

UNWCC

CHARGE FILES

GREECE vs. BULGARIANS

PAG - 3

UNWCC

CHARGE FILES

GREECE vs. BULGARIANS

PAG - 3

**REGISTERED
NOS.**

1

3669/GW/B/1

1239

1211

MARINOF, Ivan

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	
1 JUL 1946	A	B
16 Oct. 46	see Minutes No. 78	
31 Oct. 46	see Minutes No. 79	C
19 Nov. 46	adjourn reconsideration	
23 Jan 47	adjourn (see Minutes reconsideration No. 86)	D
12 Feby '47	adjourn (see Min 89)	
27 Feby '47	Remains on A	R

3669/GW/B/1

MARINOV Case 3000

F 181X

- 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.
~~Part~~ ^{Part} 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 recv. through official channels. Cable to be forwarded to F. O.
- 12.2.47 Mins. No. 89. Greek NO ~~was~~ requested, and ^{was} 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.246); M. de Baer to submit Memo (A36). Greek NO promised to submit statement of charges for transmission to Bulg. Govt.
- 5.3.47 Commission mtg. Draft letter of reply to Bulg. Govt. discussed & returned to Gut. I for re-drafting, ~~in order to comply with~~ Doc. A.37. *taken note of.*
M.123
- 6.3.47 Mins. No. 91. Letter to Bulg. Govt. re-drafted. To be submitted to Commission (C.249).
Greek NO presented statement of charges for transmission to Bulg. Govt. (C.249).
- 12.3.47 Commission mtg. Doc. C.249 & cable.
M.124 Decision : C.249 accepted.
-
- 22.5.47 Mins. No. 100 I/87 (Comm. from Lawyer).
Decision: Draft reply to be prepared.
- 4.6.47 Mins. No. 101 I/88 (Letter from Bulg. Foreign Minister).
Taken note of.

I/87
I/88

No. 1576-III

Regarding certain explanations regarding legal consequences of Commission decision

enclosures as items 1 and 3 above

- 1. Certificate No 61 of 28/1/47, Chief of Bulg. Staff.
- 2. Letter No 42 of 6/1/47 from Head of Chief Commission
- 3. Letter 6787-III of 24/12/46 from Ministry of Foreign Affairs & Bulg. is added but not forwarded.

Dec. 1/79.

copies of documents by Bulgarian Institute for Foreign Affairs and Chief of Bulg. General Staff.

was received on 1/72 + 1/73 - forwarding copies from Bulg. Foreign Ministry (see 1/75)

also questions from newspaper and memo. 1/70, 1/72, 1/73

5198-III, 11.9.46
 5545-III, 30.9.46
 Bulg. Staff
 UNICC
 per A.C.C. Secy.

Ret.	Date	To	From
		Bulg. Staff	UNICC
			1241
			1818
			Dec.

1811

Letter dated
22.10.46
from Bulgarian Legation
Paris.

1) Letter 9/1/47.
from M. PADEV
(London correspondent
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency).

2) Letter of 13/1/47. "

Cable received 31/1/47.
from Ministry Foreign Affairs
& bulis.

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

Letter from Bulgarian
Legation Paris dated 13/1/47.
59-39.

Letter from Marinov's Lawyer.
dated 6 May 1947

Letter from Bulgarian Foreign Minister
(recd. through Foreign Office)
dated 13 May 1947

In any further communication
on this subject, please quote

No. U 673/249/73

and address—

— not to any person by name

but to—

"The Under-Secretary of State,"
Foreign Office,
London, S.W.1.

Manmair file. 1243

1218 Foreign Office.
S.W.1.

28th May, 1947.

J.R. LITTON

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.

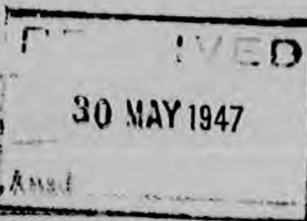
I am,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. F. G. G. G.

Doc. I/88



Colonel G.A. Ledingham, ~~Amad~~
Secretary-General
United Nations
War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

1244


MINISTÈRE
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
ET DES CULTES
N^o 1276-III

Sofia, le 13. V. 1947

Au très Honorable
Lord WRIGHT of DURLEY,
Président de la Commission des
crimes de guerre auprès de l'Orga-
nisation des Nations Unies,
Landsdown House, Berkeley
Square,
London, W-1.

Monsieur le Président,

Le Ministère des Affaires Etrangères 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 Hellénique.


Tout en regrettant que la Commission n'ait pas jugé possible de rayer 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.

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1245

~~XXXX~~

Sofia, le 194.....


MINISTÈRE
DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
ET DES CULTES

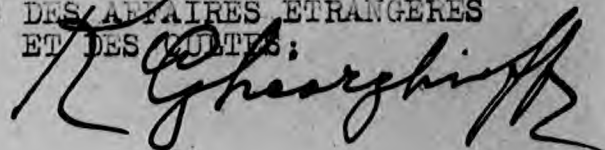
N°.....

-2-

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 élucider 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.

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

VICE-PRESIDENT DU CONSEIL DES MINISTRES,
MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES ÉTRANGÈRES
ET DES CULTES:



(K. Gheorghiev)

~~(unclassified)~~

XXXX

Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Public Worship.

No. 1576 - III.

SOFIA, 13. V. 1947.

To the Right Noble, Lord Wright of Dudley,
President of the U.N.W.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 I.C.C.C.'s reply concerning General MARINOV, together with the survey 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} ~~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 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 ^{Bulgarian Government's} ~~preature 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 ^{(a statement of the} ~~possession of~~ charges ^{filed with} ~~submitted to~~ the Commission, it hopes that, by ~~means of~~ the supplementary information which it intends to submit, it will ^{succeed} ~~be able to~~ in completely elucidating the case of General MARINOV. Nevertheless, in this connection, the Bulgarian Government

respects ...

- 2 -

feels bound to point out that the absence of a detailed statement of the charge itself and, above all, of the different ^{pieces} ~~elements~~ 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. GEORGHIEV

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

(TRANSLATION)

XXX

Minister for Foreign Affairs
and Public Worship.

No. 1576 - III.

SOFIA, 13. V. 1947.

To the Right Honble. Lord Wright of Durley,
President of the U.N.W.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 UNWCC.'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} ~~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 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 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 ^{a statement of the} possession of ^{filed with} charges ~~submitted to~~ the Commission, it hopes that, by ~~means of~~ the supplementary information which it intends to submit, it will ^{succeed} ~~be able to help~~ in completely elucidating the case of General MARINOV. Nevertheless, in this connection, the Bulgarian Government

feels ...

~~XXXX~~

- 2 -

feels bound to point out that the absence of a detailed statement of the charge itself and, above all, of the different ^{pieces} 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. GHEORGHIEV

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

I/88

2nd June, 1947

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION~~XXXX~~COMMITTEE ICASE 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

SOFIA, 13.v.1947

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

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

2956.

1252

Hasna's file

~~1252~~

30th May 1947.

