani, Kastoria. The fire was started simultaneously at more than one spot.

Refers to the same military court all the accused named in the present decree for them to be judged as culprits that as aliens and in this case Bulgarians, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, from April 1941 to October 1944 repeatedly carried out criminal acts in the districts of Florina, Kastoria and Kozani, together with other Bulgaria subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, but whose names are unknown) decided in common to carry out the following crimes for which they are corresponsible: They systematically terrorised the Greek inhabitants of the above mentioned districts by all the acts mentioned in this decree.

Orders the arrests of the above accused and their preventive imprisonment up to the day they will be judged.

Decided in Athens, November 11, 1946, and published in Athens, November 15, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT.

THE SECRETARY.
Question: Your name
Answer: John Paul Ravalli, born in Monte Rosso, Almo, Sicily, and actually serving a life sentence in the Averoff prisons, age 37, Catholic. I simply know the accused and am not related to him.

The witness was examined according to articles 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in case that it may not be possible to examine him in court.

Question - (Questioned adequately).

Answer: In May 1943, the town major of Kastoria, Venieri, received the unexpected visit of the Commander of the 15th Bulgarian Division then Colonel Ivan Marinoff, accompanied by Captain Cama, the Italian Consul in Monastir Castellani, Dimitroff, senior employee at the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and approximately 15 Bulgarian soldiers. Kaltcheff was with them, having met the group at Florina. This visit which had not been announced beforehand worried Venieri, because he had heard that his predecessor Del Giudice had told him that a similar attempt has been made previously and had been stopped by the commander of the Pinerolo Division, who had prohibited Del Giudice from visiting Monastir. We nevertheless were obliged to receive them and see them at the Military Club. Previously the Italian consul in Monastir hurried to meet me for me to advise Venieri on the reason of the sudden visit and of Marinoff's intentions. He told me that Marinoff is coming to ask Venieri for the Bulgarian Army to undertake the guarding of the district from the region of freska up to Antarkiko, with the excuse that this district was not sufficiently guarded by the Italian troops and that in addition he would ask, if necessary, that Bulgarian officers be sent to lead the commitadis bands, which we had organised two months previously. The consul therefore asked me to draw the proposal and to refuse the entry to any Bulgarian troops in our district. I hurriedly repeated this conversation to Venieri who had invited his officers to a banquet in honour of Marinoff; he prohibited them to start any military or service conversation with General Marinoff as he (Venieri) alone would manage the whole question. At the banquet that followed, held at the Military Club and after it, Marinoff spoke of the complete Bulgarian spirit of the district of Kastoria. This conversation obliged me by order of Venieri to tell Marinoff that his information is not correct, because we also knew that the population of Kastoria of Bulgarian descent did not number more than 119, stating at the same time that when we wanted to carry a census of these inhabitants and give them the authority to supply the Committee, we called for every Bulgarian-speaking inhabitant to report and only the above number submitted a statement. A few of them made their statement out of fear, altogether
they do not represent more than 10 - 11 families, the majority of which come from villages of the district. My answer worried Marinoff who to excuse himself stated that the Greek authorities had carried out a perfect propaganda and had managed, by the schools, to hellenize Kastoria. These arguments amused us as we were sure of the contrary. Before the banquet at the Club, Marinoff met Venieri at the Town Major's where he told him of his request as previously stated by Castellani. Venieri answered him that this was not a question he could solve by his own initiative, but depended on the High Command in Athens, adding at the same time that he saw no reason, as sufficient Italian troops are stationed in the region. He furthermore asked Marinoff not to insist at the High Command in his demand for Bulgarian officers to lead the comitadjis as such a decision would create disturbances in the district and Venieri would bear the responsibility, as he had insisted that his request be accepted and tried to assure Venieri that his worries were unfounded. Venieri continued to refuse, having in mind the recommendations made by Castellani. After the banquet, Marinoff expressed the wish to visit the bands at the Committee headquarters where in front of the comitadjis we took a prominent place and started speaking to them in Bulgarian. All this action worried Venieri, especially that Marinoff spoke in Bulgarian to the comitadjis but did not say anything as he was the host. But from information given to us by individuals in our confidence, Marinoff simply told the comitadjis to obey the Italian orders as they are all soldiers of the Axis fighting the same enemy. This was agreed and we all went over to the Committee headquarters.

In my opinion it is incontestable that Marinoff's intention to establish Bulgarian troops in our zone and still more to place Bulgarian officers at the head of the comitadjis bands had one sole object: to reinforce the Bulgarian influence in Kastoria and even his visit had that aim.

The views of the Italian command were contrary and even when we were obliged to organize the comitadjis bands, we did it out of necessity and in any case, we tried for the movement to be exploited in favour of Bulgaria. I have nothing else to add except that through my service I know that the military and civil authorities in Monastir, whilst arresting communists from Bulgaria, acted on the contrary in a friendly manner with the communists in Macedonia and their interest in the slow speaking Macedonians was independent whether they were communists or not. Thus 55 communists soldiers of one regiment of Marinoff's Division were executed as communists.

The testimony was read, its contents approved and signed.

The examiner
D. Kiousopoulos

The examined
J. Ravalli

True copy for service use

Athens, July 25th, 1946.

The secretary
(asci).
Sworn testimony.

Athens, in the Callithrea prisons, Nov. 17, 1946.

Question: Your name.

Answer: Giovanni Ravalli, imprisoned in the Callithrea prisons.

Christian. I am not related to the accused but simply acquainted to him.

Sworn on the Bible in accordance to art. 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in case he may not be able to attend Court.

Question:

Answer: In the summer of 1942, I was on leave and was not in Kastoria. I cannot therefore confirm whether a senior Bulgarian officer visited Argyos-Crestikon at that time. For the same reason I cannot say whether at the same time he or another senior Bulgarian officer accompanied by Tsakiroff, a bank employee in Sofia and Rish, 2nd Lieutenant of the Bulgarian Medical Corps, had visited Kastoria. I did not hear anything to the effect that in the spring or the summer of 1943 another Bulgarian officer accompanied by Tsakiroff and others visited again Argyos-Crestikon. I do not exclude such a possibility as on numerous occasions, without the knowledge of the Italian military services, Bulgarian military or political officials circulated having the evident aim to contact the pro-Bulgarians of the Kastoria region. To this effect, I remember this incident: At that time the Italian Military Command had arrested a Bulgarian moving about in the district without the knowledge of the Italians. It was subsequently discovered that the prisoner was Major Tsakiroff of the Bulgarian Army, who was later set free following an intervention through Rome of ex-Queen Giovanna of Bulgaria.

As stated in my previous deposition, the official Bulgarian officers attached to Italian Military Command as well as all the Bulgarians travelling in the districts of Kastoria and Florina were undoubtedly in direct contact with the military and civilian authorities in Monastir, as the majority of them came from Monastir and reported back there. I knew this as a fact as the Italian Consulate in Monastir often informed us that certain Bulgarians had left Monastir in the probable direction of Kastoria or Florina. This news was confirmed later. Through my position in the Italian Town Major’s ward my service, I had realised that the Bulgarian Govt. was seriously interested, for more further reasons also, but for immediate ones also, to have the Bulgarian speaking population under its authority. It especially tried to convince them to carry out a pro-Bulgarian policy, aiming at territorial expansion in these districts, I personally have no doubt that Tsakiroff due to his personality as well as to his position, was the head of all this policy carried out by the Bulgarian Govt. and that my movement in the districts of Kastoria and Florina was carried out following his inspiration and his orders. In January 1944, I was in Neochorion Arts, and therefore do not know personally what exactly happened in the Florina district when a Bulgarian regiment came down from Monastir to reinforce the Germans. During my trial I heard witnesses state that the Bulgarian regiment behaved inhumanly to the Greeks. If this is true and I repeat I have no direct knowledge, and if I consider that this unit
commanded by a Lt. Colonel arrived from Monastir and belonged to the 15th Bulgarian Division whose O.C. was MARINOFF and still more, if I consider that the brutal treatment of the population was not constituted by isolated incidents but constituted the systematic directive of the unit, I cannot but admit without any doubt whatsoever that these acts were included in the orders and instructions issued by the Divisional Commander. This always happened when Italian troops were on the move, but one must not doubt that this happens with every regular army. An incident which backs my views is that which I personally observed: I know that MARINOFF at his meeting with VENIERI, meeting I spoke of in my last deposition, asked for Bulgarian troops to reinforce the Italian garrison. The Italian Military Command naturally rejected this proposition. DOITOCHOFF who in private life was professor of history at the University of Sofia, was placed as interpreter at Kastoria. He stayed 40 days there and then, without our knowledge, toured certain villages of the Kastoria district.

I know nothing else.

This statement was read and approved

The examined  The examiner  The secretary
RAVALLI  D. Kioussopoulos  N. Raptis.

True service copy

Athens Nov. 10, 1946.

The Secretary
(sgd).
Affidavit by A.Ch. Kalcheff.

Question - Your name

Answer Anthony Christos KALTCEF, born in SKYRION, KASTORIA and actually serving a sentence of life imprisonment in the Averoff prisons, age 35, Orthodox Christian; I simply know the accused and am not related to him.

Question

Answer During the enemy occupation of Greece, General Marinoff was colonel commanding the 15th division stationed at Monastir. General Marinoff only once visited Kastoria in May of June 1943. The object of his visit was to quieten the comitadjis of the Kastoria district who were asking for reinforcements to be sent from Sofia as well as arms etc. At a meeting held in Col. Venieri's office with other Italian officers and later at the offices of the Committee in Kastoria, Marinoff recommended to the comitadjis present to obey Italian orders, that they should help the Axis and that he will see that help be sent to them from Bulgaria. I do not know whether Marinoff visited the district of Kastoria another time; I am of the opinion that if this had happened, I would of been advised. I do not know what was discussed in the previous meeting of Marinoff with Venieri, the German town major of Kastoria named KOMB and other German and Italian officers, as I was not present. Ravalli was present and he could tell you what was discussed. On the same day, Marinoff accompanied by the abovementioned Germans, met at Dogliata two Italian Generals from Korytsa, but I do not know what was discussed. Marinoff at that time was considered as friendly to the regime and was used as such. In January 1944 following an agreement between the German and Bulgarian armies it was decided to carry out a common campaign to clear the region of Florina from the antartes. To this effect, a German force attacked northwards from Kastoria and Bulgarian forces belonging to Marinoff advanced South from Monastir. Due to the fact that a Bulgarian detachment of 10 - 12 soldiers had been wiped out at Flambouro, a Bulgarian force entered the village of Flambouro to arrest the murderers who following information lived in Flambouro. The Bulgarians arrested 10 -12 individuals and took them with them. Barring this act, I do not know of any other act committed by the Bulgarians. The complete destruction of Flambouro was not carried out by Bulgarians, but far later on by the Germans, as reprisals because the antartes had killed a few Germans near Flambouro. A detachment left Amyneteon and burnt down the village.

The examiner

D. Kioussopoulos

The examined

A. Ch. Kalcheff.

Correct copy for service use.

Athena, July 25 1946.

The secretary.

(agt).
Report by Captain Peter Lolos.

From Captain Peter Lolos
To The Public Prosecutor of the War Criminals Court.

Subject: Referring to the Bulgarian War criminal, General Marinoff.

I have the honour to advise you that following an inquest carried out by the author of this report, following an order for such a preliminary inquest to be held, issued by the Higher Gendarmerie Command of continental Greece, and relative to the criminal action, in Central and Western Macedonia, of the Axis and Bulgarian propaganda during the four year triple occupation, the following reasons have fully proved that the above mentioned General Marinoff of the Bulgarian Army can be qualified as a war criminal.

1) General Marinoff was supreme military and political representative of the pro-axis Bulgarian Govt. in the districts of Servian Macedonia as well as in Greek Central and Western Macedonia from the very first day of the Occupation to the end, as during this whole time he was commanding the 15th Bulgarian Division having its H.Q. at Monastir.

2) Bulgarian propaganda and agents of the Bulgarian Govt. and the Bulgarian Committee acted under the orders and following the directives issued by General Marinoff, as all Bulgarian services established in Central and Western Macedonia depended directly from General Marinoff. The propaganda action of all these services was inspired and approved by General Marinoff.

3) The written defences of both the war criminals Kalcheff and Ravalli prove the fact that all agents of the Bulgarian Committee operating in Central and Western Macedonia and which had come from Bulgaria, had previously passed through Monastir and were directed by General Marinoff either towards Greek Macedonia or else towards Sofia and that operations of the Bulgarian propaganda were carried out according to orders given by Gen. Marinoff.

4) Kalcheff testified that the maize, salt, sugar and other commodities and clothing sent to Greek Macedonia for distribution between the pro-Bulgarian elements of the district in order to modify the ethnological Greek composition and to attempt to uproot Greek national feeling, were forwarded from Monastir in accordance to orders issued by the abovementioned Gen. Marinoff.

5) Gen. Marinoff having been advised by a personal report of Kalcheff on the decision of the Italian authorities to arm the komitadjia of Kastoria,
did nothing to hinder the formation of such armed bands, when at the same time Major Kaltcheff, commanding the Bulgarian Club of Salonica expressed through Kaltcheff his dissatisfaction and his threats for the formation of the Comitadji bands of Kastoria which in his opinion would help Italian views.

At the time when the criminal action of the Kastoria Comitadjis had reached its zenith (crimes, arson, lootings, etc.) Gen. Marinoff went to Kastoria, accompanied by a) Doctor Dimitroff, representative in Monastir of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, b) Kaltcheff, c) two senior officers of Marinoff’s staff and d) captain KOMS of the German Army, town major of Florina. The above-mentioned were escorted by 15 armed Bulgarian soldiers from Monastir and by 4-5 German soldiers from Florina.

In Kastoria, a) General Marinoff, b) Col. Venieri, c) Dimitroff as representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and d) Capt. KOMS carried out private talks, the nature of which is unknown. Following these talks, the whole party went to the HQ of the Bulgarian Committee in Kastoria, where 150 armed Comitadjis were assembled under the orders of their leaders (Marinoff, Dimitroff, Komski, Kaland, Tschilli, etc.) General Marinoff spoke to these men and stated between others that “you must fight honestly the Greek and Yugoslav antitees and I will see that help be sent to you from the Bulgarian Govt.”

As Marinoff in his speech did not speak a word about Italy and as the Comitadjis complained against the Italians with regard to their food and clothing, Col. Venieri refused to approve Gen. Marinoff’s wish to visit certain villages from which the Comitatids came from. For this reason another meeting was held at Biglitsa between Gen. Marinoff and two Italian generals from Korytna. Nothing has been known relative to these talks.

Kaltcheff himself testifies that following Gen. Marinoff’s actions a committee from Sofia arrived via Monastir, at the village of Atoskeros, near Kastoria. This committee was composed of a) Dimitroff, representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and political adviser of Marinoff, b) Vasiliev Stroy, director of the Bank of Macedonia in Sofia, c) Joseph Markoff and d) Skaroff. The last two mentioned were pensioned officers and members of the Bulgarian Committee. This party distributed to the Comitadjis and pro-Bulgarian elements, without the Italians, knowing anything on the matter, large quantities of maize, salt and wheat, five hundred (500) suits, five hundred (500) pairs of boots and four millions (4,000,000) leva.

For future financial aid to the Comitadjis, funds were given to Rouza Markoff, who became president of the Bulgarian Committee. From that time onwards, the number of armed Comitadjis increased and arms were furnished to them from Monastir.

In June 1944, following General Marinoff’s proposal to the Bulgarian General Staff under the orders of General Loza, twenty (20) reserve officers and Warrant Officers of the Bulgarian Army arrived at Monastir. In reality these men were organizing members of the Bulgarian Committee,
who, directed by Marinoff were sent to command the CCHRJNA armed bands in
the region of Florina, Blessa and Kastoria.

This CCHRJNA organisation had been armed in the beginning of
1944 by Germans following the request of Marinoff, Kaltoheff and others.

The criminal action of those officers (lieutenant GNOTCHEFF,
LITCHFEP, TASSOFF etc) was illimitated and their cooperation with Marinoff
is evident. At that time the members of the band commanded by IVAN
MICHAILLOFF, leader of B.M.R.O. (Internal Bulgarian Revolution) co-
operated with Marinoff and were continuously on the move between Macedonia,
Monastir and Sofia. This group commanded the CCHRJNA organisation whose
armed men numbered over six thousand (6000) and whose main officers, as
from the middle of 1944, used to enter the S.M.C.F. organisation and thence
were admitted in the ranks of ELFS. They separated from ELFS
approximately at the end of the Occupation and formed the autonmonic
battalions of Slav-Macedonians in order to help their plans aiming
at forming a Federal Macedonian State or of an independent Macedonin,
a) with the permission of Gen. Marinoff and following a request by
KALTOFF, a Bulgarian regiment of the 15th Division under the command
of Colonel THTCHEFF, entered the district of Florina from Monastir. This
movement was taken to rise the spirits of the pro-Bulgarian elements.
The regiment helped the armed members of CCHRJNA and a small German
detachment to clear the TRES1.A region of antart movement.

As the inhabitants of FILIOUKROU, although they included a few
slaves, refused to enter the CCHRJNA organisation, the Bulgarian
regiment carried out brutal reprisals and Bulgarian soldiers murdered
eleven (11) villagers using for their crime excavating tools. Two or
three other villagers were buried alive. This last action provoked
even the indignation of their allies the Germans, who, following a
request of the Greek Numanarch, Mr. DONIS, ordered the above regiment to
abandon the region of Florina. There is no proof that Gen. Marinoff
expressed his indignation for the brutal murders of innocent Greeks
which carried out by his officers and men.

10) Approximately two thousand (2000) schoolboys from Central and
Western Macedonia were sent to Monastir by KALTOFF. Marinoff received
them and issued money, food and clothing. Gen. Marinoff’s staff did its
best to uproot Greek national feeling from the schoolboys.

11) Finally the preliminary inquest proves that all the pro-Bulgar
slaves who returned from Monastir and Sofia to Macedonia in 1944 and were
friends of the pro-axis Bulgarian Govt. and of the Bulgarian Committee
under the direction of Gen. Marinoff, have suddenly become its worst
enemies and have joined the SNOP forces. Some of these men have become
leaders of ELFS in spite of the spirit of the Greek antart movement.
Their object was to destroy the Greek element and as members of ELFS
they executed any Greek desiring a greater Greece. Finally they formed
the Slav-Macedonian battalions of GOTOFF which following the December
incidents, united with the CCHRJNA. Contadis and are actually operating
from Jugoslavia against the independence and integrity of Greece, so as
to imitate in anti-Greek action that of Gen. MARINOFF, actually Bulgarian
Ambassador in Paris.

P. LULAS,
Gendarmerie Captain.

Exact Copy
Salonic, May 6, 1946.
On Wednesday evening, February 2, 1944 and at 9 p.m., a band of antartes 120 strong, approximately, arrived in Flambouro and forcibly entered the houses of the village, breaking down doors and windows. The members of this band remained in the village up to 10 a.m. on Saturday. During their whole stay in Flambouro, the antartes had posted armed guards on either side of the village prohibiting the inhabitants to leave their homestead.

Following this order, nobody could get out of the village and advise the military and civilian authorities on the incidents that had taken place. The president of the community and a delegation of villagers, who had expressed the opinion of advising the authorities in order to forestall any unpleasant reprisals on the village, were prohibited, threatened by death penalty to leave. The above antartes, during their stay in Flambouro, carried out arrests of numerous personalities of the village. Thus on Friday they arrested the school teachers Gabriel Skandalis, director of the primary school and Andrew Moukas. The postman Andrew Mitroussis was also arrested but was subsequently set free under the condition that he would not refer to the authorities. The school teacher from Kato Hydroussa, Demetrios Paleologos and Stylianos Lavasides, teacher at the primary school of Kolhiki, as well as a civilian named Avraam from Kolhiki, whom the antartes had brought with them, were also found imprisoned in the village.

On Friday after having forced the male inhabitants, 15-35 years of age, to attend a meeting, one of the antartes made a speech encouraging them to follow the antartes forces. All the young men unanimously stated that they refuse to enrol. Finally the orator confronted by this decisive denial of the young men, threatened them that they would be taken away by force, their names having been taken from the community registers.

The next day, whilst all the inhabitants had been forcibly assembled in the main square of the village and were listened to one of the antartes explaining to them the aims of the organisation so as to persuade the inhabitants to follow them, shots were heard, undoubtedly fired by approaching Bulgarian detachment. The armed guards, immediately answered, so as to draw the attention of their comrades to retire. The panic stricken assembly dissolved itself and both villagers and antartes dispersed themselves in the surrounding woods. This act of the villagers was dictated by their fear of Bulgarian reprisals, and having seen Bulgarian conduct at other villages of the districts. All the antartes took a pre-arranged direction and met outside the village. Numerous villagers in order to save themselves, took shelter in the nearby villages of Aetos and Ano-Hydroussa. In the meantime, the Bulgarians, having reached Flambouro by the road taken by the fleeing inhabitants started a deadly fire on them...
not bothering to examine whether they were firing on antartes or on innocent villagers. Four quiet and law-abiding young men were later found dead at this spot. Gabriel Droikos, Demetrios Dolakas, Christos Gatsis and Filotas Tahou, all four supporting numerous families were found bearing hideous marks of Bulgarian barbarism. The bodies were found unclothed and without boots. Gabriel Droikos was lying on the ground with his hands uplifted and full of bayonet wounds in the stomach and head. His gold teeth had been removed by the Bulgarians. Christos Gatsis was found bearing numerous bayonet wounds in the stomach and face. As testified by villagers passing close by, the Bulgarians noticing that Gatsis had not been killed outright, returned and finished him off with their bayonets. Filotas Tahou showed numerous wounds from bayonets below his lower jaw and on his neck.

The inhabitants of the village saw all four raise their arms immediately as they saw the Bulgarians who received them with bayonet thrusts and with blows with their rifle butts. The antartes on leaving the village took with them three school teachers who later, at a skirmish between the antartes and a German detachment, managed to escape thanks to the disorder that ensued.

The aforementioned Bulgarian detachment on their way to the village met the shepherd Sotiron Kakarantzas, who was looking after his sheep and goats. Kakarantzas and an old villager named Christos Mitroussides, found by the Bulgarians when entering Flambouro, were captured and their fate is unknown.

Latest information states that both of them were executed by the Bulgars in the village of Ammohori. On the next day, the shepherd's father and mother, as well as Mitroussides' brother set out to find their relatives. Xenophon Mitroussides seems to have been captured on the way and is being tortured by the Bulgarians in Ammohori. Another Bulgarian detachment coming from Cato-Hydroussi, captured on their way, John Styliades, Michael Styliades and Peter Petroula, who were hunting for five missing villagers and who according to the Bulgarian detachment, were lying dead on a near-by hill. The above three inhabitants were taken by the Bulgarian detachment and their fate is unknown. This detachment requisitioned seven animals with their propriators and left in the direction of the village of Aetos. Their fate is unknown. Half an hour after, the departure of the second detachment, a third one, 120 strong, arrived in the village and stayed there for four hours. All the men were billeted in the houses of the villagers where food was offered to them. After the departure of this third detachment, numerous other ones including a cavalry detachment, passed through the village. This last one displayed all its barbarism and cold-bloodedness, pillaging the houses in the most inhuman way. The president of the community was ordered by this detachment to fill with grass, in half an hour, two carts accompanying the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians also took 20 sheep and a mule. Following this, the men of the detachment started a systematic pillage of the houses. Anything of any value was removed including women and girls dresses. With this last act the inhabitants of the village, having suffered unheard of barbarism by the Bulgarians will remain without clothes.

The Bulgarians even removed a wrist watch from a child. This detachment having considered the looting as finished, left in the direction of the village of Leptokaryos, taking with them the president of the community, Constantine Nassis, the forrester, Nicholas Elvaria and the
gamekeepers Lazar Galios and George Tzakas. The fate of the above is unknown. As proved by various facts and incidents, all the above Bulgarian brutalities were caused by the Bulgarian inhabitants of the near-by villages, who by treason and blackmail accused the inhabitants of Flambouro of helping the antartes whereas in reality they had no relation with them and thus are not responsible and certainly cannot oppose themselves, unarmed as they are, to fully armed antartes bands.

The above Bulgarian inhabitants of the villages of Leptokaryai, Asta and Cato-Hydroussi, Anemohori etc., nourish a hereditary hatred against Flambouro as well as against every Greek village with the sole excuse that the inhabitants of these latter villages possessed and possess a patriotic sense developed to a very high degree. It was omitted to state that the Bulgarians removed the Greek flag from the community building.

To-day, February 6, 1944, a considerable number of eye-witnesses arrived in Florina from Flambouro, who reported the affair to the department office and from the testimonies of which, the present report has been drawn up.

The Secretary of the Department.

(aged) Ch. Stefanides.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
COMMITTEE I.

GENERAL MARINOV'S CASE.

The following additional evidence against General MARINOV, submitted by the Greek Representative on the Commission, is circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next Meeting:


II. Affidavits by G. Ravalli. (Pages 20-23).


V. Report by the Secretary of the Florina Department. (Pages 28-30).

Decision of the Judicial Committee of the Greek National War Crimes Committee.

In accordance with art. 6 of Const. Act No. 73/1945, a committee composed of D. KIOUSSOPOULOS, director of the Central Services of the Greek National Bureau for War Criminals and Deputy Prosecutor at the Supreme Court, as president, and M. KALLIMPOULOS and SP. PAVLOPOULOS, judges in Athens, as members, met on November 11, 1946 in the presence of N. RoPTIS acting as secretary, to discuss the following affair:

IVAN MARINOFF, Bulgarian General etc. have been accused for murders, etc.

In consequence to this accusation, the Director of the Bureau for War Criminals, ordered an investigation from which file No. 307/46 was formed. Then the investigation was over, the same Director introduced the affair to the Committee.

The Committee, having examined the file, having thought according to the law

Decided as follows:

1. An investigation was carried out in order to prove whether war crimes were committed in the regions of Florina and Kastoria (Western Macedonia). The following actual facts resulted from this investigation.

In April 1941, the German Armies and later the Italian ones occupied

...
the regions of Florina and Kastoria and established themselves there. A regular Bulgarian Army of occupation had reached the neighbouring district of Monastir (Vitolia) where, during the whole occupation the Bulgarian 15th division and established its headquarters, but which had not occupied the above mentioned districts in view of their final annexation which constituted an intermediate aim of the Bulgarian State. This aim was systematically pursued by various means. Thus from the very first days of the German and Bulgarian occupation, Bulgarian interpreters made their appearance at the German and Italian Town Majors. These interpreters were highly educated Bulgarian civilians or officers, such as KLAUSENKOFF in Florina, DOTCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia at Kastoria, under the officer ANTON KALUSHEFF, assistant professor of Political Economy at the University of Sofia, a graduate from Germany.

The simple fact that the Bulgarians were highly educated proves that they had undertaken an important mission, which, under cover of the role of the interpreter, should be fulfilled. It is evident that the Bulgarians could have used for interpreters men of lower education as commonly used during the occupation. The important mission of the Bulgarian interpreters served the final views of the annexation by Bulgaria of Western Macedonia and consisted in carrying out a propaganda in favour of the Bulgarian idea, of uprooting Greek national feeling and in modifying the ethnological composition of Western Macedonia. All these facts have been proved from the inquiry and the actual incidents described here below. These incidents prove, irrespective of the evident nature of the conditions, that in order to succeed in this most difficult mission, it was necessary that a person of high education, valour, strength and prestige, occupying an important position in the Bulgarian State machine, should be at its head. This individual should be capable to exploit all conditions, whether of a political nature in the relations between Bulgaria and her allies, Germany and Italy, or of a military nature and relative to the sufficiency or not of the German and Italian troops of occupation, or relative to the supply of provisions and in general to the economic conditions of the Greek people or other such matters. The person should be capable of giving general directives, of synchronising the action of the interpreters and other members, of raising their morale, of obtaining and using various means for the fulfilment of this aim. These means included money, food supplies, clothing, books, arms, reinforcement by sections of the regular Bulgarian army etc. The inquiry carried out proves that such an individual was at the head of the whole organisation nearly all through the occupation and that this person was Colonel (now General) IVAN MARINOFF, commanding 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered during the whole occupation at Monastir. The actual position occupied by MARINOFF as Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, proves that he possessed all those qualities of a leader. From neighbouring and opportunely located Monastir, he directed the whole affair. It was from there that he sent to various districts his interpreters and local leaders. It was there that he received all those individuals and gave the directives to follow and the necessary means. It was from Monastir that he himself visited Kastoria with ulterior aims, the success of his mission.

II. Concrete facts relative to the uprooting of Greek national feeling of the inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria and the modification of their ethnological composition are the following as proved by inquiry:

1) Immediately following the establishment of the German troops of occupation in Florina, the Bulgarian officer KLAUSENKOFF reported to the Town Major as an interpreter and managed to create contact with the German Town Major having his meals with him, accompanying him on his tours of inspection, managing to make him issue statements in favour of Bulgarian pretensions that the majority of the population of the district was of Bulgarian descent; taking part in the meetings between the German Town Major
and the Greek prefect of Florina and expressing his own views relative to the replacement of municipal councillors by others belonging to the Bulgarian Committee. In brief, MLANTENOFF managed to move outside the narrow limits of the role of an interpreter. He had his own luxurious car and had abundant means of moving about. He received the pro-Bulgarians at the German Town Major’s, at his house and the restaurant "Averoff" in Florina. He organised receptions in honour of other Bulgarian officials. He also organised receptions in honour of the German Town Major in the course of his tours (at Amyntaeon, Ag. Panteleimon, Xyno-Nero etc. for example). In these tours propaganda was carried out in favour of the Bulgarian national idea and against the Greek one and the Bulgarians would declare that in a few days Bulgarian troops would be quartered in this department (for above, see report of the Greek prefect of Florina Mr. Const. Donis, dated July 15, 1941 and addressed to the Governor General of Macedonia).

2) Immediately following the establishment of the Italian troops of occupation in Kastoria, DOTCHEFF, professor at the University of Sofia, appeared at the Town Major’s and reported as an interpreter. Later on the Bulgarian officer ANTON KALTCHEFF arrived in Kastoria. This latter person has already been condemned by the special court for war criminals in Athens. DOTCHEFF methodically organised the Bulgarian Committee (see below) furnished the Italian search troops with supposed interpreters whereas in reality these individuals were terrorists purposely throwing bombs into houses of Greeks when the Italians would subsequently arrest, imprison, torture and or execute. Such terrorists agents of the Bulgarian propaganda were the following: LUCAS DIAMANTIDIS, KOSMAS KIRLAKOPOULOS, DORIS STOYANNIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, mayor of Kastoria during the occupation, MIFELLOS TSAKIRIS, Director of the Prefecture of Kastoria during the occupation).

3) The fact that certain few Greek inhabitants of the districts of Florina and Kastoria speak in addition to Greek, a certain regional dialect resembling Bulgarian, constituted the grounds on which Bulgarian propaganda worked profitably. From the very first days the above so-called interpreters VLAATENOFF, DOTCHEFF, KALTCHEFF, helped successively by other collaborators of theirs, contacted the above mentioned Greeks and as time passed managed to modify the opinion in favour of Bulgaria of a considerable number of them and helped them organise the Bulgarian Committee. This happened at a time when the occupation authorities in Greece were discussing for their use all the riches of Greek National Economy and had imposed on the Greek population the death sentence by hunger or by other privations. They had immobilised the Greek State machine and had made impossible for it to come to the help of the starving population. These most trying conditions of the Greek population were widely exploited by the above so-called interpreters but in reality propagandists, by their collaboration. Many of these latter were Bulgarians, sent from Sofia, a certain number of which bearing their family roots in the districts of Florina and Kastoria, but which they had abandoned many years ago in virtue of an International Treaty for an exchange of populations between Greece and Bulgaria and signed after the war of 1914-1918. As such were the following Bulgarians: a) SPIROS VASILEFF, Bank employee or Director of the Popular Bank in Sofia, native from Vassiliades and occupying a prominent position in the Bulgarian Committee, b) JOSEPH MARKOFF, captain of the regular Bulgarian Army and leader of the komitadis in the district of Kastoria, c) his brother PETER MARKOFF, pensioned school teacher, inhabitant of Sofia and a native as his brother of Vassiliades, d) MAMBOULOFF, lieutenant in the regular Bulgarian Army and Deputy Leader of the Bulgarian Committee of the district of Kastoria, e) MITKOFF, Major in the Bulgarian Army. The above mentioned in collaboration with other Bulgarians, accompanied by officers
and senior officials of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, carried out a propaganda to the effect that the inhabitants of Western Macedonia who speak the above-mentioned dialect, are of Bulgarian descent, that they were under Greek yoke, that the time had come to break their shackles, that very shortly the Bulgarian Army would occupy Western Macedonia which would be annexed by Bulgaria, for the success of which the above-mentioned inhabitants should do their utmost obeying their leaders and the Italians, becoming members of the Bulgarian Committee and working to exterminate the Greek inhabitants. Together with the Italian Occupation Authorities they repeatedly and generously gave to every new member money, food, clothing, boots, etc., sent from Bulgaria via Monastir. In addition to the above and again together with the Italian Authorities, they armed the members of the Committee giving them arms of Italian origin as well as Bulgarian ones sent from Bulgaria via Monastir. Italian officers were placed at the head of these armed committees bands. The fact that the organisation of the committees' bands was carried out by the Italian Occupation Authorities has been amply proved by the deposition of the witness JOHN RAVALLI, serving in Kastoria and actually condemned by the Special Court for War Criminals in Athens. The national aims of the Italians and the Bulgarians coincided in their common effort to uproot the Greek national sentiment in Western Macedonia and in modifying its national composition. The Bulgarian Committee was thus formed and armed. The witnesses CHRISTOS GAES, NIKOLAOS FYLAKIDIS, CONST. CHRISTOFIPOULOS, examined in the prison at Salonion where they are serving a penalty imposed on them by Court testify that they were armed members of these bands (see testimonies of the above and especially those of CONST. DOKIS, prefect of Florina during all the occupation, NIKOLAOS TSAMIS, Director of the Kastoria prefecture, Doctor LEONIDAS TSAMIS, Mayor of Kastoria, STEFANOS PETROUAS, Director of the Prefecture, ANDREW PARADISOPOULOS etc).

4) In the summer of 1943, a meeting of all the armed committees was held at "LEVADI" near Koutoropi in the district of Kastoria. Witness GEORGE VASSILIOU was present at this meeting, where the above-mentioned Bulgarian STIROS VASSILEFF distributed money, salt and rubber boots to these committees (see testimony by GEO. LEOUZIS).

5) In May 1943, a committee composed of DIMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, STIROS VASSILEFF, JOSEPH MARKOFF and SKARFOFF, arrived from Sofia, via Monastir and distributed large quantities of maize, salt, wheat, five hundred suits, fifty-pairs of boots and four million leva (4,000,000) to the assembled committees (see report by captain PETER LOLAS of the Gendarmerie, dated March 30, 1946 and addressed to the public prosecutor of the Special Court for War Criminals).

6) In June 1944 approximately 20 Bulgarian reserve officers and Warrant officers arrived in Monastir and from there were sent to lead the armed committees bands and those of the "ORHANA" organisation in the districts of Florina, Kastoria, Edessa, etc. (see above report by Capt. P. LOLAS.

III. The following facts have been proved at the inquiry relative to the role played by Colonel (now General) IVAN MARINOFF in the work of uprooting national sentiment in the districts of Kastoria and Florina and of modifying the ethnological composition of these districts:

1) The above interpreters and other Bulgarian and local leaders as well as other members of the Bulgarian Committee had free passes and often went to Monastir, reported to IVAN MARINOFF about their action and received instructions and orders from him to carry out all sorts of crimes against the Greek population. They also received money, food, clothing, boots, arms etc. from MARINOFF. These items were brought over from Bulgaria to Monastir and
thence were distributed to various districts by MARINOFF. Thus in the spring of 1942 when the Greeks were dying of hunger, IVAN MARINOFF imported in western Macedonia, large quantities of maize, sugar and other commodities to be distributed by members of the Bulgarian Committee to its other members. MENGELOS GHELES and STAVROS MENDELIS were responsible for these distributions in the department of Florina. When the prefect of Florina, Mr. CONST. DIONIS refused to allow the distribution by these two individuals, he was told that following MARINOFF's orders the distribution must be made by the two above mentioned individuals (for all these facts see the testimonies by CONST. DIONIS, MENGELOS GHELES, Director of the Prefecture, NICOLAS SPANIOS, reporter, Capt. TETELO Lolas of the Gendarmerie, NICOLAS KALANIDIS, priest, JOHN KITSIKIS, CHRISTOS LIVANDIS, all dated May 2, 1946 etc). The role played by MARINOFF as head of the comitadjis of Florina is amply shown by the deposition of the Bulgarian Officer KALCHEFF and who definitely states that MARINOFF's visit to Kastoria in May or June 1942 (see below) aimed at questioning the comitadjis of the district, who were asking for help, such as arms, etc., from Sofia and that IVAN MARINOFF had told them that "he will see that help from Bulgaria be sent to them".

2) IVAN MARINOFF exploiting the pitiful condition of undernourishment, the deaths from famine of the Greeks and especially those of Greek youth, created in Monastir a Bulgarian centre of education to which 2000 Greek youngsters from Greek Macedonia (western and central) were sent and who were fed, etc. and received a monthly sum of money, the major part of which was sent to the parents (see testimony by Mr. CONST. DIONIS, prefect of Florina). In May or June 1943 when Col. VENIERI was Town Major of Kastoria, under whose orders John RAVALLI, Officer of the Italian Army was serving and who has actually been condemned by the Special Court for War Criminals in Athens, Colonel MARINOFF arrived unexpectedly from Monastir. He was accompanied by Capt. KOMD of the German Army and Town Major of Florina, Signor CASTELLANI, Italian Consul in Monastir, DIMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and two senior officers from MARINOFF's staff together with an escort of 15 Bulgarian and 5 German soldiers.

Col. VENIERI received MARINOFF and his suite at the Military Club where a banquet was held (see depositions by JOHN RAVALLI, ANTON KALCHEEFF, MENDELIS, TAKIRIS etc.). The incidents that occurred follow in IVAN MARINOFF's deposition were attributed by RAVALLI in his deposition and are as follows: Before the banquet, CASTELLANI, Italian Consul in Monastir, made known to RAVALLI that the reason of MARINOFF's arrival was to ask Col. VENIERI primarily for the Bulgarian Army to undertake the guarding of the region from Lake Prespa to Antartikon with the excuse that this district was insufficiently guarded by the Italian troops. On secondary request, MARINOFF would ask for Bulgarian Officers to lead the comitadjis. RAVALLI hurriedly repeated this conversation to VENIERI.

Effectively in a private discussion held before the banquet between MARINOFF and VENIERI, the latter submitted to the latter his two requests. Both were rejected by VENIERI that the number of Italian troops was sufficient. Following this conversation, the banquet was held during which MARINOFF spoke of "eternally Bulgarian Kastoria" (as specifically stated in RAVALLI's deposition). This obliged RAVALLI, by order of VENIERI, to answer to MARINOFF that this information is not correct because the Italians know from official and authentic sources that the inhabitants of Kastoria of Bulgarian descent do not exceed 119 as when the Italians expressed the wish to carry out a census of these inhabitants in order to entrust them with the supplying of the comitadjis, they called on every Bulgarian speaking inhabitant to report and only the above mentioned presented themselves, a few of which reported for fear of reprisals. These inhabitants do not represent more than 10 to 11 families, the majority of which were natives of the villages of the district. This answer, continues RAVALLI, worried MARINOFF who had to excuse
himself, stated that "it seems that the Greek Authorities had carried out a good propaganda and with the help of the schools had managed to hellenize Kastoria". MARINOFF's words made an amusing impression on the Italians who were convinced of the contrary as stated BY RAVALLI. After the meal and following a wish expressed by MARINOFF, he visited, accompanied by all present at the banquet, including RAVALLI, the groups of the Bulgarian Committee at their headquarters in Kastoria. In the presence of the comitadjis, MARINOFF took a commanding position and speaking in Bulgarian told the members of the bands that "they must obey the Italian because they are all soldiers of the Axis fighting against a common foe" (for the above see RAVALLI's deposition). MARINOFF also "recommended the comitadjis that they must help the Axis and that he will see that supplies be sent to them from Bulgaria" as specifically stated by the Bulgarian Officer ANTON KALTCHEFF, who was present at this meeting and who was an interpreter and carried out propaganda in Kastoria, as stated previously. The depositions of RAVALLI and KALTCHEFF who knew MARINOFF personally and who personally followed the above incident, are sufficient to prove: a) that IVAN MARINOFF did visit Kastoria in May or June 1943, b) that he was the leader of the comitadjis of Kastoria and Florina, c) that his visit to Kastoria aimed at quietening the comitadjis as specifically stated by KALTCHEFF and also to have a Bulgarian Army of Occupation in the region of Florina and Kastoria or at least for Bulgarian officers to lead the comitadjis of these districts.

IV. In addition to the above visit by MARINOFF to Kastoria, the inquiry has not fully proved whether MARINOFF had previously travelled from Monastir and visited the districts of Florina and Kastoria. Certain witnesses have stated that such visits by MARINOFF had taken place. This judicial committee, nevertheless, considering that no witness knew MARINOFF personally, and that nearly no witness had a personal knowledge of the incidents he stated as having taken place, judges that another or other Bulgarian officers and not MARINOFF had been seen by the witnesses as having visited the districts and instead of giving their names willingly or not, the name of IVAN MARINOFF was pronounced due to his prestige which naturally would lift the spirits of the comitadjis.

The visits mentioned here above are the following:

1) In the summer of 1942, a Bulgarian senior officer arrived by car at Argos Orestikon. He was accompanied by three other persons, including KALTCHEFF. The car stopped in front of the coffee-shop belonging to ANASTASE IVANIDIS and its occupants entered the place and started talking with the proprietor and with GEORGE THEODORIDES, important member of the Bulgarian Committee as well as with the priest PAPALAZAROS APOSTOLOS, condemned to life imprisonment by the Collaborationists Court of Kastoria. The members of the Committee let it made known that the senior officer in question was MARINOFF (see depositions by EVANGELOS HOLITIS, CHRISTOS LIVANIDES, dated May 2, 1946).

2) In the spring or summer 1943 a Bulgarian senior officer arrived in Argos Orestikon accompanied by STRONIS, KALTCHEFF or STAVROS KALTCHEFFII, Bulgarian major from Argos Orestikon, KYRIKOU, surname unknown, school teacher from Lokomata, Kastoria, GEORGES KALTCHEFF, school teacher from Argos Orestikon and actually in Bulgaria, and major MARINOFF of the Bulgarian army. In the suburb of Argos Orestikon called "Patsoura" the above mentioned Bulgarian senior officer made a speech to the Bulgarian speaking inhabitants stating: "Do not be afraid, Greece will not return". "The war has already been won by the Germans and the Italians. The war will be won neither by the British, nor by the Russians, nor by the Americans. Macedonia will become Bulgarian and you will be freed. But you must help to exterminate the Greek element. Exterminate Greeks and you will never have
to give account of your actions to anybody". These words were heard by the witness ANDREAS CHRISTOS KRITIKIS, who specifically states them in his deposition and were understood by him as well as by the description of other listeners (also see depositions by EVANG. KOLITIS, CHRISTOS TOLOUSSIS and JOHN RIZAKIS. In this case also it was rumoured that the Bulgarian senior officer who spoke was MARINOFF (see deposition by above mentioned witnesses).

3) In June 1942, a Bulgarian senior officer arrived by car in Kastoria, accompanied by the Bulgarian officer ANTON KALTICHEFF (interpreter in Kastoria) and by JOHN SKOE, bank employee in Sofia and native from Argos Orestikon, and 2nd Lieut. RADOS of the Bulgarian medical corps, a native from Nestorion Kastorias.

The car stopped in front of the coffee-shop belonging to TSIFORAS actually a fugitive. In the shop the witness CHRISTOS LIVANIDES and THOMAS SKOE were seated. The former recognized JOHN SKOE and THOMAS SKOE (brother to JOHN SKOE) recognized RADOS. Then the car stopped a one-armed comitadji, probably named ARISTIDE ATHANASIDIS, kissed the tyres of the car, thus expressing his joy and obedience, and started speaking with KALTICHEFF. The occupants of the car entered the coffee-shop where they remained discussing for a quarter of an hour. In this case also it was rumoured that the senior officer was IVAN MARINOFF (see deposition by the witness CHRISTOS LIVANIDES dated July 7, 1946).

4) In the summer 1943 a meeting of the armed Comitadjis of Kastoria was held at a place called Livadi near the village of Kontoropi, Kastoria. The witness GEORGE LEOUZAS was among those present. At this meeting at which a German detachment was present, a Bulgarian senior officer, surrounded by other Bulgarian officers, spoke in German and Bulgarian. In his speech to the comitadjis he stated: "Macedonia is ours (VIZ. Bulgarian) and shortly Bulgarian troops will arrive here who will reinforce the comitadjis in their work". In continuation, he violently attacked the Greek authorities who "were tyrannising you; the Greeks have sucked your blood and are wildly prosecuting you; the time has come for you to break the shackles of slavery. Be assured, you will shortly be freed by the Bulgarian Army". (See deposition by GEORGE LEOUZOS and NICOLAS KARADIMOS, priest).

V. In order to succeed in uprooting the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the Kastoria and Florina districts and in modifying the ethnological composition of these regions, the members of the Bulgarian Committee, carrying out orders of their leader IVAN MARINOFF, executed the most vile crimes against the inhabitants. These crimes can only be explained by racial hatred as developed and by fanatical devotion for the success of the above mentioned difficult task. The following are a few of the crimes committed and proved by subsequent inquiries.

1) In the summer of 1942, a comitadji band murdered Kostas LIDAS, (NICOLAS D.ILAKIS) living in KOROMILIA (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES dated May 2 1946).

2) During the occupation, a comitadji band plucked the eyes of VASSILIOS KAROTSIOS, inhabitant of Argos Orestikon; they then mounted him as if he were a beast and thus led him up to the church of Argos Orestikon. After more tortures, he was executed there (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES).

3) During the occupation, a comitadji band killed the following in the region of Argos Orestikon, PETER KARASANIDES, aged 57; DIMITRIOS VOYATZAKIS, L.ERUS ZANGOTIS, TOLIKOS, DEMETRIUS SPOURIS, HNAYOTIS KALGORGIOU, SDRIVAS and others (see above deposition by CH. LIVANIDES).
4) During the occupation a comitadji band burnt 15 houses at Arpia Gnostikion (see above deposition by JOHN RIZAKIS).

5) During the occupation, a comitadji band tortured SINA GEORGIADOU, an inhabitant of Pentavryssos; they threw her in the oven of her house and burnt her alive (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES).

6) During the occupation a comitadji band murdered in Paleon Tsifliki: KONDIMANNOS, an inhabitant of Aposevros, and GRIVAS, an inhabitant of Kastoria (see deposition by JOHN RIZAKIS).

7) During the occupation a comitadji band arrested the President of the community of Vysinia, near Kastoria, accusing him of having opposed himself to the authority of the comitadji of Vysinia. The comitadji gave him over to the Italian who executed him (see deposition by NIK. KARADEMOS priest).

The leader of the Bulgarian Committee IVAN MARINOFF is morally responsible for all the above crimes.

VI. In the middle of September 1943, Italy collapsed and as a result the German military authorities in Greece lost the cooperation of the Italian Army which guarded the country with a large number of troops and gendarmes. The German position thus became difficult. The increase of the action of National Resistance followed. The German troops of Occupation were not sufficient to guard the country and by moving from place to place, they ran the danger of being attacked by the antifascists and thus suffer losses. In this way, the German position became still more difficult. These facts were successfully exploited by MARINOFF to materialise his aims as developed here above: As Officer Commanding 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir, he reached an agreement in January 1944, with the German authorities of Kastoria and Florina, by which he would send reinforcements to those German Authorities. This allied help consisted of Bulgarian troops from his 15th Division, which together with German troops, would start operations aiming at clearing the district from the antifascists (see deposition by ANTON KALICHEFF and by CONSTANTIN TONIS, Prefect of Florina). By this agreement, IVAN MARINOFF fulfilled his aims, VIS. the widening of the Bulgarian occupation over the districts of Florina and Kastoria, his action to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants and the modification of the ethnological composition of the districts. In accordance with the above agreement, a German detachment attacked northwards from Kastoria and a Bulgarian detachment from Monastir, under the orders of IVAN MARINOFF, attacked southwards. These facts are specifically stated by the witness ANTON KALICHEFF, Bulgarian officer. The Bulgarian attacking force that entered the district of Florina consisted of one regiment perfectly armed and which MARINOFF had placed under the orders of the Bulgarian Lt. Col. TOHNEFF. This regiment entered the district of Kastoria on January 16, 1944. From that date up to February 10, 1944, this district was left waste by the invaders, who carried unheard of and inhuman orders against the peace-loving Greek population of the district. These crimes were so terrible that even the German Occupation Authorities were alarmed and ordered the departure from Greek soil of the Bulgarian regiment. The crimes committed by the Bulgarians were not committed by certain soldiers but were innumerable unheard of crimes, systematically carried out and having resulted in loud protests, which were immediately communicated to Lt. Col. TOHNEFF and IVAN MARINOFF, who could not ignore these acts due to the small distance separating Florina and Monastir.

No facts from the inquiries tend to prove that the above two
The only reasons explaining the crimes are the racial hatred and fanatical devotion in the attempt at uprooting the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the above mentioned districts and the modification of their ethnical composition.

In the mind of this Judicial Committee, IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEFF are morally responsible for these crimes. Undoubtedly, the file contains no special letter or deposition of a witness about the contents of IVAN MARINOFF's orders to TCHANEFF and those of this latter to his troops regarding the peace loving Greek population. This lack of documents is self-explanatory. But the reasonable examination of the above mentioned actual facts, as proved by the inquiry, fully replaces any such lack. The facts on which it is reasonable possible to edify a judgement that IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEFF are morally responsible of these crimes, are the following:

a) That IVAN MARINOFF issued to TCHANEFF orders relative to operations to be undertaken within Greek territory, both against the antartes, as well as against the peace-loving Greek citizens. MARINOFF's orders to TCHANEFF regarding the action this latter should undertake against the antartes was evidently necessary because MARINOFF had made the above agreement regarding Allied help to the German Occupation Authorities, and which agreement he was executing by dispatching the regiment under TCHANEFF. Parallel to this, MARINOFF's orders to TCHANEFF about his action against the peace-loving Greek inhabitants and their fortunes was equally necessary because as stated above, MARINOFF was leader of the comitadjis, whose main aim was to exterminate the Greek element and at the head of which comitadjis he had previously attempted to place Bulgarian officers, a plan which he now realised by another route.

b) That TCHANEFF had issued an order of the day to all his troops explaining the orders of his Commanding Officer relative to the position to be adopted by his regiment and regarding the peace-loving Greek population. This fact is a basic law in military discipline which TCHANEFF owed to MARINOFF.

c) That Lt. Col. TCHANEFF carried out the orders of his chief IVAN MARINOFF relative to the position to be held by the regiment towards the peace-loving Greek population. This is evident from the military discipline of TCHANEFF towards his chief MARINOFF and from the impossibility of the peace-loving Greek population to react against the deeds carried out against it by the TCHANEFF regiment and to counteract them.

d) That the acts carried out by the TCHANEFF regiment against the peace-loving Greek population constitute the essence of orders issued by TCHANEFF, who in turn had received them from MARINOFF. This is the result of military discipline which all serving in this regiment (officers, warrant-officers and men) owe to their commanding officer TCHANEFF and he, in turn, owed to MARINOFF and because it was impossible for TCHANEFF to allow his subordinates free to carry out acts contrary or different to MARINOFF's orders.

e) That the crimes committed were immediately made known to TCHANEFF and to MARINOFF, as they were mass crimes of a hideous nature causing violent protests and because the distance between Florina and Monastir MARINOFF's HQ was small.

f) That there exist no proofs that MARINOFF or TCHANEFF took any measures to avoid these crimes and

g) That whilst these crimes were carried out both the above
were in awaitance; it was only after a German order was issued that the above mentioned TCHANEFF regt abandoned Greek territory and thus ended its work of extermination. A logical combination of all the above leads naturally to the conclusion that no doubt exists that IVAN MARINOFF ordered TCHANEFF and this latter in turn, his officers, warrant officers, and men to carry out all sorts of crimes against the lives and fortunes of the peace-loving population. These crimes were obviously carried out with the aim of up-rooting the Greek national sentiment of the population of Florina and Kastoria districts and in modifying their ethnological composition.

VII. The crimes committed by the TCHANEFF regiment from January 16 1944 to February 10 1944 have been described in numerous reports of Presidents of Committees and civilians and had been submitted to the Florina prefecture. The major part of these reports was destroyed by subsequent incidents (see report of the prefect of Florina No. 661 dated Dec. 30 1945, to the Ministry of the Interior). The reports that were saved and other similar ones submitted to other public authorities as well as the conclusions of inquiries, prove the following crimes committed in the villages of the district. These crimes are but a small part of all those carried out against the peace-loving Greek population.

1. ARMENOHORION. - GREGORY KITENDIS, inhabitant of the village, was arrested. He was ill in bed and was beaten till he lost conscience. He was then tied in the grange and tortured.

2. ATTOPOS. They arrested and imprisoned for three days for no special military reason, the following citizens: SOTIRIOS VELLIOS, CHRISTOS RIMAS, ANAPHTASE ELLIS, GEORGE ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYOTIS ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANOU, DEM. PETROS, CONST. LULKOS.

3. AG. VITTOLEMMOS. They tortured and badly beat up LEONIDAS SERNDIS, reserve officer.

4. AG. ATHINASIOS. Department of PELLI. They arrested and inhumanly beat up IROIS PROTOPAPPAS, school teacher, and MIKHANNI TALKIN, priest. The former showed after eight days the marks of his wounds.

5. ARMENOHORION. They inhumanly beat CHRISTOS BOZATZIDIS, forrester and MARIDOFULOS. They destroyed the archives of the school and threatened the school teacher because he taught in Greek. They obliged the priest PANAYOTOS KOTZOPoulos to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian but as he ignored the language, they invited the 80 year old pensioned priest PAPAIOANIKION who could barely see and obliged him to carry out the service. The priest interrupted the service, as certain sections were in Bulgarian. The priest PANAYOTOS KOTZOPoulos reported this incident to the bishop of Florina. For this reason the priest was so badly beaten that his body was covered with bruises; they then dragged him in the mud, soiling his clerical robes and torturing him. They furthermore robbed him of 650,000 drs.

6. VELI. They arrested and transported to the Florina prison for no military reason the following inhabitants: ANAST. KOTZOPoulos, former president of the community, CONST. ATH. KOTZOPoulos, CONST. KRY. KOTZOPoulos, CH. MITZOS, school teacher, SUTTANASS KOTZOMOLOS, STIL. KOTZOPoulos, KRY. KOTZOPoulos, KRY. ZOGOMARIS, MARLIS KOTZOPoulos, MARLIS J. KOTZOPoulos, DEM. KONIS, STAMATIS MIHALIS, MD. KOTZOPoulos, POGLOS, etc.

7. EVNION. They burnt the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek War of Independence, stealing two table oil-cloths and two curtains.

8. KILLI. They inhumanly beat up MIKH. TSIOCTOS, torturing him and telling him: "No Greeks must exist in Macedonia" (see his report and others in Greek stating that this is no Divine Service but a comedy.
dated Feb. 2, 1944, to the prefect of Florina). They also imprisoned for no military reason, SKOUROS NOUS, forrester and another five inhabitants from TELI, torturing, beating and wounding them in the house of ELIS INTROULOS. They requisitioned and pulled down pictures with the Greek flag.

9. KELL. They arrested the president of the community JOHN ROMIS and the secretary GEO. GELOS and threatened them because they insisted in remaining Greek. JOHN ROMIS was hit on the head with a piece of iron. They obliged the village priest to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian, and as he did not know the language, the service was carried out in Bulgarian through a Bulgarian soldier acting as interpreter. They obliged all the inhabitants to follow the service.

10. KALYVL. PAPADIAS. They burnt all the houses to the ground.

11. MESSORAMOS. They imprisoned for no military security reason the forrester STANROGIOS STAMBOULIDIS.

12. MESSORISI. They arrested and threatened to execute NIC. TSALDARIS if he refused to work in the future for the Bulgarian national idea. They arrested his brother JOHN TSALDARIS and JOHN POTLADIS and beat them inhumanly, the former with a stick and the latter with a piece of iron, till they admitted they were Bulgarians. They arrested and beat inhumanly the brothers MICH. THOMAS and JOHN THOMADIS torturing them as they tortured TSALDARIS and POTLADIS.

13. NILOSKI. They arrested and wildly beat JOHN KOKKINIDIS and PAPAGEORGIOU, torturing them. They looted the houses of refugee families and took away all valuables. They also looted the house of JOHN KOKKINIDIS. They attempted to ravish his daughter who saved herself by running away (see report of JOHN KOKKINIDIS to the prefect of Florina, dated Jan. 24 1944).

14. PALAISTRA. They arrested and imprisoned as hostages for no reason of military security, the president of the community NIC. TRIFON, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary of the community, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR ELOUFTSIS, NIC. TZOUTZOURIS.

15. PAPAYANNI. They tortured THEODORE TSOLAKIS, president of the community, and his wife, SVAN. MOUTSAKIS and his wife, PETE MINOS.

16. TRIPONTAMOS. They wildly and inhumanly beat ST. NOMIS, forrester, GOGOS PAPACOSTIN, secretary of the community and his son ARIS, JR. ZOUBOULIS, GEO. ZOUBOULIS, JOHN TRIANTAFYLION, whom they tortured to such an extent that their faces were disfigured to such an extent that even the German Police Commander FISHER was horrified when the prefect of Florina presented them to him.

17. SITARI. They inhumanly beat and tortured LAZAROS IOANNIOU (STOYANTIS), NIC. IOANNIOU, DEM. IOANNIOU, PANTHI IOANNIOU, PHIL. GLOUFTSIS, TSI, GLOUFTSIS LIT. GLOUFTSIS, DEM. GLOUFTSIS, forrester (this last was in such a state that he had to be taken to a hospital) ST. GLOUFTSIS, DEM. GLOUFTSIS, PANT. GLOUFTSIS, THEOD. VASDEKIS, JOE. ROMIS, SVAN. DIOGYOULOS, NIC. FILIOULOS, STANROUS SOUMASIS, GEO. FANTAZIS, ATHAN. TOURANTZIS and CH. FETROS. The ears of these two latter had been slashed.
They also arrested the school teacher, who was in bed with fever, having just given birth to a child, and forcibly brought her to Lt. GEORGIJEFF who taking her by the nose, threw her out of his office.

19. **SKOTOS.** They killed MICH. PISKATSIS, CHR. GOLFS, STAVROS LEMIS and DEM. STYKOOS.

20. **FLORINA.** They hit three children in the central square of the town because they were speaking Greek. They also hit CHR. ALEXANDROPOULOS who happened to be passing because he was speaking in Greek to a frightened girl. They imprisoned as hostages for no military reason THEOK. TRAFTIS, President of the community, PANAGIOTIS, MOUTSAS, vice-president, GORISERIS, secretary, PETER NITOS, president of the community of KASTRO HYDROUSSA.

21. **TRIANTAFYLLIS.** They imprisoned as hostages for no military reason of security, MIC. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NIC. D. IOANNIDIS, DEM. L. PETROS, JOHN CH. NAKIS, JOAO PETROS, CHRISTOS NAKIS, JOHN MATISIS. These prisoners were told by a Bulgarian officer that they are not Greeks but Bulgarians and then that they have to return to their village, they must undertake and lead the campaign in favour of the Bulgarians (see for all items 1-21 report 681 dated Dec. 30, 1945 of the prefect of Florina to the Ministry of the Interior).

22. **MELITI.** Having asked the inhabitants what language they spoke and receiving the answer that Greek was spoken, they prohibited the use of the Greek language (see report dated Jan. 22, 1944 of the prefect of Florina to the Feldkommandatur, Salonica). In addition they stole a cart belonging to GREG. KOSHNISIDIS (See report of G. KOSHNISIDIS to the prefect of Florina).

23. **PLAKOSA.** As the peace-loving inhabitants of the village refused to become agents of the Bulgarian propaganda and become members of the criminal organizations, the above mentioned TCHANEFF regiment attacked the village on Feb. 6, 1944, and finding four unarmed inhabitants of the village: GABRIEL PROIKOS, JOHN KALLIOS, CHRISTOS KATSIAS and FILOMAS TACHOS (the other inhabitants having abandoned from fear the village), arrested them and tortured them inhumanly. G. PROIKOS was repeatedly pierced with a bayonet in the abdominal region and the head and his gold teeth were removed. D. KALLIOS was repeatedly pierced in the face with a bayonet. CHRISTOS KATSIAS showed numerous bayonet thrusts in the abdominal region and the face and FILOMAS TACHOS had his throat cut in numerous places with a bayonet. These facts were proved when the bodies were discovered completely naked, the Bulgarian having stolen their clothing and shoes. In continuation they arrested EZOXOROS KAKATATZAS who was looking after his sheep and CHRISTOS and his brother XENOTHON MITROUSIS, later on with the excuse of having to search the houses they looted them of all valuable objects, clothing, heirlooms, sheep, other animals etc. In leaving, they took with them CONSTANT NISSIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS KALLIOS, LIZIAROS KALLIOS and GEORGES TZEKIS, foresters. All the above as well as the above mentioned S. KAKATATZAS, CH. MITROUSIS and X. MITROUSIS, were brutally tortured and finally killed. They then buried the corpses near the cemetery of Ammochori. On Feb. 13, 1944, the bodies were exhumed in the presence of Major JOHN SOFIOU, G.C. Genchmaris Florina, CH. STRILDISS, president of the community, ALEXANDER KOLKIS, warrant officer of the German Army and the German special interpreter OSWALD POSICH, these two letters representing the German Occupation Authorities. The examination proved that all clothing had been removed from the body of JOHN KALLIOS and that the heads of LIZIAROS KALLIOS and GEORGES TZEKIS were disfigured and their bones broken undoubtedly from repeated blows from the butt of a rifle and from other instruments. X. MITROUSIS right eye was destroyed, a sharp organ having entered it, probably
a bayonet, one third of the bones of the posterior and right hand side of the head of NIC. ELOVARIS were missing from blows from sharp and blunt organs (see report No. 501/1945 of the prefect of Florina to the Ministry of the Interior as well as the exhumation protocol).

VIII. The collaboration of the comitadjs with the regular Bulgarian Army in their extermination of the Greek element, having a unity of command in the person of IVAN MARINOFF as has been judged here-above, was developed again in June 1944 when numerous crimes were carried out against whole districts inhabited by peace-loving Greek populations. Thus in June 1944, Bulgarian forces of the regular army together with armed comitadjs under the order of JOSEPH MARKOFF and DIMOVOLOFF, in collaboration with German armed forces, looted the houses in the district of Tsotylion, Bokon, Kosani, Kastoria and then burnt them to the ground (see depositions by CH. GAYS and NIC. FYLAKISED). IVAN MARINOFF is also responsible for these crimes for the same reasons as for the crimes committed by the TCHANEFF regiment.

In all the above crimes (II-VIII) the accused employed systematic terrorism.

As the above acts constitute a violation of the laws of ordinary Greek penal law and those foreseen by international law and punished by art. 56 §1 and 3, 57, 207, 209, 200, 406 (5), 409 (2), 49-50 of the ordinary penal law and by art. 1 §7, 2 cases A and B number 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 17, 19 and 21 and art. 2 of Constitutional Act 73/45.

As the enquiry which has been carried out has shown sufficient proof on which it is possible to found an accusation in Court, the accused shall be brought up to the special Military Court in Athens, their arrest and preventive detention be ordered up to the time when the accusations against them will be judged.

For these reasons,

Having examined art. 6 and 7 of the Constitutional Act 73/45, as well as art. 7 which has been replaced by the unique art. of Constitutional Act 90/45, the Committee refers before the Special Military Court in Athens.

1) IVAN MARINOFF, ex-colonel and during the Occupation divisional commander of the 15th Bulgarian division quartered in Monastir (Vitolla) and actually General of the Bulgarian Army and Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris.

2) MANTENOFF, officer of the Bulgarian army and interpreter during the war of the German and Bulgarian Occupation Authorities in Florina.

3) DOTCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia and interpreter during the Occupation with the German and Italian Occupation Authorities.

4) SPIROS VASSILEFF, bank employee in Sofia, native from VASILLAS, Kastoria.

5) JOSEPH MARKOFF, officer (probably captain) of the Bulgarian Army, native from VASILLAS.
6) PETROFF MEREKOFF, pensioned school-teacher, native from VASSILIAS, Kastoria.

7) RAMOZHLOFF, Officer (probably lieutenant) of the Bulgarian Army,

9) MITKOFF, officer (probably major) of the Bulgarian Army

10) DMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs

11) STRONSS KARCHCHEFF or STAVROS HADJIPASHALIS, officer (probably major) of the Bulgarian army, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria.

12) KYRIAZOS, unknown surname, school-teacher, native from Lakonta, Kastoria

13) GEORGE SKARVALIS, school-teacher, native from Argos-Orestikon

14) JOHN SKOES, bank employee, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria

15) RADOS, 2nd Lieutenant, Bulgarian Army, Medical Corps

to be judged as responsible as aliens and Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces, and the Bulgarian political services, from April 1941 to October 1944 inclusive repeatedly and for more than one deed carried daily in this period in the districts of Florina and Kastoria and moved with a common interest with other Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services and whose names have not been discovered, deliberately decided to carry out the following crimes for which they recognised mutual assistance.

A/ Personally and directly they attempted to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants of the Florina and Kastoria districts and modify the ethnological composition of these districts occupied by the Italian and the German troops, and later by Bulgarian ones, carrying out a propaganda in favour of the Bulgarian national idea and prohibiting the expression of the Greek national idea, serving the German and Italian Occupation Authorities in the quality of so-called interpreters whereas in reality they were propagandists of the national Bulgarian idea, working with all means for the occupation of the above-mentioned districts of Florina and Kastoria by Bulgarian troops and of their annexation to Bulgaria by means developed in the preamble, exploiting the hopeless conditions suffered by the Greeks, who were dying of hunger and of other privations, managing thus to modify the Greek national sentiment in favour of Bulgaria of a certain number of the inhabitants, stating that the time has come to be freed and that very shortly the Bulgarian Army would occupy Western Macedonia, which would be annexed to Bulgaria, that to this effect all the inhabitants should obey them (the accused) and the Italian Occupation Authorities by becoming members of the Bulgarian Committee, and by working to exterminate the Greek inhabitants, they (the accused) having repeatedly and lavishly given to all new adoptees, money, food, clothing, boots, etc., arming the members of the committee with Italian and Bulgarian arms, placing at the head of the armed comitadjis, Italian officers. To this effect, IVAN MARINOFF went to Kastoria in May or June 1943 and asked col. VENIERI of the Italian army that the comitadjis band formed by the latter, to fight against the resistance groups, be led by Bulgarian officers. This request was rejected by VENIERI; following this, MARINOFF met the above-mentioned comitadjis and to give them courage, promised them that "he will see that hell be sent to them from Bulgaria."
3/ They wilfully incited other individuals of unknown name belonging to the Bulgarian committee to carry out the following punishable crimes, promising and giving them a salary as under item A., provoking or wilfully using as instrument their hatred and their feelings against Hellenism and the Greek inhabitants:

1. In the summer 1942 they wilfully decided and carried out the murder of Kapetan Laki (NICOLAS DALIJKIS inhabitant of Koronia).

2. They tortured BASIL KARAKOTSIOS, inhabitant of Argos-Orestikon, plucking out his eyes and following this act, mounting him as if he were a beast, and obliging him to carry them up to the church of Argos-Orestikon.

3. They wilfully decided and carried out manslaughter on the person of BASIL KARAKOTSIOS outside the church of Argos-Orestikon.

4. They wilfully decided and executed PETER KANOTZLOS, KARAKONDIS age 57 DAMIADOS YOMATZKIS, LAZARUS ZAKOTZTIS, the refugee FOLIKOS, DEM. SGOURIS, PANAYOTTIS KARAGIDRIOU, SORRAS and other inhabitants of the district of Argos-Orestikon.

5. They put fire to 15 houses in Argos-Orestikon. The fire was started by the criminals at more than one spot.

6. They tortured SONIA GEORGADOU, inhabitant of Pentenyasi, throwing her in the oven of her house and thus burning her alive.

7. They wilfully decided and murdered in Palaio Teifliki, MADJAMAKIS, inhabitant of Apokakopo and DRIVA, inhabitant of Kastoria.

8. Together with Italian soldiers, they wilfully decided and executed the president of the Community of Vysinia.

Refers to the same above mentioned Military Court the following:

1) IVAN MARINOFF, 2) TCHANEFF, officer (probably Lt. Col. in the Bulgarian Army) and 3) GEORGIEFF, officer (probably Lieutenant in the Bulgarian Army) for them to be judged as responsible, as aliens, Bulgarian subjects, serving in the Bulgarian Army and political services, of having carried out repeated and numerous acts in the districts of Florina and Kastoria between January 10, 1944, and February 10, 1944. Together with other Bulgarian subjects belonging to the Bulgarian Armed Forces and political services (the name of which are unknown) they decided in common to carry out the following crimes and had agreed on mutual help for the fulfillment of their aims. The two former accused IVAN MARINOFF and TCHANEFF, had wilfully incited the latter accused GEORGIEFF and other Bulgarian officers, warrant officers and soldiers of unknown name, MARINOFF as C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir, ordering and ordaining TCHANEFF (whom he had placed as C.O. of a perfectly armed regiment of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir,) and TCHANEFF in turn ordering the third accused GEORGIEFF and the other officers, warrant officers and soldiers of his regiment to carry out the following punishable crimes in which the accused GEORGIEFF with the officers, warrant officers and men of the TCHANEFF regt:

1. Tortured in Armenohori GREGORY KETENIDIS, arresting him and sick in bed as he was, hit up inhumanly and brutally, KETENIDIS lost conscious and was tied to his barn where they left him.

2. Arrested in Atapos for no military security reason SOTIRIOS VALLIOS, CHRISTOS RIGAS, Athanasios P. ELIAS, GEO. ANTONIUS, PISLIS YANNITLIS, FORPOSTER, T-NIOTIS A. ANTONIUS, JOHN STEFANOU, DEM. PETROU and CONST. VALLIOS.
3. Tortured at Ag. Vartholomais, LEONIDAS SAHINIDIS, reserve officer, hitting him brutally and inhumanly.

4. Tortured in Athanasias (prefecture of Pella) LOUKAS A. PRODOMIAS, school teacher, hitting him brutally and inhumanly. The priest PAVLANNIS TZIKAS was tortured in the same manner.

5. Tortured in Amarynthos CHRISTOS DOXFAROS, forester, and MAVROGIOULOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

6. Looted the archives from the school of Amarynthos and destroyed them.

7. Attempted in Amarynthos to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants by pressure of the priest PAVLANNANIKIS HADJOULOS and obliging the 80 year old priest PAVLANNANIKIS to carry out the Divine Service.

8. Tortured in Amarynthos the priest PAVLANNANIKIS HADJOULOS because, ignoring the Bulgarian language, he could not officiate in Bulgarian; they hit the priest brutally and inhumanly that he could not move. Following this act, they dragged him in the mud, soiling his clerical habit.

9. Stole in Amarynthos 650,000 drs. belonging to the priest PAVLANNANIKIS HADJOULOS.

10. Imprisoned in Vevi for no military security reason ANAST. KOTS'OULOS, ex-president of the community, CONST. A. KOTS'OULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTS'OULOS, CHRISTOS MITSOULIS, school teacher, SYKIANIKIS KOTS'OULOS, SYL. KOTS'OULOS, KYRIKOS KOTS'OULOS, KYRIKOS GYGMANIS, HARIASSIS KOTS'OULOS, HARIASSIS J. KOTS'OULOS, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMATIOS MIHELIS, NIC. KOTS'OULOS, DOULIS, etc.

11. Willfully destroyed in Ethnique the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek Independence War.

12. Stole from Ethnique two oil-cloth table covers and two curtains belonging to the school.

13. Tortured in ITIL, MICHEKLES TSIOTOS, hitting him inhumanly and brutally whilst telling him "No Greeks should live in Macedonia".

14. Attempted in Kellis to uproot Greek national sentiment inhabitants, arresting JOHN BOMAS, president of the community and GEORGE GELLAS, secretary. These two were threatened for having insisted that they were Greeks; they obliged the village priest to officiate in Bulgarian and as he ignored the language, the service was carried with a Bulgarian soldier acting as interpreter. They also obliged all the inhabitants of the village to be present at this service.

15. Stole in Kalyvia-Parmakis, community of Skopos (Kalektsalan) the baggages, cloths, bed-covers etc. of the houses and stole 60 cows.

16. Arrested in Kalyvia-Parmakis for no military security reason, 10 inhabitants including the president of the community CHRISTOS FARMAKIS, whom they kept as hostages.

17. Set fire in Kalyvia-Parmakis to the summer houses of the inhabitants as well as the dwellings of the nomads near the ravine. The fire was started at numerous places and completely burnt down the dwellings.

18. Burnt completely the village of Kalyvia-Tapadas. The fire started at more than one point.
20. Tortured in Meschorion NICOL. TSALDARIS, JOHN TSALDARIS, JOHN POTLIDIS, MICHAEL TSOLIDIS and JOHN THOIKIDIS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with sticks and iron bars.

21. Attempted in Meschorion to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, arresting NIC. TSALDARIS and threatening to execute him if in the future, he did not work in favour of the Bulgarian national idea; they also arrested and beat JOHN POTLIDIS with an iron bar till he stated that he was a Bulgarian.

22. Imprisoned in Mesokofo for no military security reason, STAVROS STAMOULIDIS.

23. Tortured in Neohorion JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SATRANTIDIS, JOHN TAYGEORGIOU, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

24. Looted in Neohorion the houses of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, of the refuge settlement.

25. In Neohorion, aiming to rape the daughter of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, they attempted external acts showing at least the beginning of their act viz: they attempted to violate her and to this effect tried to catch her, but luckily for reasons independent of their will, they failed in their criminal views the young girl having managed to escape.

26. Deserted in Astraka for no military security reason, ELIOI OULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary, PAUL TRIFON, VILIDMAR TSOTGIOTIS, NIC. TSOULZOURIS.

27. Tortured in Papayanni, THEOD TSAGIAS, president of the community, his wife, EVA MOUTZAKI, her husband, and PETER MINOS.

28. Tortured in Tripotanes ST. NOVAS, forrester, COODOS TAPASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARTEMIOS, DEM. ZOUMDOULIS, GEORGE ANTHANASLIDIS, JOHN TAYGEORGIOU, hitting them so inhumanly and brutally that their faces and bodies were completely disfigured which horrified even the C.O. of the German Police named Fischer.

29. Tortured in Sitaria LEUKROS IOANNOU (STOYANNIS) KIRILLOS IOANNOU, THILLI GLOUPHTIS, TRIFON GLOUPHTIS, LEUKROS GLOUPHTIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUPHTIS, forrester (who was in such a state that he had to enter a hospital), STAVROS GLOUPHTIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUPHTIS, PANTELOS GLOUPHTIS, THEODOROS VI.EDAKAS, JOACHIM ROIKIS, EVANGELOS, DEMOULOS, PETER DIMOULOS, STAVROS TSOTGIOTIS, GEORGE TSOTGIOTIS, CHRISTOS TAYGEORGIOU, ETHERIO TOURATZIS, CHRISTOS TAYGEORGIOU.

30. Tortured in Sitaria TOURANTA and CH. TAYGEORGIOU piercing their ears with a knife or a bayonet.

31. Tortured in Sitaria the schoolteacher who was in bed with fever having just given birth to a child, obliging her to appear before Lt. GEORGIEFF who taking her by the nose threw her out of his office.

32. Wilfully decided and executed in Skopos, NIC. TSOTGIOTIS, CHAIR. GOLOIS, STAVROS LIMNIS and PANTOCRATIS STAVROS.

33. Attempted in Florina to uproot the Greek national feeling of the inhabitants, hitting three children with the excuse that they were speaking Greek. In addition they hit CH. ALEXANDROS CULOS who happened to be passing by, because he spoke in Greek.
34. Imprisoned in Florina for no military security reason, THEOD. TSAFKAS, president of the community, MOUTSAKIS, vice-president, GOUMERIS, secretary, and PETER NITSOS, president of the community of Kato-Hydroussa.

35. Imprisoned in Triantafyllia for no military security reason, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NICOLAS D. IOANNOU, JOHN D. IOANNIS, DEM. LAZ, PETROU, JOHN CH. NACUM, BASIL PAPATRIANI, AFILLOU, and JOHN MATINIS.

36. Attempted in Triantafyllia to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, stating to the above (names see No. 35) that they are not Greeks but Bulgarians and that on their return to their village, they must undertake the struggle in favour of the Bulgarians and lead this fight.

37. Attempted in Meliti to uproot the feelings of the inhabitants, prohibiting them to speak in Greek.

38. Stole in Meliti a cart belonging to GEO. KOSMIDIS.

39. Tortured in Flamboure GABRIEL PROIKOS stabbing him repeatedly with a bayonet in the abdominal region and in the head and removing his gold teeth, CH. KATSIS, stabbing him repeatedly in the abdominal region and in the face and PILotas TAHOS, stabbing him with a bayonet repeatedly in the neck.

40. Wilfully decided and deliberately murdered in Flamboure GABRIEL PROIKOS, DEM. BALASIS, CH. KATSIS, and PILotas TAHOS, inhabitants of Flamboure.

41. They removed from the above (see No. 40) their clothing and shoes.

42. Looted all the houses in Flamboure and removed from them all valuables (jewels, clothing, household ware, sheep, other animals, etc.)

43. Tortured in Flamboure SOTIRIOS KAPUTZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NAKIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLOS and GEO. TZEKAS, foresters, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with the butts of their rifles and blunt weapons, disfiguring the heads of LAZAR. KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, breaking their bones and destroying the right eye of XEN. MITROUSSIS by forcing a sharp instrument, possibly a bayonet, into the eye, breaking the bones of the head of NIC. ELOVARIS by a sharp and blunt weapon.

44. Wilfully decided and deliberately carried out manslaughter in Flamboure on the persons of SOTIRIOS KARANTZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NAKIS, vice-president of the community, NIC. ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLOS and GEO. TZEKAS, foresters.

45. Removed in Flamboure the clothing and boots of the above-mentioned JOHN NATSIS, vice-president of the community.

Refers to the same Special Military Court, the above-mentioned IVAN MARINOFF, JOSEPH MARKOFF and BANDOLOFF to be judged as culprits that as aliens, in this case Bulgarian subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, in June 1944, together with other Bulgarian subjects of the Bulgarian armed forces and political services (names unknown) and in complete agreement with them, they decided to carry out the following crimes and are therefore co-responsible. IVAN MARINOFF wilfully instigated the other two, MARKOFF and BANDOLOFF and others of unknown names, officers, warrant officers and soldiers of the Bulgarian armed forces, as well as comitadjis, to carry out punishable crimes ordering
(IVAN MARKOFP) and ordaining as leaders of the mitadji and O.C. of the 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered in Monastir, the execution of the following punishable crimes in which they accused JOSEPH MARKOFP and KAMCOLOFP with others:

a) Looted the houses in the districts of Tsetylion, Voion, Kozani, Kastoria removing money, supplies, household ware, animals etc.)

b) Burnt the houses of the inhabitants of the district of Voion, Kozani, Kastoria. The fire was started simultaneously at more than one spot.

Refers to the same military court all the accused named in the present decree for them to be judged as culprits that as aliens and in this case Bulgarians, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, from April 1941 to October 1944 repeatedly carried out criminal acts in the districts of Florina, Kastoria and Kozani, together with other Bulgaria subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services, but whose names are unknown) decided in common to carry out the following crimes for which they are corresponsible: They systematically terrorised the Greek inhabitants of the above mentioned districts by all the acts mentioned in this decree.

Orders the arrests of the above accused and their preventive imprisonment up to the day they will be judged.

Decided in Athens, November 11, 1946, and published in Athens, November 15, 1946.

THE PRESIDENT.

THE SECRETARY.
SWORN TESTIMONY OF THE WITNESS
RAVALLI.

Athens, June 17, 1946.

Question: Your name

Answer: John Paul Ravalli, born in Monte Rosso, Almo, Sicily, and actually serving a life sentence in the Averoff prisons, age 37, Catholic. I simply know the accused and am not related to him.

The witness was examined according to articles 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in case that it may not be possible to examine him in court.

Question - (Questioned adequately).

Answer: In May 1943, the town major of Kastoria, Venieri, received the unexpected visit of the Commander of the 15th Bulgarian Division then Colonel Ivan Marinoff, accompanied by Captain Como, the Italian Consul in Monastir Castellani, Dimitroff, senior employee at the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and approximately 15 Bulgarian soldiers. Kaltcheff was with them, having met the group at Florina. This visit which had not been announced beforehand worried Venieri, because he had heard that his predecessor Del Giudice had told him that a similar attempt has been made previously and had been stopped by the commander of the Pinerolo Division, who had prohibited Del Giudice from visiting Monastir. We nevertheless were obliged to receive them and saw them at the Military Club. Previously the Italian consul in Monastir hurried to meet me for me to advise Venieri on the reason of the sudden visit and of Marinoff's intentions. He told me that Marinoff is coming to ask Venieri for the Bulgarian Army to undertake the guarding of the district from the region of THRESA up to AHEARTIKO, with the excuse that this district was not sufficiently guarded by the Italian troops and that in addition he would ask, if necessary, that Bulgarian officers be sent to lead the combatant bands, which we had organised two months previously. The consul therefore asked me to draw the proposal and to refuse the entry to any Bulgarian troops in our district. I hurriedly repeated this conversation to Venieri who had invited his officers to a banquet in honour of Marinoff; he prohibited them to start any military or service conversation with General Marinoff as he (Venieri) alone would manage the whole question. At the banquet that followed, held at the Military Club and after it, Marinoff spoke of the complete Bulgarian spirit of the district of Kastoria. This conversation obliged me by order of Venieri to tell Marinoff that his information is not correct, because we also knew that the population of Kastoria of Bulgarian descent did not number more than 119, stating at the same time that when we wanted to carry a census of these inhabitants and give them the authority to supply the Committee, we called for every Bulgarian-speaking inhabitant to report and only the above number submitted a statement. A few of them made their statement out of fear, altogether
they do not represent more than 10 - 11 families, the majority of which come from villages of the district. My answer worried Marinoff who to excuse himself stated that the Greek authorities had carried out a perfect propaganda and had managed, by the schools, to hellenize Kastoria. These arguments amused us as we were sure of the contrary. Before the banquet at the Club, Marinoff met Venieri at the Town Major's where he told him of his request as previously stated by Castellani. Venieri answered him that this was not a question he could solve by his own initiative, but depended on the High Command in Athens, adding at the same time that he saw no reason, as sufficient Italian troops are stationed in the region. He furthermore asked Marinoff not to insist at the High Command in his demand for Bulgarian officers to lead the komitadji as such a decision would create disturbances in the district and Venieri would bear the responsibility, as he had insisted that his request be accepted and tried to assure Venieri that his worries were unfounded. Venieri continued to refuse, having in mind the recommendations made by Castellani. After the banquet, Marinoff expressed the wish to visit the bands at the Committee headquarters where in front of the komitadji we took a prominent place and started speaking to them in Bulgarian. All this action worried Venieri, especially that Marinoff spoke in Bulgarian to the komitadji but did not say anything as he was the host. But from information given to us by individuals in our confidence, Marinoff simply told the komitadji to obey the Italian orders as they are all soldiers of the Axis fighting the same enemy. This was agreed and we all went over to the Committee headquarters.

In my opinion it is incontestable that Marinoff's intention to establish Bulgarian troops in our zone and still more to place Bulgarian officers at the head of the komitadji bands had one sole object: to reinforce the Bulgarian influence in Kastoria and even his visit had that aim.

The views of the Italian command were contrary and even when we were obliged to organise the komitadji bands, we did it out of necessity and in any case, we tried for the movement to be exploited in favour of Bulgaria. I have nothing else to add except that through my service I know that the military and civil authorities in Monastir, whilst arresting communists from Bulgaria, acted on the contrary in a friendly manner with the communists in Macedonia and their interest in the slave speaking Macedonians was independent whether they were communists or not. Thus 55 communists soldiers of one regiment of Marinoff's Division were executed as communists.

The testimony was read, its contents approved and signed.

The examiner
D. Kiousopoulos.

The examined
J. Ravalli.

True copy
for service use

Athens, July 25th, 1945.

The secretary
(sgd).
GIOVANNI RAVALLI, imprisoned in the Callithca prisons, Christian. I am not related to the accused but simply acquainted to him.

Question: Your name
Answer: Giovanni Ravalli, imprisoned in the Callithca prisons.

Sworn on the Bible in accordance to art. 121 and 124 of the Penal Procedure in case he may not be able to attend Court.

Question:
Answer: In the summer of 1942, I was on leave and was not in Kastoria. I cannot therefore confirm whether a senior Bulgarian officer visited Argos-Crestikon at that time. For the same reason I cannot say whether at the same time he or another senior Bulgarian officer accompanied by Pandosy Pasha, bank employee in Sofia and RAD (41, 2nd Lieutenant of the Bulgarian Medical Corps, had visited Kastoria. I did not hear anything to the effect that in the spring or the summer of 1943 another Bulgarian officer accompanied by PASHALIS and others visited again Argos-Crestikon. I do not exclude such a possibility as on numerous occasions, without the knowledge of the Italian military services, Bulgarian military or political officials circulated having the evident aim to contact the pro-Bulgarians of the Kastoria region. To this effect, I remember this incident: At that time the Italian Military Command had arrested a Bulgarian moving about in the district without the knowledge of the Italians. It was subsequently discovered that the prisoner was Major Tsakiroff of the Bulgarian Army, who we later let free following an intervention through Rome of ex-Queen Giovanna of Bulgaria.

As stated in my previous deposition, the official Bulgarian officers, who was the head of all this policy carried out by the Bulgarian Govt., was the head of all this policy carried out by the Bulgarian Govt., and that any movement in the districts of Kastoria and Florina was carried out following his personality as well as to his position, was the head of all this policy carried out by the Bulgarian Govt., and that any movement in the districts of Kastoria and Florina was carried out following his inspiration and his orders. In January 1944, I was in Neohorion Arta, and therefore do not know personally what exactly happened in the Florina district when a Bulgarian regiment came down from Monastir to reinforce the Germans. During my trial I heard witnesses state that the Bulgarian regiment behaved inhumanly to the Greeks. If this is true and I repeat I have no direct knowledge, and if I consider that this unit
commanded by a Lt. Colonel arrived from Monastir and belonged to the 15th Bulgarian Division whose O.C. was MARINOFF and still more, if I consider that the brutal treatment of the population was not constituted by isolated incidents but constituted the systematic directive of the unit, I cannot but admit without any doubt whatsoever that these acts were included in the orders and instructions issued by the Divisional Commander. This always happened when Italian troops were on the move, but one must not doubt that this happens with every regular army. An incident which backs my views is that which I personally observed: I know that MARINOFF at his meeting with VENIERI, meeting I spoke of in my last deposition, asked for Bulgarian troops to reinforce the Italian garrison. The Italian Military Command naturally rejected this proposition. DONTCHEFF who in private life was professor of history at the University of Sofia, was placed as interpreter at Kastoria. He stayed 40 days there and then, without our knowledge, toured certain villages of the Kastoria district.

I know nothing else.

This statement was read and approved.

The examined: RAVALLI
The examiner: D. Kiousopoulos
The secretary: N. Raptis.

True service copy

Athens Nov.10, 1946.

The Secretary
(apt).
Affidavit by A. Ch. Kaltcheff.

VOW

Affidavit by A. Ch. Kaltcheff.

Question - Your name

Anthony Christos KALTCEFF, born in SKYRION, KASTORIA and actually serving a sentence of life imprisonment in the Averoff prisons, age 35, Orthodox Christian; I simply know the accused and am not related to him.

Question

During the enemy occupation of Greece, General Marinoff was Colonel commanding the 15th division stationed at Monastir. General Marinoff only once visited Kastoria in May of June 1943. The object of his visit was to quieten the comitadjis of the Kastoria district who were asking for reinforcements to be sent from Sofia as well as arms etc. At a meeting held in Col. Venieri's office with other Italian officers and later at the offices of the Committee in Kastoria, Marinoff recommended to the comitadjis present to obey Italian orders, that they should help the Axis and that he will see that help be sent to them from Bulgaria. I do not know whether Marinoff visited the district of Kastoria another time; I am of the opinion that if this had happened, I would have been advised. I do not know what was discussed in the previous meeting of Marinoff with Venieri, the German town major of Kastoria named KOMI and other German and Italian officers, as I was not present. Ravalli was present and he could tell you what was discussed. On the same day, Marinoff accompanied by the above-mentioned Germans, met at Doglista two Italian Generals from Korytsa, but I do not know what was discussed. Marinoff at that time was considered as friendly to the regime and was used as such. In January 1944 following an agreement between the German and Bulgarian armies it was decided to carry out a common campaign to clear the region of Florina from the antartes. To this effect, a German force attacked northwards from Kastoria and Bulgarian forces belonging to Marinoff advanced South from Monastir. Due to the fact that a Bulgarian detachment of 10-12 soldiers had been wiped out at Flambouro, a Bulgarian force entered the village of Flambouro to arrest the murderers who following information lived in Flambouro. The Bulgarians arrested 10-12 individuals and took them with them. Barring this act, I do not know of any other act committed by the Bulgarians. The complete destruction of Flambouro was not carried out by Bulgarians, but far later on by the Germans, as reprisals because the antartes had killed a few Germans near Flambouro. A detachment left Amynteon and burnt down the village.

The examiner

D. Kiousopoulos

The examiner

A. Ch. Kaltcheff.

Correct copy for service use.

Athens, July 25 1946.

The secretary

(rgd).
Report by Captain Peter Lolos.

From Captain Peter LOLAS
To The Public Prosecutor of the War Criminals Court.

Subject: Referring to the Bulgarian War criminal, General Marinoff.

I have the honour to advise you that following an inquest carried out by the author of this report, following an order for such a preliminary inquest to be held, issued by the Higher Gendarmerie Command of continental Greece, and relative to the criminal action, in Central and Western Macedonia, of the Axis and Bulgarian propaganda during the four year triple occupation, the following reasons have fully proved that the above mentioned General Marinoff of the Bulgarian Army can be qualified as a war criminal.

1) General Marinoff was supreme military and political representative of the pro-axis Bulgarian Govt. in the districts of Servian Macedonia as well as in Greek Central and Western Macedonia from the very first day of the Occupation to the end, as during this whole time he was commanding the 15th Bulgarian Division having its H.Q. at Monastir.

2) Bulgarian propaganda and agents of the Bulgarian Govt. and the Bulgarian Committee acted under the orders and following the directives issued by General Marinoff, as all Bulgarian services established in Central and Western Macedonia depended directly from General Marinoff. The propaganda action of all these services was inspired and approved by General Marinoff.

3) The written defences of both the war criminals Kaltcheff and Ravalli prove the fact that all agents of the Bulgarian Committee operating in Central and Western Macedonia and which had come from Bulgaria, had previously passed through Monastir and were directed by General Marinoff either towards Greek Macedonia or else towards Sofia and that operations of the Bulgarian propaganda were carried out according to orders given by Gen. Marinoff.

4) Kaltcheff testified that the maize, salt, sugar and other commodities and clothing sent to Greek Macedonia for distribution between the pro-Bulgarian elements of the district in order to modify the ethnological Greek composition and to attempt to uproot Greek national feeling, were forwarded from Monastir in accordance to orders issued by the abovementioned Gen. Marinoff.

5) Gen. Marinoff having been advised by a personal report of Kaltcheff on the decision of the Italian authorities to arm the cadets of Kastoria,
did nothing to hinder the formation of such armed bands, when at the same time Major Mitkoff commanding the Bulgarian Club of Salonica expressed through Kaltcheff his dissatisfaction and his threats for the formation of the comitadji bands of Kastoria which in his opinion would help Italian views.

6) At the time when the criminal action of the Kastoria Comitadjis had reached its zenith (crimes, arson, lootings, etc.) Gen. Marinoff went to Kastoria, accompanied by a) Doctor DIMITROFF, representative in Monastir of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, b) Kaltcheff, c) two senior officers of Marinoff's staff and d) captain KOM of the German Army, town major of Florina. The abovementioned were escorted by 15 armed Bulgarian soldiers from Monastir and by 4-5 German soldiers from Florina.

In Kastoria, a) General Marinoff, b) Col. VENIERI, c) DIMITROFF as representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and d) Capt. KOM carried out private talks, the nature of which is unknown. Following these talks, the whole party went to the HQ of the Bulgarian Committee in Kastoria, where 150 armed comitadjis were assembled under the orders of their leaders (MAKRI PANTELI, DIAMOND LOKA, KALMONT PASCHILI etc) General Marinoff spoke to these men and stated between others that "you must fight honestly the Greek and Jugoslav antates and I will see that help be sent to you from the Bulgarian Govt".

As Marinoff in his speech did not speak a word about Italy and as the Comitadji complained against the Italians with regard to their food and clothing, Col. VENIERI refused to approve Gen. MARINOFF's wish to visit certain villages from which the Comitadji came from. For this reason, another meeting was held at BIGLITSA between Gen. Marinoff and two Italian generals from Korytsa. Nothing has been known relative to these talks.

7) Kaltcheff himself testifies that following Gen. Marinoff's actions a committee from Sofia arrived via Monastir, at the village of AKSEROS, near Kastoria. This committee was composed of a) DIMITROFF, representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and political adviser of Marinoff, b) VASILEFF SYKRO, director of the Bank of Macedonia in Sofia, c) JOSEPH MARKOFF and d) SKAROFF. The last two mentioned were mentioned officers and members of the Bulgarian Committee. This party distributed to the Comitadjis and pro-Bulgarian elements, without the Italians, knowing anything on the matter, large quantities of maize, salt and wheat, five hundred (500) suits, five hundred (500) pairs of boots and four millions, (4,000,000) levas.

For future financial aid to the Comitadjis, funds were given to ROKAS CHRISTOS, who became president of the Bulgarian Committee. From that time onwards, the number of armed Comitadjis increased and arms were furnished to them from Monastir.

6) In June 1944, following General Marinoff's proposal to the Bulgarian General Staff under the orders of General LOUSA, twenty (20) reserve officers and Warrant Officers of the Bulgarian Army arrived at Monastir. In reality these men were organizing members of the Bulgarian Committee,
who, directed by Marinoff were sent to command the OCHR.N. armed bands in the region of Florina, Edessa and Kastoria.

This OCHR.N. organisation had been armed in the beginning of 1944 by Germans following the request of Marinoff, Kalcheff and others.

The criminal action of these officers (lieutenant DIMCHEFF, ILICHEFF, TASHCHEFF etc) was illimited and their cooperation with Marinoff is evident. At that time the members of the band commanded by IVAN MICHALOFF, leader of S.M.P.O. (Internal Bulgarian Revolution) cooperated with Marinoff and were continuously on the move between Macedonia, Monastir and Sofia. This group commanded the OCHR.N. organisation whose armed men numbered over six thousand (6000) and whose main officers, as from the middle of 1944, used to enter the S.M.P.O. organisation and thence were admitted in the ranks of ELAS. They separated from ELAS approximately at the end of the Occupation and formed the autonomistic battalions of Slav-Macedonians in order to help their plans aiming at forming a Federal Macedonian State or of an independent Macedonia.

In the inhabitants of FLAMOURO, although they included a few slaves, refused to enter the OCHR.N. organisation, the Bulgarian regiment carried out brutal reprisals and Bulgarian soldiers murdered eleven (11) villagers using for their crime excavating tools. Two or three other villagers were buried alive. This last action provoked even the indignation of their allies the Germans, who, following a request of the Greek monarch, Mr. DONIS, ordered the above regiment to abandon the region of Florina. There is no proof that Gen. Marinoff expressed his indignation for the brutal murders of innocent Greeks carried out by his officers and men.

10) Approximately two thousand (2000) schoolboys from Central and Western Macedonia were sent to Monastir by Kalcheff. Marinoff received them and issued money, food and clothing. Gen. Marinoff's staff did its best to upgrade Greek national feeling from the schoolboys.

11) Finally the preliminary inquest proves that all the pro-Bulgarian slaves who returned from Monastir and Sofia to Macedonia in 1944 and were friends of the pro-Bulgarian Govt. and of the Bulgarian Committee under the direction of Gen. Marinoff, have suddenly become its worst enemies and have joined the SNOF forces. Some of these men have become leaders of ELAS in spite of the spirit of the Greek antart movement. Their object was to destroy the Greek element and as members of ELAS they executed any Greek desiring a greater Greece.

Finally they formed the Slav-Macedonian battalions of GOTO CHEFF which following the December incidents, united with the OCHR.N. Comitadgis and are actually operating from Jugoslevia against the independance and integrity of Greece, so as to imitate in anti-Greek action that of Gen. MARINOFF, actually Bulgarian Ambassador in Paris.

F. LOKAS.
Gendarmerie Captain.

Salonika, May 6, 1966.
On Wednesday evening, February 2, 1944, a band of antartes numbering approximately 120, arrived in Flambouro and forcibly entered the houses of the village, breaking down doors and windows. The members of this band remained in the village up to 10 a.m. on Saturday. During their whole stay in Flambouro, the antartes had posted armed guards on either side of the village prohibiting the inhabitants to leave their homestead.

Following this order, nobody could get out of the village and advise the military and civilian authorities on the incidents that had taken place. The president of the community and a delegation of villagers, who had expressed the opinion of advising the authorities in order to forestall any unpleasant reprisals on the village, were prohibited, threatened by death penalty to leave. The above antartes, during their stay in Flambouro, carried out arrests of numerous personalities of the village. Thus on Friday they arrested the school teachers Gabriel Skandalis, director of the primary school and Andrew Moukas. The postman Andrew Mitroussis was also arrested but was subsequently let free under the condition that he would not refer to the authorities. The school teacher from Kato Hydroussi, Demetrius Paleologos and Stylianos Lavasides, teacher at the primary school of Kolhiki, as well as a civilian named Avraam from Kolhiki, whom the antartes had brought with them, were also found imprisoned in the village.

On Friday after having forced the male inhabitants, 16-35 years of age, to attend a meeting, one of the antartes made a speech encouraging them to follow the antartes forces. All the young men unanimously stated that they refuse to enrol. Finally the orator confronted by this decisive denial of the young men, threatened them that they would be taken away by force, their names having been taken from the community registers.

The next day, whilst all the inhabitants had been forcibly assembled in the main square of the village and were listened to one of the antartes explaining to them the aims of the organisation so as to persuade the inhabitants to follow them, shots were heard, undoubtedly fired by approaching Bulgarian detachment. The armed guards, immediately answered, so as to draw the attention of their comrades to retire. The panic-stricken assembly dissolved itself and both villagers and antartes dispersed themselves in the surrounding woods. This act of the villagers was dictated by their fear of Bulgarian reprisals, and having seen Bulgarian conduct at the other villages of the districts. All the antartes took a pre-arranged direction and met outside the village. Numerous villagers in order to save themselves, took shelter in the nearby villages of Astos and Ane-Hydroussa. In the meantime, the Bulgarians, having reached Flambouro by the road taken by the fleeing inhabitants started a deadly fire on them.
not bothering to examine whether they were firing on antartes or on innocent villagers. Four quiet and law-abiding young men were later found dead at this spot. Gabriel Droikos, Demetrius Dolakis, Christos Gatsis and Filotas Tahas, all four supporting numerous families were found bearing hideous marks of Bulgarian barbarism. The bodies were found unavowed and without boots. Gabriel Droikos was lying on the ground with his hands uplifted and full of bayonet wounds in the stomach and head. His gold teeth had been removed by the Bulgarians. Christos Gatsis was found bearing numerous bayonet wounds in the stomach and face. As testified by villagers passing close by, the Bulgarians noticing that Gatsis had not been killed outright, returned and finished him off with their bayonets. Filotas Tahas showed numerous wounds from bayonets below his lower jaw and on his neck.

The inhabitants of the village saw all four raise their arms immediately as they saw the Bulgarians who received them with bayonet thrusts and with blows with their rifle butts. The antartes on leaving the village took with them three school teachers who later, at a skirmish between the antartes and a German detachment, managed to escape thanks to the disorder that ensued.

The abovementioned Bulgarian detachment on their way to the village met the shepherd Sotiron Kakarantzas, who was looking after his sheep and goats. Kakarantzas and an old villager named Christos Mitroussides, found by the Bulgarians when entering Flambouro, were captured and their fate is unknown.

Latest information states that both of them were executed by the Bulgars in the village of Ammohori. On the next day, the shepherd's father and mother, as well as Mitroussides' brother set out to find their relatives. Xenophon Mitroussides seems to have been captured on the way and is being tortured by the Bulgarians in Ammohori. Another Bulgarian detachment coming from Cato-Hydrousai, captured on their way, John Styliades, Michael Styliades and Peter Petrios, who were hunting for five missing villagers and who according to the Bulgarian detachment, were lying dead on a near-by hill. The above three inhabitants were taken by the Bulgarian detachment and their fate is unknown. This detachment requisitioned seven animals with their propriators and left in the direction of the village of Aetas. Their fate is unknown. Half an hour after, the departure of the second detachment, a third one, 120 strong, arrived in the village and stayed there for four hours. All the men were billeted in the houses of the villagers where food was offered to them. After the departure of this third detachment, numerous other ones including a cavalry detachment, passed through the village. This last one displayed all its barbarism and cold-bloodedness, pillaging the houses in the most inhuman way. The president of the community was ordered by this detachment to fill with grass, in half an hour, two carts accompanying the Bulgarians. The Bulgarians also took 20 sheep and a mule. Following this, the men of the detachment started a systematic pillage of the houses. Anything of any value was removed including women's and girls dresses. With this last act the inhabitants of the village, having suffered unheard of barbarism by the Bulgarians will remain without clothes.

The Bulgarians even removed a wrist watch from a child. This detachment having considered the looting as finished, left in the direction of the village of Leptokaryes, taking with them the president of the community, Constantine Nassis, the forroster, Nicholas Elovaris and the
The fate of the above is unknown. As proved by various facts and incidents, all the above Bulgarian brutalities were caused by the Bulgarian inhabitants of the near-by villages, who by treason and blackmail accused the inhabitants of Flambouro of helping the antartes whereas in reality they had no relation with them and thus are not responsible and certainly cannot oppose themselves, unarmed as they are, to fully armed antartes bands.

The above Dulgarian inhabitants of the villages of Leptokaryai, Aete and Gato-Hydroussi, Amochori etc. nourish a hereditary hatred against Flamboure as well as against every Greek village with the sole excuse that the inhabitants of these latter villages possessed and possess a patriotic sense developed to a very high degree. It was omitted to state that the Bulgarians removed the Greek flag from the community building.

To-day, February 9, 1944, a considerable number of eye-witnesses arrived in Florina from Flambouro, who reported the affair to the department office and from the testimonies of which, the present report has been drawn up.

The Secretary of the Department.

(agr) Ch. Stefanides.
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FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.
2nd December, 1946.
(R 16437/1683/7)
RESTRICTED.

Dear Sir Robert,

General Marinoff.

You will recall that the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs sent a statement about General Marinoff to our representative in Sofia with the request that it be forwarded to the Commission, and that it was decided, after consultation with the United States State Department, that this statement should not be forwarded on the grounds that it contained offensive accusations against the Greek Government.

The Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has now sent a supplementary statement which recapitulates in greater detail the facts contained in the first statement without the /obnoxious.....

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert Craigie, C.B.E.G.C., G.C.M.G.,
United Kingdom Representative,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
obnoxious accusations. We have again consulted the State Department who agree that while we should maintain our refusal to transmit the first statement there would be no objection to our forwarding the second one.

I am therefore enclosing herewith a copy of the supplementary statement and I should be grateful if you would kindly submit it to the Commission for its consideration.

(F.F. Garner.)
By order of the Deputy-Chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, Colonel-General Eiryusov, I am sending documents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cults in Bulgaria concerning the Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, General Marinov.

(Sgd) SOUTCHkov.

Enclosed: Text 24 pages.
MINISTRY FOR燈EIGN AFFAIRS
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.
No. 5544-III
COMMISSIONER FOR THE
IMPLEMENTATION OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT.

Colonel-General Mirinov,
Deputy-Chairman of the
Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria.

My dear General,

As a supplement to my letter No.5198-III, dated September 11, 1946, concerning General Ivan Marinov, Bulgarian Plenipotentiary Minister in Paris, and former Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army, I have the honour to submit to you a statement by the Staff of the Army, regarding the activity of General Marinov in his capacity of Commander of the 15th Infantry Division from June 1942 to September 1944, as well as 7 annexes attached to the said statement.

The statement mentioned above and the annexes attached to it constitute an incontestable proof of the following:

I. General Marinov never commanded the 15th Infantry Division, General Marinov never occupied Greek territory. The Southern border of the part of Macedonia, which was occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, was the old Yugoslav-Greek border. This is shown by the documents submitted herewith:

(a) Copy of Operational Order No.1234 of July 13th, 1944 (annex No.1), point 3 of which indicates the whereabouts of the 15th Infantry Division units at the beginning of the occupation, before General Marinov took over the command of the division.

(b) Copy of Operational Order No.9552 of August 4, 1944 (annex No.2), Point "b" in paragraph "A" of this order confirms the same fact and in order to clarify the fact, a map for the military-territorial division of the country is submitted, showing the exact limits of the territory occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, comprising districts exclusively of Yugoslav Macedonia, north of the Yugoslav-Greek border.

(c) Copy of letter No.III-390 of February 26, 1942 (annex No.3), together with a map - scheme, submitted to show the area occupied by the 15th Infantry Division after the general dissolution of the Bulgarian forces. This map shows that the area occupied by the 15th Division was reduced, as it was found in June 1942 when General Ivan Marinov took over its command. Until September 1944, the area occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, commanded by General Ivan Marinov, remained the same without any changes, i.e. it comprised districts of Yugoslav Macedonia only, without spreading over any territory whatsoever of Greek Macedonia.

II. General Marinov never commanded any armies in Greece. By orders of the Army Staff, some units of the 15th Infantry Division took part in one operation only, in the Pialek Mountain, but under the command of the German General Flachat. This is shown by annexes No. 4 and 5. As already pointed out in my letter No.5198-III of September 11, 1946, addressed to you, these documents prove that only one unit of his division was placed under the orders of the German Command in Salonic, by orders of the Ministry of War in Sofia.