Sir:

I am instructed to acknowledge with thanks
your letter dated 28th May enclosing a letter addressed
to the Chairman of this Commission by the Bulgarian
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Colin
Secretary General.

E. P. Garner Esq.,
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

1956.

1252

Hassan's file

1882

30th May 1967.

Sir:

I am instructed to acknowledge with thanks
your letter dated 28th May enclosing a letter addressed
to the Chairman of this Commission by the Bulgarian
Minister for Foreign Affairs.

I am,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Colonel.
Secretary General.

R. P. Garner Esq.,
The Foreign Office,
Whitehall, S.W. 1.

A. SCHLISSELMAN
AVOCAT A LA COUR D'APPEL DE PARIS
110, Boulevard de Courcelles (XVII^e)
TÉLÉPHONE : WAG. 34-15

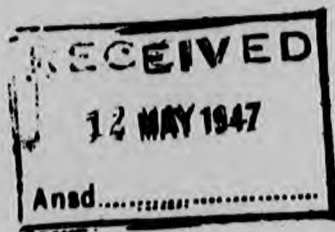
Doc. I/87.

1253

PARIS, le 6 Mai 1947

1253

Maninor R&S



Monsieur le GÉNÉRAL LEBINCHE,
Secrétaire Général de la Commission des Crimes
de Guerre des Nations Unies
Les Forces Armées Bulgares (L.F.A.B.)
LONDRES (Angleterre)

Monsieur le Secrétaire Général,

J'ai l'honneur de vous remercier réception
de votre lettre du 16 Avril et je vous en remercie.

Le Général Marinov qui se trouve actuel-
lement à Sofia, m'a, depuis transmis le texte de la réponse faite par
la Commission au Gouvernement Bulgare.

Je comprends parfaitement que la décision
de la Commission ne préjuge en rien la culpabilité ou de l'absence de
culpabilité du Général Marinov mais qu'il est simplement porté sur la
liste des personnes accusées d'avoir commis des crimes de guerre.

Toutefois qu'il me soit permis de vous
demander quelques précisions sur les conséquences juridiques de cette
décision :

- 1° - Le Gouvernement Grec a-t-il la faculté d'instaurer un procès pour
crime de guerre du Général Marinov, qu'il soit porté sur la liste des personnes accusées
d'être des criminels de guerre ou peut-il le faire indépendamment
de cette décision.
- 2° - Le Gouvernement Grec a-t-il la faculté de solliciter l'extradition
du Général Marinov, en s'appuyant sur la décision de la Commission,
édictée après les États signataires de la convention de
Saint-James, ou après des États considérés comme nations satellites
de l'Axe.

Quant au dernier paragraphe de la réponse
de la Commission, je pense l'interpréter correctement, en considérant
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 donc, à un moment quelconque
le Général Marinov ou le Gouvernement Bulgare était en mesure de présen-
ter à la Commission une documentation en réponse aux accusations portées

....

~~1254~~

par le Gouvernement Espagnol, y a-t-il lieu de penser que la Commission sera toujours disposée à procéder à leur examen, à reconnaître la question et à renvoyer la décision au cas où la proposition présentée par elle se verra à l'avenir les votes de la Commission?

Je vous remercie par avance de la réponse que vous voudrez bien faire à ma lettre et je saisis cette opportunité pour vous dire combien j'ai été sensible à l'accueil que vous avez bien voulu me réserver lors de mon dernier passage à Londres.

Je vous prie de croire, Monsieur le Secrétaire Général, à l'assurance de mon entière considération.

A. Helvig

1226

Translation.

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

Paris May 6th, 1947.

Colonel Ledingham,
Secretary General of the U.N.W.C.C.,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
London, W. 1.

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 ^{only if} provided that he has first been entered on the list of persons charged with being war criminals, or can the above-mentioned Government ^{institute them} proceed independently of such a decision?
2. Is the Greek Government entitled to demand the extradition of General MARINOV, founding itself on the decision of the Commission, ^{only with regard} duly constituted in relation to, ^{from} the States signatories of the Convention of St. James's, or ^{also with regard to} in relation to, ^{regarded} States considered 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} 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 ...

~~XXXX~~

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} review the question, and to ^{revoke} ~~revoke~~ 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.

1/6

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

which is awaiting notification,
as well as by the provisions of the Peace Treaty with Bulgaria,
Amistage with Bulgaria, signed in Moscow on the 28th October, 1947,
that this ~~matter~~ is fully covered by the conditions of the
As to the question of extradition, I ~~have to point out~~
am to draw

persons accused of war crimes.
or not his name has been entered in the Commission's list of
General MARIKOV ~~for war crimes, regardless of the date whether~~
should not be entitled to institute proceedings against
there would appear to be no reason why the Greek Government
that ~~in view of the fact that Greece is a signatory to the~~
I am instructed by the competent Committee to inform you

investigation of whether

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

DR. G. L. ...

XXXX

~~222~~

I/87.

16th May, 1947.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. Schlisselman,
Advocate to the Paris Court of Appeal,
110, Boulevard de Courcelles, (XVII).

Paris, May 6th, 1947.

Colonel Ledingham,
Secretary General of the U.N.W.C.C.,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
London, W.1.

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 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 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

~~XXXX~~

-2-

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.

~~XXXX~~

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 Armistice with Bulgaria, signed in Moscow on the 20th 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-GeneralMonsieur A. Schliesselman,
110, Boulevard de Courcelles (XVII)
PARIS.

1261

*Hammar file
(Hill Series)*
~~1384~~

(U 604/249/73)

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

25th April, 1947.

Dear Ledingham,

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
A.H. Hermann*

*Ham
Marinov file*

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



Marinov 1262
- 76

2388

RECEIVED
15 APR 1947
Ansd ..

War Crimes Section,
Foreign Office,
14/4/47

Dear Ledingham,

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

The telegram
informing me of this ends

1263

"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

A. H. S. Hermann

1264

To Ledingham

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

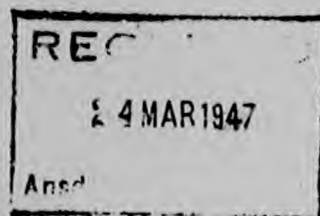
21st March, 1947.

(U 522/249/73)

~~SECRET~~

Dear Ledingham,

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.



Yours sincerely,
F.F. Garner

(F.F. Garner)

Handwritten initials

Colonel G.A. Ledingham,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

2388

14th March, 1947.

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.F. 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.

~~1267~~ANNEXSummary Statement by the Greek Government
of Charges brought against General MARINOV

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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, 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 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 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 MARINOV endeavoured by intense propaganda, to denationalize 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; at the same time they were educated in Bulgarian.