During the time this unit took part in the operation in the Pialek Mountain, against the partisans, i.e. in Yugoslav Macedonia, it was under German command and General Marinov had absolutely nothing to do with the unit in question and could exercise no authority upon it.

III. The Bulgarian armies never occupied any territories of Greek Macedonia, west of the Vardar River.

In support of this statement we submit a copy of Operational Order No. 6101 of April 18th, 1944 for the occupation of Macedonia up to the Struma River and a map for reference (annex No.6), as well as a copy of Order No.1-257 of July/
July 1943 for the occupation of the territories west of the Struma River and east of the Vardar River (Annex No. 7).

I enclose herewith also a list of the persons sentenced by the 11th Body of the People's Court in Sofia for crimes committed by them during the period 1941-1944 in the Yugoslav and Greek territories occupied by Bulgaria.

I beg you, my dear General, to be kind enough to bring the above and the annexes to the knowledge of the governments represented in the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, with the request to forward them, together with their instructions, to the respective delegates in the Commission for War Criminals in London.

Please accept, my dear General, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Annexes: 1. Statement by the Army Staff
2. 7 copies of orders and letters of the Ministry of War
3. 3 maps
4. 1 list.

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS,
TEMPORARILY IN CHARGE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS
CONSULANT FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT:

/Chr. Ilkov/
regarding the activity of General Marinov in his capacity of Commander of the 15th Infantry Division from June, 1942 to September, 1944.

In connection with General Marinov's commanding of the 15th Infantry Division from June, 1942 to September 1944, the following may be said:

1. The southern border of that part of Macedonia which was occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, was the old Yugoslav-Greek border.

   General Marinov did not command any armies in Greece. The only operation on Greek territory in which some units of the 15th Infantry Division took part was the operation in the Paik mountain under the orders of the German General Fluchat.

2. The Bulgarian armies never occupied Greek Macedonia west of the Vardar river. Annex No.3 shows that the territory which was to be occupied by the 7th Infantry Division was much farther east of the Vardar river.

3. From the collected information it is established that General Marinov behaved well towards the population in Yugoslav Macedonia.

/s/ Kinov
Lieutenant-General,
Chief of the Army Staff.
I.
On August 1st of this year, the Fifth Army assigned for the occupation of Macedonia and Dardarnos remains in the following formation: Headquarters, 14th and 15th Divisions. The same is to be established as follows:


2. 14th Infantry Division:

(a) Headquarters with Quartermaster service, and 1 Cavalry Signal Squadron - in Skopje.

(b) Skopje regiment:
- Headquarters with supply service and a Guards' mounted signal platoon - in Skopje.
- 1st Skopje infantry battalion /HQ., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies, and 1 mortar platoon/ - in Skopje.
- 2nd Skopje infantry battalion /HQ., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies/ - in Skopje.
- Guards' cavalry battalion - in Skopje
- Guards' mounted anti-tank platoon - in Skopje.
- Supply Squadron - in Skopje.

(c) Vranya regiment:
- Headquarters with supply service - in Vranya.
- Vranya infantry battalion /HQ., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun company/ - in Vranya.
- Komansovo infantry battalion /HQ., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies/ - in Komansovo.
- Heavy weapons company /1 signal, 1 mortar and 1 antitank platoons/ - in Vranya.
- Supply company - in Vranya.

(d)/
1. 14th Infantry Division:
(a) Headquarters with Quartermaster Service - in Bitolya.
(b) Bitolya Regiment:
- Hq. with supply service and 2nd mounted signal platoon - in Bitolya.
- Bitolya Infantry Battalion /Hq., 3 infantry and 1 mg companies, and 1 mortar platoon - in Bitolya.
- 2nd cavalry battalion - in Bitolya.
- 2nd antitank mounted platoon - in Bitolya.
- Supply squadron - in Bitolya.
(c) Stip Regiment:
- Hq. with supply service and 1st mounted signal platoon - in Stip.
- Stipnitsa Infantry Battalion /Hq., 3 infantry and 1 mg companies, and 1 mortar platoon - in Stipnitsa.
- 1st cavalry battalion - in Stip.
- 1st mounted antitank platoon - in Stip.
- Supply squadron - in Stip.
(d) 15th Divisional Artillery Regiment /Hq., with supply service, 1 artillery battalion with 3 batteries and 1 special battery - in Prilep.
(e) 15th Divisional Engineer-Signals Battalion /Hq., 1 bridge-building and 1 signal companies - in Bitolya.
(f) 15th Divisional Quartermaster Food Supply Company - in Bitolya.
(g) 15th Divisional Hospital with sanitary platoon - in Bitolya.
(h) Bitolya military recruiting office - in Bitolya.
(i) Stip military recruiting office - in Stip.

2. The 113th Army Flight, stationed at the Skopje airfield, is under the command of the C.O. of the Fifth Army for garrison duties, and operationally, if necessary.

3. The established line dividing the 14th and 15th divisional regions is also the limit between the 14th and 15th divisions.

II. The Fifth Army is assigned the task of maintaining the garrison service and order in the occupied regions of Macedonia and Moravaka, within the following limits: north - the line Guralitas-Strezimirovtsi incl.; west and south - the established line of demarcation between the Bulgarian, German and Italian armies to the mountain peak of Tumba excl.; and east - the former Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier, simultaneously repelling every attempt at attack from without.

The region to the north of the Fifth Army is to be guarded by the First Infantry regiment, and to the east - by the regiment detachment.

The Fifth Army remains under the command of the General Staff.

III. The Commander of the Fifth Army should subdivide the occupied regions into sectors, down to battalion inclusively, each having a commanding officer responsible for maintaining the established order.

IV. The First Infantry Battalion /Hq., 3 infantry and 1 mg companies/ is to be established in the town of Stip, and is assigned the same task as the Fifth Army, within the following limits: north and east - the former Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier; south - that of the Fifth Army; west - the established line of demarcation between/
between the Bulgarian and German armies.

Operationally, the Pirots infantry battalion remains under the command of the General Staff, and in all other respects - under the command of the 1st divisional region.

V. As of August 1st, 1941, the First Fast Division ceases to exist and its units are to start functioning under their new names.

The files and records of the above concerning the occupation of Macedonia and Moravsko are to be kept as follows:

- the Hq. of the Division - at the 24th inf. division.
- H.M. Guards' Cavalry Regiment - at the Skopje regiment.
- 1st Cavalry Regiment - at the Ship regiment.
- 2nd Cavalry Regiment - at the Nisilaya regiment.

The records and files until the occupation of Macedonia and Moravsko and the property are to be handed over as follows:

- Hq. of the Division - to the Inspection of Cavalry.
- H.M. Guards' Cavalry Regiment - to the Guards' Supplementary Squadron.
- 1st Cavalry Regiment - to the 1st Supplementary Squadron.
- 2nd Cavalry Regiment - to the 2nd Supplementary Squadron.

VI. The Fifth Army and 1st Fast Division are to release all ranks of the reserve, as well as horses and carts, from the headquarters and their units, which are not supposed to figure in the headquarters sent to the above listed new formations of the Fifth Army. These are to be directed to their respective peacetime garrisons, and immediately released from military service upon their arrival.

/sg/
H. PENTKOFF

LIEUTENANT GENERAL - Chief of Staff,

/sg/
Hristoff

Chief of Detachment 50100, General Staff.
Trace of - Commanders of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Armies.
Trace of - Commander of the Group of Armies.
Trace of - Commander of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Infantry Divisions.

SOFIA, PLOVDIV, SLIYAM, SHUMEN, ROUSSE, Vratsa, Dobritza, ST. SOFIA, 
STRAVEN, KURDJAL, SKOPIJE, and BITOLA - Chiefs of the First, Second, 
Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, 
Eleventh, and Twelfth Divisional Regions.

Trace of - Commanders of the First and Second Fleet Divisions.

Copy to: SOFIA - The Inspectors of the Artillery, Engineering, Signal Corps, and the Cavalry.
*SOPA - Chief Quartermaster.
*SOPA - Chiefs of the First and Third Branches, General Staff.

In order to produce the regular class of recruits and put on record all ranks of the reserve in the newly liberated territories, the latter are to be temporarily subdivided in military and territorial respect, as follows:

A. MACEDONIA

(a) Fourteenth divisional region with two military recruiting offices - head offices located in Skopje and Kamano. The area of the Skopje military recruiting office is to include the Skopje and Kastane regions. The area of the Kamano military recruiting office is to include the Kamano, Vranja, Prashevo, Bosilegrad and Zenica-dalma districts.

(b) Fifteenth divisional region with two military recruiting offices, with head offices located at Bitola and Shtip for their respective districts. In the Bitola recruiting district should be included the Bitola, Rezen, Chrid, Krusevo, Brod, Prilep and Veles districts. The Shtip military recruiting district should include the Shtip, Kratovo, St. Nicola, Kozhani, Negotin, Zavadar, Strumica, Berovo, Doiran and Gjergjy districts.

B. NEARABRO

The districts of: Pirot, Tsaribrod, Lushnitsa, Vladimirski han /Surdolitsa/ to be included in the area of the First divisional region - sixth military recruiting office.

C. THRACE

(a) The districts of: Demir-Hissar, Ser, Ziljahovo /Zhina/ to be included in the area of the seventh divisional region - thirty-ninth military recruiting office.

(b) The districts of Bzurino, Drama, Cavala, Praviloto, Saris-chaban and Tass to be included in the area of the second divisional region - Twenty-seventh military recruiting office.

(c) The Xanthi district to be included in the area of the second divisional region - Twelfth-first military recruiting office.

(d) The Glumurjinta district to be included in the area of the tenth divisional region - Fourtth-seventh military recruiting office.

(e) The Peda-agath district to be included in the area of the Tenth divisional region - Forty-fourth military recruiting office.

D. In the area of the Sixth divisional region - Fifteenth military recruiting office to be included in the municipalities which were incorporated in the Kula district.

The new recruiting offices are to be established in their respective towns on the tenth of this month, on which day the appointed officers should report. The chiefs of the Sixth, Twenty-second, Forty-fourth and Fortyeighth recruiting offices to furnish the appointed assistant chiefs of the new recruiting offices with forms as per enclosed list, so as to enable them to start work. For the stationery supplied by the officers mentioned above, the Chief Quartermaster will release the respective credit for reimbursement.

Immediately after establishing themselves, these recruiting offices to start/
start the preparatory work on the 1920 and 1921 classes of recruits. For this
purpose the chiefs of the recruiting offices should contact the local mayors in
order to prepare the recruiting lists, records, etc., as far as this is possible.
The registers of the municipalities and all papers left behind by the Serbian and
Greek military authorities should be made use of. The class of recruits is to be
produced simultaneously in the whole country from July 25 till August 20 this year
for which an order will follow.

The chiefs of the Thirtyninth, Twenty-first, Forty-seventh and Forty-fourth
military recruiting offices should start immediately the preparatory work for the
class in the newly incorporated districts, contacting the local mayors for prepar-
ing the recruiting lists etc., as far as possible.

The recruiting lists should be classified per municipalities and districts.

As clerks for the new recruiting offices should be temporarily assigned
for a term of two months those mentioned in enclosed statement. The officers in
charge of the new recruiting offices should fill-in their staffs of clerks with in
the above term with appropriate persons, upon whose appointment, those previously
assigned should be returned to their original offices. If any of the assigned clerks
wishes to remain permanently on service in the new recruiting office the latter
may be permitted to do so. In such cases the new recruiting office should duly
notify the chief of the respective office in order that the latter may fill in the
vacancy.

In place of the assigned clerks should be called up labour soldiers in
reserve who have previously served in the respective recruiting office, but do not
possess a mobilisation order in the army.

For the new recruiting offices also one labour soldier in reserve with
experience in recruiting offices should be called up from the respective recruiting
office which assigns the clerk and together with the clerk be sent to the new
recruiting office.

Enclosure: 1 list, 1 chart, 1 report.

/sgd/ Kraeff
Major-General - Acting Chief of the General
Staff.

/sgd/ Christoff
Acting Chief of Detachment 50100 G.S.

True: (initialled)
February 26, 1942

SOFIA

Floodiv, Sliven, Shoumen, Russe, Vratsa, Dupnitsa, Stara Zagora, Pleven, Kirdjali, Hitolia and Roupole - The Chiefs of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 14th and 15th divisional districts.

Herewith enclosed you will find ... copies of the map for the military-territorial division of the country.

One copy is for the district staff, and the remaining, one for each military county.

The old maps, which were sent with letter No. 389 of February 21, 1940 should be destroyed at the district staff and protocols for destruction should be made.

Inform us upon receipt of the new maps.

ORDER,

Enclosure: ... copies of the map.

/s/ Savov

COLONEL - Temporary chief of section.

Attested by: /s/ Christov

COLONEL - Temporary chief of section.
CIPHERGRAM No. 3061.


I am informing you that the Commander of Salonica - the Aegean will undertake an operation in the Falak mountain on January 2.

Please keep reinforced the border line between Doyran and Kaimak-Chalan until January 10, 1944.

/s/ Mirchev Colonel
Liaison Officer at the German Command in Salonica.

Attested by: /s/ Mitev
Lieutenant-Colonel,
Unit No. 50200 at the Army Staff.
MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army
No. 7-17
January 11, 1944

S O F I A
Skopje - The Commander of the 5th Army
Prilep - The Commander of the 45th Regiment
Bitola - The Commander of the 54th Infantry Regiment.

Copy: Salonica - The Commander of Salonica - the Aegean.

Map - 1:200,000

1. During the last several months the Greek revolutionary movement, operating in the territory south of the demarcation line and west of the Vardar, considerably increased. During the month of September, a Greek band of about 1,500 men attacked the 1/14th border sub-station, and in December the 1/15th border sub-station was also attacked.

II. The Germans will undertake an operation called secretly "Wolf" for the clearing of the territory included between the Vardar river to the east, the line passing through the village of Kemali - Armenohorion - the village of Vevi - the village of Panteleymon to the west, and the line: the town of Voden - the village of Oummeissa to the south.

The German General Fuchst will be in charge of the operation and his commanding place will be at the town of Voden.

The operation will begin on January 17, 5 a.m.

III. The operation will be carried out according to Order No. 395 of the German Commander of the region Salonica - the Aegean.

IV. On the Bulgarian side the following will take part:

Fighting Group "0" - Commander: Colonel..., consisting of:
- 1 battalion of the 45th Infantry Regiment,
- 1 Battalion of the 54th Infantry Regiment,
- a charged battery of the 15th Divisional Artillery Regiment,

VI. The liaison between the commanding place of the German Commander at Voden and the headquarters of the fighting groups will be maintained by the German Command.

There will be a German interpreter attached to the Staff of the 54th Infantry Regiment.

Daily reports should be submitted to the Army Staff about the development of the operation.

/s/ Ianchulev
Major-General, Assistant to the Chief of the Army Staff.

Attended by: /s/ Kitev
Lieutenant-Colonel, Unit 50200 A.E.
1. After the victories of the German Army against Yugoslavia and Greece, the former capitulated definitely and the troops of the latter are retreating towards the interior of old Greece.

2. Our active forces continue to fulfill their tasks on the Bulgarian south-eastern border.

   Our 5th Army will begin tomorrow the occupation of Macedonia.

   After seizing Macedonia and Thrace, the German troops continue their advance towards old Greece.

3. The 2nd Army - General G. Markov, including the 10th Infantry Division, the 2nd Border Brigade (without the 1/7 and the 3/7 Border Companies) and the 1st Supplementary Regiment, is entrusted with the following tasks:

   To advance at 8 o'clock on April 20, 1941, into Thrace and Eastern Macedonia and to occupy them in order to protect the Bulgarian population against the Greek units and bands still wandering and rioting. Limits of the districts to be occupied:

   From the west - the summit Tumba - the villages of Sokolovo - the Putkova river - the Struma river - the port of Chaisi (all included), and from the east - the village of Zalikoy - the village of Kusarli - the village of Zalikoy - the village of Kusarli - the summit Ada Tepe (height 561) - the summit Chatal Bair Dag - the village of Yeni Mihali - the village of Hadikoy (all included), and from the south - up to the Aegean coast.

4. The units of the 2nd Border Brigade are to occupy Eastern Macedonia and part of Thrace up to the line: Rodosene - Kuslar (height 2177) - the Meata river (included) in the following way:

   The Border Company (1/2) should advance from Petrich along the road for Kukata - Demir Hisar and should occupy Demir Hisar. After its concentration in the district of Petrich - Kukata, the 1st Supplementary Regiment should advance along the road for Demir Hisar - Sennes - Chaisi and should take the town of Serres, the port of Chaisi and the town of Kavala with one separate company for each of these three places. The staff of the regiment will have its headquarters at the town of Kavala, and the 2/7 Border Company, now in Demir Hisar, will also be placed under its command.

   The Border Company (1/2) should advance from Nevokep along the road for Serres and should occupy the district of the latter town.

   The Border Company (2/2) will advance along the road for the village of Chavdar - Kalinovo - Liban - for Drama and will occupy the latter town.

   The Border Company (3/2) will advance from Kuslara via Arda Bashi and should occupy the district of Kukata.

   The staff of the 2nd Border Regiment will have its headquarters at the railway station of Kukata.

   The Headquarters of the 2nd Border Brigade will be at the town of Drama.

   After the release of the other units of the 7th Border Regiment from their former task, they should direct themselves towards the district of Demir Hisar - Serres and should place themselves at the disposal of the Brigade Commander.

   The assignment of the remaining brigade units and services will be fixed by the Brigade Commander.

5. The 10th Infantry Division should occupy Thrace east of the Meata river up to the eastern limit of the army. The districts to be reached by the units of the Division are indicated in the submitted map. The roads to be followed must be indicated.
indicated by the Commander of the Division. The fixed eastern limit of the army should absolutely not be passed in order not to cause suspicion on the part of the Turks.

The Division staff will be at Guemerdjina.

6. The Headquarters of the Army staff will be at the town of Xanthi after April 23.

7. The 11th Infantry Division and the 2nd Army Artillery Regiment which are to concentrate, should remain in the districts of concentration. Their operational use should be made upon instructions or after permission from the Army staff.

8. The army units and services which are not mentioned above should be directed to the district for occupation upon instructions by the staff of the 2nd Army.

9. To appoint very small posts at the former border which, until further instructions, should not allow any crossing of the border by the civil population on both sides.

10. The advance of the army units should be carried out with all measures for protection. After the crossing of the border line, the units must keep in mind that in their advance they might meet some of the remaining armed Greek units and bands.

11. The passage through inhabited places should take place only after a previous and detailed reconnaissance has been effected and after the traffic in the streets has been organized. The enthusiasm of the population welcoming the troops should in no way cause a slow-down of the traffic.

12. In case of an eventual encounter with resisting enemy groups, the units should engage themselves immediately in battle and should fight with the greatest determination until the enemy is completely destroyed or captured.

The weak enemy groups or soldiers wandering separately should be first dealt with as soon as possible without engaging more forces or hindering the outlined plan for action.

One must be merciless towards the disturbing elements aiming at disorganising the rear of the army or at tormenting the peaceful civil population.

13. The commanders of the units should take all necessary measures in order to avoid accidents which might be caused by explosive materials still undiscovered and placed along the roads, in the communication equipment and in private homes.

14. In case of damaged road and railway equipment, the commanders of the individual groups should proceed with the immediate repair of the caused damages with the only aim to keep up the traffic. For this purpose, one should use the local available means and if necessary the local population.

15. Most strict measures should be taken for the preservation of the State as well as the private property in the occupied regions against any attempt on the part of the remaining Greek elements as well as our soldiers or the local population.

16. No partisans, armed civilians or others, who are not members of the army should accompany or lead the units and the staffs under any pretext whatsoever. In that respect one should be very strict.

17. deserters, war prisoners and others should be gathered at places indicated by the staff of the 2nd Army.

18. The Central liaison station of the High Command will be at Sofia.

The Central liaison station for the 2nd Army will be at Plovdiv until April 23, 1941 and after that - at Xanthi.

19. Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 2nd Army, you have the great honour to occupy eastern Macedonia and Thrace. With your good and smart appearance, with your iron discipline, with your correct and brotherly conduct towards the Bulgarian population in these Bulgarian lands, you should create a real enthusiasm in this Bulgarian population which has suffered so much and you should prove to be worth of
of the great and responsible task entrusted to you by the SUPREME LEADER. ORDER.

Enclosure: 1 map 1:200,000

/s/ H. Petkov

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL - Chief of the Army Staff

Attested by: /s/ Christov

TEMPORARY CHIEF OF UNIT 50100, Army Staff.
1. The development of the political and strategical situation imposed the extension of the occupational tasks of the Bulgarian Army.

2. In agreement with the German Command in the South-East, part of the Salonika region will be occupied by the 7th Infantry Division.

3. East of the Struma river the Aegean coast will be occupied by the 16th Infantry Division. The Salonika bay will be occupied by the German units.

4. The 7th Infantry Division is entrusted with the following task:
   - to occupy the district indicated in the map attached herewith /the western limit of it excludes Salonica - includes Lagadina - excludes Lukash - the Beyran lake - for the 7th Infantry Division/.

   After its concentration, the Division will be placed under the orders of the German Commander of Salonica - the Aegean, with Headquarters at Salonica.

5. The administration of the occupied district will remain, as up to the present, in German hands. The Greek officials will be placed under the orders of the respective higher German authorities of the military administration. The said Greek officials will be considered as German military administrative employees.

6. The Bulgarian border army units and custom authorities, as well as the Greek ones, in as much as they exist, will keep their present places, their submission and service.

Enlosure: attached only to the letters for the 7th Inf. Division and for General Jilkov.

/s/ Lukash

Lieutenant-General-Chief of the Army Staff.

Attested by: /s/ Mitev.

Lieutenant-Colonel,

Unit: 30200, Army Staff.
1. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment conditionally:
   Tsolo Christov Sotov
   Nadi Ivel Todorov
2. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and deprived of rights for 3 years conditionally:
   Dravko Blagoev Todorov
3. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, deprived of rights for 3 years and confiscation of real estate, conditionally:
   Pavlen Stanev Markovski
   Gueorgui Petrov Spassov
   Ivan Nikolov Dimitrov.
4. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, deduction of preliminary detention:
   Kamen Petrov Spassov
   Nako Todorov Nestorov
   Christo Marinov Bonev
5. Sentenced to 1 year severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 3 years:
   Yami Mihailov Tsolo
   Nedeo Nikolov Ivanov
   Ivan Bojinov Tsonev
   Nikola Tsvetkov Totov
   Angel Fredinaev Milanov Milev
   Alexander Ivanov Theorov
6. Sentenced to 2 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 4 years:
   Vassil Christov Mankovski
7. Sentenced to 2 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years:
   Kamen Vassilev Gueorgulev
   Ilia Vassilev Likov
   Ilia Dimov Iliiev
   Dimiter Mitev Petrov Shopov
   Gueorgui Anguelov Mankov
   Christo Ivanov Kamakov
   Krast Vangulev Raditchov
   Lahen Alexandreov Petrov
   Nikolcho Dimitrov Maltchev
   Mento Iliiev Bogdanov
8. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years:
   Stoyan Todorov Kanemaki
   Gueorgui Kostadinov Dokitchov
9. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 6 years:
   Dimiter Shterev Nedev
   Krista Ganev Pouikov
   Tihomir Nedev Shishchev
   Ivan Gueorgulev Dvirov
   Marin Vassilev Gueorgulev
   Gueorgui Nikolov Nemerdzhiev
   Blagoe Kountchev Marinov

10. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 6 years and fine
11. Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 10 years:

Todor Gueorguiev Zerchev
Stefan Latsanov Dimitrov
Iliya Nikolov Angelov
Todor Stoyanov Tsvetov
Zlatko Nedeltchev Stanatov Koprinkov
Vilcho Vassilev Hiltchev
Georgi Bonev Yanev
Ivan Hadev Ivanov
Luben Andreev Nipkov
Mihail Gueorguiev Kourtchev
Stoiko Bonev Rossiev
Bostadin Stoyanov Djerov

12. Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 10 years, and fine of leva 200,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:

Asen Filipov Trifonov

13. Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 10 years and confiscation of half of real estate:

Ivan Bogdanov Stoikov
Stoyan Christov Jordanov

14. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 15 years:

Slavcho Marinov Yovov
Ivan Hadev Hristov
Michail Christov Sapoджiev
Petar Slavov Stoyanov
Ivan Bonev Bonev
Tsanko Iliev Ivanov
Haiden Kamaten Ivanov
Georgi Christov Popovski
Nikola Grigorov Youtchov
Tsvetan Kotelov Haidenchovski

15. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and fine of leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment:

Gueorgui Loutchov Kopov
Christo Iliev

16. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and confiscation of half of real estate:

Gueorgui Stefanov Pouskharov.

17. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years, fine of leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of real estate:

Gueorgui Iliev Butkov
Mitrus Dimitrov Pansov

18. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and confiscation of entire real estate:

Kiril Tsvetkov Damanov

19. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 20 years:

Petar Kirov Stoilov
Vassil Anastassov Abadjiev
Stefan Petrov Roussanov
Iliya Gueorguiev Pukanov
Ioan Gantschev Ivanov
Gueorgui Grigorov Jordanov
Tsankov Kolev Christov
Kiril Stefanov Zambourov
Dontcho Kolev Dantchev
Velko Dobrev Michnev
Stefan Toskov Stefanov
20. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of lev 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment;

   Todor Tochev

21. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of lev 200,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment;

   Dimitar Hachev Andreevski

22. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of lev 500,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment;

   Luben Naranov Varbanov

23. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years, fine of lev 500,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of all real estate;

   Ivan Todorov Raskalaki

24. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment and deprived of rights for ever;

   Petar Vladimirov Yankov

25. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine lev 500,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of the real estate;

   Deltcho Spassov Deykov

26. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 500,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate;

   Herovim Panaitov Arnaoudov

27. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of real estate;

   Dr. Dimitar Nadezhdov Bashev.

28. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate;

   Christo Ivanov Hadji Christov

29. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate;

   Deni Stantchev Denov

30. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 2,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate;

   Luben Zachariev Vanov

31. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate;

   Luben Zachariev Vanov

32. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 500,000 and confiscation of entire real estate;

   Assen Roussev Gueorguiev

33. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 1,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate;

   Slaveiiko Zachariev Ivanov

34. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of lev 1,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate;

   Trifon Petrov Novatchev

35/
35. sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 2,000,000 and
confiscation of entire real estate:
   Petar Nikolov Krastev
   Boris Vitkov
   Vasil Guerguiev
   Emil Michailov Sentchev

36. sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 5,000,000 and
confiscation of entire real estate:
   Alexander Stefanov Sentchev

37. sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 5,000,000 and
confiscation of entire real estate:
   Dr. Stefan Stefanov Sletohkov
   Vassil Stefanov Naypakov
   Kosta Guerguiev Deliakov
   Vasil Koev
   Todor Raykov
   Dimitar Christov Vtitiplieiv
   Salim Ivanov Malinov
   Ivan Nikolov Miskov
   Dobri Iordanov Donbalov
   Guergui Kotev Guerguiev

38. sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever and confiscation of entire
real estate:
   Dimitar Hadji Dontchev
   Dimitar Peytchev
   Metodi Trendafilov Pop Velitchkov
1522

11th December, 1946.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
COMMITTEE I.

The following correspondence and Memorandum concerning General MARINOV, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Bulgaria in Paris, listed by the Commission as a war criminal upon Greek Charge 366.2, are circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next meeting.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

2nd December, 1946.

Dear Sir Robert,

General Marinoff,

You will recall that the Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs sent a statement about General Marinoff to our representative in Sofia with the request that it be forwarded to the Commission, and that it was decided, after consultation with the United States State Department, that this statement should not be forwarded on the grounds that it contained offensive accusations against the Greek Government.

The Bulgarian Minister for Foreign Affairs has now sent a supplementary statement which recapitulates in greater detail the facts contained in the first statement without the obnoxious accusations. We have again consulted the State Department who agree that while we should maintain our refusal to transmit the first statement there would be no objection to our forwarding the second one.

I am therefore enclosing herewith a copy of the supplementary statement and I should be grateful if you would kindly submit it to the Commission for its consideration.

(Signed) F.P. GARNER.

The Right Honourable Sir Robert Craigie, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
United Kingdom Representative,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.
A.C.C.
12 October 1946.
No. 3423.

By order of the Deputy-Chairman of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, Colonel-General Biryusov, I am sending documents from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cults in Bulgaria concerning the Bulgarian Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris, General Marinov.

(Sgd) SCUTCHOV.

Enclosed: Text 24 pages.
My dear General,

As a supplement to my letter No. 5195-III, dated September 11, 1946, concerning General Ivan Marinov, Bulgarian Plenipotentiary Minister in Paris, and former Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army, I have the honour to submit to you a Statement by the Staff of the Army regarding the activity of General Marinov in his capacity of Commander of the 15th Infantry Division from June 1942 to September 1944, as well as 7 annexes attached to the said Statement.

The Statement mentioned above and the annexes attached to it constitute an incontestable proof of the following:

I. While commanding the 15th Infantry Division, General Marinov never occupied Greek territory. The Southern border of the part of Macedonia, which was occupied by the 15th Infantry Division was the old Yugoslav-Greek border. This is shown by the documents submitted herewith:

(a) Copy of Operational Order No. 1534 of July 18th 1944 (annex No. 1), point 3 of which indicates the whereabouts of the 15th Infantry Division units at the beginning of the occupation, before General Marinov took over the command of the division.

(b) Copy of Operational Order No. 9552 of August 4, 1941, (annex No. 2), Point "b" in paragraph "A" of this order confirms the same fact and in order to clarify the text, a map for the military-territorial division of the country is submitted, showing the exact limits of the territory occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, comprising districts exclusively of Yugoslav Macedonia, north of the Yugoslav-Greek border.

(c) Copy of letter No. II-398 of February 26, 1942 (annex No. 3), together with a map-scheme, submitted to show the area occupied by the 15th Infantry Division after the general dislocation of the Bulgarian forces. This map shows that the area occupied by the 15th Division was reduced, as it was found in June 1942 when General Ivan Marinov took over its command. Until September 1944, the area occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, commanded by General Ivan Marinov, remained the same without any changes, i.e. it comprised districts of Yugoslav Macedonia only, without spreading over any territory whatsoever of Greek Macedonia.

II. General Marinov never commanded any armies in Greece. By orders of the Army Staff, some units of the 15th Infantry Division took part in one operation only, in the Fidak Mountain, but under the command of the
German General Flucht. This is shown by annexes No. 4 and 5. As already pointed out in my letter No. 5196-III of September 11, 1945, addressed to you, these documents prove that only one unit of his division was placed under the orders of the German Command in Salonica, by orders of the Ministry of War in Sofia.

During the time this unit took part in the operation in the Paipak Mountain, against the partisans, i.e., in Greek Macedonia, it was under German command and General Marinov had absolutely nothing to do with the unit in question and could exercise no authority upon it.

III. The Bulgarian armies never occupied any territories of Greek Macedonia west of the Vardar River.

In support of this statement we submit a copy of Operational Order No. 6101 of April 10th, 1941, for the occupation of Macedonia up to the Struma River and a map for reference (annex No. 6), as well as a copy of Order No. 1-257 of July 1943 for the occupation of the territories west of the Struma River and east of the Vardar River (Annex No. 7).

I enclose herewith also a list of the persons sentenced by the 11th Body of the People’s Court in Sofia for crimes committed by them during the period 1941-1944 in the Yugoslav and Greek territories occupied by Bulgaria.

I beg you, my dear General, to be kind enough to bring the above and the annexes to the knowledge of the governments represented in the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, with the request to forward them, together with their instructions, to the respective delegates in the Commission for War Criminals in London.

Please accept, my dear General, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Annexes: 1 Statement by the Army Staff.
7 copies of orders and letters of the Ministry of War
3 maps

MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS
TEMPORARILY IN CHARGE OF THE
MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS
COMMISSARY FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT:

/Chr. Ilkoff/
STATEDMENT regarding the activity of General Marinov in his capacity of Commander of the 15th Infantry Division from June, 1942 to September, 1944.

In connection with General Marinov's commanding of the 15th Infantry Division from June 1942 to September 1944, the following may be said:

1. The southern border of that part of Macedonia which was occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, was the old Yugoslav-Greek border.

   General Marinov did not command any armies in Greece. The only operation on Greek territory in which some units of the 15th Infantry Division took part was the operation in the Plokov mountain under the orders of the German General Pluchat.

2. The Bulgarian armies never occupied Greek Macedonia west of the Vardar river. Annex No. 3 shows that the territory which was to be occupied by the 7th Infantry Division was much farther east of the Vardar river.

3. From the collected information it is established that General Marinov behaved well towards the population in Yugoslav Macedonia.

/s/ Kinov

Lieutenant-General.

Chief of Army Staff.
On August 1st of this year, the Fifth Army assigned for the occupation of Macedonia and Moravska remains in the following formation: Headquarters, 14th and 15th Divisions. The same is to be established as follows:

1. **Headquarters** - in Skopje.

2. **14th Infantry Division**:

   (a) Headquarters with Quartermaster service, and 1 Cavalry Signal Squadron - in Skopje.

   (b) Skopje regiment:

   - Headquarters with supply service and a Guards' mounted signal platoon - in Skopje.
   - 1st Skopje infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies, and 1 mortar platoon - in Skopje.
   - 2nd Skopje infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies - in Skopje.
   - Guards' cavalry battalion - in Skopje.
   - Guards' mounted anti-tank platoon - in Skopje.
   - Supply squadron - in Skopje.

   (c) Vranya regiment:

   - Headquarters with supply service - in Vranya.
   - Vranya infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machine gun companies - in Vranya.
   - Koundanovo infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun
1. The 13th Army, stationed at the Skopje aerodrome, is under the command of the C.O. of the Fifth Army for garrison duties, and operationally - if necessary.

5. The established line dividing the 14th and 15th divisional regions is also the limit between the 14th and 15th divisions.

II. The Fifth Army is assigned the task of maintaining the garrison service and order in the occupied regions of Macedonia and Moravsko, within the following limits: north - the line Kurdołan-Strezimirovtsi incl.; west and south - the established line of demarcation between the Bulgarian, German and Italian armies to the mountain peak of Tumba excl.;
The region to the north of the Fifth Army is to be guarded by the Pirot infantry regiment, and to the east - by the Augean detachment.

The Fifth Army remains under the command of the General Staff.

III. The Commander of the Fifth Army should subdivide the occupied regions into sectors, down to battalion inclusively, each having a commanding officer responsible for maintaining the established order.

IV. The Pirot Infantry Battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 mg companies/ is to be established in the town of Shtip, and is assigned the same task as the Fifth Army, within the following limits: north and east - the former Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier; south - that of the Fifth Army; west - the established line of demarcation between the Bulgarian and German armies.

Operationally, the Pirot infantry battalion remains under the command of the General Staff, and in all other respects - under the command of the 1st Divisional region.

V. As of August 1st, 1941, the First Fast Division ceases to exist and its units are to start functioning under their new names.

The files and records of the above concerning the occupation of Macedonia and Moravsko are to be kept as follows:

- the Hq. of the Division - at the 24th inf. division.
- H.M. Guards' Cavalry Regiment - at the Skopje regiment.
- 1st Cavalry Regiment - at the Shtip regiment
- 2nd Cavalry Regiment - at the Bitolya regiment.

The records and files until the occupation of Macedonia and Moravsko and the property are to be handed over as follows:

- Hq. of the Division - to the Inspection of Cavalry.
- H.M. Guards' Cavalry Regiment - to the Guards' Supplementary Squadron
- 1st Cavalry Regiment - to the 1st Supplementary Squadron
- 2nd Cavalry Regiment - to the 2nd Supplementary Squadron.

VI. The Fifth Army and 1st Fast Division are to release all ranks of the reserve, as well as horses and carts, from the headquarters and their units, which are not supposed to figure in the headquarters sent to the above listed new formations of the Fifth Army. These are to be directed to their respective peacetime garrisons, and immediately released from military service upon their arrival.

/sgd/ H. PETKOFF,
LIEUTENANT GENERAL - Chief of Staff.

/sgd/ Hristoff
Chief of Detachment 50100,
General Staff.
Trace of Commanders of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Armies.
Trace of Commander of the Group of Armies.
Trace of Commander of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh, and Twelfth Infantry Divisions.

SOFIA, PLOVDIV, SLIVEN, SHumen, RUSSIE, Vratza, DURMITZA, ST. SAGORA, PLEVEN, KURDJALI, SKOPJE, and BITOLA - Chiefs of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Divisional Regions.

Trace of Commanders of the First and Second Fast Divisions.

Copy to: SOFIA - The Inspectors of: the Artillery, Engineering-Signal Corps, and the Cavalry.
" = SOFIA - Chief Quartermaster.
" = SOFIA - Chiefs of the First and Third Branches, General Staff.

In order to produce the regular class of recruits and put on record all ranks of the reserve in the newly liberated territories, the latter are to be temporarily subdivided in military and territorial respect, as follows:

A. MACEDONIA:

(a) Fourteenth divisional region with two military recruiting offices - head offices located in Skopije and Kumanovo. The area of the Skopije military recruiting office is to include the Skopije and Kastanace districts. The area of the Kumanovo military recruiting office is to include the Kumanovo, Vranja, Prekovo, Bosilgrad and Kriva-Palence districts.

(b) Fifteenth divisional region with two military recruiting offices, with head offices located at Bitolja and Shitip for their respective districts. In the Bitolja recruiting district should be included the Bitolja, Resen, Oslekov, Krucevo, Brdo, Prilep and Volea districts. The Shitip military recruiting district should include the Shitip, Kratovo, St. Nicholas, Kostante, Negatino, Kavadarzi, Strumitza, Berovo, Doiran and Gergely districts.

B. MORAVSKO:

The districts of: Pirot, Temvreb, Russitza, Lushnik, and Kurdjali to be included in the area of the First divisional region - sixth military recruiting office.

C. THRACE:

(a) The districts of: Demir-iKhasar, Ser, Ziljahovo (Zihna) to be included in the area of the seventh divisional region - thirty-ninth
military recruiting office.

(b) The districts of Zurnovo, Drama, Cavala, Pravdista, Sarishaban and Tasos to be included in the area of the second divisional region - Twentieth-Seventh military recruiting office.

(c) The Xantho district to be included in the area of the second divisional region - Twenty-first military recruiting office.

(d) The Giurarjina district to be included in the area of the tenth divisional region - Forth-seventh military recruiting office.

(e) The Pede-agatsh district to be included in the area of the Tenth divisional region - Forty-fourth military recruiting office.

D. In the area of the Sixth divisional region-Fifteenth military recruiting office to be included in the municipalities which were incorporated in the Rula district.

The new recruiting offices are to be established in their respective towns on the tenth of this month, on which day the appointed officers should report. The chiefs of the Sixth, Twentysixth, Fortyfourth and Fortyseventh recruiting offices to furnish the appointed assistant chiefs of the new recruiting offices with forms as per enclosed list, so as to enable them to start work. For the stationery supplied by the offices mentioned above, the Chief Quartermaster will release the respective credit for reimbursement.

Immediately after establishing themselves, these recruiting offices are to start the preparatory work on the 1920 and 1921 classes of recruits. For this purpose the chiefs of the recruiting offices should contact the local mayors in order to prepare the recruiting lists, records, etc., as far as this is possible. The registers of the municipalities and all papers left behind by the Serbian and Greek military authorities should be made use of. The class of recruits is to be produced simultaneously in the whole country from July 25 till August 20 this year for which an order will follow.

The chiefs of the Thirtyninth, Twentyfirst, Fortyseventh and Fortyfourth military recruiting offices should start immediately the preparatory work for the class in the newly incorporated districts, contacting the local mayors for preparing the recruiting lists, etc., as far as possible.

The recruiting lists should be classified per municipalities and districts.

As clerks for the new recruiting offices should be temporarily assigned for a term of two months those mentioned in enclosed statement. The officers in charge of the new recruiting offices should fill-in their staffs of clerks with in the above term with appropriate persons, upon whose appointment, those previously assigned should be returned to their original offices. If any of the assigned clerks desires to remain permanently on service in the new recruiting office the latter may be permitted to do so. In such cases the new recruiting office should duly notify the chief of the respective office in order that the latter may fill in the vacancy.

In place of the assigned clerks should be called up labour
soldiers in reserve who have previously served in the respective recruiting office, but do not possess a mobilization order in the army.

For the new recruiting offices also one labour soldier in reserve with experience in recruiting offices should be called up from the respective recruiting office which assigns the clerk and together with the clerk be sent to the new recruiting office. ORDER.

Enclosure: 1 List, 1 chart, 1 report.

/sgd/ Kraeff,
Major-General - Acting Chief of the General Staff,

/sgd/ Christoff
Acting Chief of Detachment 50100 G.S.

True: (initialled).
MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army.
No. II 398
February 26, 1942.

SOFIA

Annex No. 3.
Confidential.

Sliven, Shumen, Varna, Rousse,
Vratza, Dupnitsa, Stara-Zagora,
Plevna, Kirdjali, Bitolia and
Skopje - The Chiefs of the 1st,
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th,
9th, 10th, 14th and 15th divisional
districts.

Savov,
Colonel - Temporary chief of section.

Attested by:

Christov
Colonel - Temporary Chief of section.
CIPHERGRAM No. 3061.


I am informing you that the Commander of Salonica - the Aegean will undertake an operation in the Paiak mountain on January 2.

Please keep reinforced the border line between Doyran and Kaimak-Chalan until January 10, 1944.

/s/ Mirchev Colonel

Liaison Officer at the

German Command in Salonica.

Attested by: /s/ Mitev.

Lieutenant Colonel.

Unit No. 50200 at the Army Staff.
During the last several months the Greek revolutionary movement, operating in the territory south of the demarcation line and west of the Vardar, considerably increased. During the month of September, a Greek band of about 1,500 men attacked the 3/11th Border sub-station, and in December the 1/15th border sub-station was also attacked.

II. The Germans will undertake an operation called secretly "Wolf" for the clearing of the territory included between the Vardar river to the east, the line passing through the village of Komali - Armanohorion - the village of Vevi - the village of Panteleymon to the west, and the line: the town of Voden - the village of Gomnissa to the south.

The German General Plumbat will be in charge of the operation and his commanding place will be at the town of Voden.

The operation will begin on January 17, 5 a.m.

III. The operation will be carried out according to Order No. 395 of the German Commander of the region Salonica - the Aegean.

IV. On the Bulgarian side the following will take part:

Fighting Group "C" - Commander: Colonel... , consisting of:
- 1 battalion of the 45th Infantry Regiment
- 1 battalion of the 54th Infantry Regiment
- a charged battery of the 15th Divisional Artillery Regiment
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
- ...
There will be a German interpreter attached to the Staff of the 54th Infantry Regiment.

Daily reports should be submitted to the Army Staff about the development of the operation.

/s/ Ianchulev.
Major-General, Assistant to the Chief of the Army Staff.

Attested by: /s/ Mitev.
Lieutenant-Colonel, Unit 50200 A.S.
1. After the victories of the German Army against Yugoslavia and Greece, the former capitulated definitely and the troops of the latter are retreating towards the interior of old Greece.

2. Our active forces continue to fulfill their tasks on the Bulgarian south-eastern border.

Our 5th Army will begin tomorrow the occupation of Macedonia.

After seizing Macedonia and Thrace, the German troops continue their advance towards old Greece.

3. The 2nd Army - General G. Markov, including the 10th Infantry Division, the 2nd Border Brigade (without the 1/7 and the 3/7 Border Companies) and the 1st Supplementary Regiment, is entrusted with the following task:

To advance at 8 o'clock on April 20, 1941 into Thrace and Eastern Macedonia and to occupy them in order to protect the Bulgarian population against the Greek units and bands still wandering and rioting. Limits of the districts to be occupied: from the west - the summit Tumba - the village of Sokolovo - the Butkova river - the Strun river - the port of Chaiasi (all included), and from the east - the village of Kalkevo - the village of Kiasm - the village of Kiselj - the summit Adn Tepe (height 561) - the summit Chatul Bair Dag - the village of Edromelashi - the village of Hadjikoy (all included), and from the south - up to the Aegean coast.

4. The units of the 2nd Border Brigade are to occupy Eastern Macedonia and part of Thrace up to the line: Podocan - Kosular (height 2177) - the Mesta river (included) in the following way:

The Border Company (2/7) should advance from Petrich along the road for Kukare - Demir Hisar and should occupy Demir Hisar. After its concentration in the district of Petrich - Kukare, the 1st Supplementary Regiment should advance along the road for Demir - Hisar, - Serres - Chaiasi and should take the town of Serres, the port of Chaiasi and the town of Kavalla with one separate company for each of these three places. The Staff of the Regiment will have its headquarters at the town of Kavalla, and the 2/7 Border Company, now in Demir Hisar, will also be placed under its command.

The Border Company (1/2) should advance from Nevrokop along the road for Zavmovo and should occupy the district of the latter town.

The Border Company (2/2) will advance along the road for the village of Chodar - Kalchevo - Liton - for Drama and will occupy the latter town.
The Border Company (3/2) will advance from Rodosm via Arda Bashi and should occupy the district of Buk.

The Staff of the 2nd Border Regiment will have its headquarters at the railway station of Buk.

The Headquarters of the 2nd Border Brigade will be at the town of Drama.

After the release of the other units of the 7th Border Regiment from their former task, they should direct themselves towards the district Demir Hasar - Sorres and should place themselves at the disposal of the Brigade Commander.

The assignment of the remaining brigade units and services will be fixed by the Brigade Commander.

5. The 10th Infantry Division should occupy Thrace east of the Mesta river up to the eastern limit of the Army. The districts to be reached by the units of the Division are indicated in the submitted map. The roads to be followed must be indicated by the Commander of the Division. The fixed eastern limit of the Army should absolutely not be passed in order not to cause suspicion on the part of the Turks.

The Division Staff will be at Gumurdjina.

6. The Headquarters of the Army Staff will be at the town of Xanthi after April 23.

7. The 11th Infantry Division and the 2nd Army Artillery Regiment which are to concentrate, should remain in the districts of concentration. Their operational use should be made upon instructions or after permission from the Army Staff.

8. The Army units and services which are not mentioned above should be directed to the district for occupation upon instructions by the Staff of the 2nd Army.

9. To appoint very small posts at the former border which, until further instructions, should not allow any crossing of the border by the civil population on both sides.

10. The advance of the Army units should be carried out with all measures for protection. After the crossing of the border line, the units must keep in mind that in their advance they might meet some of the remaining armed Greek units and bands.

11. The passage through inhabited places should take place only after a previous and detailed reconnaissance has been effected and after the traffic in the streets has been organized. The enthusiasm of the population welcoming the troops should in no way cause a slow-down of the traffic.

12. In case of an eventual encounter with resisting enemy groups, the units should engage themselves immediately in battle and should fight with the greatest determination until the enemy is completely destroyed or captured.
-18-

The weak enemy groups or soldiers wandering separately should be first dealt with as soon as possible without engaging more forces or hindering the outlined plan for action.

One must be merciless towards the disturbing elements aiming at disorganizing the rear of the Army or at tormenting the peaceful civil population.

13. The commanders of the units should take all necessary measures in order to avoid accidents which might be caused by explosive materials still undiscovered and placed along the roads, in the communication equipment and in private houses.

14. In case of damaged road and railway equipment, the commanders of the individual groups should proceed with the immediate repair of the caused damages with the only aim to keep up the traffic. For this purpose, one should use the local available means and if necessary the local population.

15. Most strict measures should be taken for the preservation of the State as well as the private property in the occupied regions against any attempt on the part of the remaining Greek elements as well as our soldiers or the local population.

16. No partisans, armed civilians or others, who are not members of the Army should accompany or lead the units and the staffs under any pretext whatsoever. In that respect one should be very strict.

17. Deserters, war prisoners and others should be gathered at places indicated by the Staff of the 2nd Army.

18. The Central Liaison Station of the High Command will be at Sofia. The Central Liaison Station for the 2nd Army will be at Plodiv until April 23, 1941 and after that - at Xanthi.

19. Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 2nd Army, you have the great honour to occupy Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. With your good and smart appearance, with your iron discipline, with your correct and brotherly conduct towards the Bulgarian population in these Bulgarian lands, you should create a real enthusiasm in this Bulgarian population which has suffered so much and you should prove to be worth of the great and responsible task entrusted to you by the SUPREME LEADER.

ORDER.

Enclosure: 1 map 1:200,000.

/s/ H. Petkov.
Lieutenant-General - Chief of the Army Staff.

Attested by: /s/ Christov.
Temporary Chief of Unit 50100, Army Staff.
1. The development of the political and strategical situation imposed the extension of the occupational tasks of the Bulgarian Army.

2. In agreement with the German Command in the South-East, part of the Salonica region will be occupied by the 7th Infantry Division.

3. East of the Strumitsa river, the Aegean coast will be occupied by the 16th Infantry Division. The Salonica bay will be occupied by the German units.

4. The 7th Inf. Division is entrusted with the following task:
   - to occupy the district indicated in the map attached herewith: the western limit of it excludes Salonica - includes Lagadin - excludes Lukash - the Doiran Lake - for the 7th Infantry Division.

After its concentration, the Division will be placed under the orders of the German Commander of Salonica - the Aegean, with Headquarters at Salonica.

6. The administration of the occupied district will remain, as up to the present, in German hands. The Greek officials will be placed under the orders of the respective higher German authorities of the military administration. The said Greek officials will be considered as German military administrative employees.

7. The Bulgarian border army units and custom authorities, as well as the Greek ones, in as much as they exist, will keep their present places, their submission and service.

Enclosures: attached only to the letters for the 7th Inf. Division and for General Jilko.

/s/ Lukash,
Lieutenant-General-Chief of the Army Staff.

Attested by: /s/ Mitev,
Lieutenant-Colonel, Unit 50200, Army Staff.
L I S T

OF THE PERSONS SENTENCED BY THE XITH TRIBUNAL OF THE
PEOPLE IN SOFIA FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE YUGOSLAV
AND GREEK TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY BULGARIA IN 1941-44.

1. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment conditionally:
   Tzolo Christov Vlutchkov
   Radi Jolev Gotchew

2. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and deprived of rights for 3 years conditionally:
   Zdravko Blagoev Todorov

3. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, deprived of rights for 3 years and confiscation of real estate, conditionally:
   Tsvetan Stefanov Borkovski
   Georgi Putrov Spassov
   Ivan Nikolov Dimitrov

4. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, deduction of preliminary detention:
   Kamen Petrov Spassov
   Ratzo Todorov Nestorov
   Christo Marinov Bonev

5. Sentenced to 1 year severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 3 years:
   Vassil Mihailov Tzolov
   Nedolko Nikolov Ivanov
   Ivan Bojinov Tzorov
   Nikola Tsvetkov Iotov
   Angel Ferdinandov Milenkov Milev
   Alexander Ivanov Tchernov

6. Sentenced to 2 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 4 years:
   Vassil Christov Nankovski

7. Sentenced to 2 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years:
   Kamen Vassilov Gueorguilov
   Ilios Vassilov Likov
   Ilios Dinov Iliev
   Dimitar Mixev Petrov Shopov
   Georgi Aulgulov Nankov
   Christo Ivanov Kazakov
   Kristo Anoelov Raditchov
   Luben Alexandrov Petrov
   Maltcho Dimitrov Maltchev
   Nontcho Iliev Bogdanov
8. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years:
   Stoyan Todorov Kamenaki
   Gueorgui Kostadinov Tohitchkov

9. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 6 years:
   Dimiter Shterev Nedev
   Kristo Ganev Pouikov
   Tihomir Nedev Subtehov
   Ivan Gueorgiuiev Divrov
   Marin Vasiliev Gueorgiuiev
   Gueorgui Nikolov Semerijiev
   Blagov Kountchev Marinov

10. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 6 years and fine of leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:
    Kamen Mitov Tzenov

11. Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 10 years:
    Todor Gueorgiuiev Dervishev
    Lazar Lutskanov Dimitrov
    Ilia Nikolov Anguelov
    Todor Stoyanov Petrov
    Dimiter Nedolchoev Stamatov Koprinkov
    Milcho Vassilev Milchoev
    Gueorgui Donev Tenev
    Ivan Radev Ivanov
    Luben Andreev Shipkov
    Mikhail Gueorgiuiev Sourcchev
    Stoiko Donev Roussiev
    Kostadin Stoyanov Djerov

12. Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 10 years and fine of leva 200,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:
    Assen Filipov Trifonov.

13. Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 10 years and confiscation of half of real estate:
    Ivan Bogdanov Stoikov
    Stoyan Christov Iordanov

14. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 15 years:
    Klavtcho Marinov Iovov
    Ivan Nedov Neshev
    Michail Christov Segundjiev
    Peter Slavov Stoyanov
    Ivan Koev Stoyanov
    Tsanko Eliev Tzanov
15. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and fine of leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment:

Gueorgui Leultchev Popov
Christo Iliev.

16. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and confiscation of half of real estate:

Gueorgui Iliev Mutzov
Mutru Dimitrov Pansov

17. Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years, fine of leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of real estate:

Gueorgui Iliev Mutzov

18. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and confiscation of entire real estate:

Kiril Tzvetkov Danailov

19. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 20 years:

Petar Kirov Stoilov
Vassil Anastassov Abadjiev
Stefan Petrov Roussanov
Iliya Gueorguliev Vulkov
Iordan Ganchev Ivanov
Gueorgui Grigorov Iordanov
Tsankov Kolev Christov
Kiril Stefanov Kambourov
Dontcho Kolev Dontchev
Veliko Dobrov Mićanov
Stefan Toshev Stefanov

20. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment:

Todor Ioshev.

21. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:

Dimitar Rashov Andreevski
Ilija Nikolov Neškov.

22. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:

Luben Parvanov Varbanov.
23. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years, fine of leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of all real estate:

Ivan Todorov Rakitski.

24. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment and deprived of rights for ever:

Petar Vladimirov Minkov

25. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of the real estate:

Delche Spassov Deykov
Kosta Stefanov Rusev

26. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate:

Herovski Pavliotov Arnaudov
Anto Danov Antov
Dimiter Evtihov Klepakov
Boris Nikolov Monkov
Milotin Filkov Shokarov
Boris Manolov Kurelevski.

27. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of the real estate:

Dr. Dimitar Nedialkov Bacev.

28. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate:

Christo Ivanov Haiji Christov
Anton Popov Tashev.

30. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate:

Denu Stantchev Danov
Michail Djogov
Kiril Malinov
Spas Nikolov Plasnov
Roussi Goleuzov Rousoev.

31. Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 2,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate:

Luben Zachariev Manov.

32. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 500,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:

Assen Rousoev Gaborgilov.
33. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 1,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Slavko Zachariev Ivanov
   Filip Ivanov Sheikovski.

34. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 1,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Trifon Petkov Kovatchov
   Petko Ivanov Kiriakov.

35. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 2,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Petar Nikolov Krastev
   Boris Vitkov
   Vassil Guerguev
   Emil Michailov Pantchev.

36. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 3,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Alexander Stefanov Dentchev.

37. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of leva 5,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Dr. Stefan Ratchev Kletchkov
   Vassil Stefanov Kaypakov
   Kosta Guerguev Deliakov
   Vassil Koev
   Todor Baykov
   Dimitar Christov Shtipliev
   Slemen Ivanov Kalinov
   Ivan Nikolov Piskov
   Dobri Iordanov Dounbalov
   Guergui Kotzev Guerguev.

38. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Dimitar Hadji Dantochev
   Dimitar Peytchev
   Metodi Trendafilov Pop Velitchkov.

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RESTRICTED.
CONFIDENTIAL.

30th December 1946.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
COMMITTEE I.
GENERAL MARINOV'S CASE.

The following letter No. 5196-III, dated September 11, 1946, addressed by the Bulgarian Government to the United Nations War Crimes Commission through the care of the Allied Control Commission in Sofia is circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next meeting in accordance with the decision taken in the Meeting on 30th December, 1946:

Since March 1946 the Greek press and radio have started a violent campaign against the Kaljate Monopolistic of Bulgaria in Paris, General Ivan Marinov. This campaign began after the statement made by General Marinov, in which he raised for the first time the question of returning Western Thrace to Bulgaria.

The Greek circles intensified this campaign at the opening of the Peace Conference in Paris, and a few English, French and American newspapers echoed these attacks.

A few days ago an English newspaper reported that General Marinov's name has been placed on the list of war-criminals. The Bulgarian Government has no information whatsoever regarding the veracity of that report or on the foundation and conditions in which that inscription has been made.

General Marinov is being accused of having directed during the war the "campaign of denationalisation" in Greece and in Western Macedonia, of having decreed the massacres of Greeks in these regions, of having supplied money and arms to the "Bulgarian committees" - who have committed atrocities in the same regions etc. These attacks present General Marinov as "the denationaliser of Greece", "head of the Bulgarian committees", "despot and hangman" of Hellenism in Macedonia, "human-monster", etc.

In a letter by M. Comitatatos, Press Councillor of the Greek Embassy in Paris, addressed to the Editor of the "Continental Daily Mail" and published by that newspaper on September 1, 1946, it is said among other things:

"Verdict No. 307 (1946) of the War Criminals Court (the letter does not state what tribunal) states that General Marinov directed from Monastir the extermination and denationalisation of the Greek population in Western Macedonia. The United Nations War Crimes Commission has examined on the 31st of July the evidence brought by the Greek Government against General Marinov and found them to be a "prima facie" case against him in respect of murder, massacres, systematic terrorism and pillage and has, therefore, placed him upon its lists of war criminals to be tried."
However, it is notoriously known that:

1/ In 1941, after the end of hostilities between the Germans and the Greeks, the Bulgarian troops occupied the territories East of the river Strouma only, in 1943 the occupation - of a purely military character - was extended more to the West, including the territories to the river Vardar;

2/ Western Macedonia, south of the Greek-Yugoslav frontier, has not been occupied during the war by Bulgarian troops; this territory was occupied and administered by the Germans and Italians. There were Bulgarian interpreters at some German Kommandaturen, and a Bulgarian General Staff at the town of Salonica, in charge of the liaison with the German Command in Greece and in the islands;

3/ General Marinov commanded the 15th Infantry Division on Yugoslav territory (Northern Macedonia) from July 1942 to September 1944, his general Headquarters being established in Bitolia (Monastir). His authority and his command have never been extended to Greek Macedonia, and could possibly not be exercised there because of the here-above indicated reasons; they have never been extended beyond the Greek-Yugoslav frontier which was strictly marked and densely covered with frontier military customs and police posts;

4/ Throughout the war General Marinov has been on Greek territory a single day on the whole, and that during an excursion to the town of Kastoria in which he remained for one or two hours.

5/ During the war no Bulgarian unit has operated on Greek territory under the direct orders of General Marinov. Only once a single unit of his Division was detached, by order of the Ministry of War in Sofia, and was placed under the command of the German Command in Salonica. After having participated in the struggle against the Partisans in Greek Macedonia this unit was returned to its Division; during that time General Marinov did not have any contact with the detached unit and could not have exercised any command over it.

6/ All operations and all persecutions in Greek Western Macedonia are due to the Germans and Italians; Bulgarian troops and Bulgarian authorities have never taken part in these operations and persecutions.

7/ From the questioning of M. Kaltchev, the Bulgarian interpreter at the German Command at Larin (Greek Macedonia) during a trial to which Athenes made a most resounding publicity, it became evident that that person had had no service relations whatsoever with General Marinov. However, the Greek Accusations are based on the statements of that interpreter.

Thus it appears that General Marinov has not exercised command on Greek territory and, consequently, has had neither the possibility nor the power to commit any of the acts attributed to him.

General Marinov has therefore absolutely no relation with the events which have taken place in Greece during the war; even less could he have participated in acts of cruelty committed in those regions. He has not done that in Yugoslav Macedonia where for two years, he was invested with the authority conferred to him by his command. The fact
that no demand for pursuit against General Marinov as a war criminal has been made by the Yugoslav Government is very edifying, for if he had really acted as it is reproached on the Greek side, he would have done more on Yugoslav territory; where his own command was situated.

It would be suitable to remind the fact that General Marinov was Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army which in 1944 and 1945, at the price of heavy sacrifices, gave its contribution for the defeat of Hitlerite Germany.

Later on, General Marinov was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria in Paris, where, in that quality he made statements to the Press regarding the return of Thrace to Bulgaria. These statements, made at the eve of the convocation of the Peace Conference, provoked the great dissatisfaction of the Greek Government which started a vehement campaign against him by means of the Press and the Radio.

At the present moment, General Marinov is member of the Bulgarian Delegation at the Paris Conference and in this quality will participate in the work of the Conference.

The Bulgarian Government fully agrees that the punishment of war criminals should be carried out with firmness. Actually it has been the first to set up the example of severe punishment of war criminals. Thus the People's Courts have tried and condemned 2,850 persons to death penalty of which 2,025 have been executed; 6,018 persons to life imprisonment or to minor penalties. These figures include the criminals who were found guilty of crimes committed in the territories occupied by the Bulgarian Army; among others, Kletchekov, former Director of the department for Western Thrace, and Colonel Michaliov - both condemned to death and executed. These figures confirm that the Bulgarian Government follows resolutely a policy of repression of war criminals, but if the repression of war criminals is an obligation for every Government, it should by no means become an instrument of achieving political ends in favour of a state. Actually there is every ground to admit that under the pretext of persecuting a war criminal in the person of General Marinov the Greek Government is attempting to achieve political results in connexion with the peace treaty with Bulgaria. As far as the Bulgarian Government is concerned, there is no doubt that by trying to accuse General Marinov as a war criminal, inspite of the fact that he did not have the material possibility to accomplish any of the acts of which he is accused, the Greek Government is trying to achieve the following political results:

1/ The accusation of General Marinov as a war criminal endeavours to discredit in the high functions which he assumed in the past and is still assuming at present, namely: General of the Bulgarian Army, Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army in the campaign against Hitlerite Germany and member of the Bulgarian Delegation at the Peace Conference.

2/ In accusing of war crimes Marinov, former Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army, which contributed at the price of heavy sacrifices, to the liberation of Greece and Yugoslavia, the Greek Government seeks to minimise the importance of the Bulgarian military contribution. As it is known this fact has been appreciated by the competent circles and the Bulgarian Government has brought it to the attention of the Peace Conference. Is not the effort to discredit as a war criminal the Commander in Chief of the victorious Bulgarian army, an obvious attempt to minimise before the Peace Conference the importance of the Bulgarian participation in the common victory?
Furthermore, is not the Greek Government trying to leave to history the name of a Bulgarian Commander in Chief stained as that of a war criminal?

At last bearing in mind the fact that General Marinov has been honored with the highest Soviet military decoration is it not difficult to conceive that he might be accused of war crimes?

3/ At many occasions the Greek press and the official Greek circles have pretended that there is no difference between present Fatherland Front Bulgaria and Fascist Bulgaria, of the past. The persistance at the present moment to pretend that General Marinov is a war criminal, is a manoeuvre which aims to prove that the Government of the Fatherland Front is continuing the errors of the past and is served by personalities who are still inspired by the conceptions of the rejected past.

The solemn consideration of the points hereabove exposed is amply sufficient to show how ill-intentioned the Greek proceeding is and that under the cover of worthy aims it pursues unworthy political ends.

Following the present expose, the Bulgarian Government has the honor to request the War Crimes Commission in London to reexamine the case of General Marinov and to decry his radiation from the list of war criminals.
LETTER No. 5198-III, DATED SEPTEMBER 11, 1946, ADDRESSED BY THE
BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT TO THE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
THROUGH THE CARE OF THE ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION IN SOFIA:

Since March 1946 the Greek press and Radio have started a violent campaign against the Minister Plenipotentiary
of Bulgaria in Paris, General Iven Marinov. This campaign began
after the statement made by General Marinov, in which he raised
for the first time the question of returning Western Thrace to
Bulgaria.

The Greek circles intensified this campaign at the
opening of the Peace Conference in Paris, and a few English,
French and American newspapers echoed these attacks.

A few days ago an English newspaper reported that
General Marinov's name has been placed on the list of war-
criminals. The Bulgarian Government has no information whatsoever
regarding the veracity of that report or on the foundation and
conditions in which that inscription has been made.

General Marinov is being accused of having directed
during the war the "campaign of denationalisation" in Greece
and in Western Macedonia, of having decreed the massacres of Greek
in these regions, of having supplied money and arms to the
"Bulgarian commisadjis" - who have committed atrocities in the
same regions etc. These attacks present General Marinov as
"the denationaliser of Greece", "head of the Bulgarian commisa-
djis", "despot and hangman" of Hellenism in Macedonia,
"human-monster", etc.

In a letter by M. Comestatos, Press Counsellor of the
Greek Embassy in Paris, addressed to the Editor of the "Continental Daily Mail" and published by that newspaper on September 1,
1946, it is said among other things:

"Verdict No. 307 (1946) of the War Criminals Court
(the letter does not state what tribunal) states that General Marinov directed from Monastir the extermination and denationalisation of the Greek population in Western Macedonia. The United Nations War Crimes Commission has examined on the 31st of July the evidence brought by the Greek Government against General Marinov and found them to be a "prima facie" case against him in respect of murder, massacres, systematic terrorism and pillage and has, therefore, placed him upon its lists of war criminals to be tried."

However, it is notoriously known that:

1/ In 1941, after the end of hostilities between the Germans and the Greeks, the Bulgarian troops occupied the territories East of the river Struma only, in 1943 the occupation - of a purely military character that time - was extended more to the West, including the territories to the river Vardar;

2/ Western Macedonia, south of the Greek-Yugoslav frontier, has not been occupied during the war by Bulgarian troops; this territory was occupied and administered by the Germans and Italians. There were Bulgarian interpreters at some German Kommandantures, and a Bulgarian General Staff at the town of Salonica, in charge of the liaison with the German Command in Greece and in the islands;

3/ General Marinov commanded the 15th Infantry Division on Yugoslav territory (Northern Macedonia) from July 1942 to September 1944, his general headquarters being established in Bitola (Monastir). His authority and his command have never been extended to Greek Macedonia, and could possibly not be exercised there because of the here-above indicated reasons; they have never been extended beyond the Greek-Yugoslav frontier which was strictly marked and densely covered with frontier military customs and police posts;
4/ Throughout the war General Marinov has been on Greek territory a single day on the whole, and that during an excursion to the town of Kastoria (Kastoria), in which he remained for one or two hours.

5/ During the war no Bulgarian unit has operated on Greek territory under the direct orders of General Marinov. Only once a single unit of his Division was detached, by order of the Ministry of War in Sofia, and was placed under the command of the German Command in Salonica. After having participated in the struggle against the Partisans in Greek Macedonia this unit was returned to its Division; during that time General Marinov did not have any contact with the detached unit and could not have exercised any command over it.

6/ All operations and all persecutions in Greek Western Macedonia are due to the Germans and Italians; Bulgarian troops and Bulgarian Authorities have never taken part in these operations and persecutions.

7/ From the questioning of M. Kaltechev, the Bulgarian interpreter at the German Command at Herin (Greek Macedonia) during a trial to which Athens made a most resounding publicity, it became evident that the person had had no service relations whatsoever with General Marinov. However, the Greek Accusations are based on the statements of that interpreter.

Thus it appears that General Marinov has not exercised command on Greek territory and, consequently, has had neither the possibility nor the power to commit any of the acts attributed to him.

General Marinov has therefore absolutely no relation with the events which have taken place in Greece during the war; even less could he have participated in acts of cruelty committed in these regions. He has not done that in Yugoslav Macedonia where for two years, he was invested with the authority conferred to him by his command. The fact that no demand for pursuits against General Marinov as a war criminal has been made by the Yugoslav Government is very edifying, for if he had really acted as it is reproached on the Greek side, he could have done more.
It would be suitable to remind the fact that General Marinov was Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army which in 1944 and 1945, at the price of heavy sacrifices, gave its contribution for the defeat of Hitlerite Germany.

Later on, General Marinov was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary of Bulgaria in Paris, where, in that quality he made statements to the Press regarding the return of Thrace to Bulgaria. These statements, made at the eve of the convocation of the Peace Conference, provoked the great dissatisfaction of the Greek Government which started a vehement campaign against him by means of the Press and the Radio.

At the present moment, General Marinov is member of the Bulgarian Delegation at the Paris Conference and in this quality will participate in the work of the Conference.

The Bulgarian Government fully agrees that the punishment of war criminals should be carried out with firmness. Actually it has been the first to set up the example of severe punishment of war criminals. Thus the People's Courts have tried and condemned: 2850 persons to death penalty of which 2,025 have been executed; 6,018 persons to life imprisonment or to minor penalties. These figures include the criminals who were found guilty of crimes committed in the territories occupied by the Bulgarian Army; among others, Kistchekov, former director of the department for Western Thrace, and colonel Michailov - both condemned to death and executed. These figures confirm that the Bulgarian Government follows resolutely a policy of repression of war criminals, but if the repression of war crimes is an obligation for every Government, it should by no means become an instrument of achieving political ends in favour of a state. Actually there is every ground to admit that under the pretext of persecuting a war criminal in the person of General Marinov the Greek Government is attempting to achieve political results in connexion with the peace treaty with Bulgaria. As far as the Bulgarian Government is concerned, there is no doubt that by trying to accuse General Marinov as a war criminal, inspite of the fact that he did not have the material
possibility to accomplish any of the acts of which he is accused, the Greek Government is trying to achieve the following political results:

1/ The accusation of General Marinov as a war criminal endeavours to discredit in the high functions which he assumed in the past and is still assuming at present, namely: General of the Bulgarian Army, Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army in the campaign against Hitlerite Germany and member of the Bulgarian Delegation at the Peace Conference.

2/ In accusing of war crimes Marinov, former Commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Army, which contributed at the price of heavy sacrifices, to the liberation of Greece and Yugoslavia, the Greek Government seeks to minimise the importance of the Bulgarian military contribution. As it is known this fact has been appreciated by the competent circles and the Bulgarian Government has brought it to the attention of the Peace Conference. Is not the effort to discredit as a war criminal the Commander in Chief of the victorious Bulgarian army, an obvious attempt to minimise before the Peace Conference the importance of the Bulgarian participation in the common victory?

Furthermore is not the Greek Government trying to leave to history the name of a Bulgarian Commander in Chief stained as that of a war criminal?

At last bearing in mind the fact that General Marinov has been honored with the highest Soviet military decoration is it not difficult to conceive that he might be accused of war crimes?

3/ At many occasions the Greek press and the official Greek circles have pretended that there is no difference between present Fatherland Front Bulgaria and Fascist Bulgaria of the past. The persistence at the present moment to pretend that General Marinov is a war criminal, is a manoeuvre which aims to prove that the Government of the Fatherland Front is continuing the errors of the past and is served by personalities who are still inspired by the conceptions of the rejected past.
The sole consideration of the points here-above exposed is amply sufficient to show how ill intentioned the Greek proceeding is and that under the cover of worthy aims it pursues unworthy political ends.

Following the present expose, the Bulgarian Government has the honour to request the War Crimes Commission in London to reexamine the case of General Mareth and to decide his radiation from the list of war criminals.
Lettre No 5198/III du 11 Septembre 1946 adressée par le Gouvernement Bulgare à la Commission des Crimes de guerre à Londres par l'intermédiaire de la Commission Interalliée de Congrès à Sofia.

Depuis le mois de mars 1946 la presse et la radio grecques ont déclenché une violente campagne contre le Ministre plénipotentiaire de Bulgarie à Paris, le Général Ivan Marinov. Cette campagne a débuté après les déclarations faites par le Général Marinov, dans lesquelles il soulevait pour la première fois la question du retour à la Bulgarie de la Thrace Occidentale.

Les milieux grecs ont intensifié cette campagne au moment de l'ouverture de la Conférence de la Paix à Paris et quelques journaux anglais, français et américains ont reproduit ces attaques.

Il y a quelques jours, un journal anglais a annoncé que le nom du Général Marinov avait été inscrit sur la liste des Criminels de Guerre. Le Gouvernement bulgare ne possède aucun renseignement sur la véracité de cette inscription, le fondement et les conditions dans lesquelles elle a été effectuée.

Les attaques dont le Général Marinov est l'objet portent sur le fait qu'il aurait dirigé pendant la guerre "la campagne de dénationalisation" en Grèce et en Macédoine Occidentale, ordonné des massacres de Grecs dans ces régions, fourni de l'argent et des armes aux "Comitadjis bulgares" - lesquels auraient commis des atrocités dans ces mêmes régions, etc. Ces attaques représentent le Général Marinov comme le "dénationalisateur de la Grèce", "Chef des Comitadjis bulgares", "despote et bourreau" de l'hellénisme en Macédoine, "homme-monstre", etc.

Dans une lettre du Conseiller de Presse de l’Ambassade de Grèce à Paris, M. Kosmetatos, adressée au rédacteur en chef du
"Daily Mail" et publiée dans le même journal le 1er septembre 1946. Il est dit entre autres : "le jugement No 307 (1946) du Tribunal des criminels de guerre (la lettre ne précise pas de quel tribunal il s'agit) déclare que le Général Marinov a dirigé de Monastir l'annihiliation et la dénationalisation de la population grecque en Macédoine Occidentale. La Commission des Criminels de guerre des Nations Unies a examiné le 31 juillet les preuves présentées par le Gouvernement grec concernant le Général Marinov et les a trouvées suffisantes "prima facie" pour intenter des poursuites contre lui sur les chefs d'accusation suivants : meurtres, massacres, terrorisme systématique et pillage, et l'a par conséquent inscrit sur la liste des criminels de guerre à juger.

Toutefois, il est notoirement connu que :

1. En 1941, après la cessation des hostilités entre les Allemands et les Grecs, les troupes bulgares ont occupé uniquement les territoires à l'est du fleuve Strouma ; en 1943, l'occupation - cette fois de caractère purement militaire - s'est étendue plus à l'Ouest pour englober les territoires allant jusqu'au Vardar ;

2. La Macédoine Occidentale, au Sud de la frontière yougoslavo-grecque, n'a pas été occupée pendant la guerre par des troupes bulgares ; ce territoire grec a été occupé et administré par les Allemands et les Italiens. Auprès certaines Kommandantures allemandes il y avait des interprètes bulgares, et dans la ville de Salonique, un État-major assurant la liaison avec le commandant allemand en Grèce et dans les îles ;

3. Le Général Marinov a commandé la 15ᵉ Division d'Infanterie en territoire yougoslave (Macédoine Septentrionale) du mois de juillet 1942 jusqu'au mois de septembre 1944, son quartier Général étant établi à Bitolia. Son autorité et son Commandement ne se sont jamais étendus à la Macédoine grecque et ne pouvait d'ailleurs s'y exercer pour les raisons indiquées plus haut, et n'ont d'ailleurs jamais dépassé la frontière yougoslavo-grecque.
strictement délimitée et jalonnée de postes frontières militaires, de douanes et de police ;

4. pendant toute la durée de la guerre, le Général Marinov a été en tout et pour tout un seul jour en territoire grec, lors d’une excursion à la ville de Kostour où il est resté pendant une heure ou deux ;

5. au cours de la guerre, aucune unité bulgare n’a opéré en territoire grec sous les ordres directs du Général Marinov ; une seule fois, une unité de sa division a été détachée sur l’ordre du Ministère de la Guerre à Sofia pour être placée sous les ordres du commandement allemand à Salonique. Après avoir pris part à la lutte contre les partisans en Macédoine grecque, cette unité a été rendue à sa division ; pendant ce temps le Général Marinov n’a eu aucun contact avec l’unité détachée et n’a pu exercer sur elle aucun commandement ;

6. toutes les opérations et toutes les persécutions en Macédoine Occidentale grecque sont imputables aux Allemands ou aux Italiens ; des troupes ou des autorités bulgares n’ont jamais pris part à ces opérations ou à ces persécutions ;

7. de l’interrogatoire de l’interprète bulgare auprès du commandement allemand de Lerin (Macédoine grecque), M. Kaltchev, dans un procès auquel Athènes a donné la plus retentissante publicité, il ressort que celui-ci n’a eu aucun rapport de service avec le Général Marinov. Or, les accusations grecques reposent surtout sur ses déclarations.

Ainsi il apparaît que le Général Marinov n’a pas exercé de commandement en territoire grec et, par conséquent, n’a eu ni la possibilité ni le pouvoir de commettre aucun des actes qui lui sont imputés.

Le Général Marinov est donc totalement étranger aux événements qui se sont déroulés en Grèce pendant la guerre ; encore bien moins a-t-il pu participer à des actes de cruauté commis dans cette région. Il ne l’a pas fait en Macédoine yougoslave où, pendant deux ans, il
a été investi des pouvoirs que lui conférerait son commandement. Le fait que de la part du gouvernement yougoslave il n'a pas été formulé aucune demande de poursuites contre le Général Marinov en tant que criminel de guerre est très édifiant, car si réellement il avait déployé l'activité qui lui est reprochée du côté grec, il aurait fait davantage en territoire yougoslave où se trouvait le siège de son propre commandement.

Il convient aussi de rappeler que le Général Marinov a été le Commandant en Chef de l'Armée bulgare, laquelle, pendant 1944 et 1945, au prix de lourds sacrifices, a donné son apport pour la défaite de l'Allemagne hitlérienne.

Ensuite, le Général Marinov a été nommé Ministre plénipotentiaire de Bulgarie à Paris où, en cette qualité, il a fait à la presse des déclarations touchant la rétrocession de la Thrace à la Bulgarie. Ceci, à la veille de la convocation de la Conférence de la Paix, mécontenta au plus haut degré le Gouvernement hellénique qui déclencha une campagne vénémente contre lui par voie de presse et de radiodiffusion. Actuellement le Général Marinov fait partie de la Délégation bulgare à la Conférence de la Paix et, en cette qualité, participe à cette même Conférence.

Le Gouvernement bulgare est le premier à reconnaitre que le châtiment des criminels de guerre doit se poursuivre fermement. De ce chef, il peut se féliciter d'avoir été le premier à donner l'exemple d'une sévère répression. Ainsi les Tribunaux du Peuple ont jugé et puni les coupables comme suit : 11,667 personnes ont été inculpées ; 2850 ont été condamnées à mort dont 2,025 exécutées, et 6,018 personnes ont été condamnées à la réclusion à perpétuité ou à diverses peines d'emprisonnement. Ces chiffres englobent les coupables des crimes commis dans les territoires occupés par l'Armée bulgare. Entre autres le Directeur régional de la Thrace Occidentale, Kletckov, et le Colonel Mihaïlov ont été condamnés à mort et exécutés. Ces chiffres confirment que le Gouvernement bulgare s'est résolument engagé dans la voie de la répression des
crimes de guerre, mais si, par contre, l'action de répression des crimes de guerre est une obligation de tout gouvernement, elle ne doit nullement devenir un instrument de réalisation politique au profit d'un pays déterminé. En l'occurrence, il y a tout lieu d'admettre que, sous couvert de poursuivre un criminel de guerre, la personne du Général Marinov, le Gouvernement hellénique ne vise qu'à obtenir, à son avantage, des résultats purement politiques en rapport avec le Traité de Paix avec la Bulgarie. Pour le Gouvernement bulgare il ne fait pas le moindre doute qu'en voulant inculper le Général Marinov en tant que criminel de guerre, alors qu'il est manifeste par l'absence de toutes possibilités matérielles de son côté de commettre ce qui lui est reproché, le gouvernement grec ne cherche qu'à obtenir les résultats politiques ci-après exposés :

1. la poursuite du Général Marinov comme criminel de guerre équivaudrait à discréditer en sa personne les hautes charges qu'il a assumées et qu'il assume à l'heure actuelle en Bulgarie, à savoir : Général de l'Armée Bulgare, Général Commandant en Chef de l'Armée Bulgare lors de la campagne contre l'Allemagne hitlérienne et membre de la Délégation bulgare à la Conférence de la Paix ;

2. par le fait qu'on poursuivra le Général Marinov en tant que criminel de guerre, alors qu'il était Commandant en Chef de l'Armée bulgare ayant contribué, au prix de lourdes pertes, à la libération de la Grèce et de la Yougoslavie, le Gouvernement grec veut annihiler l'importance de cet apport militaire bulgare, On sait que cet apport a été apprécïé et le Gouvernement bulgare l'a versé dans les débats de la Conférence de la Paix ; Vous mor stigmatiser le Commandant en Chef des armées victorieuses bulgares comme criminel de guerre, cela ne vise-t-il pas à réduire dès à présent pour les travaux de la Conférence de Paris l'importance de la participation bulgare à la victoire commune ? Et, par surcroît, le Gouvernement hellénique ne tend-il pas à attacher, en face de l'histoire au souvenir du Commandant en Chef de l'armée bulgare l'opprobre du crime de guerre ? Enfin, étant donné que le Général Marinov a été honoré des plus hautes décorations militaires soviétiques, il est
difficilement concevable qu'il soit inculpé de crimes de guerre.

3. À maintes reprises la presse grecque et les milieux officiels grecs ont prétendu qu'entre la Bulgarie fasciste du passé et la Bulgarie du Front de la Patrie d'aujourd'hui, il ne saurait y avoir de différence. S'acharner aujourd'hui à prétendre que le Général Marinov n'est qu'un criminel de guerre, cela tend précisément à donner la preuve que le Gouvernement du Front de la Patrie est entaché des erreurs du passé et qu'il est servi par des personnes ayant les conceptions et les tares du passé.

Rien qu'à considérer les points ci-dessus, on voit à quel point l'action grecque est malveillante et qu'elle n'essaie, sous le couvert de fins louables, qu'à réaliser des buts politiques blâmables.

En exposant ce qui précède, le Gouvernement bulgare prie la Commission des Crimes de Guerre siégeant à Londres de bien vouloir réexaminer le cas du Général Marinov et de décider sa radiation des Listes des criminels de guerre.
October 31st, 1946.

Sir:

I am instructed by Lord Wright, Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, to acknowledge receipt of our letter to him, dated 22 October 1946, with relevant enclosures and to inform you that the matter referred to therein, will have his attention.

I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Colonel,
Secretary General.

General Ivan Marinov,
Ministre Plénipotentiaire, 
et Envoy Extraordinaire de Bulgarie en France,
Légation de la République Populaire Bulgare, 
Paris.
Monsieur le Président,

C'est par la voie de la presse que j'ai appris que la Commission des Crimes de Guerre siégeant à Londres avait, à la demande du Gouvernement grec, inscrit mon nom sur la liste des criminels de guerre. Je n'ai connu également que par cette voie indirecte la nature des accusations portées contre moi, encore qu'elles soient formulées en termes vagues.

Je ne puis que les repousser avec indignation car elles sont inexactes et mensongères. Je ne crains pas de dire que la bonne foi des membres de la Commission a été surprise. Ignorant tout de la nature des documents qui ont sans doute été soumis à leur examen par le gouvernement grec, je ne crois pas outrepasser mes droits en sollicitant leur communication.

Je tiens cependant et dès à présent, pour répondre aux accusations du gouvernement grec telles qu'elles ont été portées à ma connaissance ou à celle de mon Gouvernement, à soumettre à votre Commission une série de documents dont le seul examen permet d'apprécier à leur juste valeur les accusations du gouvernement grec. Ces dernières n'ont d'autre objet, à l'exclusion de toute considération strictement juridique, que d'appuyer

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l'action politique du gouvernement grec à l'endroit du gouvernement bulgare. La divulgation dans la presse d'un document confidentiel et la propagande faite autour de la décision de votre Commission sont révélateurs de l'intention réelle de ce gouvernement. J'ajoute que les documents que j'ai l'honneur de soumettre à l'appui de ma requête ont été remis par le Gouvernement bulgare aux représentants de la Commission Interalliée de Contrôle à Sofia aux fins de transmission à leurs gouvernements respectifs et à votre propre Commission. Je relève cependant et dès à présent une série de faits qui me permettent d'affirmer que les accusations du gouvernement grec sont inexactes, mensongères et ne tendent qu'à des fins strictement politiques.

En mars 1946 je fus nommé Ministre plénipotentiaire et Envoyé Extraordinaire de Bulgarie à Paris.

Le 21 mars de la même année, dans une interview accordée à l'Agence France-Presse à Paris, j'ai soulevé pour la première fois la question de l'accès de la Bulgarie à la Mer Egée. Le 24 mars je prononçais un discours devant le micro de la Radio de Paris à l'occasion de l'anniversaire des victoires de l'armée bulgare dans sa lutte contre la Wehrmacht en Hongrie. Dans aucune de ces deux déclarations je ne me suis rien permis d'injurieux à l'égard de la Grèce et de son peuple, ce qui apparaît du texte même de l'article du "Messerger d'Athènes" du 28 mars (document annexe).

À la suite de ces deux déclarations, la presse grecque et la radio d'Athènes ont déclenché une campagne calomnieuse contre ma personne. Cette campagne s'est intensifiée tout particulièrement...
au cours des derniers mois pendant la Conférence de Paris ; son point culminant fut la publication dans la presse anglaise et française de la lettre confidentielle de la Commission des crimes de guerre à l'O.N.U., adressée à l'Ambassade de Grèce à Paris et l'informant de l'inscription de mon nom sur la liste des criminels de guerre.

Le "Daily Mail" du 1er Septembre écoulé a publié une lettre du Conseiller de l'Ambassade de Grèce à Paris, M. Kosmetatos, dans laquelle ce dernier cite la lettre susmentionnée comme émanant de la Commission.

Je suis accusé par le gouvernement grec d'avoir "dirigé pendant la guerre la propagande bulgare dans le but d'exterminer ou de dénationaliser la population grecque en Macédoine Occidentale", d'avoir ordonné des massacres de Grecs dans ces régions, d'avoir fourni de l'argent et des armes aux komitadjis bulgares, lesquels y auraient commis des atrocités ; d'avoir assisté aux réunions de komitadjis", etc. En outre, je suis présenté par les Grecs comme "dénationalisateur de la Grèce", "chef des komitadjis bulgares", " despote et bourreau de l'hellénisme en Macédoine", "homme-monstre", "auteur et instigateur des crimes contre les Grecs", etc. - Dans la lettre susmentionnée du Conseiller de l'Ambassade de Grèce à Paris il est fait mention des chefs d'accusation suivants : "meurtres, massacres, terrorisme systématique et pillage".

Je rejette toutes ces accusations en déclarant ce qui suit :

1. - Je n'ai jamais commandé de troupes bulgares en territoire grec et n'ai eu, ni exercé directement ou indirectement
aucune autorité en territoire hellénique pendant la guerre.

J'ai commandé la 15ème Division d'Infanterie bulgare en garnison à Monastir (Bitolia), du mois de juillet 1942 au mois de septembre 1944. Mon autorité ne s'étendait que sur une partie du territoire anciennement yougoslave, mais en aucune façon, sur des territoires helléniques. Tout le long de l'ancienne et de l'actuelle frontière gréco-yougoslave les autorités bulgares avaient installé, comme il se doit, des postes militaires, douaniers et policiers.

A maintes reprises le gouvernement grec fait mention à dessein de la " Macédoine Occidentale " ou " centrale ", sans préciser qu'il s'agit de la Macédoine Occidentale grecque ou yougoslave, dans le but évident d'induire en erreur les personnes non informées.

La Macédoine grecque n'a jamais été occupée par des troupes bulgares, mais uniquement par des troupes allemandes et italiennes. Il est exact par contre que, pendant la guerre, pour faciliter les rapports de la population macédonienne avec les autorités occupantes, le Gouvernement bulgare obtint l'autorisation d'envoyer des interprètes bulgares auprès de certaines Kommandantures allemandes et précisément dans les districts de la Macédoine grecque. À Salonique un État-major bulgare assurait la liaison avec le commandement allemand en Grèce et dans la région Egéenne.

Du reste, il ressort des accusations grecques elles-mêmes que je n'ai jamais commandé de troupes bulgares en territoire grec, les Grecs m'accusant d'avoir essayé d'obtenir l'autorisation du Général italien Vanieri d'envoyer des troupes bulgares en
Macédoine Occidentale grecque et d'avoir échoué dans cette démarche. Je conteste d'ailleurs de la façon la plus formelle avoir présenté une pareille requête, que je n'avais d'ailleurs pas qualité de faire.

2 - Les accusations grecques mentionnent ma présence à Kastoria (Kostour) de manière à laisser entendre que je m'y suis rendu plus d'une fois. Or, je déclare, et cela ne peut être contesté, ne m'être rendu dans cette ville qu'une seule fois, pendant toute la durée de mon commandement en Macédoine yougoslave, pour faire une visite de courtoisie qui n'a duré que quelques heures. Or, ce serait au cours de cette courte visite que j'aurais assisté à une "réunion de komitadjis" et promis aide et soutien, les exhortant au massacre et au pillage de la population hellénique.

Le caractère odieux de cette accusation ne saurait soutenir l'examen du fait que durant ces quelques heures passées à Kastoria, je n'ai cessé d'assister aux réceptions organisées par les autorités militaires et civiles. Il apparaît comme peu vraisemblable que j'aie pu, en la présence de ces autorités, tenir des propos de cette nature. M'adressant à des éléments macédoniens de la population spontanément rassemblés, j'ai prononcé quelques paroles de sympathie et de réconfort empruntés aux circonstances, mais je dénie formellement qu'elles aient eu ce caractère que le gouvernement grec leur prête.

Je nie également et de la façon la plus catégorique avoir pris part à des discussions qui ont soi-disant eu lieu à Monastir avec les chefs des komitadjis de Kastoria, ainsi que de leur avoir fourni des armes et de l'argent. J'ajoute que le nommé Kaltchev reconnaît lui-même qu'il n'existait pas de komitadjis à
Kastoria.

3- Le gouvernement grec m'accuse également d'avoir au cours de l'année 1944 envoyé dans le district de Kastoria un détachement de ma division dont les soldats se sont rendus coupables "de multiples exactions, actes de terrorisme et voies de fait". Il ressort de cette accusation que j'aurais, de ma propre autorité, et de ma propre initiative, envoyé ce détachement en pays étranger. Or, des documents présentés par le Gouvernement bulgare, ainsi que de tout ce qui vient d'être exposé, il apparaît clairement que l'envoi de ce détachement de ma division en territoire grec se fit sur l'ordre du Ministère de la Guerre à Sofia. Ces troupes ont été placées sous les ordres du commandement allemand pour participer aux opérations dirigées contre les groupes de partisans en Macédoine grecque. Pendant ce temps je n'ai eu aucun contact avec ce détachement qui a été soustrait à mon autorité et sur lequel je n'ai eu ni n'avais à exercer aucun commandement.

4- Il est totalement inexact que j'aie "tenté de dénationaliser un groupe de 2.000 jeunes gens grecs qui m'aurait été envoyé de la Macédoine grecque par un nommé Kaltchev". Un groupe semblable n'est jamais venu en Macédoine yougoslave. Il est par contre exact qu'un certain nombre d'enfants macédoniens habitant le territoire hellénique venaient poursuivre leurs études dans les écoles bulgares de Monastir. Cependant, ils le faisaient de leur plein gré étant de nationalité macédonienne. D'ailleurs, ces enfants macédoniens dépendaient des autorités civiles et non des autorités militaires de la région de Bitolia (Monastir).

Les Grecs font de Kaltchev l’un des agents les plus importants de la propagande bulgare en Macédoine grecque. A ma connaissance, il n’était qu’un simple interprète. Dans ses dépositions, qui ont d’ailleurs été publiées par les journaux grecs, Kaltchev affirme qu’il a été soumis aux ordres des officiers Mikoïoff et Ivanoff, de l’État-major de Salonique, qu’il n’a jamais été sous mes ordres, et qu’il n’a reçu de moi aucune instruction.

J’affirme de mon côté n’avoir été en contact avec aucun ressortissant de la Macédoine grecque pendant toute la durée de mon commandement à Monastir.

Je suis totalement étranger aux événements qui se sont déroulés en Grèce et en Macédoine grecque pendant la guerre; encore moins aurais-je pu commettre les actes qui me sont imputés.

En ma qualité de commandant de la 15ème Division d’Infanterie bulgare en Macédoine yougoslave, je n’ai jamais admis que la population de cette région pût souffrir du fait de mes subalternes. Aucune persécution n’a été entreprise envers la minorité grecque de Monastir, alors que toute la région était subordonnée à ma pleine autorité militaire. S’il était vrai que j’aurais été chargé de la dénationalisation de la population grecque, c’est la minorité grecque de la Macédoine yougoslave qui aurait dû souffrir la première. Or, le gouvernement grec n’a pas osé, et pour cause, formuler une pareille accusation contre moi.

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Il se borne à m’accuser d’actes de terrorisme commis en Macédoine grecque, territoire où mon autorité ne s’étendait pas.

Après 31 années de service dans l’Armée bulgare, après avoir pris part aux guerres de 1913, 1915-1918, après avoir commandé en chef les armées bulgares du mois de septembre 1944 contre l’Allemagne hitlérienne, j’ai quitté le service actif pour accepter le poste de Ministre Plénipotentiaire à Paris et continuer à servir mon pays comme je l’ai fait pendant toute ma vie avec honneur et discipline.

Il est significatif de constater que le gouvernement grec a attendu plus d’une année après la fin des hostilités pour formuler contre moi des accusations injustes et indignes, s’efforçant ainsi de compromettre mon pays au travers d’un de ses représentants à la Conférence de la Paix à Paris.

Je me permets de croire que le seul examen de la présente requête et des documents annexés permettra à la Commission de décider dès à présent le retrait de mon nom de la liste des criminels de guerre.

Veuillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l’assurance de ma haute considération.

/Général Ivan Marinov/
Ministre Plénipotentiaire
et Envoyé Extraordinaire de Bulgarie en France.
ANNEXES :


- Copie de l'article du "Messager d'Athènes" du 26 mars 1946.

- Documents grecs - extraits de journaux grecs.

- Plan de la région occupée par la 15ème Division.
Mr. Chairman:

It is only through the Press that I learned that the War Crimes Commission in London has placed my name on the list of war criminals, on the request of the Greek Government. It is also through this indirect source that I got acquainted with the charges brought against me, which formulated in vague terms.

I cannot but reject with indignation these charges which are inaccurate and false. I dare say that the good faith of the members of the Commission has been taken by surprise. Not having any knowledge of the documents which undoubtedly have been submitted to them for examination by the Greek Government, I believe I do not trespass my rights by soliciting that they be communicated to me.

I insist however in order to reply to the charges of the Greek Government, such as brought to my knowledge and that of my Government, to submit, even now, to your Commission a series of documents, the study of which will allow an appreciation at its real value, of the accusations of the Greek Government. The sole aim of these charges is to support the political action of the Greek Government against the Bulgarian Government, all strictly juridical considerations being excluded. The publication in the press of a confidential document and the propaganda carried out in connection with the decision of your Commission reveal the real intention of that Government. Let me add that the documents which I have the honour to submit in support of my request have been handed over by the Bulgarian Government to the representatives of the Inter Allied Control Commission in Sofia for transmission to their respective Governments and to your Commission. I point out, however, even now, a series of facts which allow me to state that the charges brought by the Greek Government are inaccurate and false and solely tend to serve strictly political ends.
In March 1946 I was appointed Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Bulgaria in Paris.

In an interview given to the Agence France Presse in Paris on the 21st of March of the same year, I raised for the first time the question of a Bulgarian outlet to the Aegean Sea. On the 24th of March I made a speech over the Paris radio on the occasion of the anniversary of the victories of the Bulgarian Army in its struggle against the Wehrmacht in Hungary. In none of these two statements did I allow myself to injure in any way Greeks or any people, as it appears from the very text of the article published by "Messager d'Athènes", on the 28th of March (document annexed).

Following these two statements, the Greek Press and the Athens radio started a slanderous campaign against me. This campaign was particularly intensified in the course of the last months, during the Paris Conference; its climax was the publication in the British and French Press of the confidential letter of the United Nations War Crimes Commission to the Greek Embassy in Paris informing it that my name has been placed on the list of war criminals.

The "Continental Daily Mail" of the first of September, 1946, published a letter of the Press Councillor of the Greek Embassy in Paris, Mr. Costatatos, in which he quotes the above-mentioned letter stating that it has been sent by the Commission.

I am accused by the Greek Government of having "directed during the war the Bulgarian propaganda with the object of exterminating or denationalising the Greek population" in Western Macedonia; "of having ordered massacres of Greeks in these regions; of having supplied money and arms to the Bulgarian comitadjis, who have committed atrocities there; of having attended meetings of comitadjis", etc.

Moreover, I am represented by the Greeks as being "the denationaliser of Greece", "head of the Bulgarian comitadjis", etc.
"despot and hangman of Hellenism in Macedonia", "a human monster", "author and instigator of the crimes against the Greeks", etc.

In the above mentioned letter of the Councillor of the Greek Embassy in Paris, mention is made of the following charges; "murders, massacres, systematic terrorism and plunder".

I reject all these charges and make the following statement:

1/ I have never been in command of Bulgarian troops on Greek territory and have neither had nor exercised, directly or indirectly, any authority on Greek territory during the war.

I was in command of the 15th Bulgarian Infantry Division garrisoned in Monastir (Bitolia), from the month of July 1942 to the month of September 1944. My authority did extend only over a part of the former Yugoslav territory, but in no way over Greek territories. All along the former and the then Greco-Yugoslav frontier, the Bulgarian authorities had established, as customary, military, customs and police posts.

At repeated occasions the Greek Government has deliberately made use of the terms "Western Macedonia" or "Central Macedonia", not specifying whether they applied to Greek or Yugoslav Western Macedonia, with the obvious aim of inducing into error uninformed people.

Greek Macedonia has never been occupied by Bulgarian troops but solely by German and Italian forces. On the other hand it is true that during the war, and in order to facilitate the relations of the Macedonian population with the Occupying Authorities, the Bulgarian Government obtained the permission to attach Bulgarian interpreters to some German Kommandanturen, more particularly in the districts of Greek Macedonia. A Bulgarian General Staff in Salonica secured the liaison with the German Command in Greece and the Aegean Region.

Moreover it is evident from the Greek accusations themselves that I have never been in command of Bulgarian troops on Greek territory, since the Greeks accuse me of having tried in vain to secure the permission of the Italian General Vanieri for
sending Balkan troops to Greek Western Macedonia. I deny in the most categorical way to have presented such a request, which, however, I was not competent to make.

2. The Greek charges mentioned in reference to Kastoria (constitute) in a way to make believe that I have been there more than once. However, I declare, and this fact could not be questioned, that I went to that town only once during the whole period of my command in Thessaly. In order to visit a country which lasted only a few hours. It is stating that under those circumstances the results of the Kastoria mission, the orders and arrangements which the Greek authorities made, the details of the mission which the Greek Government expressed, and the manner in which the Kastoria mission were undertaken and attended, are mere organisation by the military and civil authorities of such a situation as the presence of these authorities. It is highly improbable that I could have made such plunders alone.

Also, I also deny most categorically to have participated in the discussions which are supposed to have been held at Monastir with the officials of the Kastoria mission, as well as any other statements in connection with these matters which are supposed to have been made by the Greek Government. I also deny that I have any knowledge of these matters as well as any other statements in connection with these matters which are supposed to have been made by the Greek Government. I also deny that I have any knowledge of these matters.
clear that the dispatch of this detachment of my Division on Greek territory took place under orders from the War Ministry in Sofia. These troops were placed under the orders of the German Command in order to participate in operations carried out against partisan groups in Greek Macedonia. During this time I had no contact with this detachment which was taken off my authority and over which I did not have any command.

4/ It is altogether inaccurate to state that I had attempted to denationalize a group of 2,000 Greek youths supposedly sent to me by a colonel Kaltchev, from Greek Macedonia. Such a group did never come to Yugoslav Macedonia. It is on the other hand true that a certain number of Macedonian children, residing in Hellenic territory, came to make their studies in Bulgarian schools in Monastir. They have done so, however, by their own free will, being of Macedonian nationality. Moreover these Macedonian children were under the civil authorities and not under the military authorities of the region of Bitolia (Monastir).

5/ The Greek charges are largely based upon the depositions of the named Kaltchev who was charged by the Greeks and tried recently by a Tribunal in Athens. Kaltchev is supposed to have served as an interpreter at the German Kommandantur of Florina (Lerina).

The Greeks represent Kaltchev as one of the most important agents of the Bulgarian propaganda in Greek Macedonia. To my knowledge he was nothing more than a simple interpreter. In his statements which have been published by the Greek newspapers, Kaltchev stated that he was under the orders of the officers Mitkov and Ivanov of the Salonika General Staff, that he was never under my orders, and that he never received any instructions from me.

On my side I state that I have never been in contact with any resident of Greek Macedonia during the whole period of my Command in Monastir.
I have no relation whatsoever with the events that took place in Greece and in Greek Macedonia during the war; even less could I have committed the acts ascribed to me.

In my quality of Commander of the 15th Bulgarian Infantry Division in Yugoslav Macedonia, I have never allowed the population of this region to suffer from the actions of my subordinates. No persecutions were carried out over the Greek minority in Monastir, while the whole region was under my full military authority. Had it been true that I was entrusted with the task of denationalisation of the Greek population, the Greek minority of Yugoslav Macedonia would have been the first to suffer.

The Greek Government however did not dare, and for good reasons, to formulate such a charge against me. They merely accuse me of acts of terrorism committed on Greek Macedonian territory over which my authority did not extend.

After 31 years of service in the Bulgarian Army, after having participated in the wars of 1913, 1915-18, after having been commander in Chief of the Bulgarian Forces in the war against Hitlerite Germany from September 1944 on, I left the active service in order to accept the post of Minister Plenipotentiary in Paris and continue to serve my country as I have done it all my life with honor and discipline.

It should be noticed that the Greek Government have waited for more than a year after the end of hostilities to formulate unjust and indignified accusations against me, trying to compromise my country through one of its representatives at the Paris Peace Conference.

I dare to believe that the mere study of the present request and of the annexed documents will enable the Commission to decide the extradition of my name from the War Criminals List.

Paris, September 22, 1946

Yours truly,

General Ivan Marinov, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary of Bulgaria in Paris.
My dear General,

As a supplement to my letter No. 5198-III, dated September 11, 1946, concerning General Ivan Marinov, Bulgarian Plenipotentiary Minister in Paris, and former Commander-in-Chief of the Bulgarian Army, I have the honour to submit to you a Statement by the Staff of the Army, regarding the activity of General Marinov in his capacity of Commander of the 15th Infantry Division from June 1942 to September 1944, as well as 7 annexes attached to the said Statement.

The Statement mentioned above and the annexes attached to it constitute an incontestable proof of the following:

I. While commanding the 15th Infantry Division, General Marinov never occupied Greek territory. The Southern border of the part of Macedonia, which was occupied by the 15th Infantry Division was the old Yugoslav-Greek border. This is shown by the documents submitted herewith:

a/ Copy of Operational Order No. 1534 of July 18, 1944 (annex No. 1), point 3 of which indicates the whereabouts of the 15th Infantry Division units at the beginning of the occupation, before General Marinov took over the command of the division.

b/ Copy of Operational Order No. 9552 of August 4, 1941 (annex No. 2). Point "b" in paragraph "A" of this order confirms
the same fact and in order to clarify the text, a map for the military-territorial division of the country is submitted, showing the exact limits of the territory occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, comprising districts exclusively of Yugoslav Macedonia, north of the Yugoslav-Greek border.

c) Copy of letter N° II-398 of February 26, 1942 (annex N° 3), together with a map-scheme, submitted to show the area occupied by the 15th Infantry Division after the general dislocation of the Bulgarian forces. This map shows that the area occupied by the 15th Division was reduced, as it was found in June 1942 when General Ivan Marinov took over its command. Until September 1944, the area occupied by the 15th Infantry Division commanded by General Ivan Marinov, remained the same without any changes, i.e. it comprised districts of Yugoslav Macedonia only, without spreading over any territory whatsoever of Greek Macedonia.

II. - General Marinov never commanded any armies in Greece.

By orders of the Army Staff, some units of the 15th Infantry Division took part in one operation only, in the Peiaik Mountain but under the command of the German General Fluchat. This is shown by annexes N° N° 4 and 5. As already pointed out in my letter N°5198III of September 11, 1946, addressed to you, these documents prove that only one unit of his Division was placed under the orders of the German Command in Salonica, by orders of the Ministry of War in Sofia.

During the time this unit took part in the operation in the Peiaik-Mountain, against the partisans, i.e. in Greek Macedonia, it was under German Command and General Marinov had absolutely nothing to do with the unit in question and could exercise no
authority upon it.

III. The Bulgarian armies never occupied any territories of Greek Macedonia west of the Vardar River.

In support of this statement we submit a copy of Operational Order № 6101 of April 18, 1941 for the occupation of Macedonia up to the Struma River and a map for reference (annex №6), as well as a copy of Order №1-257 of July 1943 for the occupation of the territories west of the Struma River and East of the Vardar River (annex №7).

I enclose herewith also, a list of the persons sentenced by the 11th Body of the People's Court in Sofia for crimes committed by them during the period 1941-1944 in the Yugoslav and Greek territories occupied by Bulgaria.

I beg you, my dear General, to be kind enough to bring the above and the annexes to the knowledge of the governments represented in the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria, with the request to forward them, together with their instructions, to the respective delegates in the Commission for War Criminals in London.

Please accept, my dear General, the assurance of my highest consideration.

Annexes - 1 statement by the Army Staff
7 copies of orders and letters of the Ministry of War
3 maps
1 list

MINISTER OF INDUSTRY AND CRAFTS,
TEMPORARILY IN CHARGE OF THE MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS,
COMMISSARY FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT: Chr. LILKOV,
STATEMENT

regarding the activity of General in His capacity of Commander of the 15th Infantry Division from June, 1942 to September, 1944.

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In connection with General Marinov's commanding of the 15th Infantry Division from June, 1942 to September, 1944, the following may be said:

1/ The southern border of that part of Macedonia which was occupied by the 15th Infantry Division, was the old Yugoslav-Greek border.

   General Marinov did not command any armies in Greece. The only operation on Greek territory in which some units of the 15th Infantry Division took part was the operation in the Piaik mountain under the orders of the German General Fluchat.

2/ The Bulgarian armies never occupied Greek Macedonia west of the Vardar river. Annex No 3 shows that the territory which was to be occupied by the 7th Infantry Division was much farther east of Vardar river.

3/ From the collected information it is established that General Marinov behaved well towards the population in Yugoslav Macedonia.

/s/ Kinov
Lieutant - General
Chief of the Army Staff.
SKOPJE - The Commander of the Fifth Army.