~~1234~~

C. 249.
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.

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C. 249.
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UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

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SECRET

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~~2296~~C. 246
1st March, 1947UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSIONCOMMITTEE IGENERAL MARINOV'S CASE

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, massacres, systematic terrorism and pillage, and with attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory, (Case No. 3669/Gr/B/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 I/74 and I/83), 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. I/73);
- 2) a letter from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs No. 5545-III, dated September 30th, 1946, and the documents enclosed therewith (Doc. I/72);
- 3) a letter from the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs No. 6787-III, dated December 24th, 1946, and the documents enclosed therewith (Doc. I/75);

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

arrived unanimously at the following conclusions:

a) ...

~~XXXX~~

- 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 for communication to the Bulgarian Government, 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.

Printed in England. Nov. 1945 (6000 pads)
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BY

CW B 11 SOFIA 93 11 0810

**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 CRIMINELS GUERRE
STOP AU CONTRAIRE IL A PRIS PART COMME COMMANDANT EN**

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 CHEF ARMEE BULGARE GUERRE CONTRE ALLEMAGNE
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 CROIRE QUE COMMISSION EXAMINERA QUESTION
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 CRIANTE SOIT ACCOMPLIE ENVERS PEUPLE BULGARE QUI
 CONSIDERE GENERAL MARINOFF COMME HOMME DACTION
 DIGNE ET HONORABLE - GUEORGUI DIMITROFF PRESIDENT
 CONSEIL MINISTRES BULGARE +

Enquiry respecting this Telegram should be accompanied by this form. Mark Your Reply VIA IMPERIAL.

1 ~~1281~~WAR CRIMES

11/1/57

REPORT ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMISSION ON THE WAR CRIMES
 COMMITTED BY THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE BULGARIAN TERRITORY
 DURING THE WAR

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT FOR THE RECORDS GIVEN TO YOU HAVE
 NOT BEEN VERIFIED CONSIDERS IT A SERIOUS AND UNACCEPTABLE THAT
 GENERAL FARKAS SHOULD BE INCLUDED IN THE LIST OF WAR
 CRIMINALS STOP ON THE CONTRARY HE TOOK PART AS COMMANDER
 IN CHIEF OF THE BULGARIAN ARMY IN THE WAR AGAINST HITLERITE
 GERMANY (SEE PARAGRAPH)

THE BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD TO THINK THAT THE
 COMMISSION WILL EXAMINE THE QUESTION OBJECTIVELY AND WILL
 NOT ALLOW A FLAGRANT INJUSTICE TO BE DONE TO THE BULGARIAN
 PEOPLE WHO REGARD GENERAL FARKAS AS A WORTHY AND
 HONORABLE MAN OF ACTION.

GENERAL DIMITROFF PRESIDENT BULGARIAN COUNCIL OF
 MINISTERS.

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3 MAR 1947
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C' RIGHT HONOURABLE WRIGHT OF DURLEY
 CHAIRMAN UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
 LANDSDOWNE HOHSE BERKELEY SQUARE LONDZN 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

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BY

ACTUELLEMENT MINISTRE BULGARIE PARIS STOP
GOUVERNEMENT BULGARE TIENT REITERER SA
COMMUNICATION RECEDENTE ET DECLARER
SOLENNELLEMENT QUE PRETENDUE ACCUSATION
DIRIGEE CONTRE GENERAL MARINOV NULLEMENT
FONDEE REPOSE SUR TEMOIGNANGES TRUQUES
FAUSSES PIECES ET VISE TRAVERS PERSONNALITE
GENERAL MARINOV PORTER ATTEINTE PRESTIGE ET
HONNEUR NATIONAL BULGARIE VOULANT AINSI

nd. Nov. 1945 (6000 pds)
(50,000 fms)

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ANNIHILER APPORT BULGARE GUERRE CONTRE
 ALLEMAGNE SOUS COMMANDEMENT SUPREME GENERAL
 MARINOV APPORT RECONNU MEME DANS PREAMBULE
 TRAITE DE PAIX STOP GOUVERNEMENT BULGARE
 CROIT DESON DEVOIR FAIRE CETTE DECLARATION
 SOLENNELLE DANS INTERET JUSTICE DONT ACTIVIE
 COMMISSION CERTAINEMENT SINSPIRE 256 KIMON
 GUEORGUIEFF VICE PRESIDENT CONSEIL MINISTER
 AFFAIRES ETRANGERRES BULGARIE * 11 5 256 *

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~~1286~~TRANSLATION

Rt. Hon. Wright of Dursley, Chairman United Nations War Crimes Commission Lansdowne House Berkeley Square London, W.1.

We are informed that London Commission for Determining War Crimes will on 5th 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 ^{faked witness +} 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

Kimon Gueorguieff Vice President of the Council
Minister of Foreign Affairs Bulgaria.

A. SCHLISSELMAN
AVOCAT A LA COUR D'APPEL DE PARIS
110, Boulevard de Courcelles (XVII^e)
TÉLÉPHONE : WAG. 34-15

1287

~~1287~~

March 4th, 1947.

The Secretary-General,
The United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, London. W. 1.
ENGLAND.

Dear Sir:

In confirmation of my conversation with you to-day, 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 explanation 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)

Handwritten initials

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

A.37

4th March, 1947.

4th March, 1947.

The Secretary-General,
The United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
London, W. 1.
ENGLAND

Dear Sir,

In confirmation of my 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 explanation 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)

D. J. [unclear]

1289

11.8.47
2 days
Harman file

2956.

~~1289~~

April 13th, 1947.

Dear Sir:

With reference to our conversation during your recent visit to London, and to your request of 12th March 1947, submitted in writing, I am instructed to inform you that in its meeting held on 12th March 1947, the Commission has given attention to the various arguments received in relation to the case of General Beriaev, and after most careful consideration has, with respect, found no 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 could not communicate with you before ascertaining that the Commission's communication had been formally delivered to the Bulgarian Government. Owing to delays in communications we have only today heard that this has been done.

Yours truly,

G.A. LEDINGHAM *[Signature]* Colonel.
Secretary General.

Monsieur A. Schisselman,
Avocat a la Cour d'Appel de Paris,
110, Boulevard de Courcelles (XVII)
Paris.

~~1289~~

A.36.
1st March, 1947.

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.

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-2-

In the meantime, General MARINOV himself had forwarded to the Chairman of the UNWCC a letter dated 22nd September, 1946, and this letter, with two annexes, was circulated to the members of the Committee in Document I/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 I/72. On 19th December, Committee I decided to adjourn consideration of the matter until the next meeting in order to examine Document I/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.

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-3-

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 TCHANEFF 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 I/74 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

1288

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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 outside 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, has 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

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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 FLUCHAT was in command of the operation. This obviously means that General FLUCHAT was solely responsible for the tactical and strategical 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 FLUCHAT 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 TCHANEV'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 or 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 motored daily to Monastir, is confirmed by the evidence submitted. These detailed 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

-6-

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 UNWCC 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 I 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.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

1296

~~1285~~

8. ALDFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE, W.1.
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2862

London, 26th February, 1947

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

Albinos
~~A. Dimitas~~

Dr. Litawsky,
Legal Officer,
U.N.W.C.C.
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square, W.1.