Copy: Trace of Commander of the group Army

(addresses follow)

I. On August 1st of this year, the Fifth Army assigned for the occupation of Macedonia and Moravsko remains in the following formation: Headquarters, 11th and 15th Divisions. The same is to be established as follows:

1. Headquarters - in Skopje
2. 14th Infantry Division: (addresses follow)
   a/ ----------------
3. 15th Infantry Division
   a/ Headquarters with Quartermaster service - in Bitolya.
   b/ Bitolya regiment
   - HQ, with supply service and 2nd mounted signal platoon - in Bitolya.
   - Bitolya infantry battalion/Hq, 3 infantry and mg companies and 1 mortar platoon - in Bitolya
   - 2nd cavalry battalion - in Bitolya
   - 2nd antitank mounted platoon - in Bitolya
   - Supply squadron - in Bitolya
   c/ Shtip regiment:
   - HQ, with supply service and 1st mounted signal platoon - in Shtip.
   - Stroumitza infantry battalion/Hq, 3 infantry and 1 mg, companies, and 1 mortar platoon - in Stroumitza
   - 1st cavalry battalion - in Shtip.
   - 1st mounted antitank platoon - in Shtip.
   - Supply squadron - in Shtip.
d/ 15th Divisional artillery regiment /Headquarters with supply service, 1 artillery battalion of 3 batteries and 1 special battery/ - in Prilep.
e/ 15th Divisional Engineer-Signals Battalion /Hq/, 1 bridgebuilding and 1 signal companies/Bitola.
f/ 15th Divisional Quartermaster Food Supply company in Bitola.
g/ 15th Division Hospital with Sanitary platoon in Bitola
h/ Bitola military recruiting office - in Shkup.Bitola.
i/ Shkup military recruiting office - in Shkup.

4. The 113th Army flight, stationed at the Skopje airfield, is under the command of the C.O. of the Fifth Army for garrison duties, and operationally - if necessary.

5. The established line dividing the 14th and 15th divisional regions is also the limit between the 14th and 15th divisions.

II. The Fifth Army is assigned the task of maintaining the garrison service and order in the occupied regions of Macedonia and Moreas, within the following limits: North - the line Gureelsa-Strezimirtsi incl.; West and South - the established line of demarcation between the Bulgarian, German and Italian armies to the mountain peak of Tumba excl.; and East - the former Bulgarian-Yugoslav frontier, simultaneously repelling every attempt at attack from without.

The region to the north of the Fifth Army is to be guarded by the Pirot infantry regiment, and to the East - by the Aegean detachment.

The Fifth Army remains under the command of the General Staff.

III. The Commander of the Fifth Army should subdivide the occupied regions into sectors, down to battalion inclusively, each having a commanding officer responsible for maintaining the established order.
V. - As of August 1st, the First Fast Division ceases to exist and its units are to start functioning under their new names.

The files and records of the above concerning the occupation of Macedonia and Kosevsko are to be kept as follows:
- the Hq. of the Division - at the 24th inf. division.
- H.M. Guards' Cavalry Regiment - at the Skopje regiment.
- 1st Cavalry Regiment - at the Shtip regiment.
- 2nd Cavalry Regiment - at the Bitola regiment.

VI. The Fifth Army and 1st Fast Division are to release all ranks of the reserve, as well as horses and carts, from the headquarters and their units, which are not supposed to figure in the headquarters sent to the above listed new formations of the Fifth Army. These are to be directed to their respective peacetime garrisons, and immediately released from military service upon their arrival.

/sgd/ H. PETKOFF
LIEUTENANT GENERAL- Chief of Staff.

/sgd/ Hristoff
Chief of Detachment 50100, General Staff.
Trace of Commanders of the First, Second, Fourth and Fifth Armies

Trace of Commander of the Group of armies.

Trace of Commander of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Infantry Divisions.

SOFIA, PLOVDIV, SLIVEN, SHumen, RUSE, VrATZA, DUSNITZA, ST. ZAGORA, PLEVEN, KURDJALI, SKOPJE, and BITOLA -
- Chiefs of the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, Ninth, Tenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Divisional Regions.

Trace of Commanders of the First and Second Fast Divisions.

Copy to:

In order to produce the regular class of recruits and put on record all ranks of the reserve in the newly liberated territories, the latter are to be temporarily subdivided in military and territorial respect, as follows:

A - MACEDONIA

a/ Fourteenth divisional region with two military recruiting offices - head offices located in Skopje and Kumanovo. The area of the Skopje military recruiting office is to include the Skopje and Katshanic districts. The area of the Kumanovo military recruiting office is to include the Kumanovo, Vranja, Preshovo, Bosilegrad and Kriva Palanka districts.

b/ Fifteenth divisional region with two military recruiting offices, with head offices located at Bitolja and Shtip for their respective districts. In the Bitolja recruiting district should be included the Bitolja, Resen, Ohrid, Krusevo, Brod, Prilep and Veles districts. The Shtip military recruiting district should include the Shtip, Kratovo, St-Nicola, Kotshani, Negotin, Kavadartzi, Strumitsa, Berovo, Doiran and Gvegely districts.

B. MORAVSKO

........................

........................

........................
C. THRACE.

a/ The districts of Demir Hissar, Ser, Ziljahovo (Zihna) to be included in the area of the seventh divisional region - thirty ninth military recruiting office.

c/ The Xanthe district to be included in the area of the second divisional region - Twenty first military recruiting office.

d/ The Giumurjina district to be included in the area of the tenth divisional region - Forty seventh military recruiting office.

e/ The Dede-Agatsh district to be included in the area of the Tenth divisional region - Forty fourth military recruiting office.

Enclosure: 1 list, 1 chart, 1 report.

/sgd/ Kraeff
Major General - Acting Chief of the General Staff.

/sgd/ Christoff
Acting Chief of Detachment 50100 G.f

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MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army
No II 398
February 26, 1942
SOFIA.

Annex No 3
Copy
Confidential

Flovdv, Sliven, Shoumen, Russe,
Vratza, Dupnitza, Stara-Zagora,
Pleven, Kirdjali, Bitolia and
Skopie - The Chiefs of the 1st,
2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th,
8th, 9th, 10th, 14th and 15th
divisional districts.

Herewith enclosed you will find ... copies of the
map for the military-territorial division of the
country.
One copy is for the district staff, and the re-
maininng, one for each military county.
The old maps, which were sent with letter No 989
of Februar 21, 1940 should be destroyed at the district staff and
protocols for destruction should/made.
Inform us upon receipt of the new maps.
ORDER.
Enclosure ; ... copies of the map.

/a/ Savuv
COLONEL - Temporary chief of section.

Attested by :
/a/ Christov
COLONEL - Temporary chief of section.
CIPHERGRAM No. 3061

Salonica - Liaison officer, forth-going No. 1143, dated December 31, 1943

I am informing you that the Commander of Salonica - the Aegean will undertake an operation in the Paik mountain on Jan. 2.

Please keep reinforced the border line between Doyran and Kaimak-Chalan until January 10, 1944.

/s/ Mirchev
Colonel,
Liaison Officer at
the German Command
in Salonica

Attested by: /s/ Mitev
Lieutenant-Colonel
Unit No. 50200 at the
Army Staff
Annex No. 5
Copy
Personal
Confidential

Skopje.
The Commander of the 5th Army
Prilep- The Commander of the 45th Regiment
Bitolja- The Commander of the 54th Infantry Regiment

Copy : Salonica- The Commander of Salonica- The Aegean

Map - 1,200,000

I. During the last several months the Greek revolutionary movement, operating in the territory south of the demarcation line and west of the Vardar, considerably increased. During the month of September, a Greek band of about 1,500 men attacked the 3/15 border sub-station and in December the 1/15 border sub-station was also attacked.

II. The Germans will undertake an operation called secretly "Wolf" for the clearing of the territory included between the Vardar river to the east, the line passing through the village of Kenali - Armenohorion - the village of Vevi - The village of Panteleymon to the west, and the line : the town of Voden - the village of Gumenissa to the south.

The German General Fluchat will be in charge of the operation and his commanding place will be at the town of Voden.

The operation will begin on January 17, 5 a.m.

III. The operation will be carried out according to Order No. 395 of the German Commander of the region Salonica - the Aegean.

IV. On the Bulgarian side the following will take part:
- Fighting Group "C" - Commander: Colonel .... consisting of:
- 1 battalion of the 45th Infantry Regiment,
- 1 battalion of the 54th Infantry Regiment
- a charged battery of the 15th Divisional Artillery Regiment,

VI. The liaison between the commanding place of the German Commander at Voden and the headquarters of the fighting groups will be maintained by the German Command.

There will be a German interpreter attached to the Staff of the 54th Infantry Regiment. Daily reports should be submitted to the Army Staff about the development of the operation.

Arrested by /sgd/ Mitev
Lieut. Colonel, Unit 50200 A.S.
1. After the victories of the German Army against Yugoslavia and Greece, the former capitulated definitely and the troops of the latter are retreating towards the interior of old Greece.

2. Our active forces continue to fulfill their tasks on the Bulgarian south-eastern border.

   Our 5th Army will begin tomorrow the occupation of Macedonia. After seizing Macedonia and Thrace, the German Troops continue their advance towards old Greece.

3. The 2nd Army - General G. Markov, including: the 10th Infantry Division, the 2nd Border Brigade (without the 1/7 and the 3/7 Border Companies) and the 1st Supplementary Regiment, is entrusted with the following task:

   To advance at 8 o'clock on April 20, 1941 into Thrace and Eastern Macedonia and to occupy them in order to protect the Bulgarian population against the Greek units and bands still wandering and rioting. Limits of the districts to be occupied: from the west - the summit Tumba - the village of Sokolovo - the Butkova river - the Struma River - the port of Chaiasi (all included), and from the east - the village of Kalikoy - the village of Kamarli - the village of Kalikoy - the village of Kadijchi - the summit Ada Tepé (height 561) - the summit Chatal Bair Dag - The village of Edrenishli - the village of Hadjikoy (all included), and from the south - up to the Aegean coast.

4. The units of the 2nd Border Brigade are to occupy Eastern Macedonia and part of Thrace up to the line: Podosem - Kushlar (height 2177) - the Kesta river (included), in the following way:

   The Border Company (2/7) should advance from Petrich along the road for Kulata - Demir Hisar and should occupy Demir Hisar. After its concentration in the district of Petrich - Kulata, the 1st Supplementary Regiment should advance along the road for Demir Hisar - Serres - Chaiasi and should take the town of Serres, the port of Chaiasi and the town of Kavalla with one separate company for each of these three places. The Staff of the Regiment will have its headquarters at the town of Kavalla, and the 2/7 Border Company, now in Demir Hisar, will also be
The Border Company (1/2) should advance from Nevrokop along the road for Zurnevo and should occupy the district of the latter town.

The Border Company (2/2) will advance along the road for the village of Chavdar - Kalchevo - Liban - for Drama and will occupy the latter town.

The Border Company (3/2) will advance from Rodosem via Arda Bashi and should occupy the district of Buk.

The Staff of the 2nd Border Regiment will have its headquarters at the railway station of Buk.

The headquarters of the 2nd Border Brigade will be at the town of Drama.

After the release of the other units of the 7th Border Regiment from their former task, they should direct themselves towards the district Demir-Hissar- Serres and should place themselves at the disposal of the Brigade Commander.

The assignment of the remaining brigade units and services will be fixed by the Brigade Commander.

5. The 10th Infantry Division should occupy Thrace east of the Nessos river up to the eastern limit of the army. The districts to be reached by the units of the Division are indicated in the submitted map. The roads to be followed must be indicated by the Commander of the Division. The fixed eastern limit of the Army should absolutely not be passed in order not to cause suspicion on the part of the Turks.

The Division Staff will be at Gumurdjina.

6. The Headquarters of the Army Staff will be at the town of Xanthi after April 23.

7. The 11th Infantry Division and the 2nd Army Artillery Regiment which are to concentrate, should remain in the districts of concentration. Their operational use should be made upon instructions or after permission from the Army Staff.

8. The Army units and services which are not mentioned above should be directed to the district for occupation upon instructions by the Staff of the 2nd Army.

9. To appoint very small posts at the former border which until further instructions, should not allow any crossing of the border by the civil population on both sides.
10. The advance of the Army units should be carried out with all measures for protection. After crossing of the border line the units must keep in mind that in their advance they might meet some of the remaining armed Greek units and bands.

11. The passage through inhabited places should take place only after a previous and detailed reconnaissance has been effected and after the traffic in the streets has been organized. The enthusiasm of the population welcoming the troops should in no way cause a slow-down of the traffic.

12. In case of an eventual encounter with resisting enemy groups, the units should engage themselves immediately in battle and should fight with the greatest determination until the enemy is completely destroyed or captured.

The weak enemy groups or soldiers wandering separately should be first dealt with as soon as possible without engaging more forces hindering the outlined plan for action. One must be merciless towards the disturbing elements aiming at disorganising the rear of the Army or at tormenting the peaceful civil population.

13. The Commanders of the units should take all necessary measures in order to avoid accidents which might be caused by explosive materials still undiscovered and placed along the roads, in the communication equipment and in private homes.

14. In case of damaged road and railway equipment, the commanders of the individual groups should proceed with the immediate repair of the caused damages with the only aim to keep up the traffic. For this purpose, one should use the local available means and if necessary the local population.

15. Most strict measures should be taken for the preservation of the State as well as the private property in the occupied regions against any attempt on the part of the remaining Greek elements as well as our soldiers or the local population.

16. No partisans, armed civilians or others, who are not members of the Army should accompany or lead the units and the Staffs under any pretext whatsoever. In that respect one should be very strict.

17. Deserters, war prisoners and others should be gathered at places indicated by the Staff of the 2nd Army.

18. The Central Liaison Station of the High Command will be at Sofia.

The Central Liaison Station for the 2nd Army will be atlovdiv
until April 23, 1941 and after that - at Xanthi.

19. Officers, non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the 2nd Army, you have the great honour to occupy Eastern Macedonia and Thrace. With your good and smart appearance, with your airon discipline, with your correct and brotherly conduct towards the Bulgarian population in these Bulgarian lands, you should create a real enthusiasm in this Bulgarian population which has suffered so much and you should prove to be worth of the great and responsible task entrusted to you by the SUPREME LEADER. ORDER.

Enclosure : 1 map 1:200.000

/s/ H. Petkov
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL - Chief of the Army Staff

Attested by /s/ Christov
TEMPORARY CHIEF OF UNIT 50100, Army Staff.
1. The development of the political and strategical situation imposed the extension of the occupational tasks of the Bulgarian Army.

2. In agreement with the German Command in the South-East, part of the Salonica region will be occupied by the 7th Infantry Division.

3. East of the Strouma River the Aegean coast will be occupied by the 16th Infantry Division. The Salonica bay will be occupied by the German units.

4. The 7th Inf. Division is entrusted with the following task:
   - to occupy the district indicated in the map attached herewith; the western limit of it excludes Salonica, includes Lagadina, excludes Kukush, the Doiran Lake for the Infantry Division.

5. After its concentration, the Division will be placed under the orders of the German Commander of Salonica, with Headquarters at Salonica.

6. The administration of the occupied district will remain, as up to the present, in German hands. The Greek officials will be placed under the orders of the respective higher German authorities of the military administration. The said Greek officials will be considered as German military administrative employees.

7. The Bulgarian border army units and custom authorities, as well as the Greek ones, in as much as they exist, will keep their present places, their submission and service.

Enclosures attached only to the letters for the 7th Inf. Division and for General Jilkov.

/s/ Lukash
Lieutenant-General-Chief of the Army Staff.

Attested by: /s/ Mitev
Lieutenant-Colonel
Unit 50200, Army Staff
LIST

OF THE PERSONS SENTENCED BY THE XIth TRIBUNAL OF THE
PEOPLE IN SOFIA FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE YUGOSLAV
AND GREEK TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY BULGARIA IN 1941-44.

1/ Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment conditionally:
   Tzolo Christov Vulchkov
   Radi Jelev Gotchev

2/ Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and deprived of
   rights for 3 years conditionally:
   Zdravko Blagoev Todorov

3/ Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, deprived of rights
   for 3 years and confiscation of real estate, conditionally:
   Tzvetan Stefanov Berkovski
   Gueorgui Petrov Spassov
   Ivan Nikolov Dimitrov

4/ Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, deprived of rights
   for ever, deduction of preliminary detention:
   Kamen Petrov Spassov
   Ratzo Todorov Nestorov
   Christo Marinov Bonev

5/ Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, and deprived
   of rights for 3 years:
   Vanu Mitailov Tzolov
   Nedelko Nikolov Ivanov
   Ivan Bojinov Tsonev
   Nikola Tsvetkov Istov
   Anguel Ferdinandov Milenkov Milev
   Alexander Ivanov Tchernov

6/ Sentenced to 2 years of severe imprisonment and deprived
   of rights for 4 years:
   Vassil Christov Nankovski
7/ Sentenced to 2 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years:

Kamen Vassilev Gueorgulev
Ilia Vassilev Likov
Ilia Dimov Iliev
Dimitar Mitev Petrov Shopov
Guergui Anguelov Dankov
Christo Ivanov Kazarov
Kristo Anguelov Raditchev
Luben Alexandrov Petrov
Naltcho Dimitrov Maltchev
Nentcho Iliev Bogdanov

8/ Sentenced to 3 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years:

Stoyan Todorov Kamanski
Gueorgui Kostadinov Tchitchkov

9/ Sentenced to 3 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 6 years:

Dimitar Shterev Nedev
Kristo Ganev Poulkov
Tihomir Nedev Subtchev
Ivan Gueorgulev Divrov
Marin Vassilev Gueorgulev
Gueorgui Nikolov Samerdjiev
Blagoi Kountchev Marinov

10/ Sentenced to 3 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 6 years and fine of Lev 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment:

Kamen Mitov Tzenov

11/ Sentenced to 5 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 10 years:

Todor Gueorgulev Dervishev
Lazar Lutskanov Dimitrov
Ilia Nikolov Angulev
Todor Stoyanov Petrov
Dimitar Nedeltchev Stamatov Koprinkov
Naltcho Vassilev Miltchev
Gueorgui Donev Tenev
Ivan Radev Ivanov
Luben Andreev Shipkov
Michigan Gueorguiev Spurtchev
Stoiko Bonev Roussev
Kostadin Stoyanov Djerov

12/ Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for ten years, and fine of Leva 200,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:
   Assen Filipov Trifonov

13/ Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 10 years and confiscation of half of real estate:
   Ivan Bogdanov Stoikov
   Stoyan Christov Iordanov

14/ Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 15 years:
   Slavtcho Marinov Iovov
   Ivan Nedev Moshev
   Michail Christov Sapundjiev
   Petar Slavov Stoyanov
   Ivan Koev Stoyanov
   Tzanko Iliev Tzanov
   Naiden Kamenov Ivanov
   Gueorgui Christov Topouziiski
   Nikola Grigorov Voutchkov
   Tzvetan Kotsov Naidenchovski

15/ Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and fine of Leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment:
   Gueorgui Loutchcev Popov
   Christo Iliev

16/ Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and confiscation of half of real estate:
   Gueorgui Stefanov Foushkarov

17/ Sentenced to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years, fine of Leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of real estate:
   Gueorgui Iliev Mutzov
   Mitruz Dimitrov Panzov

............
18/ Sentence to 10 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 15 years and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Kiril Tzvetkov Danailov

19/ Sentence to 15 years of severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 20 years:
   Petar Kirov Stoilov
   Vassil Anastassov Abadjiev
   Stefan Petrov Roussanov
   Ilia Gueorguiev Vulkanov
   Iordan Gantchev Ivanov
   Gueorgui Grigorov Iordanov
   Tzanko Kolev Christov
   Kiril Stefanov Kambouroff
   Dontcho Kolev Doutchev
   Veliko Dobrev Mihnev
   Stefan Toschkov Stefanov

20/ Sentence to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of Leva 100,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment:
   Todor Ioshef

21/ Sentence to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of Leva 200,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:
   Dimitar Rashev Andreevski
   Ilia Nikolov Nedkov

22/ Sentence to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of Leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:
   Luben Parvanov Varbanev

23/ Sentence to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years fine of Leva 500,000 convertible into six months of imprisonment and confiscation of all real estate:
   Ivan Todorov Rakitski

24/ Sentence to severe life imprisonment and deprived of rights for ever:
   Petar Vladimirov Minkov

25/ Sentence to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine Leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of the real estate:
   Deltcho Spassov Deykov
   Kosta Stefanov Masrov
26/ Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Herovim Panaistov Arnaoudov
   Anto Danov Antov
   Dimitar Evtimov Klepkov
   Boris Nikolov Menkov
   Milotin Filipov Shkolarov
   Boris Manolov Nassalevski

27/ Sentenced to severe life imprisonment deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half real estate:
   Dr. Dimitar Nedialkov Raev
   Christo Ivanov Hadji Christov
   Andon Popov Tashev

30/ Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 1,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Denu Stantchev Denev
   Michail Djogov
   Kiril Malinov
   Spas Nikolov Pissanov
   Roussi Gelezov Roussev

31/ Sentenced to severe life imprisonment, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 2,000,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Luben Zachariiev Manov

32/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 500,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Assen Roussev Gueorguiev

33/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 1,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Slaveiko Zachariiev Ivanov
   Filip Ivanov Sheikovski
34/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 1,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Trifon Petrov Kovatchev
   Petko Ivanov Kirilov

35/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 2,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Petar Nikolov Krasnev
   Boris Vitkov
   Vassil Gueorguiev
   Emil Michaelov Pantchev

36/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 3,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Alexander Stefanov Dantchev

37/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 5,000,000 and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Dr. Stefan Ratchev Kletchkov
   Vasil Stefanov Kaypakov
   Kosta Gueorguiev Deliakov
   Vassil Koev
   Todor Baykov
   Dimitar Christov Shtiliev
   Smilen Ivanov Malinov
   Ivan Nikolov Piskov
   Dobri Iordanov Doumbalov
   Gueorgui Kotzev Gueorguiev

38/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, and confiscation of entire real estate:
   Dimiter Hadji Dantchev
   Dimitar Pevtchev
   Metodi Trendafilov Pop Velitchkov

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К.м. зап. № 9552 - 4. VII. 1941 год.

1602
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

General IVAN MARINOFL was one of those principally concerned in the planning and execution of the Bulgarian policy that aimed at depriving the inhabitants of Greek Macedonia and Thrace of their national characteristics and at transforming the ethnological character and composition of the occupied territory.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
I. Bulgarian policy during the present war was but a repetition, though in a still more evil form, of the policy followed during the war of 1914-1918. That policy was aptly defined in the report of the Inter-Allied Commission which from February to April 1919 investigated the situation existing in Eastern Macedonia, a region which had been under Bulgarian occupation from May 1916 until October 1918.

An extract from the Commission's report reads as follows:

"How shall we describe a State which practises such a degree of hypocrisy, which so easily violates its pledged word, and sets at naught the canons of international law and the most fundamental principles of the common law; a State which condemns to hideous torture thousands of innocent persons, and which does not shrink from any means, however barbarous, whereby it may satisfy its greed, its acquisitiveness and its ambition?

We confirm ourselves to recording that it constitutes a menace not only to its immediate neighbours, but to the whole of civilized mankind.

It must be condemned to make reparation for the wrong that it has caused, in so far as reparation is possible. As regards the imposition of condign punishment, this will consist mainly in the adoption of suitable measures which will render impossible a repetition of its criminal enterprises."

II. This time Bulgarian policy was directed even more intensively to the Bulgarianisation of Greek Macedonia and Thrace:

In accordance with a deliberate plan, the Bulgarians endeavoured to assimilate the occupied territories into the Bulgarian State, politically, culturally, socially and economically, and to obliterate their national character.

They enforced their policy by the following means:
1) By the Bulgarianisation of Church and Education.
2) By effacing from towns and villages any trace of their Greek character.
3) By depriving the Greek inhabitants of their spiritual and cultural leaders, or of any other persons capable of exercising influence over them. This was done through the deportation of such persons to German-occupied territory.
4) By provoking a so-called revolt of the inhabitants in September 1941, which they used as a pretext for a massacre.
5) By large-scale colonization of the territories.
6) In so far as concerned the economic life of the territories, by substituting for the existing authorities economic and financial organs of the Bulgarian State; by restricting the means of employment; by imposing extremely harsh taxation.
7) By starving the population.
8) By deporting inhabitants to Bulgaria.
9) By plundering, burning, destroying public, municipal and property.
10) By methods of physical oppression and murder.

III. The Bulgarian General Ivan HARKOV, who served during the occupation as commanding officer of the 15th Division stationed at Monastir, is responsible for the following war crimes:

From his headquarters at Monastir he directed Bulgarian policy and propaganda, which sought to exterminate or denationalise the Greek population in Western Macedonia. For this purpose he was in close contact with the chiefs of the Comitadjis of the Kastoria area, with whom he held frequent meetings in Monastir, and through he furnished money, food and arms for distribution to the local Comitadjis, since the latter were not receiving adequate supplies from the Italians.
In May 1943, MARINOV, in company with DIMITROV, a higher official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, KALTCHEV and a group of Bulgarian officers and soldiers, proceeded on his own initiative to Kastoria, where he met General VENKOV and asked permission to despatch a Bulgarian army to Kastoria and Western Macedonia. His request having been refused, he made a further one: That Bulgarian officers should be permitted to direct the activities of the Comitadjis in their campaign of exterminating the Greek population. This second request was likewise rejected.

Subsequently MARINOV addressed a gathering of Comitadjis, urging them to give all possible help to the Axis, and promising to send them reinforcements from Sofia and Monastir. As a result of his visit, Bulgarian propaganda was intensified and the Comitadjis employed increasingly oppressive methods against the Greek population. In addition, large quantities of arms and ammunition belonging to the Bulgarian army were sent to the Comitadjis from Monastir.

(If January 1944, MARINOV despatched from Monastir a regiment of infantry, together with a detachment of artillery. This force, which was under the command of Lt. Colonel TSANOV, operated in the Florina-Kastoria area, and was responsible for many executions for the maltreatment and terrorising of the population, and for the looting and destruction of private property. Among other atrocities perpetrated by this force, 11 Greeks were done to death with hatchets; 2 Greeks were buried alive. Finally, as a result, of protests from the Greek authorities, the Germans were compelled to order the force to leave the territory.)

Mention may also be made of the case in which MARINOV endeavoured by intense propaganda, to denationalise a group of 2,000 Greek boys who had been sent to him by KALTCHEV from Central and Western Macedonia. He lavished upon them gifts of clothing, food and money; in the same time they were educated in Bulgarian.

IV. In general, Bulgarian propaganda and the organs of the Bulgarian Government and Comitade were controlled by Marinov; and in as much as all Bulgarian services in Central and Western Macedonia were directed by him, it is an inescapable conclusion that all their activities - whether in the field of terrorism or of propaganda - were undertaken upon his instructions and with his approval.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

A. TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Athan. CHRYSSOGHOOS
2. Peter LOLA
3. Christ. TSACUSSIS
4. Andrew PARADOPOULOS
5. Menel. TSAKINIS
6. Cosma SISTOVARIS
7. Nick CARADEMOS
8. John RIZAKOS
9. Christ. LEVANIDIS
10. Const. ROHIS
11. Anton KALTSEP
12. Giovanni RAVALLI.

NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are incontrovertibly established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to his official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.
The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certify to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Greek Government against General Ivan BORODIN, Commanding Officer of the 15th Bulgarian Division in Ruse, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory, murder, massacres, systematic terror and pillage committed in Bosnian Serbia between 1943 and 1944, and has found there to be a prima facie case against him in respect of these charges and accordingly has placed him upon its list of persons who ought to be brought to trial as war criminals.

G. A. L.

COLONEL
SECRETARY-GENERAL
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

London
31st July, 1946.
REGISTERED NOS.

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CHARGES AGAINST</th>
<th>BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS</th>
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<tr>
<td>CASE No. 217/45</td>
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**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

**Ionailo Mino**

of Philippiopolis, Colonel of the Bulgarian Army - Military Governor of Drama from 1941 to 1943

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

Area of the D R A A Prefecture.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

Const. Act. No. 78/1945 (Rev. Emb. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No. 3, 15.

(1) Murder and extermination - systematic terrorization

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Execution of fifteen thousand civilians (15,000) in the Drama District by Colonel Ionailo Mino, Bulgarian, and his associates, during a period from 25.9.1941 to 20.10.1941.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

TRANSMITTED BY
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Immediately upon the imposition of the Bulgarian occupation in Drama, and following directives from the government, the official Bulgarian authorities did everything in their power with a view to stamping out national feeling or changing the national consciousness of occupied Greek territory, their initial aim being no other than to instill the tendency to the Bulgarisation State.

1. To further their aim the Bulgarian authorities issued orders that:
   a) Shopkeepers should alter their signs and put them into the Bulgarian language, adding any terminations to their names.
   b) Inscriptions on foundations in the mosques to be changed from Greek to Bulgarian.
   c) Inscriptions on holy icons in churches also to be cut into Bulgarian.

Under various pretenses they ordered the expulsion of intellectuals and any Greek civilians distinguished for their national sentiments, or they forced them to practice their professions while they, the Bulgarians, either confiscated or looted their possessions and properties. They proceeded to make every kind of friendly overtures to a few pro-Bulgarian persons who had shown favour to the Bulgarian regime, whereas they persecuted, ill-treated, and literally tortured the rest of the Greek population.

2. In spite of the above measures of pressure and terrorism brought to bear upon them, the Greeks in Drama kept their national spirit unbroken and not only did the population, as a whole, react against the Bulgarians efforts but a positive and intense resistance movement was directed against the Bulgarian Occupation and their designs for expansion.

The official Bulgarian occupation authorities, having therefore determined to annihilate a large number of Greek patriots, who formed an obstacle in the way of their scheme to transform the national character of the population, and Bulgarianise to stamp out any resistance movement, proceeded to make wholesale arrests and torture and execute civilians.

Such criminal actions on the part of the Bulgarians occurred principally in the area of the Drama Prefecture.

It was there that the central military and Political Administration under the pretext of carrying out repudiate against the partisans, laid down plans for the executions simultaneously with wholesale slaughter throughout the district.

The plans for the massacre were made at a conference held in the Drama Town Hall, five days before their actual execution.

The following persons were present at the conference:
- the Bulgarian Prefect, the Mayor, the Chief of Police, the Chief of Public Security, the Military Governor and other representatives of the Bulgarian State Authorities.

After the shooting maps were distributed to the civilian employees of the Prefecture, as also to the municipal and other civil services in Drama. Also, on the eve of the day on which the massacre was to begin, three large lorry loads of Bulgarian police were transferred to Drama and it was they who, the next day, took a leading part in the slaughter.

/
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The Bulgarian district of Drama, situated on the Black Sea, was under the rule of the Turks from 1878 to 1912, during which time the inhabitants were subjected to various forms of oppression, including the taking of hostages and the execution of men and women as a form of intimidation. The Bulgarian authorities, on the other hand, were keen to maintain control over the region and attempted to suppress any dissent or resistance to their rule.

On 28th October 1912, the Bulgarian authorities entered the town of Drama, which had been under Turkish rule since 1878. The inhabitants of the town were forcibly removed from their homes and led to the police-stations and barracks. Many of them were then beaten and tortured. A large number of men, women, and children were then taken to the town square and marched in a column to the police-stations and barracks. Many were then shot or hanged. The local women and children were also subjected to harassment and torture.

After the massacre, the town was left in ruins, and the inhabitants were left to fend for themselves. The Bulgarian authorities, however, continued to carry out similar operations in other towns and villages throughout the region, resulting in a loss of life that was estimated to be in the thousands.

The massacre in Drama is just one example of the brutal tactics used by the Bulgarian authorities to maintain control over the region. The atrocities committed during this period are a testament to the oppressive nature of the rule of the Bulgarian government and the need for international intervention to stop such practices.

5. Sofia, daughter of Iakovos Davulidi, aged 13, executed 28.10.12.
10. Iakovos, executed 28.10.12.

The massacre in Drama was just one of many similar operations carried out by the Bulgarian authorities during this period. The atrocities committed during this time are a testament to the oppressive nature of the rule of the Bulgarian government and the need for international intervention to stop such practices.
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE NO.**

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

TRANSMITTED BY....

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

This same colonel made a speech on the 3rd of July (the day on which the massacre began) from the balcony of the train from Belgrade, boasting of the efforts of the Bulgarian army to annihilate the Greeks by every means in their power, because, as he said, they were regarding the result against the Bulgarians. His speech was the signal for the general massacre.

In the following persons, members of the armed forces, or the civil services of the Bulgarian state, took part in the above actions, either as direct agents, or as leaders and heads of the firing-squad:

5. Dandov, Major in the Bulgarian army.
7. Sotirov, Theodor, Major in the Bulgarian army, formerly lawyer.

B. POLICE

2. Dimitrov, major, chief of the Bulgarian police force at the town of Drama, native of Silvoe-Bulg.
4. Kadiamansky, Stefan, chief of Bulgarian Security in Drama.
8. Stoyanoff, market inspector, Drama.
11. Marinoff, Marines.
13. Mitkov, "
15. Popoff, Ivan.
17. Popoff, Trenkov.
20. Pavlov, Georgios.

C. STATE SERVANTS

1. Kontzanzavoff, Minister, Governor of Macedonia.
3. Tontor Kontzanzavoff, or Vatslavoff, Macedon, Governor of the Bulgarian Prefecture in Drama, or Korea.
4. Markoff, Konstantinoff, market inspector, Drama area, of tseko.
**United Nations War Crimes Commission**

**Charges Against War Criminals**

**Case No.**

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**Short Statement of Facts.**

*Transmitted by*

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.*
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. PARTICULARS OF CRIME

1.5

1) Istvan of Latorosz Forray, native of Hungary,anger of Ferdinand-Bulgaria. 
2) Dragos, Vice-governor of Drama. 
3) Daniel Ivan " " " 
4) Salome Stayan or Lofhener, municipal servant. 
5) Lazarof Stavres, municipal servant from Plovdiv-Bulgaria. 
6) Daniel or Hiltarof, Aroum, municipal servant from Skakove. 
7) Diamitrof Dimitros, police at Intoreite from Plovdiv-Bulgaria.

2. CLERICAL AND MILITARY EMPLOYEES

1) Nonie Papagorizi, Archbishop of Drama. 
2) Constantinos, Secretary to the Drama Bishopric. 
3) Konstantos Lioubomir, judge from Drama-Bulgaria, agents serving the Secret Police.

3. PRIvATE INDIVIDUALS BELONGING TO THE SECRET POLICE SERVICE

1) Raskop or Roukof, Doctor, in charge of the Drama Hospital. 
2) Tasakop Lioupen, Contadji leader. 
3) Statliof Stathia. " " " 
4) Genof Ivan, merchant and contadji leader, from Plovdiv-Bulgaria. 
5) Danielo Christos, railway employee of Targov-Bulgaria. 
6) Danielo Stefana, " " " 
7) Konstantio Dimo, " " " S.S. Drama. 
8) Maxim, " " " 
9) Konstantio Petko, lawyer. 
10) Danielo Christos, merchant. 
11) Stavroi Ch. Petko. " " " 
12) Stavroi Vasilius, Director of Theatro (Food Stores). 
13) Volchovi or Soutzib, of Plovdiv Drama. 
14) Antonof Lazaros. 
15) Konstantio Lazaros, a native of Serbia, milkman. 
16) Stanka Pavlifev, Ioannis or Stenchof Ivan, native of Bulgaria. 
17) Dimo, name and profession unknown. 
18) Bouglerof, name and profession unknown, from Skakove Bulgaria.
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

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<th>No.</th>
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<th>Name of Witness</th>
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<td>Testimony of Witness Ann, widow of Ioannis Preza</td>
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<td>Ioannis Preza</td>
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<td>6</td>
<td>Testimony of Witness SALOUKI Nicholas, father’s name</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>Testimony of Witness Stephan, wife of Ioannis KILOM</td>
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<td>Testimony of Witness PANOS Patrikios</td>
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The facts of the crime are incontrovertibly established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to his official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by the Bulgarian High Command.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of citizens as reprisals for crimes alleged to have been committed by others.
The Bulgarian General SIRAKOF, C.O. of the Drama Division, allowed the troops under his command, to accomplish mass slaughters and executions of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek citizens of the Drama District during the period 28.9.1941 to 20.10.1941.

Details of the crimes for which General SIRAKOF is responsible will be found in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIAŁLOF (6/1)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel MIHAIOLOF Mihos.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

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"Υπά τον τίτλον αυτόν δέν να παραθέσει ή οποιασδήποτε γνώμη (α) προς το παράδειγμα της επιστολής του καταγγελέα, στο χαρτί της έκθεσης ή στον έκθεση. δυνητιμένο π.χ., δεν είναι δυνητιμένο, δηλαδή να παραθέσει ή να παραθέσει συντομές δυνητιμένος δια αργες τόσος; (β) της απάντησης διαφοροποιήσας; (γ) είναι δυνητιμένο επιλεγόμενα δεσμεύτων αλήθες.

See report on Colonel MHAIILOV Mhios.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSOPOLOUS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΩΝ ΕΓΧΩΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals


Christos CHRISTOF

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAÎLOF.
See report on Colonel Mihos MHAIILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΠ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

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(Υπό τον τίτλον αυτόν διέρρευσε τη σχηματισμό την γνώμη (α) της βαθμού της ευθύνης του απειλημένου εν σχέσει με την θέση του προς την κατάσταση: αν το δράση της αποφασίζει την επιμέλεια του δράση του ή κατ’ αφομοιότητα συνεπεια, εγκαταλελειμένο ήττ’ αρχή τον; (β) της αδειώς επιμελητήριος; (γ) διότι η διαδικασία ημερησίως άρκετα πλήρης).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAŁOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director
D. KIOUSPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nikos MIHALOP.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAIOU.
NOTES ON THE CASE

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 38th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MNAILOP.

[Signature]

(SR/31)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIKAILOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

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See report on Colonel Lihos MỊHAŁOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
Name: Dimitrios Dimitrof
Rank and Unit: Bulgarian major of the Military Command of Drama.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
Date: 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941
Place: Drama Area.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No. 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
PARTICULAR ARMS OF ALLEGED CRIME

ΑΠΟΤΟΜΗΡΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAIOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILEP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

See report on Colonel Nikos MIHALLOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK AND UNIT, OR OFFICIAL POSITION:

Georgios SOTIROFF
Major in the Bulgarian army, formerly lawyer.

EXECUTION OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND (15,000) CIVILIANS

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area, from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of the Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nifos Mihailof.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δίνου να περιληφθεί η σχετική της γνώμη (α) για το βάθος της ευθύνης του δικαστήριου του περιγραφόμενου εν σχέσει με την κατάσταση, άσκηση της δίκαιης αυτού π.χ. δια την κατάληξη δικαίωσης της αρχηγότητας του δικαστήριου ή κατ' εξαίρεσης συστηματικάς διακρίσεως ή δια άλλη τετελεσμένης (β) για τον τρόπο της διακυβέρνησης, (γ) αν η ισότητα εμπνεύσει οριστικά πλήρης).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILIDIS

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
**CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE**

**ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΔΗΜΟΥ**

**G R E E K**

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<th>Charges against</th>
<th>BULGARIAN War Criminals</th>
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<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list</td>
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<tr>
<td>References to relevant provisions of national law</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIAJLOP.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Μήδος ΜΗΑΙΛΟΠ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΠΟΘΕΣΙΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλον αυτόν δεν να παρατηθεί ή αναμενομένη γνώμη (a) περί του βαθμού της ευθυνής του κατηγορούμενου εν σχέσει με τον θέση του στην επί της κατηγορίας διαβάσει αντίο ε.χ. δεν το εκτελείν διαπρέπει την πραγματική της θέσης ή τον ιδιαίτερο σύστημα από την ισοτιμία της, (b) την πιθανή αποφάσιση, (c) δεν η έκθεση ισορροπεί αμοιβαία αλληλεπίδραση).

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΛΙΟΛ.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.ΜΙΟΥΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
NAME OF ACCUSED, HIS RANK AND UNIT, OR OFFICIAL POSITION.
Athanasiou Slavos, captain in the Bulg. army, formerly lawyer.

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST.
Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Lichos Mihailof.

(JR/311)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mikos PAPALOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(*Yπά τού τίτλου αίτιον δεν να προσαρμοσθεί η σχετική διακήσεις (α) περί τού βαθμού τής ευθύνης προς τον επιτραπέζιον τόπον καθώς τής υπόθεσης διοίκησε όπως αυτό π.χ. διοίκησε τού οίκου διαπλεύρησε τό προκαταλήψυ τής θέσης και την δημοφιλήν αντιμέτωπαν δικαιομένων ή άλλης τύπως, (β) τής κατάλληλης διακήσεις, (γ) εάν η δικαιοδοσία διαπίστωσαν διαφορές ανάλογα).

See report on Colonel Mihos MINAILP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOLOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CHARGES AGAINST A BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINAL

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:

Christos BEVELTSOF
Officer in the Bulgarian army, Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Drama Area.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No. 3, Is.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the Report concerning Colonel Nihis MIHALIOT.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
AΠΟΔΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Nihos MIAILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

↕

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)
Ονοματεπώνυμο και τίτλος τούτου απουσιάζουν.
(Δεν μπορείτε να ξαναδείτε έκθεση).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Χρονολογία και τοποθεσία της επιθέσεως.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
'Αριθμός και περιγραφή του εγκλήματος.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Καταργήθηκε χαρακτηριστήριο του νόμου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 10th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Ninos MINNLOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Nikos XIMAILOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

(Ταῦτα τὸν τίτλον αὐτόν διόνυσ τὰς αποδοχὴς ή συμπεριφορὰς ταύτης (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ευθύνης τῷ διευρύνσαν αὐτῷ τῶν αὐτοῦ τῆς ἔργῳ πρὸς τὸν ἐμπεσόν. Δυστυχῶς αὐτοῦ π.χ., καὶ τὰ οὐσιαία διαφοράς τῷ πρῶτῳ τῷ διατίμον ταῦταν τῷ ἔργῳ των ἐτηρηθείσης κατηγορίας, ἐπειδὴ τῶν (β) τῶν αὐτοῦ ἐξηγήσεων, (γ) ἐκ τῶν ἐξηγήσεως ἐφανείσθη ἕτοιμον αὐτὸν αὐτόν ἔργον).

See report on Colonel Mihos MNAILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSSOPULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Chromolohia kai tita tes telimow tis eudromion eglithmatoz.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Arithmos kai protografi eglithmatoz eis katalogo eglithmator polemy.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Kathorimous apofasas apo einaia dunamei.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens
in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to
20th October 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεθνείς Ομάδα
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΟΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nikos MIRILAS.

19/12/1941

(Original)

[Signature]

[Date: 19/12/1941]
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΨΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Rhodes M.Hall.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δέν να προλαμβάνεται γνώμη (α) περί της βεβαιότητας της ενέργειας και της ισχύος του έργου της ένωσης και της επικύρωσης και σχέσεων προς την κατάσταση; (β) ότι το εγκλήμα διεξάγεται στο πλαίσιο φορολογικών ιδιώστερα, ή το εγκλήμα μεταξύ συνήθων δικαστικών και άλλων περιπτώσεων, (γ) της ενδιαφέρουσας υπόθεσης ή της υπόθεσης που ανατρέπεται, ή ενεπίσης σχέσεων ή περιστατικών πληροφορίας).

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΑΛΟΥ.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUTSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>KATSEF</th>
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<td>(Not to be translated)</td>
<td>Chief of Bulgarian Security in Drama 1941, native of Stambul-Bulgaria.</td>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Drama Area.</th>
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<th>Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens of the Drama area from 28th Sept. 1941 to 20th October 1941.</th>
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<td>Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250) art. 1 Par. 2 N° 3, 15.</td>
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PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the prison area from the 18th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Stephanos ΜΠΑΛΟΥ. (GR/B/1)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

see report on Colonel Miles MAHALA
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(ΟΥ & είναι τίθεν μόνον της περιπτώσεως ή περίπτωσεως τούτης (α) της επιθυμίας τούτης και της προσωπικής της ένδειας, ή της επιθυμίας τούτης και της επιθυμίας της προσωπικής της ένδειας. (β) της επιθυμίας της προσωπικής της ένδειας και της επιθυμίας της προσωπικής της ένδειας. (γ) της επιθυμίας της προσωπικής της ένδειας. (δ) της επιθυμίας της προσωπικής της ένδειας. (ε) της επιθυμίας της προσωπικής της ένδειας. (ζ) της επιθυμίας της προσωπικής της ένδειας.)

see report on Colonel Bikos ΒΙΚΟΣ.

Athena, May 24, 1946

The Director

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΔΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ
GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No 211/40

G. CREEK NATION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

Stepan KAGIEHANSKI
Chief of the Security in Drama.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Drama Area.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 B° 3

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens
in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th
October 1941.

Transmitted by

[Signature]
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHALOF.

(C2/E/I)

1933
PARTICULARES OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Liboa MIMAŁOW.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete)

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δύον να προλαμβάνει η σημειωμένη γνώμη (α) πείρα του βαθμού της εκπροσώπησης του κατηγορούμενου έν σχέση προς την επισκόπη έδωσε αυτή πχ., διότι το γεγονός διαπράχθη την προσωπικότητα του δραστηριού ή κατ’ εφαρμογήν συστήματος διακρίθηκε διά άλλης πινακίδας (β) της αναπλήρωσης διακεκρίθηκε (γ) δύο ή διάδοσης εμφανίζονται δραστήτως κλήρου.)

See report on Colonel Mikos MIHALLOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KICOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

**Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.**
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 20th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning colonel Mihos MICHAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Simos MINAIOU.
(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably completed.

(Υάδ τον τίτλον αυτόν δεδομένον με προκειμένη η αξιοποίηση γνώσης (α) υπό τον βάθος της επικρατείας της αυτοκρατορίας δεν σχετική προς την κατάσταση ιδιότητα αυτής προς έναν αναδεικνύοντα διαφόρο διαφέρον από την ευθύνη του, (β) της ευθύνης επικρατείας, (β) δεν η δικαιοσύνη επιφυλακάται επικρατείας ηλικίας).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAIOLOU.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director
D. KIOSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No 8/16

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position (Not to be translated)

DIMITROF
Major in the Bulgarian Police Force, native of Sliiven-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

_const.: Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No. B, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by

Αισθησαμένη η δε
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MILETOLOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Miros MIAILOS.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ.

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

"Οδο τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέν να χρησιμοποιήσει ή ασχολούμενο γεγονός (a) από τόδη μπαγέ τόσο δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή (b) το έργο του "θεατή του" το έργο του "θεατή του" το έργο του "θεατή του" το έργο του "θεατή του" το έργο του "θεατή του" (c) δεν να χρησιμοποιήσει δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή τον δικαστή.

See report on Colonel Mihos MHAIOLOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSOPOULOS

Deputy prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΔΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. B/7

Dimitrios PEITSEF

Major, O.C. of the Drama Police Force 1941-1944;

Drama Area.

28th Sept. 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No. B, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the
Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 25th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Ilios Mihos MAHLOP.
See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.
NOTE ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΗ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying-out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Ενα τον τίτλον αυτόν δεν γίνει επικαιρότητα ή εμφανισθείσα γεύμη (α) από τον βαθμό της 
προσώπικης του διατομής του απειλημένου εν σχέσει προς την απόσυρση. Δεύτερη αυτόν π.χ. δεν θα έγνωσα
διατρέχων την προμήθεια στον δικαστή ή και διαφοροποιήσεις συνθήκες διακρινόμενο διασφάλισμα εν
βλέπει της θέσης διαφάνειας, (β) τον ιθαγενή διαφάνειας, (γ) δεν ή οποια εκτίμησε ημερώντας δοκιμάζεται πλήρη.)

See report on Colonel Kios KIAILOF.

Athena, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSKOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

GREEK Charges against BULGARIA War Criminals

Crime No. 21/45

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

Tosio MOUTZANOF or BATZANOF Theodoros
Governor of the Bulg.Prefecture in Drama, of Sofia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Const.Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 26th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos Mihailof.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΘ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δια τις περιπτώσεις ή χρηματικές γνώμης (a) τον τό μεταγείρον τής απειδύλαυς τοῦ καθηγημάτιου δέν υπάρχει πράξει ἣν επείγει τής μεταγείρον. Βλέπετε αυτήν τήν επείγει τής μεταγείρον δέν υπάρχει πράξει ἣν επείγει τής μεταγείρον, δηλαδή, (b) τῆς σημαντικής ἐπιφάνειάς, (c) ἢ διὰ τῆς ἐπιφάνειάς ἐπηρεαζότα τῆς σημαντικής πλήρης).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIMAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

Dr. ΜΗΟΥΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

Georgios GEORGI EF
Prefect of the Bulgarian Prefecture in Drama, of Philippopolis-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Drama Area.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 230)
Art. I Par. 2 N° 3, I5.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th Sept. 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nikos Mihailof.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MHAIOPO.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΝ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

Γι’ αυτό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να περιλαμβάνει γράμμα (α) περί του βαθμού της ευθύνης του κατηγορούμενου εν σχέσει προς την τάση της επόμενης διοίκησης αυτόν π.χ. εάν το γεγονός διεξάγεται από δράση του εν όψει της διοίκησης ή κατ' εφαρμογή συστήματος εγκατεστημένου δι' αρχής της; (β) της τιθαμένης επιφανείας; (γ) εάν η διαδικασία έγκαιρετέει δραστήρες από την;)

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position: 

(Not to be translated)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

(Drama Area.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεθνείς Ολοκλήρων Εθνών
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Lihos MIHAILE. 

[Signature]
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

See report on Colonel Mihos HIAILOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

("Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν διέρχεται η σημείωση για το (α) στο βαθμό της ευθύνης του συλλαμβανομένου με την κατάσταση του στελεχώστρου του οποιουλιγνός, (β) της ίθυμης στροφής, (γ) εάν η είσαρση επαναλαμβάνεται διόπου ακριβώς.

See report on Colonel Mihon MIHAIOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

Ε.ΚΙΟΥΣΣΟΡΓΚΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<td>Not to be translated!</td>
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<td>Ονοματεπώνυμον κατάγοντα, κατά την αυτή χαρακτηριστική, αναφέρεται εις την προσωπική του θέση.</td>
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</tbody>
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<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Χρονολογία και τοποθεσία της απειληθείσας, δηλαδή της περιοχής.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Αριθμοί και σύγκριση της απειληθείσας, δηλαδή της περιοχής.</td>
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<th>Constants used</th>
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<td>73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)</td>
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<td>Art. I par. 2, 15.</td>
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Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th of September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel M. Nikolov.

\[ (G R / B / 1) \]
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Same as those in report concerning
Colonel ΜΙΧΗΛΟΣ ΑΝΘΟΣ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δύον να περιληφθεί ή σχηματισθεί γνώμη (α) πως το μισοῦ της ελαφριότητος τού καθηγορούμενου μνεί από την ιππανομία, δυτέρες αυτοπ. ε., όταν τὸ δρόμον διερεύνης η νεγατεία να δράσιμης μη διαφοροποιηθεί το δράσιμο μή κατάδεικνυμένη συνήθως δημοκράτους διά δόρυς πνεύς, (β) τῆς αποτελεσμάτως τού καθηγορούμενου, (γ) εκ της επαφής ημερολογείται διάφορως, πλήρως).

Same as those in report concerning
Colonel MIHAIOLOP Mihos.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director
D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΔΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορίες κατά ΒΟΣΩΡΔΙΑΝ για εγκλήματα πολέμου

Charging No. 211/46
Από κατηγορία:

Christos KAZAKOF
second-in-command of the Bulgarian Security in Drama 1941.

DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME.

Drama Area.
28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihai MIHALOFF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Nihoa MHAIOPO.
Notes on the Case
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΣΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό αυτόν τίτλον ισχύει δεν να παρακαταγεί ότι οφειλόμενα γενόμενα (a) τούτο ζήτησε της δύναμης της καθοδηγών για σκέψη προς την ιπτάμον της ικανότητας αυτού π.χ. εάν ο ίδιος απεκδ. την καθοδηγών ή καθοδηγών οφειλόμενα διαφέρειν ως θέμα τούτου ή οφειλόμενα διαφέρειν ως θέμα τούτου (b) της κυριαρχίας διαφανείας (c) εάν ο ίδιος ή δικαιούμενος οφειλόμενος καιρός).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHALOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KILOSPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
**CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE**

**ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΩΝ ΕΙΣΑΓΩΓΩΝ ΠΟΔΗΜΟΥ**

**GREEK** Charges against **BULGARIAN** War Criminals

**Case No. 211/46**

| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | ΜΑΣΛΑΡΟΦ
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | Chief of the 1st Bulgarian Police Sector in Drama 1941.
Dr. 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | Chief of the 1st Bulgarian Police Sector in Drama 1941.
Dr. 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Χρώματα της τελευταίας πεώνας 
\(\text{(26° 250)}\) 
\(\text{Art. 1 Par. 2 N° 2, IS.}\)

| Reference to relevant provisions of national law. | \(\text{Const.Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. N° 250)}\)

| SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS | ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

**Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens**

**in the Drama area from 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.**

*Transmitted by*  
Δημήτριος Ματσούρας
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of the Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos Mihailov.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIMAILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

'Υπά τον τίτλον αυτόν δοθεὶ ñα περιληφθῇ και οριακοτέρας γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς

See report on Colonel Mihos MHAIILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Greek National War Crimes Office

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No: 231/46

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

Constantinos TASIKIROPoulos

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Date: 26.9.1941-20.10.1941
Place: Drama area, of Haskovo-Bulgaria.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 230)
Art. I Par. 2 No. 3, IS.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
SYNTOMOS PIRIGRAFH PERISTATIKON

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was dismissed as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civilians, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MINAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAIOLOPOULOS.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

"Υπά τον τίτλον αυτόν δεν να ποιομαθήσεις γνώμη (α) περί τον βαθμό της ευθυμοσύνης του κατηγορούμενου έν σχέση προς την επίσημη διόρθωση αυτόν π.χ. δεν το έγκλημα διευκολύνει τη μεταφορά τον δρόμον της έγκρισης κατεξελέγων διά δράς, ανάλογα (α) της ευθυμοσύνης διόρθωσης, (γ) διά της ευθυμοσύνης διόρθωσης λογικής.