1/83

1297

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

8, ALDFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE, W.1.
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2862

Summary of supplementary evidence sent
by the R.Hellenic Government concerning
General Ivan Marinof's case. *Doc. 1/53*

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 Tsanef, as C.O. of a Bulgarian unit, ceased to be in official contact with his superior officer General Marinof, 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.

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THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

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8. ALDFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE, W.1.
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2862

2.

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 Tsanef, 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 Comitata 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 Tsanef, while fighting in the Florina area, had organised a special signal service to be in continuous contact with his chief General Marinof, C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division in Monastir.

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

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

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8, ALDFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE, W. I.
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2862

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by the R.Hellenic Government concerning
General Ivan Marinof's case.

1. Official statement of 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 Tsanef, as C.O. of a Bulgarian unit, ceased to be in official contact with his superior officer General Marinof, 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.
 - 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.

-/-

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION ~~XXXX~~

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8, ALDFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE, W.1.
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2862

2.

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

SUBJECT: Chief of 15th
Bulg. Division MARINOFF
TO: Hellenic National Bureau
for War Crimes
COMM- A1

1301

Doc 1/83

Of Absolute Priority

General Army Staff/ SECRET

G.A.S./A.F.3325/A1/1

12-2-47

1342

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 his Division who in conjunction with German "Detachments executed the war enterprise specified in said Order".

Command 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 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 ~~actual~~ 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)



A TRUE SERVICE COPY
Athens the 13th of February 1947
The Secretary of the Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes

Copy of Doc. AP/3325/Ai/i issued by the
Great General Staff

1302

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1302

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*Examination in Oath of witness Elias Alexopoulos
Major of the 2nd Gen. Staff*

1303

STATEMENT OF WITNESS
(On oath).

2

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 ~~Scripture~~ ^{Bible} in accordance with and in virtue of article 124 of the Penal Procedure in case of his being prevented from appearing before the ~~tribunal~~ ^{Court} ~~of~~.

Before the witness was laid the order of the War Office (Gen. Staff of the Bulgarian Army) under N° I-17 of the 11th January 1944, and was asked if it appears from this order that the C.O. of the 15th Bulgarian Division MARINOV had entirely given up the Commandment of the Detachments of his region, which in cooperation of similar German detachments executed the ~~operation~~ ^{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 ~~one~~ ^{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 ~~one~~ ^{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 on hierarchical order of each detachment, with the additional explanation that even the contravention of the

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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 inadmissible 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 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 (?) ^{TRANEF} relative to the evolution and progress of the operations and facts generally.

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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 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~~ 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



Doc 1/83

1306

Statement on the examination
of witness under oath -

3

in Hadji Kyriakieion Prison
in Piraeus and ~~the 5th of February~~ 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
in his presence Anastasio Anastasio disintendant of ^{the Greek} Army
Headquarters who, taking the oath on the Holy Bible, swore
that he would faithfully translate ^{according to the law} the Bulgarian text
into Greek & vice versa.

Reply. I am Ivan Ivanof Gologanof, I was born in Aero-
^{40 cohort} dochori of Siderocastion (Krousouon) 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 ~~the~~ article in force of article 124 of ^{the Criminal} 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 & civilians after the
domination of the communists in Bulgaria we were
forced to take to the mountains where we remained
16 months ^{at} 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 ~~Government~~ ^{Mobilization} (with Sofia as headquarters).
 During the course of the war I went twice to Monastir
 and Skopja, ~~for business purposes~~ ^{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. ~~Apparently~~ I met him simply
 and as was natural we did not discuss ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~war~~ 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 Govern-
 ment of Moravief was formed in Bulgaria on the
 2nd Sept. 1944, took over the Ministry of War; after the
 fall of Moravief ^{and} the taking over by Georgiev, who
 also declared war against Germany, Gen. Marinof
 took over the Command of the Bulgarian army up to
 approximately June 1945, when he took over the
 General inspection of the army ^{and} after that was
 posted as ^{Ambassador} ~~Minister~~ in Paris. As far as I know
 before ^{and during} the war ~~and after~~, officers, of the Bulgarian army
 did not belong to particular political parties, ^{with} ~~after~~
 the formation of the Moravief governments of
 Moravief or 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 (freedom)

Macedonia) for political ^{aims} disputes. I cannot however conceal that the opinion was spread ~~that~~ that Bulgaria was seeking the annexation of Western Macedonia to Bulgaria and it followed naturally enough that she used ^{appropriate} ~~the~~ means of propaganda necessary for the success of this purpose. I know that in Marinov's Division at Monastir, Colonel Tsanev ^(also personally known to me) was ~~serving~~ ^{acting} under his orders, ~~(also personally known to me)~~ but I do not know if at the beginning of 1944 Tsanev, together with his ^{regiment} division, was ordered to ~~proceed~~ ^{enter} to the Florina area which, at the time, was held by the Germans. Colonel Tsanev is a very educated officer ^{and} he was considered competent to ~~bring discipline~~ ^{bring discipline} to ~~his~~ ^{his} ~~regiment~~ ^{regiment}. Consequently, if Tsanev's regiment during his stay in the Florina area, took to ^{successive and} ~~(continuous) raiding and plundering,~~ ^{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 deeds took place, with the knowledge of the person of Tsanev, because they were carried out) ~~because they were carried out~~ ^{by the person of Tsanev, because it is not possible for me to refute that when Tsanev first had knowledge of these things he would} ~~be unable~~ ^{not be able} ~~to~~ ^{to} ~~establish order~~ ^{discipline} in his regiment. ^(As I imagine, stop them and) ~~As I imagine,~~ ^{discipline} in every army, so it is in the Bulgarian, when one section of the army is ordered ^{by either} the Ministry of War or the General Staff to ~~carry out orders independently~~ ^{act} or to be attached to another military ^{unit} ~~force~~, the

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General Staff will issue ~~general~~ orders to ~~the~~ the general
 in Command. Further, this last ^(Gen. in Command) will give detailed orders
 to the officer at the head of the ^(unit which is detached) ~~detachment~~ which general
 and detailed orders, the officer in command is bound
 to ^{conform} ~~carry out~~ what orders the ^{or the general Staff} Ministry of War gave.
 to Marinof ^{for} Tsanev's regiment I am not able to
 say. ^{Moreover} Further I do not know what further ^{detailed} orders /
 Marinof gave to Tsanev. I cannot however deny
 that if Tsanev's regiment in the Florina area in
 January 1944 ^{committed cruelties} ~~committed crimes~~ that in conse-
 quence of these even the Germans asked for his
 recall, I must admit that these ^{cruelties} ~~crimes~~ if they
 were not actually ^{committed} ~~carried out~~ by Tsanev's ^{express} orders
 they were done with his ^{toleration} ~~knowledge~~ and that Tsanev
^{showing such toleration} must have been carrying out Marinof's orders, ^{because he,} ~~which~~
^{for} he 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} ~~Minister~~ of Bulgaria in Paris it ^{as I had said} made ^{impressed}
 me how he, a military man, ^{managed to} ~~was~~ (become an ^{Ambassador} ~~Minister~~).
 My astonishment is ^(justified) ~~borne out~~ by the following -
 Before being made ^{Ambassador} ~~Minister~~ he was ^{Inspector} General
 of the Army, which post in Bulgaria is considered
 more decorative than sought after and honorable.
 Moreover, Marinof during the ~~reign~~ of Boris regime

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XXIV

was considered a royalist and not an antiroyalist like General Stortz, who ^{was} posted as ^{Ambassador} Minister in Washington. Stortz from 1935, was retired with the rank of Lt. Col. for his antiroyalist views. Consequently my astonishment is justified as to how Narinof was able to obtain a so sought after post. I therefore ~~can~~ think, though I am not able to ascertain this, that he must have joined the SYENO party —

I have no more to state —

This had been read and certified —

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1311

Examination on Oath of
Majors of Gendarmerie LOLA Peters

Athens, 21st February 1947.

Quest. Name etc.

Answer. LOLAS Petros ^{son of} Antonios. I was born in
Actos of ellesinia 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 & 124 of the Penal Procedure (~~Code~~) in
the event of his non-appearance in court.

Quest. 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 ~~head~~ 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 agents and the organs (Kops Komitadjis
and Ochrani tes) of the Bulgarian Komitate (V.M. Ro.)
i.e. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation
- conspirators of the terrorising organisation of Ivan
Michailof....

The fact is that General Marinoff ^{was the} representative of the Bulgarian Komitete, is made clearly manifest, not from the written orders of the General Army Staff of Bulgaria, because the II ~~secret~~ ^{secret} Bureau of this Staff would not make known ^{attempted} plans etc. but is based on certain events and incidents which, in short, I state hereunder:

1) The official organs of the Bulgarian Komitete, which ~~came to light~~ ^{appeared} from the Spring of 1941 in Western and Central Macedonia, as Lieutenants Kaltsef, Captain and Professor of the University of Sophia **D**outsef, Lieut. Kostoff, Flight Lieut. Blantienoff and hundreds of others, ceased their ^{incursions} ~~descent~~ into Salonica, and ~~no~~ rarely from the end of 1942 and after, those of Western Macedonia worked ^{together} with Major Mitroff, Nirtsseff etc. of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, because they all each week visited Marinoff in Monastir.

2) The ~~file~~ ^{file} Bulgarian Greek subjects - inhabitants of Western Macedonia (Rastoria, Florina etc.) ~~at~~ ^{as} ~~well~~ ^{as} Jelis Menelas, Taumbidis Stavros, Makris Pantelis, Damianides Loukas, Jamvrollas Pantelis, Ielios Anastasios, Pazarengas Georgios, Sioupis Antonios and hundreds of others from the various villages, ~~also passed out~~ ^{also descended} ~~out~~ their week by ^{incursions} ~~descent~~ into Salonica and their ~~work together~~ ^{collaboration} with the Bulgarian Club, because there they realized in the direction of Monastir.

3) The economic supplies of Sofia of the Bulgarian Komitete & the carriers from there to Western Macedonia of maize, salt, clothing, Bulgarian leaflets, books & money (Levas) with the purpose of changing the ^{ethnological} ~~national~~ composition and uprooting of Greek ^{national feeling} ~~descent~~, ^{as} ~~well~~ ^{as} the suppliers of Basil Spira, Markoff, Roukoff Christos, Stoumboff Basilios 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 Comitete in murdering Greeks - as Salambovitis, Terpofski ^{etc} ~~ing~~ murderers of the Macedonian Captain Dai-laki, were given fugitive shelter by Kaltseff at Monastir, where they received highly honoured awards by the services of Marinoff & thus avoided their capture by Greek Justice -

B) It is shown that the aforementioned General Marinoff was the representative of the Bulgarian Comitete ~~and~~ ^{by} ~~from~~ the fact ^{also} that, while ~~Captain~~ Major Nirkoff, director of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, opposed the offers of Kaltseff, concerning the formation and arming by the Italians of the formed, in March 1943, Axis-Bulgarian Comitete / comprised of 1.400 pro-Bulgarian Komitadjis, the said Kaltseff personally received the approval of General Marinoff and ~~the~~ ^{the arming} ~~bands~~ in Kastoria took place of 1.400 irregular armed ~~forces~~ ^{bands} ~~of~~ ^{on the part of the} ~~by~~ ^{of} Italians & about a further 800, by arms secretly sent from Monastir in the care of Kaltseff and Marinoff -

C) Also from the fact that, no other Bulgarian general or superior officer worked with, reinforced or came into contact with the Komitadjis of Kastoria while General Marinoff personally proceeding to Kastoria in the summer of 1943 warmly advised, and ~~in~~ ⁱⁿ public, the gathered 150 Komitadjis "to fight honestly by the side of the Italians against the Greek andartes" and that, furthermore, he declared that "I will personally

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(See also affidavits by Ravali
(and Kaltsef.)

see that help is sent you from Sofia" and that, without doubt, did not stand to be realised by the distribution of 500 suits of clothes, food (4,000,000) leva etc. only to the armed Romitadjis, taking place in the village of Apostrepos 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 Axis-Bulgarian ^{Security} Corps), to wit, of the organisation DCHRANA, ^{consisting of} a force of 6,500 men from pro-Bulgarian inhabitants, strengthened by the ^{S.S.} ~~part~~ of the German general Simana, for the war against the Greek partisans and against the British Intelligence —

Those at the head of the DCHRANA had two, and two people only, as ^{their} protectors and ^{whom} they worshipped, ^{and they were} (Marinoff) and Kaltseff, whose names and fame electrified the criminal behavours in their atrocities against the Greek population and E) By this same way was ^{strengthened} indicated the representation of the Bulgarian Romitadjis (V. M. Ro.) ~~on the part of~~ ^{by} general Marinoff in regard to the criminal actions of the Bulgarians generally in Greek Macedonia, and from the fact of the ~~undisputed~~ ^{unheard of}, in psychological life, gathering of over 3000 students & girl-students, Greek subjects & Greeks in ² spirit and ¹ soul up to 1942 when the Bulgarian Romitadjis, through the minds

of Maniatis & Katsifis wiped out the Greek teachers
destroyed by fire the Greek schools by fire, cleared
food & clothing to the youthful Greek students and
freedly ~~changed~~ ^{returned} them ~~to~~ ^{to} Bulgaria ^{vi pere-}
~~who were~~ from the end of 1942 the Greek students, ~~and~~
some of pro-Bulgarian ~~and~~ organs of the Komintern,
^{to go, as before, to Bulgaria, and those of Western}
Macedonia went to Thessalonika 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 embryos, because
the propaganda of the organisations of Maniatis
was passed ^{to} ~~into~~ the school of Greek
^{Western} youth against the Greek ^{Western} - the students,
^{and the girl-students, early fascist Greek ideas,}
~~against one bag of rubbish~~ which Maniatis gave
them in Thessalonika for this reason nearly all the
order ones were ~~conscripted~~ ^{enlisted}, some in the OCHRAMA
organisation ~~of the pro-Bulgarian~~ ^{and others}
in the then autonomous organisation SNCF of
Greece, so that all might ^{with} ~~with~~ ^{with} fascists against
Greece. As organs of Maniatis & Katsifis he said
pro-Bulgarian youth acted, ~~and~~ under the work
of the Communist-Slav-Macedonians, ~~at~~ ^{at} ~~terminated~~ ^{terminated}
by various murder thousands of Greek national
and ~~other~~ ^{other} -

Question: Do you know if a Bulgarian military unit
of Maniatis 15th Division took part in operations.

together with a ~~identical~~ German one, against the Greek
 militias in the regions of Central & 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 Marinov?