See report on Colonel Mikos MIKALOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

(NOT TO BE TRANSLATED)

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

Financial Inspector, Drama, 1941

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Drama Area.
28th Sept. 1941 to 20th Oct. 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

SYΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by

Αιεδείσθε εδώ
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos Mihailof.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

AΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihoas MIHAILOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Γι'το τον τίτλον αυτόν δεν να προτείνεται η στηριεστική γνώμη (α) περί του βαθμού της ευάλωτητας του κατηγορούμενου εν σχέσει προς την θέσην που αυτοί ασκούν π.χ. διά το δικαίωμα διαπραγματευόμενο το άρθρον ή καταρτισμένο αντιμέτωπου διαρρηκτικά ή άλλος παράλληλα, (β) της επιθυμίας διαφωτισμού, (γ) διά ή επίθεσις ιμπαμένων διακινούντας πλήρη.)

See report on Colonel Mihos MIKAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΝΙΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δίνεται η σημασία και το πρόβλημα για (a) την ενδεχόμενη αυτοψία στην παρεκκλησιά της εναέριας αυτής πράξης; (b) την ενδεχόμενη απόφαση της καταγγελίας σε δικαστήριο και (c) αν το περιεχόμενο της καταγγελίας είναι κατάλληλο.)

See report on Colonel Mihos MINAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΘΕΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No. 8126

Date of reception in Secretariat: 1st Aug 1945

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

DRAZEF

Vice-mayor of Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Drama Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens

in the Drama area from 28th Sept. 1941 to 20th Oct. 1941.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

`Transmitted by

Διεθνείς έκθες
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΣΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Όλα τού τίτλου αυτού δεν να περιλαμβάνει γνώμη (α) πού τοις βεθαντ' της διαπίστωσής τού αποδημοτούς ή αντικατοπτρίζεται τού αντιπάλους ή σύμφωνα με την ισότητα δικαιοσύνης αυτός κ.τ.λ. ή λ' έγκλημα μεταφράζεται τον προσωνύμιο του δράσατος ή κατ' ορισμόνις αντικατοπτρίζεται εμπράξεις τεταρταίας; (b) τις πιθανές διαφωνίες; (c) δεν είναι προσθετή οριστική απόφαση πλήρης).

See report on Colonel Ehon ΜΠΑΛΟΦ.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director
D. ΚΙΟΥΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

**EΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΧΩΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ**

**G R E E K** Charges against **BULGARIAN** War Criminals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category No</th>
<th>27/27</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Criminal No: 27/27

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

[A signature]

[Date] 1941

[Place] Drama Area
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHALOF.
See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOP.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAIOLOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΞΗΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Nikos MAILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

("Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να προτίθηκε ή σχετικής γεύσης (α) πιστό τον ραθύμα της έκτασης του απεικονισμού εν σχέση με την περιόδο. Διότι τον προβατικό ριζοκίνητο της δράσης ή και ημερομηνίας αντιπολίτευσαν κατ’ άλλης τείχως, (β) της αριθμητικής παράβασης, (γ) δέν ή δηλώσεις έμφανισαν αμοιβής πλήρη.

See report on Colonel Mihos MICHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director
D. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΑΛΙΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Kartologiak kapi Σ/26

crime committed during

Charge No. DII/46

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Dimitrios DIMITROP

Bulgarian Police Magistrate from Pyrgos-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const.Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No. B, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΛΗΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MELAIDOP.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIALOY.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIMAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director
D. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Name of accused: Petaro Pervan
Rank and unit, or official position:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
28th September - 20th October 1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September to 20th October 1941.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
EXECUTION OF FIFTEEN THOUSAND (15,000) CITIZENS IN THE DRAMA AREA FROM 28TH SEPTEMBER TO 20TH OCTOBER 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MILIALOF.

The accused killed with his pistol, apart from the above mentioned and Dem. Christoforidis, on the central square of Drama.

(CR/B/1)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAISCHOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(SYMEIOSEIS EIPI THE VITOSES)

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

("Yato to ton titleon auton deon vefi perihxh 

h tsermatoditasa tov

(1) peri tov baithou tov

exousias tov kaiagamaiwv tov xerampi kai

tov katoimwv. Dei sway tov

 Eis to exousia

dei

metaforwma tov

doxatov h peri

kaiagamaiwn sektimwv

ekagamaiwn epi

dei

(1) peri

tsermatoditasa

(1) peri

tsermatoditasa.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:</th>
<th>Ivan KARLOF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Vice-Mayor of Drama.</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime:**

**Drama area.**

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

**References to relevant provisions of national law:**

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 230)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No. 8, 15.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as being at the head of a section of the Bulgarian army and armed civil servants, as well as of private Bulgarian individuals, whom he personally led and incited in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MHAŁOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ - ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos M. MAILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΠΟΘΕΣΙΑΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

"Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να προλαμβάνεται ή αχρησιμοποιείται γενικά (α) το περί του βάθους της δράσης του της άμεσης της προκαταρκτικής της κατηγορίας του σχετικού δικαστήριου, (β) το εγκεκαμένο δικαστήριο της προετοιμασίας του δικαστήριου ή κατηγοριών του συστήματος/διαδικασίας και ιδίως της, (γ) της ανθρώπινης δραστηριότητας, (δ) η δε διαδοχικά εμπεριέχοντα όμοια δόγματα πληροφοριών."

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOU.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
I. Ioannis SINO KAPOYITS
Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

DRAMA Area
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No 3, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15.000) citizens in the
Drama area from 28th September to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Δισδιδοθ έσο
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens. Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos HINAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Миха СИМАКОВ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΙΑΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

("Υπό τον τίτλον αυτόν δέν να περιλαμβάνεται γνώμη (α) περί του βάθους της αντιμετώπισης του καθηγηθέντος εν συγκρισιν προς την εκλογήν ανάλογην αυτού π.χ. δεν το δικαστήριο διαφεύγει απ' την πρωτοβουλία του δρώντος ή κατ' εκείνην αυτήν τον κάθετο τετραγωνικό; (β) της ακίνητης εκπομπής; (γ) δεν η καθώς ισχυρίζεται αναγνωρίστηκε απότομα; πλήρης).

See report on Colonel Mihos MINAIIOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KICUSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ELΛΝΗΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

CHARGES AGAINST

Lazaros KOSMANOS
Member of the Secret Police of Drama.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No. B, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to the 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAIOPO.

(6/15/1943)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΛΟΣ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΗΜΑΤΡΟΦΟΥΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete). (Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν πρέπει να περιληφθεί η σημείωση για το (a) ερώτημα της

See report on Colonel Mihos HInAILOT.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(Not to be translated)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>D R A M A Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941</td>
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</table>

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Art. I Par. 2 N° 3, I5.</td>
</tr>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mikos MIAILOF.

(GR/E/1)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MINAIOE.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

See report on Colonel Kinos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. ΚΙΟΥΣΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Vassilios S.T.O.I.T.S.E.F
Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Drama area
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to the 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MHAIOV.

(CR 18/1)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΑΣΟΥ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΘΩΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

(Υπάρχει ένα τίτλον υπό τον οποίο την προθεσμία ή αρμοδιότητα γενότα (α) που το βαθύτερο της καταστάσεως τον καθηγητή ή τον σχετικό προς την απόφαση ή παράδειγμα αντιπάλοι π.χ. δικαιώνεται διακρίνουν την προθεσμία προς επαγγελματική καταστάσεις ή κατ’ εκφρασικής συνήθως εξερευνηθείται διατίχιζε τον, (β) την εκθέσεως διαφοροποιήσας, (γ) δτί αν εκτός επαγγελματικής διαφοροποίησας ανθρώπος).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

Σ. ΜΙΔΟΥΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Petko Oh. GIAHN H.F.
Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.
Native of Sliven – Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

DRAMA Area.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nikos MIHALOF.

(6R/2/1)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mikos MIKALOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΩΘΕΙΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν έπειτα θα περιγραφή ό σημειώσεις για: (α) την περίπτωση της δολοφονίας και της ανυπακοότητας στον εκτελέσιμο της δικαιοσύνης, (β) την επιφύλαξη, (γ) την εξαιρετική κατάσταση, (δ) την καταδίκη, (ε) την εξαίρεση, (ζ) την εξαιροτήτητα και (η) τον άλλοις θέματα.)

See report on Colonel Nihos ΜΗΝΑΙΟΣ.

Athens, May 24, 1946
The Director
D. K. ΚΟΙΝΩΝΙΚΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CHRISTOS DANIEF
Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

**DRAMA area**
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIAILOP.

(GK/B11)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Miens ΜΗΣΗΟΥ
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΠΟΘΕΣΙΟΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

'Υπά τον τίτλον αυτόν δεν να περιλαμβάνει ή αναφέρεται γνώμη (α) περί τον ρόλο της επιτροπής του κατηγορούμενου έν σχέση με την άσκηση δικαιοσύνης αυτού για την άσκηση δικαιοσύνης υπό ρατύρ νομοθεσία ή προσωπικής του δράσης ή κατ' ορισμούς συστηματικής έγκρισης ή (μηδενίζω το, β) της επιθέτου εξανταγώνες, γ) δεν η επίθετος ήμερυθείσα αναφέρονται πληρωμένοι).

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΗΛΟΣ.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSCOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΓΕΛΑΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against: BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused: Li

Rank and unit or official position:

Not to be translated.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
Nikkologos, Dziwoda, 5th September 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
'Αρ. 73, Act. 15 (Gov. Gaz. Nrop. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 Nrop. 3, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΑΘΗ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Αιθ. Βύσσας
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mikos MIHALION.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIMAIOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(1) Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

(Υπό τον τίτλον αυτόν δια θ. της σημείωσης του οπτικονόμου σας εξ ους: α) της υποστήριξης της διάφορων υποθέσεων σε οπτικονόμου της σημείωσις της επίσημης θέσης αυτού π.χ. εάν το δραστήριο διατεθεί στην περιοχή του δράσης η συμμετοχής η συμμετοχής του δράσης β) της υποστήριξης της υποθέσης γ) δείξει η υποστήριξη της υποθέσης πλήρης.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIMAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1948

The Director

Ε. ΚΩΤΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Reg. No.: 187
Date of receipt in Secretariat: 11/8/1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against:
BUŁGARIAN War Criminals

Register No.: B/11/46

Name of accused: ΜΑΧΙΛΟF

Member of the Secret Police of Drama, 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
26/9-10/1941 Drama area

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:
Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by:
Δημήτριος Σπυρόπουλος
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nikos MILAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos Mihailof.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

("Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να προσαρμοσμένο γιατί (a) ποιά της ρόλου ιτος
δύτης της ιδιότητας της καταργήθηκε εν σχέση με τον είδος. Τελευταίο συναδελφός, κείται ότι πρέπει να καταργήσει την δράση ή κατ’ επιμονήν συντομώς να καταργήσει εκείνη την πράξη, (b) της συχνότερης επιβαρύνσεως, (c) λέγει η διεύθυνση επιβαρύνσεως πλήρως.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAIOLOU.

Athens, May 34.1946

The Director

D. KICUSPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 20th September to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Αργονθομι Θραπ
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAILOP.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mikos MINALLOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να περιλαμβάνη η σχετική γνώμη (α) περί της βεθυνδική της επιθυμίας ή της διαφθοράς του αποκαλούμενου εν αίτησι προς την εξεύρεση διείστηκαν αντιπαραθέσεις, π.χ., εάν το δεόμενο διάλειμμα προκύπτει εμπόδιο εν διαφθορά ή κατ' επαφής διαφθοράς συστήσατο ή με επαφής διαφθοράς ή άλλες τύχες, (β) της επιθυμίας διαφθοράς; (γ) εάν η διαφθορά εμφανίζεται ορθώς διαφθοράς πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos Mihailop.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Crime No 211/46

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

Dinos MANOUTZIS
Railway employee, from Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Drama Area
28-9-1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Execution of fifteen thousand (15.000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 230)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15.000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεθνές διο
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MHAILOP.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIVAILOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΠΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete."

See report on Colonel Mihos MIMAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSKOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΑΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΔΕΜΟΥ

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIA
War Criminals

Stefanos DANIIEF
Railway employee, from Tsirpan-Bulgaria.

Date of crime:
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number of defendants: 1

Chargers No. 211/46

Chief, railway employee, from Tsirpan-Bulgaria.

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position:
(Not to be translated)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

References to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmission by
Διεθνήσεις έκτα

1775
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΩΝ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ

See report on Colonel Mihos MINAIOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE

GREECE  ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

See report on Colonel Mihos MHAŁOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

EΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Christos D. NIP
Railway employee, from Tsirpan-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

DRAKA Area.
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° 8, IS.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
SYNOTOMOS PERIPRAFH PERISTATIKON

Execution of fifteen thousand (15.000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th Sept. 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 5th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek civilians.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAJLOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΩΒΕΣΙΩΝ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

('Υπό την είδος άλλην διά το στοιχείο ή αρχαιοτάτης γειτίας (α) προς το πολίτιο της, αναδιάφορης και καταγεγραμμένης δυνάμει της τιμής της κάθετης. Διότι άλλην πιστεύει το κέντρο της προσομοίωσης με αμηχανική και ελεύθερη προσωπική δράση δια πολλάθες με δράση και ως αφανείας αντικείμενος διερευνώντας διά πληθυσμό
(c) της καθαράς επίτροπος (γ) όταν συνεπείς μερικής οφειλής πλήρης).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIMAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK
Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No 211/46

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
Ωνοματοποίησες κατηγοριών, βαθμού, μονής ή έπαθλος ιδιώτης στελέχους.
(Not to be translated)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Χρονολογία και τόπος εκτέλεσης του εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Αριθμός και σύνδεση του εγκλήματος στην κατάλογο των εγκλημάτων πολέμου.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Καταρτισμός παραπάνω εννέαν κανόνων νομοθεσίας.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Διεύθυνση όποιον
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIAILOP.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟ∆ΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΠΑΛΟΠ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΙΩΝ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Τού τόν εναν αϊτίαν δέν είναι πετυχανή ή επιμελητικός γεγονός (α) περί του μυθικού της επιπτώσεως τον καταγγελόμενον εν σχετικό περί την κατάθεση της κατάθεσης αυτού π.χ. δεν είναι διάφορα διαφορές της προτοπολογίας του δικαίου ή τα καθηκόντων συστήματος διαφοροποιήσα το να λάβει τον, (β) της καταθέσεως περιποίησης. (γ) δεν είναι επιμελητικά αποκαλυπτής πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Osoi vresenous katastrofoun, deitou, mous:
 epid touz ddiagwos sous.
(Sia an peperigraphei)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Xorhologia kai toous tetai:
epid touz deitou.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Aroioi kai peperigraphe
epid touz deitou ari.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Katafainas kai peperigraphe:
epid touz deitou.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

SYNTHETIC FORM OF INCIDENTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 16th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΑΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th Sept. 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MHAILOP.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Milson LIMAILOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

("Υστα την τίτλον αυτόν δεν να παραπέμψη ή απομανεί η γενικά (c) μερί τον βοηθό της αττικής της εποίκωσυς της κομητείας του σχετικού με τη μετάβαση. Διατηρήσετε αυτό π.χ. δεν είναι μικρό άρκετά μεγάλη της προσωπική του δόμου ή κατ' άμεσον τον αυτόν τον τύπον τον αυτόν τον τύπον τις αποδείξεις, (b) της επιθυμίας η επιφύλαξη, (c) δεν είναι αρκετά αρκετά άρκετά αρκετά άρκετά.)

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KICSSOPULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | Lioupen TSEKOF  
Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | Drama Area  
22.9.1941 - 20.10.1941 |
| Number and description of crime in war crimes list. | Const: Art. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)  
Art. 1 Par. 2 No. 3, IS. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS  
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ |
| Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941. |
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mikos MINAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΑΛΟΣ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

(Γιὰ τὸν τίτλον αὐτὸν δεῖ νὰ προτραβηθεῖ ἡ σχετική συνέχεια γιὰ τὰ (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ευθυμίας τοῦ κατηγορούμενον κατὰ σχέση πρὸς τὴν κατάστασιν διακρίνει ἂν αὐτὸ π.χ. ἵνα τὸ κατάληγον διακρίνηται εἰς προσωπικήν τοῦ δράσεως ἢ καὶ διάφορην συστήματος. Ἑφαρμόζεται διὰ ὥριμα τοῦ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἐξαίρεσιν, (γ) δὲ τῆς καθοριστικῆς ἐξουσίας εἰς ἄλλης σφάλμα.

See report on Colonel Mihas ARHISON.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director
D. KIOUSEPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.)
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ELANNIKON EONIKON GRAFION EYANMATTON POLEIMIY

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Kategorion xera 6/46
Charge No 321/46

'Agioi xatefrofes:

HALKAROF or HALITAROF Crown, Municipal servant of Drama, from Haskovo-Bulgaria.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated):

Όνομα του επιστημονικού, του υπηρετικού, του επιστημονικού
(No se nesepenion)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και χώρα της εξάγωσης της εξάγωσης

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και σύντομη ονομασία της κατηγορίας

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός και συμπληρωματική

tos υποθέσεως δικαίωμα.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the
Drama area from the 28th Sept. 1941 to 20th Oct. 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεξαγόμενο ως
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos X. X. X.

(GR/8/1)

1932. 11.9 - 1937. 2.9

(GR/8/1/30) ASG. 3.13.30

9. 1939. 11.9
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos Mihailof.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΟΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Αυτό τον τίτλο ούτος δέχεται ορισμένη γνώμη (α) περί της βαθμού της ευθύνης του συνεργάτη; το εν προκειμένω ή τον ή υπόθεση τον οποίο απέχει από το, (β) τον έθελεν διαπίστωση την προφοβία μοιάζον του δικαίου ή και διαφορετικής διαφοράς; τον επιθέτον τον αυτό την περίπτωση, (γ) αυτή της επιστολής ή επιμελητή της ρητής πλέον.)

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΔΗΣ.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. ΜΙΟΥΣΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Short Statement of Facts
Συντομος Περιγραφη Περιστατικων

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the
Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Διευθυντης ΥΠΩ
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAIOLOP.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΙΛΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΘΟΔΟΣ.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Kategoría kata: 65/48
- Charge No: 211/46

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 30th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nicos Mihailop.

(GR/8/1)
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΝ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να περιλαμβάνεται γραφή (α) περί της υπόθεσης της εύθυνης της καθηγήσεως στη συμπερασμένη από τη σοβιας του εγκατελείφθη διάταξη π.χ. του δικαίου υπό τη διοικητική ή νόμιμη επιτύχηση συστημάτων ή εναλλακτικών δράσεων, (6) των ανάθεσεων εκπαίδευσης, (γ) η ανεπάρκεια επανάληψης της αποδοτικής χώρας.)

See report on Colonel Mikes MIKAILOF.
Athena, May 24, 1946.

The Director
D. KIOUSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

PETKO

Charge No. 311/46

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

DRAMA AREA
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° 3, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
SYNTHOMOS PERIPRAPH PERIESTATIKON

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area, from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Διετδίδων διδ
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos Mihailov.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MHAIZOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΟΙΩΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Υπάρχει τόπος νόμος διότι τινάδειν σιμπλοτινής γενίτης (α) από τον βαθμό της απειλής ποικιλίας του καταχώρουμαι εις σχέσιν πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον. Διαπίπτει αὐτὸ τῇ ηὐδε έξ θανάτου δεσμόντος ἐν μεταρρύθμισιν ποικίλῃς δράσεως καὶ τῶν διαφόρων συνθημάτων ἑπικοινωνοῦντων ἐκ ἕκαστον τῶν, (b) τῆς πιθανοῦ ἐπικράτειας, (c) ἄλλη καὶ ἀναλλοίωται ἐνδείκτες ἑπεξεργάζοντας τῆς ἡμέρας τῆς.)

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSHEROULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Date: 28.9.1941 - 30.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1943 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No. 2, IS.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
SYNTHOMOS PERIGRAFI PERISTATIKON

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Διεθνήσεις διάφορο
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 18th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHALIOU.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Lihon MIHAIOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΙΑΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Ανά την τίτλον αυτόν δέν να περιλαμβάνεται γνώμη (α) περί τον βαθμό της ευθύνης του συλλαμβανόμενου κατά στάνταρ η δύναμη του δικαστήριου ή κάποιον π.χ. για το κράτος, δηλαδή την καθοπτρία της συμβολής του δικαίου ή των δικαστών και των νομικών προβλημάτων που επηρεάζουν τη δικαιοσύνη; (β) την ίκαρης ιδιαίτερα τα πυρετό για την ή άλλη εκπλήξεις της λογής; (γ) δεν ή αυτός ή άλλοις ισούς ή διάφορος από τους άλλους.)

See report on Colonel Khote ΧΙΛΙΟΣ.

Athens, May 34. 1946

The Director

D. ΧΙΟΥΜΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CRÉE H NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

Not to be translated:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Referencer to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

TRANSMITTED BY

Alexis A. K.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIIAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Xilos ἩΕΑΙΛΟΡ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΩΘΕΙΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Υπό την τίτλον αυτόν η μοιρακότα η συμμετοχήν θέση (α) του του διπλαί του
δικαστή σειρήν του δικαστικού δικαστή έξω κάθε τόπου της λήξεως διακήρυξης, ιδίως όταν ο δικαστής
δικαστή σειρήν του δικαστή έξω κάθε τόπου της λήξεως, έξω κάθε τόπου
δικαστή σειρήν του δικαστή έξω κάθε τόπου της λήξεως, έξω κάθε τόπου)

See report on Colonel Mikos MIKIELS.

Athena, May 24, 1941

The Director

M. KIOUSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΠΟΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 26th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above-named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nikos Mihailof.

(32/8/11)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIAILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΝΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δίνεται η οπισθοθύπωση σχετικά με (α) την καθήκοντα του επικεφαλής της επικρατείας, τον συνεπόμενο νόμο, αν ήταν ο λαθέος υπεράκηση της αποφασιστικής διαδικασίας από την ή συμπεριφορά του δικαστή, ή συμπεριφορά της επικρατείας, του νόμου ή της επικρατείας, ή αρνητική μεταβολή ή αναθεώρηση της αρχής; (β) την πιθανή αποφασιστική, (γ) αν ήταν η οπισθοθύπωση δικαστικής ή αρχικής πλήρης).

See report on Colonel Nicos MICHAILOS.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΓΕΡΜΑΝΙΚΟ ΠΡΟΦΣΘΟΝ ΕΡΑΒΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Traiko POPOF
Secret agent of the Security in Drama-1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

DRAMA Area
26.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Transmitted by
Διεθνεστής Από
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nikos Mihailou.

(S/N S/1/1)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MHAILOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(.Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δηλούν να προκύπτει ή σχεδιαζόταν γιατί (α) ποια του δώδεκα ο άλλη εκπρόσωπος του κατηγορούμενου έν σχέσει πρός την είδηση; Ποια ακόμη από την εξέλιξη διαδικασίας της προωθητικής δίκης ή κατ' εκφράσην συστηματίζονται ή εκφράστηκε την, (β) της πιθανής διαφωτιστικής, (γ) είναι κατ' ευθείαν ή κατ' εκφάνσην ή αρκετά σημαντική πλήρες).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIZILOU.

Athens, May 24, 1940

The Director

B. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
**Greek National War Crimes Office**

**Name of the Bulg. Security of Drama, in 1941.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ivan IVAHOFF</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

**Charges against:** Bulgarians

**Category and War Criminals**

**Charge No:** II/46

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list:**

| Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250) |
| Art. 1 Par. 2 N° 15, IS. |

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**Execution of fifteen thousand citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.**

**Transmitted by:**

Διεύθυνση έκθεσης
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Nikos MIAJLOP.

(GR/B/1)
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΘΑΙΟΣ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΒΛΗΘΕΙΣΩΝ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΝΑΙΟΣ.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

Μ. ΚΙΟΥΣΟΡΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Charges against War Criminals

**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

**Not to be translated**

**O characterization of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

**Member of the Bulgarian Security of Drama in 1941.**

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

**Drama Area**

25th September 1941 – 20th October 1941

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

** enforcement of**

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**

**Katharoméno probrósthýma tois exékous doxou.**

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 25th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.**

**Transmitted by**

**Διεθνήσεων Διάφανη**
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΔΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΟΔΟΜΟΥ ΕΥΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos Mihailof.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Nihos ΜΗΝΗΛΟΥ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΠΟΘΕΣΙΑΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Υπό τίτλον αυτόν δεν να προβληθεί ή σχηματισθεί γνώμη (α) περί τού βαθμού τῆς ευρετικότητάς του καταρρόμενον εν αίτησι προς τὴν Επιτροπή, διότι αυτό π.χ. δεν τό Εγκλημα Ινερτίζεται τη Προσωπολησία του δρόμου ή κατάφθαρμον στοιχείων, ή ταμπλαμένον ή άρρητα πλέον, (β) τῆς πιθανοίς διαμόρφωσης, (γ) ἧν ἡ κατάθεσις εμφανίζεται αποτελεσματικος απόδημος.

See report on Colonel Lihas MELAIOF.

Athens, May 34, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSAPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
SECRET AGENT OF THE BULG. SECURITY IN DRAMA-1941.

DRAMA AREA

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

CONSENT. ACT 73/1945 (GOV. GAZ. Ν° 250)
ART. I PAR. 2 Ν° 3, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Διεθνισμένη έκταση
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Nihos MINAILOU/
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπάρχει τον τίτλο αυτόν διότι να περιλαμβάνει τις καταμετρήσεις της εκπρόσωπης του καταγγελέα της πράξης της τέχνης του καθένας. Η σύσταση συνήθως είναι η παρακάτω: συμμόρφωση του δράματος ή της διαδικασίας της συμμόρφωσης των δικαστών ή των δικαστήρων κατά τη διήμερη συμμόρφωση, (δ) της τελευταίας διαδικασίας, (ε) της δύναμης προσφοράς δικαιοσύνης (ο).)

See report on Colonel Millos ΜΙΛΛΟΣ.

Athena, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. ΚΙΟΥΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
**Greek National War Crimes Office**

**Charges against** BULGARIAN War Criminals

**Case No.** 211/46

**Name of Accused:** Marinos Marinof

**Charge:** Bulgarian policeman in Drama-1941.

**Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime:**

23.9-1941 - 20.10.1941

**Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List:**

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No. 250)
Art. 1 Part 2 No 8, I.

**Short Statement of Facts**

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 23th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Miklos MHAILEO.

(\text{\textit{CA/18/1}})
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHALOP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠÎ ΤΗΣ ΒΠΟΘΕΣΙΟΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

See report on Colonel Nikos MELLIOFI.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSSOROULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΓΕΝΙΚΩΝ ΡΟΛΩΝ

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No.: 211/46

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

Simeon TONTOF
Secret agent of the the Secret Police of Drama, in 1941.

DRAMA Area
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Const. Act. 75/1945 (Gov. Gaz. Ε* 250)
Art. I Par. 2 Ε* B, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 26th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mikos MIAILOF.

GR/6/1

with R.A.E.
1941.07.0 - 1941.08.32
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΙΕΥΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΛΗΦΟΣ.
See report on Colonel Mikos MIAILOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KOUSSERIOUS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 31st October 1941, the above named accused was designated as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos Mihaillop.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΗΟΣ.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority, or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the time appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Υπό την τίτλο τιμήν αυτόν Νέου η συμπεράσματα γενικά (a) της τιμής της στρατηγικής του κατηγορούμενου εν σχέσει στον τον διαμόρφωσα διάφορα τον με την επάρκεια. Κατατόμησα ως επί μεταγραφή στην διαπαιδατική της ή και εισαγωγής συντάγματος, ήτοι διαδικασίας ή άλλης, τούτο. (b) της εδαφικής επαφής, (c) την αριθμητική εμπειρίας ομάδων ακόμη, (d) της εισαγωγής επαφής.)

See report on Colonel Mihos NIKAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. NIKOLOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Crime List:

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Referring to relevant provisions of national law.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

DOWNLOAD OF FACTS

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians, which took place in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIMAILOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΝΥΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos Mihailoff.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΔΗ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΝ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence, and whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

See report on Colonel Ligos MIHAILE.

Athens, May 24, 1940

The Director

D. KICOGOROGOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΠΙΧΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

C I M O F

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

D R A K A area
26.9.1941 - 30.10.1941

Constit. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, I5.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) citizens in the Drama area from 26th September 1941 to 30th October 1941.

Transmitted by
Διεθνισθήσει έκθεση
During the execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek civilians in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 10th October 1941, the above named accused was discerned as an executive organ, personally killing dozens of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos Mihailop.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Minos ΜΗΝΑΙΟΣ.
NOTES ON THE CASE

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΡΗ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΗΡΕΤΗΣ

Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offense committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. IOANNIDIS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Attempt to uproot the national feelings of the Greeks in the Drama area in 1941.
The priest George Bonef, member of the Bulg. Church of Drama, tried his best in the circle of his competence to uproot the national feelings of the Greeks of the occupied territories.

For this end he degraded or drove away Greek members of the clergy.

He forbade the Greeks to go to church in Greek churches.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

1) Testimony by Dimitrios ZOLIMIS
2) " Sotir. STYLIANIS
3) " Athan. ABATZO GLOU
4) " Constant. CHRONIMIS
5) " Nicolas SALONIMIS
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(See this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

We presume that the crimes were committed by the accused on application of a system approved by higher Bulgarian authorities.

The crimes are fully proved.

Athens, May 30, 1946

The Director

D. KICIOUSPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
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64 TO 70
"REGISTERED"
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<td><strong>WAR CRIMINALS</strong></td>
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<td><strong>CASE No. 185</strong></td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Stephanos Tsalas, Mayor of the village of Khantina (near Kavalla)</td>
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<td>(Not to be translated.)</td>
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<td>Z. Peter-off, adjutant of Hamelov district of Residency, Corporal of the Residency</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Village of Orfanos - (Kavalla) - 1941-1944</td>
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<th><strong>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</strong></th>
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<tr>
<td>Murder, systematic terror</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>References to relevant provisions of national law.</strong></th>
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<td>Me (1)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory (XII)</td>
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<td>&gt; Const. art. 75/1948 art. 1, 2, 3, 4, 9 and 13</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Tzokaras, in collaboration with Tzitsis, carried out systematic terrorism and ill-treatment of the inhabitants, many deaths resulting. He banned the use of the national language. He caused the starvation of civilians by deliberately requisitioning all food-supply. In compliance with his orders, Tzitsis shot outright Mr. Stefanidis, both raped a number of women.

**THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE**

**TRANSMITTED BY**

**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

TSALANCOV, being mayor of the village of Orlovo, in the district of Sozopol, between 1941-1944, in collaboration with the quando of the Hellenic police, conducted a systematic extermination with a view to exterminating the Bulgarian nation, which aimed at depriving the inhabitants of Greek Thrace and Macedonia of their national characteristics and of transforming the ethnological composition and character of the region. He banned the use of the Bulgarian language even in churches, where the service had to be conducted in Bulgarian. Both the accused illustrated the inhabitants systematically and tortured a considerable number of them.

In compliance with TSALANCOV'S orders, D.K. Stefanides was shot outright by IVANOV, C. KOUTCHEREVS, C. TROLO and MACCIUS died after having been tortured.

Both of them in succession raped the following Greek women:

a) Chryssi Sideropoulou, wife of Emmanuel
b) Maria Antoniadi (or Spirid), wife of Kosta Koko
c) Despina Stefanidi, wife of Kourantzos
d) Stavroula Paschali, wife of Homer

They deliberately caused starvation of the population by requisitioning all foodstuffs.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Swayn Testimonies by 1) Sozomenus 2) Hilarionides Michael 3) Chrysogone Proclus.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are incontrovertibly established, and the accused bear a responsibility proportionate to their official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in their defence that they acted upon instructions from their superiors in office.
SEMERTZIEV, Station
and 16.4

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I
21.5 AUG 1946 1-4 : A

CARIS H.CKED

L1ST 4S.
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Greek Charges Against Bulgarian War Criminals

Case No. 1211/64/65

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

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<td>1.</td>
<td>SEMERTZIEV STOFION, LIEUTENANT</td>
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<td>2.</td>
<td>BOZNTZOFF GEORGE, GENDARME</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>EGDEIKOV GEORGE</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>PEFKOV FEFER, Civil Servant</td>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

May 1941. - Sidirocastro

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Pillage (XIII). Const. Act 73/1945 art. 1 par 215 per 10 and Criminal Code art. 207

Short statement of facts.

Forced removal of private property and unlawful attack with acts of violence.

The Representative of Greece
United Nations War Crimes Commission

Transmitted by
SEMENTZIEV, ROUTZOFF, ECNETIKOV and PETKOV

in collaboration with other Bulgarian soldiers in May 1941 at
Sidirocastro visited the watermill belonging to John KOPRENA of
GREGORY and removed his horse and cart, together with livestock,
valuables and household utensils. In addition, the owner was assaul-
ted. It appears that the crime was committed at the instigation of
Rountzoff.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1) Evidence given by KOPRENA JOHN of GREGORY
2) " " KARAKALI DEMETRIUS of GEORGE
3) " " GHITZOS KYRIAKOS of LYCURGE
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are incontrovertibly established.

It may be that the accused will plead in their defence that they acted upon instructions from their superiors.
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 22

TcHkOv stavros

TcHkOv, aged of the 20TH FIGHTING OFFICE in charge of Bulgarian Fleece Rule in the District of Blagoe-

vflus-Kozani.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1944 Blagoevgrad-Kozani (MACEDONIA)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory (II) Court, no. 373/1945, art. 1

para. 3 para. 6

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TcHkOv carried out the Bulgarian policy which aimed at
denationalising the Inhabitants of Greek Macedonia.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE

TRANSMITTED BY...... UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

(28635) W.P.B/224 1/600 7/45 A.S.S. W.L.H. Op. 685
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

TSELEKOV, an employee of the STATE PLANT PROJEKT was in charge of Bulgarian propaganda in the districts of Yambol, Florina and Kuman from 1941 to 1944.

Emphasizing the Bulgarian policy which aimed at depriving the inhabitants of Greece and Albania of their national characteristics and of transforming the ethnological composition and character of the towns he compelled the gendarmery to sign a declaration stating that they are of Bulgarian descent.

His duties included the creation of groups which adopt in the towns and villages of those districts and the distribution directly or through their leaders of "propaganda leaflets, newspapers books and of the map of western Bulgaria. In this map which was illustrated with pictures of Jews, Hitler and Mussolini, Greek Macedonia and Epirus were included in Bulgaria.

TSELEKOV played also an active part in the formation of the criminal organization CIAK which carried out innumerable crimes against the family honour, the rights and life of the inhabitants of the district.
Evidence given by:

1) SAMBA George
2) SERGHEOS Christos
3) LASARIS Christos son of Evagelos
4) COMIROS John " " Demetrios
5) SEKTOS Evagelos " " Stavros
6) Antholia Constantine son of Evagelos
7) Paulis Kosmas " " George
8) Letter 2) 26/7/79 date 20-7-1849 of the Alien Service of Macedonia and Thessaly.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are incontrovertibly established.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by his/her authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superior in office.
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CAI S H. KED

1879 3736/67/6167
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 124 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

1. BAITCHEFF, Police Lieutenant
2. SOTIRIOS MAKEDONAKI, Member of the secret Police.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

May 1943 - Sidirokastron

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

MURDER No 1.
PILLAGE No 17

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Art. 1 of Const. Act 73/1945...par. 2.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above together with other police officials, murdered Michael KOURTIDES and subsequently looted his house.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

TRANSMITTED BY
On May 1943 BAITCHEFF together with the Police Captain Nich. Tsangoff and the secret policeman Sotirios Makedonski, considering Michael KOURTIDES, a resident of Sidirokastron, to be an obstacle to their efforts to denationalise the inhabitants of that area, killed him, by hitting him with sticks, under the pretext that he was hoarding a pistol and a quantity of dynamite. They subsequently pillaged his house.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Reports giving evidence by Kathleen widow of
KOURTIDES, Spy. Charalambides, and Const. Somaides.

---
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are sufficiently established,
The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.
It is anticipated that the accused will plead in their defence that they acted upon instructions from their superiors in Sofia.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE NO. 124.

1. NICHOLAS TSANGOFF or STANGOFF, Police Captain
2. NICHOLAS BUSTAT, Head of Sidirocastron District
3. SILHENOFF, Mayor of Sidirocastron
4. VONEF VOTSEV or Bonev Botsev, Captain Engineers Corp
5. THEODOROFF, Agrarian
6. NICHOLAS ZELENKOV, Sergeant of the Gendarmerie.

1941 - SIDIROCASTRON (Eastern Macedonia)

MURDER - SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM, PILLAGE, INTERNMENT of Civilians under inhuman conditions, etc.

Const. Act No 73/1945, Art. 1 par. 2, 28, 6, 15, 17.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 28th - 9 - 1941, with a view of terrorising the population of Sidirocastron the local authorities interned three thousand Greek civilians in concentration camps under appalling conditions. Many were tortured. Six were killed with clubs.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

TRANSMITTED BY
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

1. Following a meeting between EUSTAT, Head of the Sidirocastron district, the mayor SIMONOF, the Police Captain TSANGOFF and the Captain VOTSEV, three thousand Greek civilians were arrested on the 28th September 1941, in order to terrifyse the population. They were interned in concentration camps and made to live under appalling conditions.

2. From the arrested civilians the following were put to death on the night of the 2nd to the 3rd, October 1941: a) George LASCARIDES, b) Catina LASCARIDES, c) Stylianos KORAVAS, d) John DESPOTIDES e) Dem. LYRIDES and f) Pandelis DEMITATIS

3. TSANGOFF and VOTSEV in September 1941 tortured in the Police Station the Greek civilian Dem. SPONTIS, who as a result became insane. While the latter was under detention the above officers exacted various sums of money from his wife promising that they would set him free. They finally pillaged his house.

4. TSANGOFF was also among the murderers of Michael KOURTIDES (see charge GR/B/66)

5. VOTSEV together with ZELENTKOFF and other Bulgarian soldiers (see charge GR/B/64) pillaged the watermill of John KOPRENAS and the house of Constantine KANAKARIS, assaulting the owners.

6. TSANGOFF, VOTSEV, THEODOROFF and ZELENTKOV were among the officials who took part in the arrest, murder and torture of the interned civilians.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence given by:

1. E. TOULIDES
2. C. SYNGDINGOS
3. P. DEMITATIS
4. Th. SARIYANNIS
5. D. Spontis
6. K. KOURTIDES
7. J. CHORALAMBIDES
8. Const. SCORNAIDES
9. C. KOPRENA
10. J. KOPRENA
11. D. GIARAP PAPPA
12. Dem. KARAKALIS
13. KY. HINTZOS
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are sufficiently established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to their official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in their defence that they acted upon instructions from their superiors in Sofia.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>CARL B CHECKED</th>
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<tr>
<td>1/5 AUG 1946</td>
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VLACHOV, George
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 347/30 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

VLACHOV George, Officer of the Bulgarian Military Police of Drama, (Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

November 1941 at the village of MANUEL PAPA near Serres

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

MURDER. INTERIMENT under inhuman conditions.

TORTURE of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Const. Act 73/1945 Art. 1 & 2 B. cases 1,3,6,10

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

VLACHOV, ordered the arrest of the civilians. They were beaten and tortured. Twenty of them were interned under inhuman conditions and systematically maltreated. As a result, three of them died.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

After some riots in the district of Drama, GEORGE VLACHOV, Bulgarian police officer serving in the military services of the Serres-Drama districts in November 1941 ordered that over sixty (60) people be arrested as reprisals, from the village of EMANUEL PAPA in the Serres district. These civilians were beaten and subjected to torture. Twenty of them were interned under inhuman conditions for a fortnight. While interned they were brutally beaten daily with the result that the following died:

1. PIPERIS CHRISTOS " KANZIS Apostolos 3. SERGIS George.

By order of the above mentioned Bulgarian police officer, money, watches, rings and other valuable objects that they happened to carry on them were removed.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by

1) PIPERIS Christos of Argyrios
2) SERGIS Nicholas of George

---
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are sufficiently established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to his official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.
REGISTERED NOS.

71
TO
90

NOTE: CASES 77 TO 84 IN ONE FILE.
REGISTERED NOS.

71 TO 90

NOTE: CASES 77 TO 84 IN ONE FILE
Rizov, Cyril

Date Submitted: 15 AUG 1946

Decision of Committee I: A

CARLS CHECKED

LIST 43
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Bulgarian Lt. Col. CYRIL RIZOV in October 1941 ordered the arrest and execution of fourteen civilians.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On the occasion of some riots in Drama on 6th October 1941, Lt.Col. CYRIL RIZOV of the Bulgarian Army, ordered the arrest of the following Greek citizens as reprisals:
1. GOPKON Constantine
2. ASPRON George
3. TSIFTSIN Mina
4. PENTIKOPULON Constantine
5. TSIRAKTSIN John and
6. PSALTIN Peter. They were executed after having been subjected to torture.

The same officer at the same time and place and for the same reason ordered the execution of the following Greek citizens:
1. Stergios Anthimou ANTHEMIDIS
2. Dimos Agathangelou ANTHEMIDES
3. Athanase Stergiou SIONTA
4. Evangelos Nicolaou KARABATROUNIS
5. Stergiou ThomaSTERGHIADOU
6. Damianos Georgiou LAZARIDIS
7. Aristides Georgiou LAZARIDES
8. Panayotis Ioannou CONSTANTINIDES

All valuable objects and money and every object of value that the victims carried were taken by the executionary.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by:

1) Constantine Jioannou ZAPIDIS
2) Demetrious Nicolaou NANOSS
3) John Demetriou GHINIS
4) Report by John D. GHINIS
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are sufficiently established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to his official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 AUG 1946</td>
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</table>

DOITSHOV, Semyon Myrev.
**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

Stoyan Myrev DOITSINOV, Nomarch (Prefect) of Serres - Place of origin TSIRPAN (Bulgaria)

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

1941-1942 at the village of NSOI SKOPO and LEFKON (Nr. Serres)

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

MURDER - SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**

Const. Act 73/1945 Art 1 & 2 B. Cas. 1, 2 and art 4.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Systematic terrorism of the population of Serres, and instigation to murder of civilians committed by DOITSINOV Nomarch of Serres.

---

**THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE**

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

**TRANSMITTED BY**
STOYAN MYREV DOITSINOV from ISIRMAN (Bulgaria) being nomarch of 
Serres from the beginning of the Bulgarian occupation, carried out 
systematic terrorism of the population of his district as reprisals 
for the Drama riots. In particular in 1941 he ordered the murder 
of eighteen (18) civilians of Neoi Skopje amongst whom were Alexander 
TSIGERAS, Demetrios TOUFEXIS, For the same reason and at the same 
time and in the same way he executed thirteen (13) civilians of 
Lefkon amongst whom were George MICHAILIDIS, Victor MICHAILIDES, 
Michael GREKOPoulos and others.
He was present at the executions of the above.

---
Sworn testimonies:

1) Emmanuel Dem. GHEORGIOU

2) Kreon Dem. FLORIDIS
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are sufficiently established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to his official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>03 AUG 1946</td>
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KOTSEV, Stevo Kosta
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>GREEK CHARGES AGAINST</strong></th>
<th><strong>BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS</strong></th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASE No. 354</td>
<td></td>
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</table>

**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

*Not to be translated.*


**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

September 1943 to June 1944

**SCUTARI - SERRES**

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

MURDER No 1.

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**

Const. Act 73/1945 Art 1 & 2 B.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Murder of Greek civilians in Scutari-Serres from Sept. 1943 to June 1944 carried out by the Bulgarian 2nd. Lt. SLESCO KOSTA KOTSEV.

**THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE**

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

**TRANSMITTED BY**

[Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.]

1905
SLESCO KOSTA KOTSEV, 2nd. Lieut. of the Bulgarian Army and town major of Scutari-Serres carried out the following crimes:

1) In September 1943 he tortured and then executed the Jews BOURLA & SIMANDOU Rene of Serres.

2) On the same date he executed at Scutari the priest PAPAOIKONOMOU and Kellen VLACHOS.

3) In May-June 1944 he executed 14 members of the TAMBALA-Family.

The above executions were carried out by KOTSEV under the accusation that the victims were attempting to cross the Strymon river and flee to Salonica. All the executions were carried out without a trial on the initiative of KOTSEV.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by:
1) Kreon Dem. FLORIDIS
2) Fot. Dem. MITROUDIS
3) John Chr. BESIRIS

---
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are incontrovertibly established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to his official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 AUG 1948</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>LIST 43</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SLAVEF, SLAVEF

1909
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 356

**NAME OF ACCUSED, RANK AND UNIT, OR OFFICIAL POSITION.**

SLAVTSO SLAVOV, from Burgas-Bulgaria Comm. Off. of the Serres Security from 1941 to 1944

**PLACE OF ORIGIN:** PYRGROS-BULGARIA.

**DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME.**

SERRES - 1941 - 1944

**NUMBER AND DESCRIPTION OF CRIME IN WAR CRIMES LIST.**

MURDER - SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM No 1
TORTURE of civilians No. III

**REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW.**

Const. Act 73/1945 Art. 1 & 2 B. Cases 1, 2, 3

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Murder, subjecting civilians to torture; systematic terrorism of the population of Serres by SLAVTSO SLAVOV, C.O. of the Serres Security from 1941 - 1944.

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THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

TRANSMITTED BY
SLAVTISOV SLAVOV, Comm. Off. of the Serres Bulgarian security, carried out from December 1941 to February 1944 systematic terrorism of the inhabitants of the district. Many civilians were subjected to torture for various petty reasons. SLAVOV himself subjected to torture the civilian John GIAVASOGLOU by beating him with a stick. GIAVASOGLOU died as a result of the beating.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by:

1) John Ch. BESIFIS
2) Kreon Dem. FLORIDIS
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are sufficiently established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to his official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee 1</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 AUG 1948</td>
<td>A for murder, Confiscation of property and pillage</td>
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**CARDS CHECKED**

**LIST 43**
**UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION**

**GREEK CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS**

**CASE No. 361**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
<th>MYREV NICOLOV DEMETRIUS Bulgarian Nomarch (Prefect) of Serres in 1944. Profession: Veterinary</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</td>
<td>10/3/1944 - Villages of N. Souli and Ag. Pnevma (district of Serres)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>MURDER - SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM ATTEMPTS TO DENATIONALISE the inhabitants of occupied territory. - FORCED DISPOSSESSION of real property. Const. Act 73/1945 art 1 &amp; 2 B. Cases 1, 9, 10 and Art 4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.**

Attempts of transforming the ethnological composition of Greek territory; murder; forced dispossession of real property.

**THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.**

TRANSMITTED BY

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
MYREV ordered the execution of forty (40) civilians for various slight offences without a trial.

Amongst them were executed on 10th March 1944 at NEON SOULI
1) Theofanis DEDOUSSIS
2) Constantine DEDOUSSIS
3) Anastase DEDOUSSIS
and 4) Demetrius PAPANTONIOU
the last two were burnt alive in their house.

Athanase BARATAS, and Demetrius PAPANTONIOU were executed at AGION PNEVMA.

He carried out ruthlessly the Bulgarian policy aiming at depriving the inhabitants of Greek Thrace and Macedonia of their national characteristics and of transforming the ethnological composition and character of the region.

To this effect he ordered the ejection of all the Greek families of Serres district from their homes and gave these houses to Bulgarian immigrants. He ordered the pillage of all agricultural products, tools and animals belonging to the population.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by:

1) Kreon Dem. FLORIDIS
2) George Dem. TSAHIS
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are incontrovertibly established, and the accused bears a responsibility proportionate to his official position.

The crime was committed in pursuance of a systematic plan approved by higher authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.
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<tr>
<td>14 AUG 1946</td>
<td>A for illtreatment only</td>
<td>LIST 43</td>
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</table>

ATHANASOV, Athanas
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ATHANASOV Athanas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>of Trambats - Razgrad (Bulgaria)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lawyer in Sidirocastron.</td>
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Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
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<tr>
<td>October 15th 1941 - SIDIROCASTRON</td>
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Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

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<tr>
<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Const. Act 73/1945 Art 1 &amp; 2 B, cases 3 and 10</td>
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References to relevant provisions of national law.

<table>
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<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Const. Act 73/1945 Art 1 &amp; 2 B, cases 3 and 10</td>
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</table>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Obtaining property by false pretences and battery committed against a Greek civilian by the Bulgarian lawyer ATHANASOV.

1920

TRANSMITTED BY
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
Athanas Athanasov, Bulgarian lawyer of Trembatz district of Raz-Garat, Bulgaria obtained on October 15th, 1943 from the Greek civilian Lazare Gnostopoulos at Sidirocastron, under false pretences merchandise valued at 75,000 levas and 60,000 levas in currency. The false pretences consisted of his assertion that he would provide him with a permit of the Bulgarian authorities to travel to Yugoslavia. He furthermore assaulted and injured Gnostopoulos in his office when he went there to make inquiries about the permit.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by:

1) GHOSTOPULOS Lazarus
2) CHRISTOLOU George
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or a legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The facts of the crime are sufficiently established.
Piskiorof
and 168 cases
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Mass execution of Greek citizens as reprisals for deeds committed by others.
On the 8th April 1944, the Bulgarian major Piskiropol, having been informed that Greek antartes were hiding themselves in the mountaineer area of Xylaganis Rodopis, surrounded the place with his regiment and then, arrested the antartes who were about twenty nine (29) and ordered the soldiers under his command to kill them with firearms, hatchets and shovels, without any previous trial.

The a.m. execution has been committed on the following day, namely on the 9th April 1944.

Among the executed were: 1) Demetre Papadopoulos
2) Peter Haralambidis
3) John Roudalakis
4) George Karakis

and others of unknown identity.

Major Piskiropol was assisted in the arrest and execution of the victims by: 1) Pantser, Bulg. 2nd Lieut.
2) Loukoupou Elieou, Bulg. 2nd Lieut.
3) Neiko Nenop, Bulgarian mayor of Xylaganis.
4) Yanol Atanas Stoyanop, policeman.
5) Georgiep Atanas Stoyanop, policeman.
6) Petrop Tzetsev, soldier,
and 7) Raiko Dragute, soldier.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONY BY:

1) Michael KOPENSI
2) George KARAVATI
3) Aristomene PAPANASTASSICU
4) Michael KATRANTZI
5) Nicol. ANTONIAM
6) Averipdi STYLIANIDI.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΜΠΟΡΕΣΕΙ ΠΩΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority, or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

'Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν μπορεί να περιλαμβάνεται η άποψη (α) της τιμής της, καθότι υπάρχουν διοικητικές πληροφορίες που συνεπάγεται αύξηση της, ειδικά ως αποτέλεσμα της υποχρέωσης της κρίσης: (β) της επιθυμίας της, ειδικά αν αυτή έχει δεν αποτελεί αποτελέσματα να καταργηθεί η υπόθεση της, καθώς τα κανόνα παραπάνω των προφανών είναι διαφόρως αντίθετα, (γ) της κατάλληλης διαπίστωσης, (δ) εάν η άποψη είναι διαφορετική από τη σωστή.)

The crime was committed on the accused's own initiative, and is proportional to his official position. It appears fully proved.

Athens, June 11, 1946
The Director
D. KIOUSSOPoulos
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Date: April 9, 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Art. I Par. 2 No. 41

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

See report on Major PLEKAROF.

Transmitted by

Διεθνής διά

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΕΓΓΑΜΑΣ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

F A N T S E F

Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant, from Staras Zagora

Bulgaria
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

GALINI KON EBDIKON GROFEION EGDHMAIION POLEMOS

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAH War Criminals

Kategorias zat: 6/72

Charge No: 12/46

PART 1

Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant, from Stara Zagora, Bulgaria.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on Major PIKOPAND.
PARTICULAR ARMS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on Major PISKICOF. B/16
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Major PISKICHOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to: (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δείχνετε όπως αξιοποιήσατε γενικά (α) το όγκο της ευγνωμοσύνης του δικαστή της αστυνομίας ή του στηριγματισμού σε σχέση προς την κατάσταση. Διατηρείτε και π.χ. ότι ο εγκληματίας από την επιφανεία της δράσης ή του οργανισμού σταθμές εγκαταστάθηκε σε διάφορο τόπο, ή της ακυριότητας ή επάθειας εσωκρατίας; (β) ήταν ή περαιτέρω ισχυρίζεται ακόμα και περαιτέρω αλήθεια.)

See report on Major PISKIODIS.

Athens, June 11, 1946

The Director
D. KIOUSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

GREEK War Criminals

Charges against

BULGARIAN

Kartografi xari 18/46
Charge No 12/46

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

[Not to be translated]

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Xρονολογία και τοποθετήσεις γνωστήματος εγκατάστασης.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Άρθρος και σύντομη άρθροποιημένη εισαγωγή στον κατάλογο των εγκατάστασεων πολέμου.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθεστώτικες αναφορές σε κατάλογο δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major ΠΙΣΚΟΠΟΠΗ.