(Here we read 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~~ ^{propaganda attempt} ~~construction~~ ^{of} for
 the forced de-nationalisation of the Greek people of
 Western Macedonia began to fail, because the Greek
 militias (~~established in the region~~) 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 Kalltsaf's
 operations with his German friends, the ^{5th} Regiment
 of the 15th Division under Colonel Tsanev was placed
 at the ~~disposal~~ ^{disposal} of its German allies & ~~left~~ ^{left} ~~the~~
 the Bulgarian army went from Monastir to the
 Florina Area -

This regiment, owing to the fact that Colonel
 Tsanev was its C.O. & that he was superior in rank
 to the only then existing ^{in that area} German Major Koubt,
 and because the Bulgarian aim was to wipe out
 the Greek population and at the same time to ~~raise~~
^{encourage} ~~revive~~ the idea of the Komitadjis & pro-Bulgarian
 Behzantes inhabitants, operated independently and
at appointed distances from the German armies -
The only one who ^{simply} acted as liaison between these
armies ^(German and Bulgarian) was the Delegate - Counsellor of the OCHRANAA
organisation Lieut. Antonia Kalltsaf, given that

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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~~ Marinof. Kallsef received ^{the} instructions and orders of Marinof, ~~so~~ Kallsef thought in a manner that was both uneasy and troublesome, as Kallsef ^{used to go} ~~thought~~ daily ~~maintaining~~ from Florina to Monastir in a motorcar de luxe ^{covering} the distance ~~of~~ only in 35 minutes. ~~apart from Kallsef, two dispatch riders, were sent every afternoon to Monastir, to keep the C.O. of the 15th Div., in touch with Tsanef's unit.~~

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

The protestations of the Greek authorities & the Greek people in no way moved Marinof and Kallsef. It is ~~not~~ ^{not} even ^{not} unlikely that Marinof ~~praised~~ praised those same Bulgarian soldiers of Tsanef as these had carried out the orders of the V.M.R.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.

~~It is certain that Marinov's Bulgarian units~~
~~by their above-mentioned criminal actions (good~~
~~according to Bulgarian standards~~
~~conduct and rendering) against the Greek and slaves~~
~~of the unarmed Greek population, which for four years~~
~~was due to strain in their determination over~~
~~years in wanting ^{as} Allies. Those capitalist and~~
~~imperialistic English and Americans, as well as~~
~~the Russian Communists, satisfied the Germano-~~
~~Bulgarian General Staff, because had it been otherwise~~
~~those directing these, Gen. Generals Dimitroff, Jankov, and~~
~~Colonel Mitoff, would ^{not} have been obliged to retain~~
~~Marinov up to Sept. 1944 as C.O. of the 15th Div. at~~
~~Monastir & representative of the B.N.P.O.]~~

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 ~~to~~ read to the witness under examination para. II of document No. 5545-III of 31.9.46 of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Vice-President of the ~~International Censorship~~ Allied Military Commission (the in Bulgaria)

Answer: The entry ~~and~~ occupation by Bulgarian forces was not necessary in the ~~area~~ ^{region} west of the Axios of Greek Macedonia, because the irregular bands of the Bulgarian army of the OCHRANA had

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The enemy (the Greek army) be destroyed or wholly taken prisoners" "you must be pitiless in face of the wicked Greeks" etc.

~~It is certain that Haring's Bulgarian units~~
~~by their above-mentioned criminal actions (of good~~
~~conduct and rendering) according to Bulgarian standards~~
~~against the Greek and~~
~~the unarmed Greek population, which for four years~~
~~was due to stand in their determination over~~
~~years in wanting ~~to~~ Allies. These Capitalistic and~~
~~imperialistic English and Americans, as well as~~
~~the Russian Communists, satisfied the Germano-~~
~~Bulgarian General Staff, because had it been otherwise~~
~~those directing these, these Generals Louchev, Jamboune,~~
~~and Colonel Mitoff, would ^{not} have been obliged to retain~~
~~Haring up to Sept. 1944 as C.O. of the 15th Div. at~~
~~Plonastir & representative of the B.N.P.O.]~~

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 ~~is~~ read to the witness under examination para. II of Document No. 5545-III of 31.9.46 of the Bulgarian Ministry of Foreign Affairs addressed to the Vice-President of the ^{Allied Military Commission} ~~International Censorship~~ (the in Bulgaria)

Answer: The entry ^{and} occupation by Bulgarian forces was not necessary in the ^{region} ~~area~~ west of the Axios of Greek Macedonia, because the irregular bands of the Bulgarian army of the OCHRANA had

been well organized by the Bulgarian Club of Salonica which disposed of 50 ~~in number~~ ^{active} 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 Thessalonica) and nearly all of these were under the orders of Lieut. Koltsef who carried out the duties of Delegate and Counsellor between the OCHRANA and the German regiments & did not seriously take into account Mitsoff of the Bulgarian Club ^{of Salonica}, because ~~he had~~ ^{he had} ~~as~~ ^{as} protector & ~~friend~~ ^{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, & 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, ~~was~~ ^{was} not yet co-belligerents of the Allies, ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~did not~~ ^{did not} inflict serious damage on the units of National Resistance ~~acting under~~ ^{acting under} Officers of the Gendarmerie Tsankouloukas and Mitsou. These units had been fully organized with the help of ~~Englishmen~~ ^{the British} from the Middle East, & they seriously disturbed & damaged the Ochrana & the Germans. Unfortunately, however, they were stopped because they accepted (Nov. & Dec. 1943) a three-party frontal attack, from the Bulgarian army, the German, re-inforced by the Romitadjis of the Ochrana, & finally, by the ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~aid~~ ^{aid} of the

SNOF in whose ranks there reigned, under the mask of communism, a pro-Bulgarian element which came from the Ochravites - Komitadjis of Kallitsea. -

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 Pagos)

Pagu.

The examined,
Sign.

(N.B. Major Peter Lolas, 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.)

Doc. 1/83, ~~2291~~ 1321

⑤ Statement on the examination of witness Const. Boius under oath.

Question: your name etc Castoria May 9th, 1946.

Answer: Constantine Immanuel Boius, I was born in Stronitsa, I live in Salonica, I am a Lt. Colonel, and I am 54 years old and Christian Orthodox.
Doc.