Transmitted by

Διεθνοθήκη δικαίου
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΔΕΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major PISKIROPOF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ARIOEIKTIKA STOIKEIA

See report on major PISKICROP.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΩΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτός διαλέγεται η σημείωση της (α) αξίας της θέσης του αδέλφη τού παραπάνω; τον πνευματικό ή τον φυσικό χαρακτήρα του παραπάνω; η προαγωγή ή η απαγωγή της επικρατείας ή της ειρήνης; η απαραίτητη ή η επιπλέοντος έργασία; (β) της πιθανής αποφυγής; (γ) η απαραίτητη ή επιπλέοντος δραστηριότητας.)

See report on major PISKICOF.

Athens, June II. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Greek National War Crimes Office

Charges against Bulgaria, War Criminals

Charge No. 13/46

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Xylagani - Rodopi
April 9, 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No. B. 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major POLИОДΟΡ.

Transmitted by
Αριστοκράτος Διόδος
PARTICULAR ARMS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΟΥ

See report on major DISCIPLINE

Major 1

ΤΩΡΑ ΜΑΤΩ

Psst...
1939

Page 8

Chapter 5

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major IIKIOQOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

[Translation of Greek text]

See report on major PISKIOPOU.

Athens, June II.1946

The Director
D.KIOUSKOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
**GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE**

**ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΩΝ ΕΓΔΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ**

**GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals**

**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**

*Not to be translated*

**Othamontzanos Antonios Kataxorofes, Major, 7th Infantry Division, Athens.*

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**

*23/9/44, Xilacani - Rodopi, April 9, 1944*

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

*Article 73, 1945 (Gov. Enr. Exemption)*

**Short Statement of Facts**

*See report on major πειρατεία.*

Transmitted by

Δημήτριος Δήμη
PARTICULAR ARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΛΗΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΚΔΗΛΩΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major FIII ORGE. 2/76

[Note: The text is not legible or coherent without further context.]
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

See report on major PEHTIMOT.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να περιλαμβάνει γνώμη (α) τοις τούς βαθιάς της επιστημονικής του ακτιβισμού ή της ακτιβιστικής ή της καταχώρησης ή της καταγραφής ή της διαμόρφωσης ή της έρευνας ή της καταγραφής ή της διαμόρφωσης ή της έρευνας ή της διαμόρφωσης ή της έρευ

See report on major PISKINCOS.

Athens, June II.1946

The Director

D. ΜΙΟΥΣΟΥΡΟΥΣΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against: BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Georgios Atanas
Bulgarian Policeman, from Athaliki-Serbia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Xylagari - Rodopi
April 9, 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const.Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 280)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No 3, 16.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΕΧΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major FISHICK.

TRANSMITTED BY
Διακόπτης δικαστήριου
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major P.K.K.Offence.

[Signature]

[Date]

[Location]

[Note: Handwritten text on the page.]
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major PISKOROF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

Τῇ τοῦ τίτλου αὐτῷ δὲν οὐκ ἔστω μεταφρασθῇ ἢ σχηματισθῇ γραμμή (a) ἐπὶ τῷ ἰδίῳ τῆς ἑπιστήμης τοῦ κατηγορούμενον ἢ σχηματισθῇ τῇ ἡγεσίᾳ τῆς ἐκπροτάσεως ἡ ἐκπροτάσεως ἡ ἐκπροτάσεως ἡ ἐκπροτάσεως ἡ ἐκπροτάσεως ἡ ἐκπροτάσεως ἡ ἐκπροτάσεως. See report on major PISKIČOF.

Athens, June II, 1946

The Director

D. ΚΙΟΥΣΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ELAHIKON E8HIKON GRAFEIOON ELAHIMATON POLEMON

GREEK Charges against: BULGARIAI War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Petrop Tsekvten
Bulgarian soldier.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

XILAGANI - ROMPI
April 9, 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const.Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No 16.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
SYMPTOMOS PERIGRAFHE PERISTATIKON

See report on major PIPIKOPOU.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΟΔΕΝΟΥ ΕΙΔΟΠΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major FIRSCHOFF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΜΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major DISCLOSIONS.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

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(Υπάρχει τόν έτες αυτόν μον να προσπαθήσει ο ομόλογος για (α) το πόσο το χάρη της επιθυμίας του να καταργηθεί τον εμπόδιο προς την επίτευξη. Αυτή η απόφαση οτι να το ρύθμισε διαφέρει την προτεραιότητα του δικαίου ή το επειδή οι εμπόδιοι συμπεριλαμβάνουν το άλλο, έτσι, (β) τον αντίκτυπο της διαμόρφωσης, (γ) διά τον επομένη μεταβολή άφιξης αλληγορία.

See report on major PICKICOS.

Athens, June 11, 1946

The Director
D. NICUSSEPOLLOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
| **Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:** |
| "RAIKO DRAUTS" Bulgarian soldier. |

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime:**

XILAGANI - ROPOPI

April 9, 1944

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list:**


**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major PIHICOF.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΕΙΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΟΛΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major PISKOROV.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major Fiskokea.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

See report on major PISKIOGRAS.
Athens, June II, 1946

The Director
D. KIOUTSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<tr>
<td>01/05 AUG 1946</td>
<td>A for torture resulting in death</td>
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**Cards Checked**
- LIST 43
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>ΜΑΚΡΙ-ΕΒΡΟΣ</th>
<th>July 1943.</th>
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</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Mortal wounds inflicted by rural guard the Bulgarian Kimourjief in Makri-Evros.
PARTICULAR ARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΠΟΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΝΩΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΙΚΑΝΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian Iordan HILCOURTJSF son of Atanasof, hailing from Efrem of the Province of Elhovo Bulgaria, has been rural guard of the village Makri-Evros during the Bulgarian occupation. This man in July 1943, arrested the Greek civilian Theodore Patenidis, conducted him to the lock up of the Police of Makri, where he thrashed him for a whole day and night continuously, in consequence of which Patenidis died within five (5) days.

The accused committed this crime because the victim refused to work "Gratis" as a Shepherd of the cows belonging to the accused and other persons.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) Christos LOUKAS
2) Andrew BARTZOS
3) Nicolas HATZINIKOLAOU.
The crime has been committed on the accused's own initiative and appears fully proved.

Athens, June 15, 1946

The Director

D. KIOSSOPULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
<th>CARDS CHECKED</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15 AUG 1946</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>LIST 43</td>
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</table>

**PETKOFS, Dryfors**
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIA: WAR CRIMINALS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused</th>
<th>Rank and rank or official position</th>
<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>April 1943</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Art. 1 Par. 2 (I): Murder

Relevant references to relevant provisions of national law:

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Murder committed by the Bulgarian Police Officer of Chrysopolis-Kavalla Tryfon PETKOF in collaboration with Stergios TTESEP and others on the 17th April 1943 against Constantinos STRYVIDIS.

Transmitted by

Αντιπρόσωπος Διεύθυνσης
Tryfon PETKOFO Bulgarian Police Officer of Chryssopolis, Kavalla, in the night of the 17th April 1943, accompanied by Strygos TENTEF commanding the Bulgarian Security (Chrama) and two other unknown Bulgarians, went to the house of Constantine Strevresidi, entered therein with the other Bulgarians, and with four shots, mortally wounded Strevresidi. Then they took over the wounded man and loaded him into a military lorry which was stationed outside the house and transported him Xanti, where he was buried, having died on the way.

The above Bulgarian committed this crime because the Strevresidi family has been accused of supplying food to Greek partisans.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) Andrew STENNESIDES
2) George VRYZAS
3) Mrs Mariana HYZOTHRA
4) Michael STENNESIDES.

Sworn and subscribed.

Testimonies are

[Signature]

transcribed and read in presence of guards.
The crime has been committed on the accused's own initiative and is fully proved.

Athens, June 15, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSCOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>5 AUG 1967</td>
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</table>

**CARDS CHECKED**

**LIST 43**
Charges against
BULGARIAN

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Murder committed by Stergios TENTEF in collaboration with Tryfon PRTKOF and other Bulgarians against Strevresidis inhabitant of Chryssopolis-Kavalla in April 1943.

Transmitted by

Διεθνής άφο"
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΡΙΣΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΩΓΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΙΝΙΑΤΟΣ

See report on Tryphon PETITE. 

1/95
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Tryfon PETRIDIS.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

The crime has been committed on the accused’s own initiative and appears fully proved.

Athens, June 15, 1946

The Director

Δ. ΚΟΥΣΣΩΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Date Submitted: 15 AUG 1946

AGA

A for murder, forgery, + perjury.
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

a) Imprisonment of civilians

b) Efforts to uproot national feeling

c) Malevolent destruction of religion buildings by the

Bulgarian Major Angelos GALEF at Mikri Deria.
By the middle of the year 1941, he ordered and had arrested thirteen (13) civilians, whom he locked up in the Imamlar prison for 18 days and thence into other prisons in Bulgaria. During their detention in the Imamlar prison they were tortured by thrashings, application of electric current on their bodies and by hunger and thirst. Of those thus tortured Demetrio Kikoudis and George Glikas died.

2) He ordered the plundering of all the holy vessels of the Church of Mikri Deria.

3) He forbade the inhabitants to speak the Greek language and has taken many other oppressive measures, having as their aim the uprooting of the Greek national feeling.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΞΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) John TSIVARAS.
2) Constantine PARISIS.
3) Demetrios CURKAS.
4) Anestis YANNAKOPULOS.
5) George TSAMERIS.
6) John YANNAKOPULOS.

...
(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offense committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defense; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes have been committed on the accused's own initiative. He may in his defense probably plead that he acted in compliance with orders of his Superiors.

The crimes appear sufficiently proved.

Athens, June 17, 1946

The Director

D. K. KICUSOPULOPO

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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<td>15 AUG 1946</td>
<td>A</td>
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TSERNOSEMSKI, Boris

CAL IS CHECKED
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Not to be translated.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Rape of women by the Bulgarian Boris TSENOSHEVSKI
at Siderchorion - Kavalla.
The Bulgarian Boris TSERNOZHUKOV has been president of the community of Siderohigion-Cavalla during the years 1941 to 1942. This man during the above period has called to his office 1st) Panayota widow of Manoli Lerios, and 2nd) Aglaia, wife of Dusanaio Boulgaridis, whom after threatening to kill them if they did not submit, has raped them, assaulting them repeatedly.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES XI:

1) Mrs Panayota Leiolis, widow of Manoli Leros.
2) Mrs Aglaia Souldoulis, wife of Sotirio Souldoulis.
3) Athanasios Lambouris.
4) John Hatzipanayotis.
5) Nicholas Kaplis.
6) Nicholas Nicolaides.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΟΣΗΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

The crimes have been committed on the accused own initiative.
The case appears fully proved.

Athens, June 15, 1946

The Director

D. NIKISSOPoulos
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
STIPLIEF, Demetrios

Date Submitted: 1982
Decision of Committee I: 3751/6/6/90

Date Submitted: 6/5 AUG 1946
Decision of Committee I: A for murder, destruction of property, deportation

CARLS CHECKED
Attempt to uproot national feeling and murders committed by Demetrios STILLEY, Bulgarian Mayor of Kavalla for the duration of Occupation.
Demetrios STILLEY, has been Mayor of Kavalla from September 1941 to the end of the Bulgarian Occupation. He is accused of having committed the following war crimes:

1) He tried hard to uproot the national feeling of the population by the general measures he has taken against the inhabitants of his district, i.e. by reducing the portion of food, by heavy taxation and by prohibition of the free exercise of profession.

2) In consultation with the Bulgarian Military Authorities of Kavalla he decided with them the execution (murder) of many Greek civilians, among whom George Samara and Koksidis in October 1941.

3) He decided and ordered the destruction of two Greek war memorials of the Town of Kavalla, and many houses of Greek civilians, who remained homeless.

4) At his suggestion, in April 1943, four hundred persons were arrested in the streets of Kavalla; these were sent to Bulgaria for hard labour.

His conduct has been of the cruellest towards the population with the unwavering aim to drown the Greek feeling and alter the national composition of the Greek territory of Kavalla.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) George KAPRINI
2) Demet. LAZARIDIS
3) George VASSILIADIS
4) Alex. ADAMSARENIS
5) Demet. STAMATIS
6) Zissi KORBALITIS
7) Panayotis TANTIRIS.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offense committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes have been committed by the accused in application apparently of a system approved by higher Bulgarian Authority.

The accused in his defense will probably pretend that he was executing the orders of his Superior Bulgarian authorities.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athena, June 17, 1946

The Director

Ν. ΚΙΟΥΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
REGISTERED

NOS.

91

TO

100
REGISTERED

NOS.

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TO

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CAT'S H. KBD

3760/6/8/71
CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 127

OCTOBER 1942 - SEPTEMBER 1943

OCTOBER 1942 - SEPTEMBER 1943

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Atmpt of uprooting national feeling and loot committed at Mikri Deria by the Bulgarian Lieutenant Kourtof.
The Bulgarian Lieutenant KOUKOV, while serving in Likri Deria (Thrace) from May 1942 to September 1944 has committed, during that period the following crimes:

1) He has taken all kinds of oppressive measures against the inhabitants, prohibiting them to speak the Greek language and to exercise freely their religious duties, thrashing or removing away all those who would not comply with his orders.

2) He maltreated by thrashing Panayoti Kikoudi.

3) He committed any number of loots and plundered the village Likri Deria to the detriment of the inhabitants.

His above activities the a.m. Bulgarian has committed with the object of uprooting the national feeling of the Greeks.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΦΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) Panayotis MEMOUDES
2) John TJIOUVARA
3) Mrs Theodora TSOUVDARA widow of Const. TSOUVDARAS.

Datum 1981, Athens

[Signature]

[Stamps and seals]
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΠ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΤΙΟΘΕΣΙΩΝ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority, or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The crimes have been committed by the accused apparently in application of a system approved by the higher Bulgarian Authorities. This will be probable defence of the accused.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, June 17, 1946

The Director
D. KOUSSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Date Submitted: 31/5 Aug 1946

Decision of Committee:

A for illegal arrest & pillage

NEVITZANUF, Diametros

1992
CHARGES AGAINST

BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Demetrios N. K. J. B.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

From May to August 1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Par. 2, Art. 1, Par. 1, Sec. 3 and 5

- Attempt to uproot Greek national feelings -
- Loot -

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Attempt to uproot Greek national feeling and loot of private property by Demetrios N. K. J. B., officer of the Gendarmerie, at Serres.
Demetrios KEVITZANOP, a Bulgarian Lt Col. of Gendarmerie, has been officer commanding the Gendarmerie at Serres, from May to August 1941.

This man during this period has showed an intensive action, by a series of oppressive measures against the population with the object of altering the composition of the Greek Provinces.

To this end the a.m. accused Bulgarian officer committed the following crimes:

a) He proposed and obtained the removal of the Bishop of Serres

b) He ordered the arrest and imprisonment of ten well-known men of the town of Serres, whom he blackmailed to submit a petition asking to emigrate from Serres. At the same time he looted their houses and plundered sundry household furniture etc.

Among the arrested were:

1) George Kousas
2) Hippocrates Makris
3) George Moschos
4) George Papadopoulos, and others.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1) George MOSCHOS
2) George KOUZAS
3) George MIANUEI
4) Theodor FLOREIDES

...
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

'Υπό τον τίτλον αυτόν δηλούμε να προκύπτει η εξαίρεση γνώμη (a) πως το δικαίωμα του επιστρατευμένου επόμενο σε έναν συνταγμένο της οργάνωσης διάφορων μερών, ή (b) το δικαίωμα διαφωνίας της προσωπικής του διάφορων ή κατ' εργασίαν συστήματος, εγγραφής επ' αυτής της, περί (c) της απαραίτητης διαφορετικής διαφωνίας, (a) και κατ' επιθυμίαν άποφήγησης της λείψανης.)

The crimes have been committed on the accused's own initiative.
This man will probably pretend in his defence, that he had executed the orders of his Superior Bulgarian Authorities.
The crimes appear absolutely proved.

Athens, June 17, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUTZOSPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
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<td>A for deportation &amp; expropriation.</td>
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1997

YONTENITSAROF, Com
**GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE**

**GREEK** Charges against **BULGARIAN** War Criminals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>No.</th>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and any official position</th>
<th>Date of arrest</th>
<th>Date of arraignment</th>
<th>Place of arrest</th>
<th>Reference to relevant provisions of national law</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Removal of civilians, violent destruction of private property and efforts to uproot national sentiment, by Boris VONTEMITSAROF at Serrès in the year 1941.

*Transmitted by*

Διεθνήσθη δια
Soris VOITENITSAROF, Bulgarian officer has been commanding the Security of Serres, from April to September 1941.

During the period above-mentioned, acting apparently in accordance with the instructions of the higher Bulgarian authorities, he has taken strict and severe measures against the inhabitants of the region with a view of altering the composition of the population of the Greek Province. To this end he committed the following crimes:

1st. He proceeded to remove a great number of intellectuals of Serres, among whom were the following medical men, Christos Christidis, Hippocrates Makris, and Stavros Michaelidis. During the absence of the above physicians he looted their property.

2nd. He compelled the Greeks who carried on any trade (commerce or industry) to accept Bulgarians as partners in their business. These Bulgarian partners in time remove the Greeks and became masters of the undertakings.

3rd. He forced the shareholders to change the bulk of his holdings to Bulgars in order to manage business and profit. With the result he forced them to emigrate, and profiting himself from the situation.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1) George Moschos
2) Const. Nasioutzis
3) John Zaharopoulos
4) George Potiaddis
5) John Bessiris
6) Creon Floridis
(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to: (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

(Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να προσθέσετε ή στρωματοδοτήσετε γνώμη (α) ποια τον βούλησε την ενέργεια; τον καταργημένο όραμα πρόκειται την επιστροφή; δύο άλλα τυπικά π.χ. δεν ο πρόεδρος λειτουργεί το προσωπικό του δομικού ή και εφαρμοσμένα συστήματα; αποτελεί σημαντική υποθέση, π.χ. (β) τη συμπεριφορά παρατάσεως; (γ) δεν έδωσες όριστη διακύβευση ή συνειδητό πάθος).

The crimes have been committed by the accused apparently in conformity with a system approved by the highest Bulgarian Authority and this is probably what the accused will urge in his defence.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, June 18, 1946

The Director

M. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
DASKALOF, Assen Anguelof.

Date Submitted: 15 AUG 1946

Decision of Committee I: For murder and torture.

CAI S. HAKED
LIST 43
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

MURDERS, TORTURE OF CIVILIANS, EXTORTION OF PRIVATE PROPERTY BY

 Assen Anguelof DASKALOF in Serres in the year 1941.
Abso Angelof Daskalof, Bulgarian sergeant was serving the motorised section of the Bulgarian Security of Serres for the duration of the Occupation.

This man has committed the crimes mentioned below:

1st.- In October 1941, two thousand persons were arrested in Serres, because of the revolt which took place in Drama. Daskalof has comporteded himself most cruelly towards the detained. He ill treated Doctor John Saharopoulos and tortured him uprooting one by one the hair of his chin. Similarly he maltreated Doctor Tsamis and Professor Galamis Anast. The same sergeant removed from the detained their watches and anything of value they had, and he was receiving 500 levas for a little water he was giving to each of the detained.

2nd.- The same man murdered two poor cultivators from Skarin, outside the barracks of 3rd Regiment of Cavalry Serres.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) George KOSCHOS
2) Peter KARAVELAS
3) George TSAKIS
4) Oros FLORIDES

οὗτοι εἰς τὸ Αἰγυπτίων ἐτοιμάζονται τοῦ ἀποτελέσματος τῆς ἀληθείας ἀριθμοῖς τῆς ἡγεμονίας τοῦ ὅρκος τῆς ἀληθείας ἀποτελέσματος τῆς ἀληθείας τοῦ ὅρκος τῆς ἀληθείας τοῦ ὅρκος τῆς ἀληθείας.

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NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠ' ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The crimes were committed on the accused's own initiative.

Probably he will plead in his defence that he was executing orders from his Superiors.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, June 18, 1946

The Director

D. KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
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**CARDS CHECKED**

**LIST 43**
# Greek National War Crimes Office

**Case No.** 362

**Name of accused:** Petko MAMACOV

**Bulgarian Lieutenant Commanding of Security at Pravata in the year 1941 - 1942.**

**Area:** Serres 3 Area

**1941 - 1942**

**Charges against:** War Criminals (Spanish occupation)

**Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. No 250)**

**Art. I Par. 2 No B, I and 10.**

-Murders and violent extortion of private property-

---

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Murders and violent extortion of private property by the Bulgarian Lt Petko MAMACOV in the Serres Area.

**Transmitted by**

Διαβάστε τον διευθυντή

- 2008
Petko Khinof, Bulgarian Lieutenant, has served as Commanding officer Security at Provata from 1941 to the end of 1942. In the above period this man has committed the crimes enumerated below, under sundry pretences.

He murdered by thrashing them Iat Panayot Kiousse and 2nd Naxalgorio from Stenoklia.

Similarly he murdered Athanasios Ioakimides from Anokamila, Christos Nados from Koumaria, and Demetric Traianakis from Ano Kamila.

The same Lieutenant looted the property of his victims.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1) Apostolos DINAKIS
2) George GOGAKIS
3) Kyriakos KOUSSER
4) Euripides BAILYANNIS
5) Constantine MASSIOUSSEDES
6) George ROMANOS
7) John BASSIRIS
The crimes have been committed on the accused's own initiative.

This man will probably pretend in his defence that he acted in accordance with his Superior's orders.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, June 16, 1946

The Director

D. KOUSSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
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DENTCHEF, Alexis
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Murders committed at Serres by Alexis \textbf{DEITCHF}, major of Gendarmerie, G.O. of the Gendarmerie at Serres in the year 1944.
Alexis DIMITROFF, Bulgarian Major of Gendarmerie, has been Governor of Serres from February 1944 to the end of the Bulgarian Occupation.

During that period the above mentioned man has committed the following crimes:

1st: By his orders and through his underlings he has murdered in Nea Spiliion twelve (12) civilians among whom Theophanis Dedoussis and his four sons, John, Constantine, Basil and Demetrios.

2nd: On the 10th March 1944, by his orders Mrs Panayota Dedoussis and her four daughters: Anastasia, Vaia, Steriani and Vassiliki were burned alive.

3rd: By his orders John Baratos, Athanasios Hiantas, Demet. Papa-economou, and Athanasios Gregoriadis, all from Ayios Pneuma village were executed.

4th: He further ordered the murder of the Tsivanidis and Kyriakopoulos, venerable old men, aged 80 respectively, and both hailing from Neohori.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) George THELIS
2) Creon FLOHINS
3) Alexander VAMIAKAS
4) Athan. KARABETAS
5) Const. NASSIOUTIS
6) Peter Sost. STAVRILAKIS

In the matter of the case and in accordance with the request, the following evidence was given:
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΟΘΕΣΙΣ ΕΙΝΑΙ ΤΗΣ ΝΙΘΟΘΕΣΙΟΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

(Υπό τον τίτλο σημεio θα πρέπει να συνεχίσει η εξήγηση για: (α) την θέσεις του δικαιούχου, την κατάρρευση της συμπεριφοράς του στη δικαιοσύνη, (β) τον τρόπο αποφυγής της πρόκλησης του δικαίου, (γ) τον επιφυλακτισμό, (δ) την ανάλυση του δίκαιου, (ε) την ανάλυση του δικαίου).

The crimes have been committed on the accused's own initiative. This man will probably plead in his defence that he acted in accordance with the orders of his superiors.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, June 18, 1946

The Director

D. MIOGOSPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
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CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43
HYDROMILI - KANAVALLA
1942.

Constat. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 259)
Art. I Par. 2 No. 3. 10.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Violent extortion of private property by the Bulgarian rural-guard Ivan HINTSEF PENTSEF.
Ivan HINTSEF, son of Pensef, has been at first a rural-guard and later President of the Community of Hydromilon village of Kavalla, in 1942-1943.

During this period, he proceeded to extort many inhabitants of his district, from whom he stripped money and anything of value. He drove away from his house Elia Haralambidi, and installed himself, showing towards the Haralambidi family rude and abusive conduct.

He received 500 leva from Java Panayotoglou and 500 leva from Prodromo Papaiotanau, to allow them to cultivate their estate. He seized 100 acres of cultivated land belonging to different inhabitants of his district and he cultivated them for his own benefit, without giving to the owners any indemnity.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) Panayioti PANAXOTOPULO
2) Prodrimo PAPADOAHNOU
3) Sava PANAXOTOGLOU
4) Demetre PARASKAVALEZI

...
The crimes were committed by the accused’s own initiative.
They appear fully proved.

Athens, June 22, 1946

The Director

D. KONSTANTINOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
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GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ELΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΧΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREKKE

Charges against: BULGARIAN War Criminals

Kategoria zat: Β/48 - Εγκλήματα πολέμου

Charge No: 369

Aδίκ. κατηγορία:

Lt. Colonel Vangel SLATANOF

commanding the Garrison of Abdira (Xanthi)

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 8/1 AUG 1958

Registered Number: 164

Date 4 receipt in Secretariat:

CREEK NATION\WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Earnest's Office

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

(Not to be translated)

'Ονομαστιακά και τίτλοι των υποψηφίων εγκληματίων, μικροτάτας επιδοχής, θέσεως ή διαύγειος αξίας

(Να μη μεταφρασθούν)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Χρονολογία και εποχή των εγκλήματων επιθέσεως:

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

'Αριθμὸς και περιγραφή των εγκλήματων επιθέσεως στην περιλήψεις πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law:

Καταργούμενα παραπάνω κανόνες δικαστικής

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murders committed by the Bulgarian Lt. Colonel Vangel SLATANOF at Abdira (Xanthi).

Transmitted by

Διευθύνσεων Επαρχία
Vangel SLATAHOFF a Bulgarian Lt. Colonel has been commanding the Garrison of Abdira (Xanthi) and commanding the third battalion of the fifty eighth Bulgarian regiment from January 1944 to the end of the Bulgarian occupation.

This Bulgarian during the a.m. period he ordered his underlings and they shot:

1st. - Basile Sepetzis
2nd. - Constantine Gazakis
3d. - Anastasia Gazaki
4th. - George Gazakis.

These murders were committed under the pretext that the victims were encouraging partisans.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
APΩΜΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Elia SEIFETZIS
2. Theodore SEIFETZIS
3. Victoria GAZAKI
4. Theodoros BEBEKIS
5. Syrmatenia GAZAKI
6. Charalambos SEIFETZIS
7. John NOURIDIS
8. GeorgeINGESSIS
9. Stavros DERMANITIS
10. Alexander TSIMANIDIS
11. Andrew PAPADOPOULOS.
The crimes have been committed in the accused's own initiative. They appear fully proved.

Athens, July 27, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
<th>CAFB CHECKED</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>29 Aug 1945</td>
<td>A</td>
<td>LIST 48</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated):

Demetrios GOSTOURKOF
Bulgarian commanding Security of Serres
1941 - 1942, native of Sofia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime:

Serres
September 1941 to August 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list:

Art. 1 Par. 2 No 8, 10.
- Murders and violent extortion of private property -

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Murders and violent extortion of private property by the Bulgarian Demetrios GOSTOURKOF at Serres.
The Bulgarian Demetrios GOSTOURIF has been commanding officer of the Bulgarian Security of Serres from September 1941 to August 1942.

This man during his sojourn in Serres, has blackmailed financially Greek civilians, and his underlings have committed all kind of illtreatments and ultimately murders on the Greek civilians.

Concrete examples of his crimes are the following:

a) he blackmailed Const. Tzimon, tobacco manufacturer and extorted from him 40,000 leva, in order that his brother in law, Dr G.Tsamis, may not be executed;
b) on his proposal and under his orders and direction the Monks of the Sacred Monastery of Prodromos, Demaskinos and Chrysanthos have been tortured first and murdered after;
c) he illtreated Dr John Zacharopoulos.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΜΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. George KOSCHOS
2. Constantine KASSOZIS
3. Creon FLORIDES
4. George TSARIS.
The crimes have been committed on the initiative of the accused. Probably he will pretend that he acted in obedience to orders of his superiors. The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, July 19, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Date Submitted: 9 AUG 1948

Decision of Committee 1: 1, 2, A

CARBS CHYKE

LIST 45
CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

1) K Y R O F, Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant, having served in the Polygyro area in 1944.

2) Gerassimos THEODOSIOS, who served in the Polygyro area in 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Murdering civilians, and malevolent destruction of property by the Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant KYROF and Gerassimos THEODOSIOS at Taxiarchis-Polygyros.

Transmitted by

Διεύθυνση Σαράκεια Κοζάνης
The Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant LPIRF, having under his orders a detachment of Bulgarians, to which detachment belonged also the Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant Gerasimos THEODOSICU, invaded repeatedly the village of Taxiarchis-Polygyros and in the course of this incursions he committed the following crimes:

1) On the 15th July 1944 he burned down about 20 houses of the village Taxiarchis.

2) On the 1st August 1944 he burned down the house of John Yannakis, with all its contents, utensils, furniture, and murdered the owner himself.

The above crimes and others against life and property were committed by the above mentioned Bulgarian Officers as reprisals for the activities of the Greek partisans.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Michael TSOLAKIS
2. George KEKERIS
3. Kyriakos GOUTZISSIS
4. Penelope SOTIRIOU
5. Demetrios EOTSIOU
6. Demetrios KITSIOU
7. PANAG. NIKOLOUBE
8. John VOUILGARIS
9. Steriana GEORGIOU
10. Evangelia PHILIPPIDI
11. Mary SIDERI
12. Triantafyllos POLITIS
13. Paul PAPAPOUKOS
14. Amp YIANIKEI.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete)

The crimes have been committed on the accused’s own responsibility and initiative. Probably they will pretend that they have executed the orders of their Superiors.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, July 19, 1946

The Director
D; KLOSIOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
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NOS.

101
TO
110
REGISTERED NOS.

101 TO 110
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΔΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 19/46

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Valentino PROCOPTIF

Member of the Bulgarian Security of Kavalla.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
Χρονολογία και τόπος τελεσίας της συμβάντων εγκλήματος

December 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Άρθροι και σχετικής εγγράφου των συναφών εγκλημάτων κατηγορίας

Const. Act. 72/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No. 10.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Extortion with violence of private property by the Bulgarian
Valentino PROCOPTIF in Kavalla during December 1942.
The Bulgarian Valentino PROCORIF, while serving in the Security of Kavalla in December 1942, arrested twelve Greek citizens, whom he found gathered in the office of Emile Antipa, because he considered them as suspects of antibulgarian action.

This very same Bulgarian enclosed the arrested men in the lock up of the Security for 19 days, illtreating them to make them confess the reason of their gathering in Antipa's office.

While the men in the lock up PROCORIF has removed from their persons or from their houses, the following:

1st.- From Aaron Toimino, son of Jacob, he took away two sets of silver cutlery (forks, spoons, knives, etc.) valuing 8 16 (eighteen gold) sovereigns.

2nd.- From the house of Emile Antipa he removed everything to the value of 1,500,000 prewar drachmas (one million five hundred thousand prewar drachmas).

3d. - He removed from the house of Alexander Moccevelli furniture and other things valuing ninety thousand prewar drachmas.

4th.- He repeatedly blackmailed Athanasios Panariotis and received from him money, in order to be persecuted.

He blackmailed in the same manner numberless citizens and has thus robbed and extorted their fortunes.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Aron TSIKING, son of Jacob.
2. Emil ANTIFA, " Xenophon.
3. Alexander MOSKOVOLIS, son of Pandelis.
4. George FOURIDIS, son of Sotirios.
5. Athanasios PANARIOTIS.
6. George DEMETRIADES.
7. Alexander DOITSIDOF.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes have been committed on the accused's own responsibility. He may plead that he acted in obedience to orders of his Superiors. The crimes stand fully proved.

Athens, February 26, 1946

The Director

D. ΕΙΟΥΣΟΥΛΟΥΣ
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
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<td>3 9 ALC 1546</td>
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CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΒΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΩΝΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Oμοιοπολήημαν καταγωγής, ρατίμια, μονάδας ή θέσης καταγωγής αποκλειστικά.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Χρονολογία και χώρος τελεσίδευσης ηγεσίας τοκίον.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος από καταλόγον εγκλημάτων τοκίον.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Καθορισμός περιγραφής εγκλήματος κατά κανόνα δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Violent extortion of private fortune; especially attack with violence by KIROF Christof Pilippof against and to the detriment of Greek citizens of Kavalla.

Transmitted by
Διεθνείζον ηλικία
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΔΕΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΟΘΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian KYROP CHRISTOF PISHTOF, served as an officer in the Bulgarian Security Service of Kavalla.

During the period of his service, from September 1941 to September 1943, he blackmailed Greek citizens, from whom he extorted sundry sums of money and valuable objects, while at the same time he illtreated the victims of his torisions, and those who refused to submit to his blackmail.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Leon VARCH, son of Kyrido.
2. Benjamin Joseph MEVORAH.
3. Const. TOFOUZI, son of John.
4. Alexander DOITSILOF.
5. George VALETTA, son of Constantine.
6. George DEMETRIADES.
7. Seraphim TSACOSSIDES.
The crimes have been committed on the initiative of the accused. Probably he will plead that he was executing orders of his Superiors. The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, February 26, 1946

The Director

DEP. KIOSSOPoulos

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>29 AUG 1946</td>
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</table>

**CARES**

**LIST 43**
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

'Ονοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενον, ραδικόν, μονός ἢ κατάμορφος διότι... αὐτός.

(Σά μη σείστετες.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Χρονολογία καὶ τόπος τῆς τελείωσις τῆς παρεμπόρου.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

'Ἀριθμὸς καὶ περιγραφὴ ἐγκλήματος τῆς κατηγορούμενον συμμορίας.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Κατηγορίας κατηγορούμενος κατάνοια δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Systematic terrorism, deportation of Greek citizens outside the Greek territory, and extortion of private property by the Bulgarian Joseph FOFOF in Kavalla during the Bulgarian occupation.

Transmitted by

Διαβιβασθείσα έξοδο
Joseph POPOV, a Bulgarian, has been Deputy Mayor of Kavalla from the beginning of the Bulgarian Occupation and from September 1942, he has been entrusted with inspection of the Jewish Community of Kavalla.

He exercised great terrorism to the detriment of the Jews: particularly he took the following measures against them.

He forbade their entrance into the public shows.

He obliged them to have a special sign on their chest and the doors of their houses, so that they may be distinguished and followed by him.

He forbade them to carry on their trades, and took away their property violently or under some pretext or other.

He transported many Jews to Bulgaria, where they were subjected to compulsory works, and many of them died, in exile, from their hardships. He further robbed of their property and exiled in Bulgaria:

1) Gavriel Hasan, son of Jacob
2) Pesah Levi
3) Binio Mevorah
4) Leon Varon
5) Moses Bebenitse, son of Jacob.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΗΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Karolos HAZAN, son of Jacob.
2. Leon VARGY, " Kyridos.
4. Moize PESSAH.
5. Anthony KALAPATIS.
NOTES ON THE CASE

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete)

The crimes have been committed by the accused apparently in compliance with a system approved by the higher Bulgarian Authorities, and this will the offender plead in his defence.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, February 26, 1946

The Director

ΔΗΜ. ΚΙΟΥΣΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
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**CARES - H Re**

**LIST 44**
**GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE**

**ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΕΓΓΑΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position</th>
<th>Η Όνομα του οποίου ονομάζεται, τον τίτλο και την ομάδα ή την οποιαδήποτε άλλη απεριόριστη θέση.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Ο Ελληνικός ηγέτης Αντωνίος Τσίκλα, μεταξύ του 1944 και 1945 είδος Ναυτικός Σεβαστούρλα, Αμβροσίων Αρματών.</td>
<td>Α' Κατηγορία: Ώρας του άρχηγου της Αποστολής της Στρατιάς του Αμβροσίου.</td>
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</table>

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Αριθμός και περιγραφή της περιπτώσεως σε τούτα τα περιθώρια της παραγόντος πολέμου.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Διαφύλαξη και περιορισμός της παραγόντος ελέγχου της τάξης της παραγόντος πολέμου.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Καθοδηγήσεις περίστασεως σύνταξης κανόνων δικαίου.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Const.Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250) Art. 1 Par. 2 No 5.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Deportation of civilians without sufficient reason of military safety by the Bulgarian Mayor of Stavroupolis Xanthi, Grecce Christo Vassilief, in the year 1944.
The Bulgarian GREEK CHRISTO VASSILEFF, has been mayor of Stavroupolis from October 1944 till the retreat of the Bulgarian troops from Thrace.

At the instigation of this mayor about eighty persons have been arrested and sent to Bulgaria, where they have been subjected to compulsory work.

Among those who have thus been sent to Bulgaria were:

1st.- Spiridis John, son of Spyros; 2nd.- George Athanasiadis, son of Elias; 3d.- John Chronis, son of Evangelos and others. This same Bulgarian was requisitioning cattle belonging to the inhabitants without indemnity or by paying an insignificant price.
Sworn testimonies by:

1. Antonio TOULSI, son of Christo.
2. Demetre ANTIKAZIDI,
3. John SIYRIDIS, son of Spyros.
4. George ATHANASSIADIS,
5. John CHRONIS.
NOTES ON THE CASE

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crime has been committed in compliance of a system approved by the higher Bulgarian authorities, and this will be the argument of the defence of the offender. The case is complete and proved.

Athens, February 26, 1946

The Director

DEM.KIOUSSEPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Solef, Gregory

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
2.6 SEP 1949 | [Handwritten entry: A]
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Kategorie no. Β/105

Charge No. 357

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
Gregory S. OLEF

Not to be translated

Ονοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενον, μαθητής-μονάχας ή επιμελούς διδάσκαλος αυτού

(Να μην αντιμετωπισθεί)

Not to be translated

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπο της εγκλήματος ή της ειδικής εγκλήματος.

1941.

Not to be translated

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Άρθρο και αριθμός της εγκλήματος ή της ειδικής εγκλήματος της ειδικής εγκλήματος.

Not to be translated

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμοί ποινικοδομητικού κανόνας δικαίου.

Not to be translated

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Not to be translated

Not to be translated

Murders and rape committed by the Bulgarian lieutenant SOLEF in Serres.

Not to be translated

Transmitted by

Διεθνήσθη η ένα
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΔΙΣΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΙΔΙΩΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΡΓΑΛΕΙΟΥ

Gregory SOLLOF, a Bulgarian Lieutenant, has served at Provata in the Region of Serres as commandant of a Company during 1941.

In that period the above named Bulgarian officer has committed numerous crimes against the lives and honour of the civil population.

Thus under the pretext that his victims attempted to cross the river Strymon and get into the Greek territory occupied by the Germans, he shot them with his firearms, or tied them together with wire and threw them in the river Strymon where they were drowned.

Under the above conditions SOLLOF has murdered:
1st.- The Reverend Constantine, priest of Koumaria whom he also castrated.
2nd.- Athanasios Arabatzis
3rd.- Nicolas Chrystomanos
4th.- Christos Lidos.

This same Lt SOLLOF has raped the following Greek women:
Helen Arvanitides
Paraskovi Krenodros.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. George KOSCHOS
2. Apostolos DINAKIS
3. George GEORGAKIS
4. George BASSIGOUTZIS
5. George BAILIGAKIS
6. Kyriskos KIOUSSE
7. George FLORIDES
8. George EMMANUEL.
Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes have been committed on the accused's own initiative. He will probably plead in his defense that he was executing the orders of his superiors. The crimes are fully proved.

Athens, July 30, 1946

The Director

[Signature]

DeputyProsecutor of the Supreme Court.
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<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<td>26 SEP 1948</td>
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**Committee Decision:**

- A

**Committee:**

- 2062

**Reference:**

- 4066/G/5/B/106

**Additional Note:**

- Boyian Anguelef
<table>
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<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</th>
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<tr>
<td>&quot;Ονοματοποίημα κατηγορούμενου, βαθμού, μονος ή ηπόμονος διάφορος, μνημή (Να μη μεταφράσετε)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Χρονολογία και τόπο της καταγγελίας εγκλήματος.</td>
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<th>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</th>
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<td>Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος τις κατηγορούμενος εγκλήματος από τον.</td>
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<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
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<tr>
<td>Καθορισμένα παραβάσεις, κατηγορίας, δικαστήριος.</td>
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## SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Murders committed by Bulgarian Angelouf at Psychiko of Serres during the years 1943 - 1944.

<table>
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<th>Transmitted by</th>
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<td>Διαβίβασε το</td>
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PARTICULAR ARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΔΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΜΠΟΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΚΓΑΛΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

BOYAN ANGUEROF Bulgarian Second Lieutenant in command of a Company stationed at Psychico in the region of Serres from September 1941 to June 1944.

This officer has been a pitiless persecutor of the Greek Civilians, he has committed numerous murders on his own initiative under sundry pretexts, after torturing his victims in every way.

Under these conditions in October 1943 after having thrashed them pitilessly he murdered IOANNI DIANA and PANAYOTI RATZIDIS.

In January 1944 he murdered STAVRO PETRANIDIS all inhabitants of Psychico.

In May 1943 he murdered ten (10) civilians from the village MITIK PTOUKA and another nine (9) natives from the village ESTRAGULI OTA.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Depositions of Witnesses.

1) Nicolas SIEREIDIS
2) Socratis KONTOULI
3) Basile FOSSIDIS
4) George EMANOUVILE
5) John MASSESSYRIS
NOTES ON THE CASE

(SΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ)

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes have been committed on the initiative of the accused.

Probably the accused will pretend in his defence that he acted in obedience to the orders of his superiors.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athena, July 31, 1941
The Director

[Signature]
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated:)
Ονοματερον του κατηγορούμενου, βαθμος, μονη και δεσμωτερα του.
(Not to be translated:)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
Χρονολογηση και ηχης της υποθεσης.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Αριθμος και μεταγραφη της δραστηριοτητας στην λιστα των εγκληματων πολεμου.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Καθορισμος καταβολης των καθορισμων νομοθεσιας.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ
Torture of civilians and seizure of private property by the Bulgarian policemen Παναγοτς ΠΕΒΕΠ in Kavalla.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΠΙΣΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΟΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΚΔΙΚΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Panayotis PENEF, Bulgarian policeman, native of Rakak Souzi, Bulgaria, accompanied by two other policemen, went to the house of Voulala Panayoti son of Emmanuel, on the 19th November 1943, and looted it of two book-cases full of books, a wireless set, camera, two binoculars, two silver cigarette-cases and other articles valued at three hundred thousand pre-war drachmas. At the same time the said policeman arrested Panayoti Voulala and his nephew Emmanuel Emmanuelides, who happened to be in the house at the time. He took them to the police-station and for five days they were kicked and tortured them by putting lighted electric-bulbs in their arm-pits and on their backs.

Later on the same Voulala was arrested and deported to Bulgaria where he remained in exile until July 1944.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Panayioti Voulalas
2. Emmanuel Emmanuelides
3. Theodoros Geniadiis
4. Spyros Alexiou.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΔΙΚΕΥΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

The crime was committed on the accused’s own initiative. We presumed that, during the defence, he will maintain that he was obeying orders from his superiors. The crime has been sufficiently proved.
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<td>2,6 SEP 1946</td>
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**Kavalisiev, Demetrio**
Constat. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Para. 2 No B. 3, 6.
Torture and incarceration of civilians under inhuman conditions.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Torture and incarceration of civilians under inhuman conditions by Demetrios KAVAIDJEZ, Kavalla, during 1943-1944.

Transmitted by
Διαβιβάσθηκε έτσι
Dimitrios KAVALLIDJEF, member of the Bulgarian Gendarmerie Security Service, serving in Kavalla, arrested Theodoros Yelis, lawyer, on the 23rd December 1943 and dragged him to the police station, kicking him on the way. There, KAVALLIDJEF set the example in beating and thrashing him until he lost consciousness. This was done with a view to forcing the betrayal of another Greek citizen from him. KAVALLIDJEF also ill-treated Cornelia Ioannidou, daughter of Leonidas, by beating her hands with rubber strips and applying electrically-charged wires to her body, having previously bound her eyes so that she should not see what was going on. Following all this she was put into solitary confinement for twenty-eight days under inhuman conditions.

KAVALLIDJEF committed these crimes because he had received information that Ioannidou was a member of the resistance movement.

The accused Bulgarian submitted Elizabeth, wife of Constantine Stavridis and Cassandros Ayrikides, son of Potios, to similar tortures, during an inquiry held for various reasons.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Theodoros Velis, son of George
2. Cornelia Ioanidou, daughter of Leonidas
3. Elizabeth, wife of Constantinos Stayrides
NOTES ON THE CASE

The crimes were committed on the initiative of the offender.
It is presumed the accused will claim that he was carrying out orders from his superiors in stating his defence.
The crimes have been completely proved.

Athens, February 26, 1946

The Director

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
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DAVIDOFF, Stephen

CARTS ORIGIN : LOT 44
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΕΘΝΙΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΕΓΔΥΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No. 396

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Murders and forced removal of private property carried out
by DAVIDKOFF Stephen in the Kavalla area.

Transmitted by

Διεθνοδήμος ΠΕ"
DAVITKOFF Stephen, Bulgarian land-keeper, at the head of a Bulgarian detachment, entered the village of Achladiki-Kavalla and murdered eighteen (18) Greek civilians including:
1) Koman Kaleadis son of Constantine, age 35
2) Prodromos George Statheropoulos, age 23
3) Damianos Helidis, age 40.

He killed in the village of Lefki-Kavalla four heads of the antartes:
1) Theofillon Savvidis
2) Athanase Protopsaltis
3) Aristides Vererin, and a fourth.

Forty civilians of the region of Kavalla in which DAVITKOFF operated, are considered as having been executed by him. DAVITKOFF at the head of his detachment, removed from the houses, clothing, agricultural products, animals etc. belonging to Anargyros Salmanidis from Migdis, and to others.

The reason DAVITKOFF carried out these crimes was his hatred towards the Greek element which he wished to see exterminated.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1. George Prodromo STATHEROFULOS
2. George Chrysanthos KALISTIADIS
3. Anargyros Nicolas SALANIDIS
4. Konstantin Bas. HADGIVASILLIADIS
5. Prodromos John HADGIAPOSTOLIDIS
6. Anestis Bas. HADGIVASSILLIADIS.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΟΠΩΣΕΙΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (1) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (2) the probable defence; (3) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

'Υπό τον τίτλον αυτόν δέν γίνεται παρακατεξής ή απομακρύνεις ή πόλεμος (α) αν με αυτόν τον εκπρόσωπο του κατηγορούμενον δεν σχετίζεται την διάλυση; (β) αυτόν τον ηγέτη ή εκπρόσωπον δεν αναφέρεται διοικητικό το άδικο του ή π.α. (γ) δεν είναι ηχητική η αποκλιμάκωση του περιεχόμενου του άρθρου ή κατ' εναλλακτική συνεπεία ή άποθεματικό ή άρθρο, το οποίο ο, η άλλης μεταφράσεως, (δ) δεν η διάφορη δημοσίευση άρθρων ή πληρών.

The crimes were most probably carried out under the initiative of the accused. No serious excuse for defending him can be found.

The affair is sufficiently clear.

Athens, December 30, 1945

The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOSKOPOULAS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
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CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK
Charges against
BURGARIAN
War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

NOT TO BE TRANSLATED

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

MOUTAPTCHIEV Demetrios
Bulgarian gendarme from Philippopoli-Bulgaria.

Old KAVALLA
June 7, 1944.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No. 1, Murders-Wounds.

Murders and wounding of Greek civilians carried out by the
Bulgarian gendarme MOUTAPTCHIEV at Old Kavalla on June 7, 1944.

Transmitted by
Δ. ΣΩΤΗΡΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ
Demetrios MOUTAPTOCHIEV Bulgarian Gendarme from the village of Faki-Philippopoli Bulgaria, killed on June 7, 1944 with a rifle the following women:

1) Evangelini wife of George Voyiadgi
2) Anna daughter of Evangelini Voyiadgi

and wounded Alexander George Voyiadgi because his son G. Voyiadgi belonging to an antartes group was captured by the Bulgarian gendarme but managed to escape.
PAR TICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Alexander George VOYIADGIS
2. Simeon Savva ZAKOBOULOS
3. Potini, Savva EMPIEDGI
4. Apostolos Const. GRIGORELLIS
5. Evangelos Efstr. TZEVELLAS
6. Ifigenia Kyr. TRIANTAFYLLOY
7. Maria wife of Til. ILOIZGU
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΒΛΙΟΘΗΚΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to: (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to order, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The crime was committed under the initiative of the accused. No serious excuse can be found for his defence. The affair is sufficiently clear.

Athens, December 20, 1945
The Director

D. KISSOGALOS
Deputy Procurator of the Supreme Court.
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**Petrof, Eli**
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Kατηγορία κατα
Διαδικασία πολέμου
Charge No 358

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

'Όνομα κατηγορούμενου, καταγραφοµένου, ρατίον, μοναξιας κατηγορούµενου

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Χρονολογία και τοπο του εγκαταλείποντος Σημείου

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
'Αριθµός και περιγραφή έγκληματος εν τω κατάλογω έγκληματος πολέµου

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Κατανομή των παραπεταµένων ιστοµοσφαιρικών διατάξεων

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Forced removal of private property.

Transmitted by
Διεθνείς ορίζοντας
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΙΚΑΣΙΜΑΤΟΣ

Sergeant ELIA PETROV of the Bulgarian army serving in September 1942 in the region of Xanthi, went to the village of Melivia (Shinos) where he carried out the following crimes against Greek subjects:

1) He removed 5 1/2 tons of petroleum from Ali Hodja Hafás Housein as well as 30 metres of cloth, cotto, and by threats 64,000 drachmas in leva.

2) He removed 2 tons of petroleum and threatening the victim with imprisonment, 64,000 drachmas in leva from Imam Hafás Daout. He carried out these thefts for no reason and for his own personal benefit.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. ALI HODJA HAFOUS HUSSEIN
2. IMARI HAFOUS BAOUI
3. KAKALITE HASSAN BERRIL
4. KSR ALI HAFOUS HASAN.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(SΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΠΟΘΕΣΙΩΣ)

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

(Το δείκτη τίτλον αυτόν δεν να περικληθεί ή σχηματισθεί ενδειάζω (α) της τού βαθμού της εκτιμώμενης της αποδοτικής της οπτικής ή διαφύλαξης της καταγγελίας ότι σχέσεις πρώτης της άλλης, διαπραγμάτευση τού τού αυτού τού του δείκτη της προφυλακής του δικαστή ή κατ’ εκφραστικής επιθέσεις ή άλλων συνθημάτων από την άλλη, ήτοι το τού αυτού τού του δείκτη της προφυλακής (β) τον ανάλογο διαφεύγει από τον ανάλογα διαφεύγει.)

The crimes were committed under the initiative of the accused and his defence is unknown. The case seems sufficiently clear.

Athens, December 20, 1945

The Director

(ga) D. KIKOSSOPOLOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
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RATKO
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

"Ονομαστευόμενων κατηγορούμενων, βαθμού, μονής ή έπεμβασιού θέσεως ανήκου

(Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Χρονολογία και πόλος τέλεστος αντιδοτικών εγκλημάτων.

(Date and place of commission of alleged crime)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

"Αρ. δικαιοσύνης και παραγόμενα εγκλήματα είς καταλέγοντα εγκλημάτων πολέμου:

(Number and description of crime in war crimes list)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμένα παραβιάσεις κανόνων δικαίου.

Violations of the ord. Penal Law.

Wounds Art. 308 and destruction of private property Art. 421.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Wounds. Destruction of other's people property.
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

RATKO 2d Lieut. of the Bulgarian Army from Lizeine, Philippopolis, attacked Charitomeni Nikolaide, wife of Anastase, inhabitant of Xanthi in March 1944 and wounded her in the face with a bayonet. He carried out his attack because he was bothered by his victim's requests to pay his arrears in rent of a house belonging to her in Xanthi and occupied by the accused who had signed a regular contract leasing the house. RATKO is also accused of having appropriated without any permission certain furnitures, household objects and clothing belonging to the family of the victim.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

SWORN TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Charitomeni NIKOLAI DIS wife of Anasta
e
2. Helen PAPARIKARI " " Basilio
3. Anastas NIKOLAI DIS
4. Nikolas Georgiou VOUDOURIS.
The crime was committed under the initiative of the accused; his defence is unknown. The case seems sufficiently clear.

Athens, December 20, 1945

The Director
(Sign) D. KIOUSSOFULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Kategorias kata 13.

Crime No. 132

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

Γεωργίου Ποπόπ Παπαβενεζόπ
Tax collector of the Bulgarian Government.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

ΕΑΒΑΛΛΑ
August 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

(Not to be translated.)

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No. B. 17.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Looting and removal of private property.

Transmitted by

Διεθνεσθε διο
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED OFFENCE
ΛΕΙΤΟΜΟΘΕΣΗΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΩΓΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΙΚΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ

GEORGE TOLOPOULOS PAPAZANGELIDIS serving in Kavalla during the enemy occupation as tax collector nominated by the Bulgarian Government is responsible for the following war crimes:

In August 1942 he went to Kavalla to the house of Zahar. Theodorou, accompanied by an unknown Bulgarian citizen and by force without the slightest legal right removed precious items, gold coins, money and all the linen in the house estimated at 2,200,000 pre-war drachmas.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Zipher THEOCORCU
2. Demetr. KEBKarris
3. Eustratious KAPADONIS
4. Mar. PAPAHGORGHIOU.
NOTES ON THE CASE

The crime seems perfectly proved; the culpability is proportional to the official situation of the accused and is an application of a system approved by higher authorities.