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, ~~and~~ that is to say from May 1941 to November 1944 I was the Prefect of Florina. From my position in ~~Florina~~ 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 ~~the~~ ~~aim~~ 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 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 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 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 Comitadjis Menelaos Zelas and Stavros Manzos; 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 ^{freely} to ~~the~~ Monastir, where they received instructions by Marinof. For better attaining his aim, Marinof, organized in Monastir a center 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 Kumb, town Major of Florina, came to Castoria ~~—~~. Later on Marinof, with the aid ~~of~~ Kaltsef and under the pretext of the activities of the Greek outcasts, persuaded the Germans, to be allowed to send a Bulgarian unit to help them fight the Greek outcasts; following this a Bulgarian regiment, belonging to the 15th Division of Monastir, came to the Florina area on January 16th, 1944, under the command of Colonel Alexis Tsauef, where they terrorised the population by murdering innocent people, burning houses, and looting properties. I remember well that, in ~~the~~ ~~the~~ the Farmali district they burned ^{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

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~~2288~~ 3, if he wished

had knowledge of them and could have stopped them, because every afternoon Bulgarian soldiers ~~were sent~~ ^{were sent} on motor cycles ^{from Florina} to Monastir and ~~sent~~ brought to the H.Q. of their division ~~these~~ reports of the daily events of the unit.

The following are the names of the ^{murdered} ~~executed~~ people by Col. TSANEF regiment: (Follow the names of victims)

I have no more to say.

The public prosecutor.

sign.

The examined

sign.

XXIV/83

SWORN-IN STATEMENT OF WITNESS

At Aspropheia the 17th of April 1946.

QUESTION: What is your name?

REPLY: Demou Evanghellou of Evangelou, 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 etc. (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 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 mobilized 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 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 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 Zisis of Constantinos
- 3) Polysios Karaeliotis of Athanassios

(overleaf)

1325

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- 4) Tsatalis George of John
- 5) Syskopoulos Tryfon of Evangelos
- 6) Athanassios Economidis of Dimitrios
- 7) Vainas Gregorics of George.

A true Service copy
Athens the 13th February 1947

The Secretary
of the Greek National Bureau of War Crimes



[Handwritten signature]

IMPORTANT

APR 183

SWORN-IN STATEMENT OF WITNESS *Olga Nasis*

At Flamouron the 23rd of February 1946.

QUESTION: What is your name etc?

ANSWER: Olga widow of Constantinos Nasis, I was born and reside in Flamouron 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 Flamouron 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 Nikolaou of Elias a resident of Leptokarya, who was with them at that time and today 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.

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 Lazaros Galios
- 2) Anastassia widow of Filotas Tahos alias Lykas
- 3) Maria widow of Christos Gatsis
- 4) Anastassia widow of George Tzekas
- 5) Alexandra widow of Sotirios Kakaratzas
- 6) Helen widow of Gabriel Broikos
- 7) Evangelhia wife of Sterghios Delvizis
- 8) Stavros Eloveris of Nikolaos
- 9) Anastassia widow of Xenophon Mitrousidis
- 10) Constantina widow of Christos Mitrousidis.

A TRUE SERVICE COPY

Athens the 13th of February 1947

The Secretary

of the Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes



Neu Raptis

RESTRICTED
CONFIDENTIAL

I/83
25th February 1947.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

COMMITTEE I

~~XXXX~~

GENERAL MARINOV'S CASE

The following further 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:

- I. Copy of Document AP/3325/A1/1 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 Gologanof, Colonel of the Bulgarian Army.
- IV. Examination of Oath of Major of Gendarmoric LOLi Peters.
- V. Statement on the examination under Oath of witness Const. Bonia.
- VI. Sworn-in statement of witness Demou Evanghellou.
- VII. Sworn-in statement of witness Olga Nasis.

I

Copy of Document AP/3325/A1/1 issued by the Greek General Staff, - 12-2-47.

Subject: Chief of 15th Bulgarian Division MARINOFF.

General Army Staff/

SECRET.

To: Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes.

GAS/AP. 3325/A1/1

COMM 41

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 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, when 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 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 AI/G.I.S.

Seal (Signature)

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

II

jl/

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

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 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 MARINOV 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 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 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 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 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 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 communicated 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 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.

The Examining Magistrate

A TRUE SERVICE COPY
ATHENS, FEBRUARY 14, 1947, The Secretary,
N. RAFTIS.

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III

Examination on Oath of witness Ivsn 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 Anastasiou, 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 Acro-Sochori of Siderocastron (Krovassovon) 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 them I do not remember now because I paid no attention to the discussions. General Marinof when the Government of Moravief was formed in Bulgaria on the 2nd September 1944, took over the Ministry of War; after the fall of Moravief 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 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 Moravief 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 Tsanef (also personally known to me) was serving under his orders, but I do not know if at the beginning of 1944 Tsanef, together with his regiment, was ordered to enter the Florina area which, at the time, was held by the Germans. Colonel Tsanef is a very educated officer and he was considered competent to bring discipline to his regiment. Consequently, if Tsanef'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 Tsanef, because it is not possible for me to refute that when Tsanef 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 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 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 Lieut. 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: LOLAS Petros, son of Antonios. I was born in Actos of Messinia 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 122 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 (Komitadjis and Ochranives) of the Bulgarian Komitate (V.I.R.O.) i.e. Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organisation - conspirators of the terrifying organisation of Ivan Michailof...

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 known attempted plans etc. but is based on certain events and incidents which, in short, I state hereunder:-

-6-
-/ comprised of 1,400 pro Bulgarian Komitadjis,
-// while General Marinoff personally proceeding to Kastoria

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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 Doutssef, Lieut. Kostoff, Flight-Lieut. Blantrenoff 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 Mitkoff, 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, Geles Memelaos, Toubidis Stavros, Makris Panbelis, Damianides Loukas, Gamvrollas Pantelis, Lelios Anastasios, Pazarongas Georgios, Sioupis 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 (levies) with the purpose of changing the ethnological composition and uprooting of Greek national feeling, as the suppliers Basilof Spiro, Markoff, Roukoff Christos, Stounaboff 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 proven criminal agents of the Bulgarian Komitate in murdering Greeks - as Salamboutis, Terpofski etc. murderers of the Macedonian Captain Dailaki, were given fugitive shelter by Kalsterf 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 Nitkoff, director of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, opposed the offers of Kaltseff, concerning the formation and arming by the Italians of the formed, in March 1943, Axis-Bulgarian Komitate - the said Kaltseff 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 Kaltseff and Marinoff.

C) Also from the fact that, no other Bulgarian general or superior officer worked with, reinforced or came into contact with Komitadjis of Kastoria - in the summer of 1943 warmly advised, and publicly the gathered 150 Komitadjis "to fight honestly by the side of the Italians against the Greek andartes" 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 Komitadjis, taking place in the village of Aposkepos of Kastoria about the middle of June 1943.