We are of the opinion that the accused will state in his defence as acting under orders from Sofia.

Athens, December 20, 1945

The Director

[Signature]

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
ROUSSI, VOLIO - SLAVOFOFF
and COT
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

1) KOUSSI KOLIO-SLAVOPOFF, Bulgarian gendarme, from Fedari, Nova-Zabore, Bulg.
2) DIMITRI PAPALOFF, night guard, from Keresli, Kirthali, Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

KOSOVO - KOSOVTI.
June 15, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

1) Art. 1, Par. 2, No. 1 murder.

Date of receipt in Secretariat: 5 DEC 1946

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Murder of Greek civilians in Kosovo-K sequence by the Bulgarian gendarme KOUSSU KOLIO-SLAVOPOFF and his accomplices.

Transmitted by

 Date
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΙΤΟΜΟΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΚΔΙΚΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarians:

1) ROUSSI KONIO SLAVCOFF, generator
2) DIMITRI MARINOFF or THEOBOROFF, night guardian
3) KIRO CHRISTO POPOFF, and
4) ANGELO VOLCHOFF

secret agents of the Bulgarian Security Service, have killed, in the night of 15 June 1944, in Kosia-Konotini, Frenagoulia, wife of Christo Laskarides, without trial, on the simple suspicion of giving assistance to Greek partisans (men of resistance movement).

For the same reason, Christo Laskarides, the husband of the victim was killed a little later by the Bulgarians.
PAR TICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΟΓΙΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:
1. Charilie Basil PARTSA
2. Nikolas MARGARITIOTIS
3. Athanasia MYOSA
4. George TSOKALAS
5. Christos STAPANIDAS.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

'Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν δεν να περιλαμβάνεται γνώμη (a) της επιτροπής της επιστολής τού καταστατικού από την καταραμένη διά παρά την επίθεσιν; διότι αυτό περιπτώσεις και τον έγγραφο διευκρινίζεται από την προσωπική της δραστηριότητα και η δραστηριότητα συνεπής της υποθέσεως (β) της επιστολής διαφανικά, (γ) δια μη προσαρμογής πληροφορίας πλήρης.

The crime has been committed on the initiative of the accused.
It appears fully proved.

Athens, June 11, 1946

The Director

(sgd) D. KLEOPATROS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY
Athens, November 25, 1946

The Secretary
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>27 FEB 1947</td>
<td>A for mass murder, torture &amp; pillage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CARDS CHECKED LIST 54
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΩΝ ΕΓΔΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΩΝ ΕΓΔΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Alexander T. S. A. N. E. P.
Bulgarian Colonel or Lt Colonel.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

FLORINA and CASTORIA Prefectures.
Jan. 16, 1944 to Feb. 10, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list

Cruel tortures to numerous Greek inhabitants of villages in Florina area (West-Macedonia); murder of many Greek civilians; attempt to uproot the national feeling of the population of the Florina area and alter its ethnological character; systematic terrorism; looting and plunder; internment of civilians; arson, etc.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

SΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Alegeidai, 1 S. Al.

Bulgarian Colonel or Lt Colonel.

Charge No. 367/1946

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No B. 1,2,3,6,9,17.
Colonel Alexander Tsanef, C.O. of a regiment of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastirion (Yugoslavia), and having as a base this town, invaded by order of his General Marinov the villages of Florina area. In these villages, the officers, N.C.O.s and privates committed against the Greek population, during the period from Jan. 16,1944 to Febr. 10,1944, numerous inhuman war crimes, among which the following:

1. They have submitted to horrible tortures the inhabitants of Flamboouro Gabriel Protkos, Dem.Balassis, Chr.Catsis, Philtahos, having repeatedly bayoneted their head, neck, stomach, torn their golden teeth off, etc.

2. They have submitted to horrible tortures the inhabitants of Flamboouro Sotirios Kakaratzos, Christo Mitroussis, Xenon Mitroussis, Constantine Naxis vice-President of the Community, Nicolas Elpavris forester, George Tzetas, having extirpated the right eye of Xenon Mitroussis with a sharp tool (probably a bayonet). They have beaten and crushed with their guns and then cut off the skulls of all of them.

3. They have put to death Michael Piskatis, Charilaos Golofis, Stavros Liamis, Panayotis Stamios inhabitants of Skopos, Gabriel Protkos, Demetre Balassis, Chr.Katsis and other inhabitants of Flamboouro.

4. They have submitted to horrible tortures the inhabitant of Armenohorion Gregory Kitenidis although he was ill in bed, the inhabitant of St Bartholomeos Lucas Protopapas school-teacher, the inhabitant of St Athanas Pellas panayoti Tzikas priest, the inhabitant of Ammohorion Papaspanayotis Hadjopoulos priest, John Romas President of the Community of Kellis and more than 50 other Greek civilians, including priests, Presidents and Secretaries of Communities, school-teachers, and a lady school-teacher of the village Sitaria who was in childbed with fever forcing her to a long walk.

5. They have interned without any serious reason of military security the inhabitants of Atrapos, Sotirios Vallios, Christo Rimbas and more than 40 other inhabitants of the villages Atrapos, Venis, Kalyvia, Farmaki, etc.

6. They have looted and plundered the archives, furniture and portraits of the heroes of the Greek Independence War of the schools in the villages of Ammohorion, Ethnion etc., as well as the food provisions, clothing and other articles from the houses of the villages Flamboouro, Kalyvia, Farmaki, etc.

7. They tried to uproot the Greek national feeling of the inhabitants of Florina area and alter its ethnological character through the prohibition of speaking the Greek language. They have forced the priests Panayotis Hadjopoulos and Papaioannikios, inhabitants of Ammohorion, as well as the priest of the village Kellis to read the mass in Bulgarian language which they did not know, with the help of a Bulgarian prompter.

8. They have set fire to the houses of the villages Kalyvia, Farmaki, etc.

9. They systematically terrorised the Greek population through the a.m. actions and through other deeds.

2) Application under date of Feb. 2, 1944 by Michael TSIOTSIOS to the Florina Prefecture.


4) Official act of exhumation of the murdered inhabitants of Flambouro, which took place on Feb. 13, 1944.

5) Many testimonies.
The accused is responsible as abettor of the crimes which have been committed by his order and by officers, N.C.O.s and privates of a regiment of the Bulgarian Army while he was commanding that regiment.

The case appears sufficiently complete and the crimes committed are fully proved from the proceedings.

Athens, February 5, 1947
The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 MAY 1947</td>
<td>A for illtreatment only</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:
(Not to be translated)

Andreas ZAHAROF
Bulgarian from Haskovo-Bulgaria
President of the Community Nea Kallisti-Rhodope.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Nea Kallisti - Rhodope.
1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Extortion of private property by the Bulgarian Andrea ZAHAROF.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No B. 10.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Extortion of private property by the Bulgarian Andrea ZAHAROF.

Transmitted by
Διεζωδόθη ὑπὸ
The Bulgarian Andreas ZAHAROF was President of the Community Nea Kallisti-Rhodope during the year 1944. During that period he committed many financial extortions against the population of the area.

Concretely under various menaces he extorted from John Papadopoulos 10,000 levas; from Apostolos Christidis he extorted 10 okas pig fat and 10 okas sesame, 5 kilos cotton and 13,000 levas.

Further the same accused illtreated several citizens and under his care were established in N. Kallisti 20 Bulgarian families who were lodged by force in equivalent Greek houses from which their owners were driven out.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY /
1. Apostolos Christidis
2. John Papadopoulos
3. Dem. Papadakos
Notes on the Case

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

(Ως τον τίποτα αδύνατον να προκριθεί ή απορρίθεται γενικά (a) από τον βαθμό της ενεργείας του καθηγημένου ή από την ορθότητα της διαδικασίας. Δηλαδή αυτό π.χ. είναι το γεγονός διαφυγή της προσωπικής του δραστηριότητα ή κατάστασης συστήματος δραστηριοποιούντας ή χρήση του, (b) της κατανοητότητας και (e) εάν ή ικανότητα διακρίσεως διαφανείται πλήρως).

The crimes were committed on the accused’s own initiative. They are fully proved.

Athens, January 29, 1947

The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8 MAY 1947</td>
<td>For deportation, illegal confiscation of property</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58
CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΩΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΩΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ
GREEK Charges against BULGARIA War Criminals

**Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.**
Tsatsos Tsatsos, son of Stephan, mayor of Kavakli-Comotini.

**Date and place of commission of alleged crime.**
KAVAKLI - COMOTINI.
1941 - 1942.

**Number and description of crime in war crimes list.**
Extortion of private property, etc. by the Bulgarian Tsatsso Tsatsos at Kavakli-Comotini.

**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

**References to relevant provisions of national law.**
Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No. B. 5, 10, etc.

**Transmitted by**
Διεθνείς Αρμόδιοι
The Bulgarian Tsatso TSATSEF, son of Stephan, was Mayor of Kavakli-Comotini from April 1941 to November 1942. He is accused that he committed during that period the following crimes:

1. He deported the Greek citizen Bangofanidis George and Tsangali-dis Savas who after the illtreatment they received, died in exile.

2. He seized from the inhabitants of the village Kavakli huge quantities of wheat without any payment for its value.

3. He employed Greek citizens in construction works for aerodromes, by force and without any payment for their work; among them was Evangelos Papazoglou and others.

4. He took away from Greek proprietors many thousand acres of fields and handed their exploitation to Bulgarians.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:
I. Christo GREGORIADES
2. Elie GREGORIADES
3. Evangelos PAPAZOGLOU
4. George VLAKIDES.
NOTES ON THE CASE

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes were committed on the accused's own initiative.
They are fully proved.

Athens, January 29, 1947

The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOUSPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, January 29, 1947

The Secretary

N. RAPTIS
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 MAY 1947</td>
<td>1: A for ill-treatment resulting in death, and rape.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2: adjourned</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

SLATEF, Stephan

and 2

CARDS CHECKED  LIST 53
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No. 14/46

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime:

NEON KAVAKLI - Rhodope.
1942 - 1944.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List:

NEON KAVAKLI - Rhodope.
1942 - 1944.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No. B. I, etc.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder; violation of women by the Bulgarian S/major of Gendarmerie Stephan SLATEF.

Transmitted by
Διευθύνων Δισ.
The Bulgarian Sergeant-Major of the Gendarmerie Stephan SLATEF committed in Neon Kavakli-Rhodope, where he was serving during the years 1942-1944, the following crimes:

1. He beat with the butt-end of his gun the civilian George Patsoulis who died in consequence of his wounds.

2. He raped the young girl Sideri Debela 18 years old.

3. By order of his superiors he threw out from their houses and farms Greek citizens and installed on Bulgarian subjects.

As collaborator in the above mentioned crimes the accused had the Bulgarian Gendarme Christo PETROF.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:
I. Christo KATSKIDIS
2. George VLAIKIDIS
3. Dem. PARASKEVOUDIS
4. Morsakis MORFIDIS.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes were committed on the accused’s own initiative.
They are fully proved.

Athens, January 29, 1947
The Director
(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY
Athens, January 29, 1947
The Secretary
N. RAPTIS
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7 MAY 1947</td>
<td>For illtreatment, resulting in death; illegal confiscation &amp; property</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

CARDS CHECKED LIST 59
Name of accused, his rank and unit or official position.

Not to be translated:

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Murder etc. committed by the Bulgarian
RASVANIKOF Vladimir at Neon Kavakli-Rhodope.

Transmitted by

Α. Τ. Β. Ε. 

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

GREEK War Crimes Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No 14/46

Vladimir RASVANIKOF

from Moustafa Pasha-Bulgaria

President of the Community of N. Kavakli-Rhodope.

NEON KAVAKLI - RHODOPE

1944.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 No B. I, IO.
The Bulgarian Vladimir RASVANIKOF was President of the Community of New-Kavakli (Rhodope) in 1944, and during this period he committed the following crimes:

1) He ordered police officers to illtreat Athanase Patsalidis who died in consequence of his wounds. The reason of the illtreatment was the protest of the victim to RASVANIKOF for the illegal seizure of all his rural property.

2) He requisitioned about 1000 acres of arable land which he handed over to Bulgarian subjects to exploit.

3) He forcibly put to work the inhabitants to construct fortifications, aerodromes, etc.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Christo GREGORIADES
2. Constantine GEORGIADIES
3. George RAHMANIDIS
4. Theodore CAPOUNIARIDES.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΠΔ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΩΘΕΙΩΝ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes were committed on the accused's own initiative. They are fully proved.

Athena, January 29, 1947
The Director
(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOFULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY
Athens, January 29, 1947
The Secretary

N. RAPTIS
KOVATCHEV, Stephan
and 167

Date Submitted: 2 May 1947
Decision of Committee: 1

2: For murder, torture, wanton destruction of property, illegal exploitation, illegal confiscation.

CARDS CHECKED LIST 53
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΧΑΝΜΑΤΩΝ ΗΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against

BUŁGARIA

War Criminals

Case No. 270

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΠΤΑΘΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder; torture; looting etc. on civilians of Assymia-Hevros carried by 2d Lieut. KOVATCHEV and by his men, in 1941-1944.
2d Lieutenant Stephen KOVATCHEV of the Bulgarian Army was town-major of Assymo-Hevros during the Bulgarian occupation 1941-1944. Following his orders, his men carried out in the above mentioned locality the following war crimes:

I. They forcibly removed, wheat, maize and other food stuffs from the civilians, Kepesidis Iordanis, Paul Galanderidis and other inhabitants of the village.

2. They tortured by blows and other hard means the following: Paul Galanderidis, Adam Chloridis and other citizens.

3. They murdered Joseph Triphonidis having beforehand, plucked his eyes out. They burnt Elisabeth Koutoukeli alive and killed another four hundred(400) people.

4. They completely destroyed approximately eighty three (83) houses.

5. They subjected all the inhabitants, together with their animals, to forced labour against no payment.

They carried out the above mentioned acts without any plausible excuse. Their main object was to exterminate the Greek element which resisted to the bulgarisation of the population.

2d lieutenant KOVATCHEV used the following individuals in perpetrating the above mentioned crimes:

1) KOSTA GEORGE PETROV
2) KARAVICH ORNIK or OANES
3) KALOGIANOV GEORGE
4) PRIANTSOV ALEXIS
5) MAVRI GOUSGOUNOV
6) KOSTA KIRTCEV.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
APELLEIKTNX STOXHEIA

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Iordanis KERESIDIS
2. Paul GALANTERIDIS
3. Const. LEPTOKAROPOULOS
4. Adam CHLORIDIS
5. Elie EVANGHELIDIS
6. Anthony TOKMAKIDIS.
The crimes were carried out under the initiative of the accused. In his defence, he might refer to orders from his superior Bulgarian Authorities. The affair seems completely established.

Athens, December 20, 1945

The Director
(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPoulos
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
REGISTERED

NOs.

121

TO

130
REGISTERED
NOS.

121 TO
130
MISSING
REGISTERED NO'S.
DIMITROV, Ivan
and G. 16

Date Submitted | Decision of Committee 1
---|---
7 MAY, 1947 | A for confiscation of property + economic exploitation, 2-16 adjourned.
1) Ivan DIMITROF, son of Petkos from Kavakli-Bulgaria. Bulgarian President of the Community Neon Kavakli-Rhodope.
2) Peter DINEF, sergeant-major, from Elhovo (Bulgaria)
3) Slavi MITJOF, son of Dimitri, gendarme, from Kazarlik-Bulgaria. (continued on report 277a).

Charles No 14/46

Constitution Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No 10 etc.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Taking by force private property, etc. by the Bulgarian Ivan DIMITROF.

Transmitted by
Διηγησιά του ἑαυτοῦ
Ivan Dimitrov, son of Petko, has been President of the Community Kavakli of Rhodope during the years 1942-1943 and during this period he committed the following crimes:

1. He took by force from Christo Matskidis the exploitation of his Coffee-shop with all its contents, utensils, furniture etc. and handed it to a Bulgarian citizen. He also handed over the properties of 80 families of his district to Bulgarian subjects.

2. He was engaging by force and without payment Greek citizens to work, collecting hay for the Bulgarian cavalry, construction works in the Bulgarian Aerodromes etc. Among the persons who were so engaged were: Constantine Georgiadis, Panayotis Terzoudis etc.

For the above acts the accused President of the Community had as collaborators the following Bulgarians who were serving in the Community of Neon Kavakli-Rhodope:

1) Peter Dinef - sergeant-major, from Elhovo-Bulgaria.
2) Slavi Midjof, son of Dimitri - gendarme, from Kanzalik-Bulgaria.
3) Athanasios Petrof - gendarme, from Tsikourkiof-Elhovo
4) Paul Mizof - gendarme, from Kazarlik-Bulgaria.
5) Athanasie Ivanof - gendarme, from Sinapovo-Elhovo (Bulgaria).
6) Stoyan Korkalitsief - field guard, from Mikro-Konastirion (Elhovo) Bulgaria.
7) George Mizof - Sinapovo-Elhovo
8) Petko Kaloyanof, son of Popof - clerk, from Iamboli-
9) Ivan Tservenko, " Peter - cashier, "
11) Nicholas Velimif - clerk, from Elhovo-Bulgaria.
12) George Georgief - " Agathopolis"
13) Ivan Deltisef - " Kirdjali"
14) George Seremetief - "
15) Stoitso Poulif - " of the Community.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rank and unit, or official position</th>
<th>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position</th>
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<th>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</th>
<th>Charge No 14/46</th>
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<th>Charge No 14/46</th>
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<tr>
<th>References to relevant provisions of national law.</th>
<th>Charge No 14/46</th>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

16) Stofteos Poulopoulos, clerc, of the Community.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:
1. Christo GRIGORIADIS
2. Constantine GRIGORIADIS
3. Panayotis TERZOUDIS
4. George VLAIKIDIS.
The crime is perfectly established and the culpability of the accused is proportional to their official position and is an application of a system approved by higher authority.

The accused, in their defence, will probably state that they were acting under orders from Sofia.

Athens, January 29, 1947

The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOUSPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, January 29, 1947

The Secretary

N. RAPTIS
The crime is perfectly established and the culpability of the accused is proportional to their official position and is an application of a system approved by higher authority.

The accused, in their defence, will probably state that they were acting under orders from Sofia.

Athens, January 29. 1947
The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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<tr>
<td>26 JUN 1944</td>
<td>A for illtreatment resulting in death</td>
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CARDS CHECKED LIST #1
Name of accused, his
rank and unit, or official
position.
(Not to be translated)
Ονόματος οποίου
παρακάτω

George KAMBOUROF
Bulgarian gendarme.

Date and place of com-
misson of alleged crime.
Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλη
να αναφέρεται

May 1944.

Number and description
of crime in war crimes
list.
'Αριθμός και περιγραφή
εγκλήματος που
καταγράφεται

Mortal Wounds.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Transmitted by
Διεύθυνσις

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No B. I.
George KAMBOUROFF, Bulgarian gendarme, in May 1944, entered the home of George Mavridis, residing at Krovilli Rhodope, in order to proceed to a search for arms. During this search he assaulted Chariklia, wife of George Mavridis. He beat her with the but-end of his rifle and also with his hands and feet. As a consequence of her wounds, the victim was several days in bed and eventually succumbed to her wounds.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Joacim KOSKERIDIS
2. Savas Symeonidis
3. Chrysost. Sevdenidis
4. George Mavridis
5. John Mavridis.
The crime is perfectly established and the culpability of the accused is proportional to his official position and is an application of a system approved by higher authority. The accused, in his defence, will probably state that he was acting under orders from Sofia.

Athens, June II, 1946

The Director

(ªgd) D. XICUSSOFULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
MISSING

REGISTERED
NO.

124
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CARDS CHECKED 231ST 61
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Kontrogiai zera

Art. No 330/46

Acts 73/1945 (Gov., Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 No B, I, 10, 22.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder, looting and pillage.

Transmitted by

Αριθμοίνια Σ.β.
The Bulgarian George DOUREV was president of the Community Paranestion near Drama, during the whole period of the Bulgarian occupation of Thrace, from 1941-1944, and during this time he committed the following crimes:

1) In September 1941 he looted the houses of many inhabitants of Paranestion who had escaped to other districts owing to the Bulgarian invasion, he loaded the looted goods on horses and sent them to his own country in Bulgaria for his own benefit. In the same time he took away from the inhabitants of the villages Paranestion, Pastalia, and Neochori 6000 okas of tobacco for his own benefit without paying its value to the owners.

2) On October 5, 1941, by order of the accused G. DOUREV, a Bulgarian detachment under the orders of 24/Lieut. SAVOUROV opened fire indiscriminately against the inhabitants of the village Neochorion and killed the brothers Constantine and Damianos Takmakidis and also two other civilians.

3) At the order of the same DOUREV, the Bulgarian gendarme Nicolas KOTSEV chief of the police of Paranestion a) murdered, in June 1942, Nicolas Terezikis, b) looted the houses of 5 citizens of Kapnofito-Paranestion on November 1941, c) murdered, in November 1943 in collaboration with his colleague Marin PETKOV, Sofronio Demetriades inhabitant of Aidonochori, d) on 22/5, 1944, he assembled in the school of the village of Kastanaton fourteen (14) citizens and burnt them alive by putting fire in the school building. Following to this, he put fire in 45 houses of the village and looted their contents and also many domestic small and big animals belonging to the inhabitants, e) in May 1944, he burned down eighty five (89) houses of the village Pastalia, looted the properties of the inhabitants and murdered four old men of the village who were unable to escape in the mountains in time, f) he looted and burnt down all the houses of the village Mirtousa-Paranestion; in these crimes he was helped by the Bulgarian Savas KROUTEV president of the village Pastalia, g) at the end of May 1944, he looted many houses of the villages Neochorion, Aidonochorion and Kapnoufytion and burnt down twelve of them, belonging to Greek citizens, h) on May 28, 1944 he looted and burnt down six houses of the village Vounoplagia and he (KATSEV) murdered by his own hand, two Greek citizens, i) in the same time he destroyed by arson the whole village of Potamakia.

4) The same gendarme Nicolas KATSEV, always at the head of a detachment and always acting on orders of President George DOUREV, looted and burnt down the villages Polygeifiron (burning alive in the school 22 persons), Trigonon, Pefki, Therma, Strofes, Astorachli, Farasinon, Zarkadi, Perkoflon, Tyhonta and Dratekla. In these crimes the Bulgarian Communal secretary KYRILLOS YANNAKOV JOSEF took an active part.

5) The same accused DOUREV, deported to Bulgaria for forced labour 150 Greek men of the area.

Close collaborators in the committed crimes by president George DOUREV were also Nicolas Sgourofsky sergeant/major and Basil Sgourofsky vice-president of Messochorion.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. George Romanides
2. Anesti Michaelides
3. Eustrat Demetrakoudis
4. Tryfon Kyrkalas
5. George Petroyannis
6. John Kyriakides
7. EMM Anagnostakis
8. Timotheo Ambadjidis
9. Anastasie Taskalides
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΝΘΙΓΙΑΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

"Τοις τοις ειδώλιοις διόν τί αναληψασθή ή σχηματίζοντας γενική (a) προς το πολύ κοινό της
επιστολής το ευθυνοεος των εναρμονισμένων εν σχέσει της καθηκόντως διακρίσεως ήνεφος ε.λ. δίνει τις εκδοχές
dιενήργηση την προσωπική την ηθική και ως έναν πληροφόρησε την επιστολή δια
(b) της ενέργειας διερευνάμενη, (c) τον ή εξακριβώς ημερολογικό διαφανείς πηγάδες.)

The crimes were committed by the criminals' own initiative. They are fully proved. The offenders will probably allege, for their defence, that they were acting by orders given from their Superiors.

Athens, March 3, 1947

The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
AVRAMOV, Bai Petko

and 2

Date Submitted
30 OCT 1947

Decision of Committee I
1 - 2: A for
complicity in
murder and pillage

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

[Handwritten notes on the page]
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Charge No: 538/46

1. Bat Petre A V R A M O V
From Karlovo (Bulgaria), President of the Community of Gisela (Xanthi area).

2. Petko D O U Z E V
From Touman Pasmakli (Bulgaria), member of the Bulg. Security.

G I S E L A (Xanthi area),
August 11, 1943.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1 and 10.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Complicity in murder - Extortion of private property.

Transmitted by

Διεθνής Δικαστήριον

GREEK

KON

EMO

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No: 538/46

1. Bat Petre A V R A M O V
From Karlovo (Bulgaria), President of the Community of Gisela (Xanthi area).

2. Petko D O U Z E V
From Touman Pasmakli (Bulgaria), member of the Bulg. Security.

G I S E L A (Xanthi area),
August 11, 1943.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1 and 10.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Complicity in murder - Extortion of private property.

Transmitted by

Διεθνής Δικαστήριον

GREEK

KON

EMO

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No: 538/46

1. Bat Petre A V R A M O V
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G I S E L A (Xanthi area),
August 11, 1943.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1 and 10.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Complicity in murder - Extortion of private property.

Transmitted by

Διεθνής Δικαστήριον

GREEK

KON

EMO

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No: 538/46

1. Bat Petre A V R A M O V
From Karlovo (Bulgaria), President of the Community of Gisela (Xanthi area).

2. Petko D O U Z E V
From Touman Pasmakli (Bulgaria), member of the Bulg. Security.

G I S E L A (Xanthi area),
August 11, 1943.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1 and 10.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Complicity in murder - Extortion of private property.

Transmitted by

Διεθνής Δικαστήριον
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΙΤΟΜΟΙΚΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Bai Petro Avramov from Karlovo (Bulgaria) President of the Community of Gizela and Petko Dousev from Touman Pasmalki (Bulgaria) member of the Bulg. Security serving in Gizela (Xanthi area), denounced falsely the Greek civilians S. Bechlivanidis and D. Tsilias that they were helping the "andartes"; the victims were arrested and shot, on August 11, 1943.

The same accused, during the whole period of the occupation blackmailed the Greek population and extorted from them various sums of money, jewels, foodstuffs and clothing.

Petko Dousev from Touman Pasmalki (Bulgaria) member of the Bulg. Security serving in Gizela (Xanthi area), denounced falsely the Greek civilians S. Bechlivanidis and D. Tsilias that they were helping the "andartes"; the victims were arrested and shot, on August 11, 1943.

The same accused, during the whole period of the occupation blackmailed the Greek population and extorted from them various sums of money, jewels, foodstuffs and clothing.
Witness Telemaque KOURTIDIS testifies that both the accused are responsible for the execution of Bechlivanidis and Tsilias, having denounced them to the Bulgarian Police.

Witness Despina TSILIA certifies that the execution of her husband was due to the false denunciation by the accused, who terrorized the population and extorted money and goods.

Witness Panayotis KOSKINIDIS testifies that AVRAMOV and DOUZEV are guilty of the shooting of two Greeks and that they extorted from the inhabitants of Gizela money, jewels and various goods by threats.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΗΣ ΕΙΝ ΤΗΝ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

The crime appears fully proved and the culpability of the accused is proportional to their official position and is an application of a system approved by higher authority.

Athens, September 4, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS.
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TZAMALIEF, Yandle
GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Charge No 447/46.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

YANTSO TZAMALIEF

Naval Officer serving in Kavalla (Western Thrace), in 1942.

KAVALLA

September 12, 1942.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder.

Transmitted by

Διευθυντής έδρα
Naval Official NAMIS ZAMALIEF, serving in Kavalla (Western Thrace) on September 12, 1942, together with other Bulgarians of unknown identity, opened fire, without any reason, against several Greek civilians who were disembarking on the docks and killed three persons among whom was Velissarios Yannopoulos, resident of Kavalla.
Witness Angeliki YANNOPULO certifies that some Bulgarians among whom was the accused fired at some Greek people in the port and killed her husband Velissarios, on September 12, 1942.

Witnesses EL. BOUZAKAS, Anast. KONDOSIANGOS and Makis SKOUMBAS testify that the accused and other Bulgarians fired at people who were disembarking from a sailing boat and killed V. Yannopoulos, an old woman and a Jew of unknown identity, on September 12, 1942.
NOTES ON THE CASE

The crime was committed on the accused's own initiative. It appears fully proved.

Athens, August 27, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS
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FRONTOV, ona

and 2
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated.)

1. Sergeant of the Gendarmerie COSTA FRONTOV from Philippopoli (Bulgaria).
2. Gendarme Nicola GOMOURATZIEF from Philippopoli (Bulgaria).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
XANTHI
April 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Const, Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250-)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΕΥΝΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder of two Greek civilians.

Transmitted by
Δημητρακόπουλος Αδρ.
Sergeant of the Gendarmerie COSTA FRONTO and gendarme NICOLA GOMOURFATZIEF, on April 1944, murdered in the outskirts of the village Polissitos (Xanthi area) the Greek citizens Panauotis Kourtidis and Efstatios Bouchalidis, without any previous trial and as reprisals for the shooting of a Bulgarian by the "andartes".
Witness Kyranthi KOURTIDIS certifies that the accused, on April 1944, killed her husband and Bouchalidis, who were arrested by the Bulgarian Police.

Witnesses Dimitrios KANTZELIDIS and George VALASSIDIS testify that the accused executed, on April 1944, Kourtidis and Bouchalidis who were arrested by the Bulgarian police.
The crime is perfectly established and the culpability of the accused is proportional to his official position. We are of the opinion that the accused committed the crime with the approval of the Bulgarian Authorities.

Athens, September 4, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS
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SLAVEF, Dimitri

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6755 / G / B / 124
**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Mass murder of Greek civilians.

---

### CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

#### Name of accused, rank and unit, or official position

**NAME: Lieutenant DMITRI SLAVEP**

**RANK AND UNIT:**

Lieutenant  

**UNIT:** Drama area,  

**DATE AND PLACE:**

October 1, 1941.

---

**DATE AND PLACE OF COMMISSION OF ALLEGED CRIME**

**K.O.R.M. I.S.T.I** (Drama area),  

October 1, 1941.

---

**REFERENCES TO RELEVANT PROVISIONS OF NATIONAL LAW**

**Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)**  

**Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 15.**

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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Mass murder of Greek civilians.
Lieutenant DIMITRI SLAVEF at the head of a unit of the Bulgarian army on October 1st 1941, invaded the village Kormisti (Drama area) and arrested 150 inhabitants of the village; he put them in the underground rooms of the Community Building and there killed 91 and wounded 20 of them by throwing hand grenades and firing from the windows of the building.

This crime was committed by the accused on superior orders and according to a plan of exterminating the Greek element in Thrace which was carried out between September 29 and October 20, 1941, as reprisals for the activities of the "andartes" in the Drama area.
Witness Nicola HADJINICOLAOU testifies that SLAVEF, commanding a Bulgarian unit invaded on October 1, 1941 Kormisti, arrested 150 people, closed them in the Community Building and killed 91 and wounded 20 by gun shots and hand-grenades.

Witnesses Alex. STATIPOULOS and Minas LOULAS certify the crime committed by SLAVEF on October 1, 1941 which cost the lives of 91 people.

Witness Petros GLAVAS testifies that the accused invaded Kormisti, arrested 150 people and after removing all their money and other valuables, he killed 91 and wounded 20 by gun fire and hand grenades in the underground rooms of the Community Building.
NOTE ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΤΟΘΕΣΙΑΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

The crime appears fully proved. It is proportion with the official position of the accused. It was committed in application of a system and on orders issued by the Higher Bulgarian Authorities.

Athens, September 4, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS
YANTZEV, Nicola

Date Submitted  | Decision of Committee I
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30 OCT 1947 | A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | NICOLA YANTZEV |
| Date and place of commission of alleged crime. | NEA SANTA (RODOPI). July 1942. |
| References to relevant provisions of national law. | SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ |
| Rape of a woman. | Transmitted by Αιδηφόβος ο ἄρση. |
Nicola YANTZEV, rural guard in Nea Santa (Rodopi), on July 1942 went to the house of Constantia Bika and there he assaulted and raped her, illtreating her at the same time. As a result the victim died some days later from hemorrhage.
Witness John BIKAS certifies that YANTZEN went, on July 1942 during his absence, to his house where, after illtreating his wife, he raped her under threat of his gun. The victim died of the wounds some days later.

Witness Const. CHAIKIDIS testifies that the accused is guilty of the rape, illtreatment and death of Constantia wife of John Bikas, on July 1942.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

The crime was committed on the accused's own initiative.

It appears fully proved.

Athens, August 27, 1947.

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)
Colonel DIMITRIOS KOTSOF
from Sfelino (Bulgaria).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
NEWS (XANTHI).
1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
 Murder.

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Transmitted by
Διεύθυνση εξα.

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΑΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against: BULGARIAN
War Criminals

Charge No 453/46.

Colonel DIMITRIOS KOTSOF
from Sfelino (Bulgaria).

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.
Colonel DIMITRIOS KOTSOF, from Sfeliño (Bulgaria), ordered on May 1944, at Nea Zichni, the execution of Dimitri Koutrouli and Nino Koutrouli without any trial and under the pretext that they gave food to the "andartes".
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΠΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Witness Pol. MATATOS testifies that Colonel KOSTOF ordered, on May
1944, the execution of Dimitri and Nico Koutroulis.

Witnesses George TSIKAS and Sot. TRIANDAFYLOU testify that Colonel
KOSTOF ordered the execution of many Greeks at several periods, and
of Dimitri and Nico Koutroulis on May 1944 using as excuse that they
were helping the "andartes".
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΒΟΛΟΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crime was committed on the accused's own initiative.
It appears fully proved.

Athens, September 2, 1947.
The Director
(Sg) A. TOUSSIS
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Ne not to be translated)

VACHTER NICOLEV
Bulgarian officer (rank unknown).
From Sofia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Florina
January 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1 and 22.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder - arson.
VACHTER NICOLAEV, Bulgarian officer (rank unknown) from Sofia, at the head of a unit of the Bulgarian Army, which was searching the Florina area for hidden arms, on January 1944, set on fire ten houses of the village Papadia and shot without any reason five Greek citizens among whom was Maria Farmakis.
Witnesses Pol. YANNAKOPOULOS and Gabriel SEMPERIDIS testify that on January 1944, a Bulgarian unit under the accused burned down ten houses of the village Papadia and killed five persons.

Witness Christo FARMAKIS testifies that a Bulgarian unit under the command of NICOLAEV, surrounded his village Papadia, shot without any reason five persons among whom was his daughter Maria and burned down ten houses.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

The crime was committed on the accused's initiative. It appears fully proved.

Athens, September 2, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS
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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

1) Captain Dimitri KOUMANEF 6) 2nd-Lt Costa BRANEF
2) Lieut. Bogdan BOGDANEF 7) " NAIMANDIEV
3) 2nd-Lt MAVROUDIEV 8) " IVANOV
4) " George SIMEONOV 9) W.O. KURKEV
5) " Mitse MITSEF 10) " ISTIVEV

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1944 FLORINA area.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

CONST. ACT 73/1945 (GOV. GAZ. 250)
ART. 1 PAR. 2 NO B. 15.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

EXECUTION OF GREEK CIVILIANS.

Transmitted by

Δημήτριος Καζάννης

2190
Captain Dimitri KOUMANEF, Lieut. Bogdan BOGDANEF, second-lieutenants: MAVROUDIEV, George SYMÈNOV, Mitse MITEF, Costa BRANEF, NALMANDIEV, IVANOV, W.O. KYRKEV and ISTIVEV were members of a Bulgarian regiment under the orders of Colonel Alex. TSANEV (already listed with U.N.W.C.C.) which was sent from Monastir to help the Germans fight the "andartes", in January and February 1944.

During this period the accused at the head and as members of a detachment went about the Florina area and committed looting, burned down many houses and illtreated the population.

On February 8, 1944 the accused killed in the village Flambouro, eleven of its inhabitants and on January 21, 1944 Theodoros Torchalidis.
Witnesses G. PETROYANNIS and Ep. TSOUKIS testify that the accused Bulgarians, serving in the Florina area in January and February 1944, looted many houses, set them on fire, illtreated and terrorized the population, executed without any trial, on January 21, 1944 Th. Tarchalidis and on February 8, 1944 eleven other Greeks among whom were Christo and Xenophon Mitrossidis.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders; or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

The crime appears fully proved and the culpability of the accused is proportional to their official position and is application of a system approved by higher authority.

Athens, September 2, 1947
The Director
(Sg) A. TOUSSIS
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
6 Nov 1947 | For ill treatment resulting in death

APOSTOLOF, George Proof
Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Ωνομαστικός του εισαγωγικού, στάδιο, ρατίον της διπλωματικής θέσης
(Δεν μπορεί να αρθροποιηθεί)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Χρονολογία και περιοχή εξέστασης του εγκλήματος

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Αριθμός και περιγραφή του εγκλήματος είναι κατάλογον εγκλήματος κακών

References to relevant provisions of national law.
Καθορισμός παραβάσεως κατά τον νόμο

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder.

Transmitted by
Διεθνές διά
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΠΟΙΚΟΜΕΘΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΜΙΟΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

GEORGE POPOV APOSTOLOF, from Topolograt-Bulgaria, customs official of Avas, on September 1942, ill-treated the old woman Marina Hadjissaak at such an extent that she died after one day; the reason was that the victim refused to give information about her son who was wanted by the Bulgarians.
Witness Issak Hadjisaak testifies that the accused went to his house where he found his old mother Marina, whom he subjected to such ill-treatment that next day she died.

Witnesses Ignace Hadjipavlo and Barbara Isaphassis, neighbours of the victim, testify that they saw Apostolos beat inhumanly the old woman Marina Hadji-isaak, who died some hours after the ill-treatment; the cause was that she refused to give information about her son.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

The crime was committed on the accused’s own initiative.

It appears fully proved.

Athens, September 2, 1947

The Director

(St) A. TOUSSIS
<table>
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<tr>
<td>6 NOV 1947</td>
<td>1: St for mass-murder</td>
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<td>2-4: adjourned (See Minutes 120)</td>
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Date Submitted: 6 NOV 1947
Decision of Committee I: 1: St for mass-murder, 2-4: adjourned (See Minutes 120)
SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of civilians as reprisals for actions committed by third persons.

Transmitted by
Δικαστικός Αστυνομικός
The Bulgarian Colonel Elief, Commander of the 59th Regiment of Serres, applying in this district retaliations for the rebellion which broke out in Drama and in order to suppress any partisan movement in this district, issued orders to the Bulgarian units under his command, in accordance with which detachments went to several villages of Serres and put to death Greek citizens without any investigation or trial.

In this way, 11 citizens of the village of Pefkonos, 22 of the village Neon Scopon, 30 of the village of Provata were killed in the months of September and October, among them: 1) Thomas Alexandridis, 2) Petros Vassiliadis, 3) Mich. Paparigos, and others.

Boyadjief Nionio, Mayor of Neon Scopon, Boris Elief Slatkov gendarme and Stoyan Ivan Lazarof, gendarme, abetted and co-operated to these crimes.

The above crimes are in connection with those committed in Thrace during the period 23-9-41 to 20-10-41, for which a report (No 187, Charge No 211/1946) was issued; a supplementary inquiry carried out revealed the crimes of the accused Colonel Elief.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΙΟΔΗΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) George Elioglou
2) Demetre Tsamis
3) John Motouris
4) Constantine Tahmidjidis
5) Savas Theodoridis
6) Andreas Telkeridis
7) Vergos Donsopoulos
8) Floros Pavlidis.
NOTES ON THE CASE

Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (i) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (ii) the probable defence; (iii) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.

The crimes were committed by the accused, in application of a proceeding approved by the Supreme Bulgarian Authority, and we are of opinion that this point will constitute a plea for the defence of the criminal. The crimes appear fully proved.


The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
<table>
<thead>
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<th>Date Submitted</th>
<th>Decision of Committee I</th>
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</table>
| 6 Nov 1941     | S for murder
                 (See Minutes 120). |

Cards checked: List 65
| Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. | IVAN PETKOF  
From Kazanlik (Bulgaria), Mayor of Rodolivos (Serres) in 1941. |
<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</td>
<td>Mass execution of civilians.</td>
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**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS**

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

Mass execution of civilians.
Ivan PETKOF, Bulgarian Mayor of Rodolivos (Serres), aiming to suppress any partisan movement in his district and to terrorize the population, on the occasion of the movement which broke out in Drama, issued orders to the Military Authorities, who arrested 23 Greek citizens, inhabitants of Anghista and executed them en masse without any investigation or trial.

Among the so murdered citizens were: 1) Constantine Bektadis, 2) Damianos Bektadis, 3) Theodoros Papapanayotou and others.

The above crime is in connection with the mass-execution of Drama during the period 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941 for which a report (No 107, Charge No 211/46) was issued, and was revealed by a complementary investigation carried on.
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1) George Vassiliadis
2) Athanasios Gregoriou
3) Eustathios Alexandridis
4) Michael Georgiadis
5) John Ioannidis
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΝΥΚΤΟΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to: (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete).

"Τα χάριτα της ειρήνης έχουν τη στέγαση της ασφαλείας της εθνικής μας τάξης. Η περίπτωση του καθεστώτος με την ανάγκη της εποχής μας. Θα μπορούσε να τρομάξουμε, αλλά η δύναμη της προσεκινήσεως του δικαστή ή και της φοβητικής συνείδησης ενεργοποιήσει ως αιτία της." (c) της αισθήσεως διαφυγής, (d) δυνάμεις ημερών ιατρικής πλήρους.

To our opinion, the crimes have been perpetrated in application of a general system of the Superior Bulgarian Authorities, and this point will probably constitute a plea for the defence of the accused.

The crimes appear fully evidenced.

Athens, May 28, 1947

The Director
(Sg) D. KIOUSSCPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
T. S. ANELF, Alexander
64

Date Submitted: 6 Nov 1947
Decision of Committee I:
1. For murder and ill-treatment (See Minutes 120).
R.

C. P. S. CHECKED LIST 65
Name and rank of accused, his date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position: (Not to be translated)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position:

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Short statement of facts

Transmitted by

Official date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Reference to relevant provisions of national law.

Charge No. 335/46

Short statement of facts

Criminal Code (FLORINA)

February 7, 1944

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

SYNTHOMOS PERIGRAFH PERIESTATIKON

Murder.
In the beginning of 1944, units of the Bulgarian Army, under the command of Colonel Alexander TSANEV, advancing from Monastir (Serbia), invaded the area of the Prefecture of Florina, in order to pursue the Greek rebels. Under this pretense, the Bulgarian troops, going through and over the towns and the villages of the district of Florina, committed pillage, destruction, plunder, illtreatment and murder of Greek citizens out of the peaceful population in retaliation for the activity of the rebels.

Concretely, on February 7, 1944 a Bulgarian platoon among the men of which were the Bulgarians: 1) Diamantikos GOGOF, 2) Ratko TSORPATSISKY, W/Officer, and 3) sergeant-major Thomas ROPOF, arrested seven (7) citizens of the village of Flambouro (Florina) among which Constantine Nassis and Christo Matroussidis, and murdered all of them with the approval of their chief Colonel TSANEV, after having tortured them during several days.

********
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:
1) John Kambossos
2) Olga, widow of K. Nassis
3) Constantina, widow of Mitroussidis
4) Theano, widow of Galios.
NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΜΕ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΗΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender's own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

'Υπό τον τίτλο αυτόν διέμενο τό πεπραγμένο ή σχετισμένο γεγονός (a) προς τον δικαίο τις αξιοπροσέγγιση τού πεπραγμένου ή σχετισμού προς την επιμέλεια διοίκησης του κρατήματος ή της δικαιοσύνης ή κατ' επαρκήν πρακτικός ή κατ' επαρκήν ισχύς του δικαίου προς την ανάλυση ή κατ' επαρκήν δικαιολογήσεως (γ) διέμενο τόν κατάλογο απαιτήσεων κατά της περιπτώσεως κατ' επαρκήν ισχύς τού δικαίου προς την ανάλυση ή κατ' επαρκήν δικαιολογήσεως.

The crime have been committed on the initiative of the accused. It is in proportion with their official position and fully proved.

Athens, May 25, 1947
The Director
(Sg) D. KIOUSSOPoulos
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
1-6 Nov 1947 | S for mass-murder
| (See Minutes 126)

CARDS CHECKED LIST 45

626/Av/I8/21A
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΑΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Case No 360/45

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Σκιλ Ανγελόφ

Bulgarian Major, C.O. of the Gendarmerie of Serres in 1941-1942.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

ΣΕΡΡΕΣ area.

September - October 1941.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 15.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of civilians as reprisals for deeds committed by third person.

Transmitted by

Διεθνήσεων Ομοσποδ.
Major SMIL ANGELOP Commander of the Gendarmerie of Serres in September-October 1941, applicating in this district retaliation for the would-be rebellion on the part of Greek patriots, issued orders to the units under his command of the Bulgarian Gendarmerie, in accordance with which the men of these units proceeded to the putting to death of more than two thousand five hundred (2500) Greek citizens without any investigation or trial.

Among the executed were: 1) Christos Tsolekas, Stratios Stavleridis, Stergios Saradjis, Demetrios Saradjis, inhabitants of Serres.

2) John Manoussanidis, Michael Paparigis, Alkcos Saccos and other inhabitants of Anglisti.

3) George Michaelidis of Pefkon, Constantine Karalexidis and Fanayotis Kiousses of Mononklisela.

The above crimes had been revealed by the complementary investigation and are in connection with the mass execution of Drama (29 September to 20 October 1941) for which a report (No 187, Charge No 211/1946) has been issued.

******
PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:
1) Vassilios Bentoulis
2) George Kouzas
3) George Koschos
4) Kreon Fyridis
5) George Emmanuel.
The crimes were committed by the accused, by application of a proceeding approved by the Supreme Bulgarian Authorities and we are of opinion that this point will constitute a plea for the defence of the criminal. The crimes appear fully evidenced.

Athens, May 25, 1947

The Director

(sgd) D. KIOUSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court
Date Submitted | Decision of Committee I
---|---
6 NOV 1947 | 1-10: A for murder spillage

CARDS CHECKED  | LIST 65

[Signature] 6/10/1929
## GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

### Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

**Case No.:** 307/43

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number</th>
<th>Name and Position</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>BLADENOF, officer (rank unknown).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>DOITSEV, University Professor.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spyro VASSILEV, ex-Bank clerk in Sofia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Joseph MARKOV, officer (rank unknown).</td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>PROTOV MARKOV, school-teacher.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>BABOULOV, officer (rank unknown).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Major MITKOV.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>DIMITROV, of the Bulgarian Foreign Office.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>STRATSE KARSEV, officer (rank unknown).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>2nd-Lieut. RADOS, of the Medical Corps.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Location:** KASTORIA - FLORINA area.

**Time:** 1941 - 1944.

**Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250).**

**Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1, 9, 17.**

---

### SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

**ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**

- **Murder** - Attempt to uproot the national feeling - Looting - Plunder.

---

Transmitted by

Διευθυντής διε.
BLADENOF, DOLTSOV, SPIRO VASSILEV, JOSEPH MARKOV, PETROV
MARKOV, BABAULOVS, MAJOR MITKOV, DIMITROV, STRATSE KARTSEV, and
second-Lieut. RADOS, all served in Western Macedonia during the
occupation.

The Bulgarian Government having in view the annexation of
Western Macedonia after the victory of the Axis powers, decided
to prepare the ground for this purpose during the occupation of
that part of Greece by the Germans and the Italians. For this
aim they organized a special service which, at the beginning
tried by propaganda to alter and uproot the national feeling of
the inhabitants of that area. This task was entrusted to the
accused officials, military and civil, under the supreme orders
of General Ivan Marinov. When the Bulgarians realized that pro-
paganda was not successful, they took more drastic steps.
Bands of "comitadjis" were formed, which terrorized the popu-
lation of Western Macedonia and committed many atrocities.
These bands were organized on orders of General Ivan MARINOV
(who has already been listed as war criminal) by the above men-
tioned persons, who are responsible for the following War Crimes:

1. They tried to uproot the national feeling by propa-
ganda at the beginning, then by threats, terrorism, deportation of
Greeks to Bulgaria.

2. They organized armed bands of "comitadjis," whom they
supplied with money and arms, and to whom they gave orders ac-
cording to which the "comitadjis" massacred Greek citizens, raped
women, tortured, burnt down villages and looted them. The crimes
committed were distinguished by their brutality and inhumanity,
e.g.: During the summer 1942 the "comitadjis" killed after tor-
turing him Nicolas Daylakis; they tortured Basil Karakostas and
after having removed his eyes they rode him like a horse, killing
him when he could not walk any more; they murdered on the similar
way Demianos Voyatzakis, L. Magotsis, Dem. Spouras; they burned
alive Sonia Georgiadis in the oven of her house; they burned down
15 houses of Argos Orestikon with their inhabitants and all the
furniture.
Witnesses A. CHRYSOCHOU and Chr. TSAOUSIS testify that the accused were the local organizers and the chiefs of the Bulgarian "comitadjis" in Western Macedonia; they gave them orders to ill-treat and kill Greeks, loot houses and commit many other atrocities; the "comitadjis" plucked out the eyes of Karacostas, Voyatzakis, Magotis, Sgouras, burned alive Sonia Georgiadis in the oven of her house, killed scores of people, burned down 15 houses in Argos Orestikon with their inhabitants.

Witness Peter LOLAS, major of the Gendarmerie serving during 1941 - 1944 in Florina area (Western Macedonia) as chief of the Greek Police, certifies that the accused, on orders of Gen. Marinov, organized in his area the "comitadjis" bands, who committed many atrocities, tortures, murders, rape, looting and arson. The accused were the actual leaders of the "comitadjis" in Western Macedonia and gave them orders for their activity against Greek population. The atrocities committed were unheard of: Kmakostas, Voyatzakis, Magotis and S Sgouras had their eyes removed and after inhuman torture were killed. The old woman Georgiadis was burnt alive. Several people were burned alive in their houses in Argos Orestikon.
The crimes are fully proved. They are proportional to the official position of the accused and were committed in application of a plan approved by the Supreme Bulgarian Authorities.

Athens, April 25, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS.
GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN. War, Criminals

Charge No 540/46. C R | B | 141

1. Lieutenant KLESKOV of the 16th Regiment
2. NICOLAS KAMBouroY from Stara-Zagora (Bulgaria), President of the Community of Myrini (Serres)

MYRINI (SERRES).
March 1944.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 260)
Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
SYNTOMOS PERIGRAFIS PERISTATIKON
MURDER.

TRANSMITTED BY
Διευθυνσή Δ.N. 3
Lieutenant KLESKOV of the 16th Regiment and NICOLAS KAMBOUROV, president of the Community of Myrini (Serres), decided and carried out personally the execution by knives, in the Offices of the Community in March 1944, of the Greek civilian Thomas Christodoulou.

This execution was carried out without any previous trial and under the accusation that the victim was preventing Greeks from changing their nationality to Bulgarians.
Witness Basil PASCHOS testifies that on March 1943 the accused knived to death T. Christodoulou, in the offices of the Community, because he prevented the Greeks to change their nationality.

Witness Anestis TSANIKAS testifies that the Greek patriot T. Christodoulou was murdered by KLESKOV and KAMBourov on March 1943.
NOTES ON THE CASE  
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΣΙ ΤΗΣ ΒΙΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

(Under this heading should be included the view taken as to (a) the degree of responsibility of the accused in view of his official position, e.g., was offence committed on the offender’s own initiative, or in obedience to orders, or in carrying out a system approved by authority, or legal provision; (b) the probable defence; (c) whether the case appears to be reasonably complete.)

(Υπό τον τίτλον αυτόν έπειτα να περιλαμβάνει γνώμη (a) του τον βαθμό της επικρατείας του κατηγορούμενου επί αυτό τον δράση τον δράση τον δρώντα με προθεσμία, διάθεση αυτήν επί κ.α. δεν το γκλίμα διαφάνει στη φρονολογία του δράση την γνώμη του προκειμένου συστήματος δραστηριοτήτων διατηρούμενο προς αυτό προς αυτόν, προς άλλον ή άλλον προς άλλον προς άλλον προς άλλον (b) της επικρατείας βαθμίδας, (c) δεν το επίσης επικρατεί της απότομης ισότιμης οποιουδήποτε πλήρης.)

The crime appears fully proved and is proportional to the official position of the accused. It was committed on their initiative.

Athens, September 4, 1947

The Director

(A) A. TOUSSIS.
**UNITED NATIONS ARCHIVES**

**CAMERA OPERATOR'S REPORT AND CERTIFICATE**

**REEL NO.**

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<th>INDEXING DATA</th>
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<td>United Nations War Crimes Commission</td>
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<tr>
<td>FINISHED 9 June 1986</td>
<td>Charge Files and Related Material submitted by Member Governments</td>
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**INDEXING DATA**

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**CODE NO.**

- France vs. Germans
  - Registered Nos. 2061 - 2231
- France vs. Italians
  - Registered Nos. 1 - 30
- Greece vs. Albanians
  - Registered No. 1
- Greece vs. Bulgarians
  - Registered Nos. 1 - 140

**CERTIFICATION**

I certify that the micrographs appearing in this reel of film are true copies of the original records described above.

Date: 9 June 1986

Signature of Camera Operator: [Signature]
REDUCTION

25x
UNITED NATIONS ARCHIVES

security microfilm

PROGRAMME 1986
END