D) Also from the fact ~~that~~ of 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 wit, 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 andartes and against the British Intelligence.

Those at the head of the OCHRANA had two, and two people only as their protectors and whom they worshipped and these were Marinoff and Kalsteff, whose names and faces electrified the criminal Ochramitas in their atrocities against the Greek population and,

E) By this same way was proved the representation of the Bulgarian Komitadjis (V.M.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 psychological life, gathering of over 3,000 students and girl students, Greek subjects and Greek in soul and spirit up to 1942 when the Bulgarian Komitadjis, through the minds of Marinoff and Kaltseff 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. 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 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 girl-students, easily forsook 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 OCHRANA organisation, and others in the then autonomous organisation SNOF of Goltseff, so that all might work with fanaticism against Greece:- As organs of Marinoff and Kaltseff 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 Marinof'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 on 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 Kaltseff's operations with his German friends, the 54th Regiment of the 15th Division under Colonel Tsanef 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 Tsanef 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 Komitadjis and pro-Bulgarian Ochianites inhabitants, operated independently and at appointed distances from the German armies @ the only one who simply acted as liaison between these armies (German and Bulgarian) was the Delegate-Counsellor of the OCHRANA organisation Lieut. Anton Kalstef, 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 Marinof. Kalstef 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 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 Flambouron, 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 exhumed Greeks of the village of Flambouron, killed by various and murderous instruments by Bulgarian soldiers, it was proved that the bodies of the "Grecanni" 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 Marinof and Kalstef - It is even not unlikely that Marinof praised those same Bulgarian soldiers of Tsanef as these had carried out the orders of the V.M.R.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.

~~SECRET~~

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 Counsellor between the OCHRANA and the German regiments and did not seriously take into account Mitsoff 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 Gendarmerie Tsantalougi and Mitsou - 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 SNOF in whose ranks these reigned, under the mask of communism, a pro-Bulgarian element which came from the Ochrana-Komitadjis of Kaltsef:-

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 Pazo)

The examined,

Signature.

Signature.

(N.B. Major Peter Lozas, 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 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 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 (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 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 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 Comitadjis Neuelaos Geles and Stavos Mauzos; 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 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 Komb, town Major of Florina, came to Castoria. Later on Marinof 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 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.

The examined.

Signature .

Signature.

VI

Sworn-in Statement of Witness Demou Evanghellou.

At Asprogheia the 17th of April 1946.

Question: What is your name?

Reply: Demou Evanghellou of Evangelou, 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 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 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 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 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 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 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 Elice 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 Zisis of Constantinos
- 3) Polysios Karaeliotis of Athanassios
- 4) Tsatalis George of John
- 5) Syskopoulos Tryfon of Evanghelos
- 6) Athanassios Economidis f 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.

Signature.

VII

Sworn-in Statement of Witness Olga Nasis.

At Flamouron the 23rd of February 1946.

Question: What is your name etc.?

Answer: Olga widow of Constantinos Nasis, I was born and reside in Flamouron 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.

130X

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

Answer: My husband Constantinos Nasis, when the Bulgarian military detachment came to our village Flambuuron on February 5, 1944, was President of the Community. The Bulgarians took him away with them to Amnohori, 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 Keptokaraya, 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.

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 Lazaros Galios
- 2) Anastassia widow of Filotas Tahos alias Lykas
- 3) Maria widow of Christos Gatsis
- 4) Anastassia widow of George Tzekas
- 5) Alexandra widow of Sotiorios Kakaratzas
- 6) Helen widow of Gabriel Broikos
- 7) Evanhelia wife of Sterghios Delvizis
- 8) Stavros Eloveris of Nikolaos
- 9) Anastassia 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.

~~SECRET~~RESTRICTED
CONFIDENTIALI/83
25th February 1947.UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSIONCOMMITTEE IGENERAL MARINOV'S CASE

The following further 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:

- I. Copy of Document AP/3325/A1/3 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 Gologanof, Colonel of the Bulgarian Army.
- IV. Examination of Oath of Major of Gendarmoric LOLA Peters.
- V. Statement on the examination under Oath of witness Const. Donis.
- VI. Sworn-in statement of witness Demou Evanghellou.
- VII. Sworn-in statement of witness Olga Nasis.

I

Copy of Document AP/3325/A1/1 issued by the Greek General Staff.- 12-2-47.

Subject: Chief of 15th Bulgarian Division MARINOFF.

General Army Staff/

SECRET.

To: Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes.

GAS/AP.3325/A1/1

COMM-11

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 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, when 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 moral 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 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., S.

Seal (Signature)

A TRUE SERVICE COPM
Athens the 13th of February 1947.
The Secretary of the Hellenic National Bureau for War Crimes.

JL/

II

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

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 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 MARINOV 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 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 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 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 inadmissible 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 communicated to the C.O. of the 15th Division and he, according to 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 Tzanev 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 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.

The Examining Magistrate

A TRUE SERVICE COPY
ATHENS, FEBRUARY 14, 1947, The Secretary,
N. RAFTIS.

III

~~XXXX~~

Examination on Oath of witness Ivsn Ivanof Gologanof, Colonel of the Bulgarian Army.

In Piracus 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 Anastasiou, 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 Acro-Sochori of Siderocastron (Krovasoven) 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 them I do not remember now because I paid no attention to the discussions. General Marinof when the Government of Moravief was formed in Bulgaria on the 2nd September 1944, took over the Ministry of War; after the fall of Moravief 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 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 Moravief 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 Tsanef (also personally known to me) was serving under his orders, but I do not know if at the beginning of 1944 Tsanef, together with his regiment, was ordered to enter the Florina area which, at the time, was held by the Germans. Colonel Tsanef is a very educated officer and he was considered competent to bring discipline to his regiment. Consequently, if Tsanef'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 Tsanef, because it is not possible for me to refute that when Tsanef 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's 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 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 Stoitsif, who was posted as Ambassador in Washington. Stoitsif from 1935 was retired with the rank of Lieut. 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: LOLAS Petros, son of Antonios. I was born in Actos of Messinia 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 Greek (especially Western) Macedonia.

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

The fact that General Marinof was the representative of the Bulgarian Komitete, 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 attempted plans etc. but is based on certain events and incidents which, in short, I state hereunder:-

-6-
 / comprised of 1,400 pro Bulgarian Komitadjis,
 // while General Marinoff personally proceeding to Kastoria

1898

1) The official organs of the Bulgarian Komitite, which appeared from the Spring of 1941 in Western and Central Macedonia, as Lieutenant Kaltsef Captain and Professor of the University of Sophia Doutssef, Lieut. Kostoff, Flight-Lieut. Blantrenoff 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 Mitkoff, 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, Geles Memelaos, Toubidis Stavros, Makris Panbelis, Damianides Loukas, Gamvrollas Pantelis, Lelios Anastasios, Pazarengas Georgios, Sioupis 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 Komitite 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 Basilof Spiro, Markoff, Roukoff Christos, Stoumaboff 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 proven criminal agents of the Bulgarian Komitite in murdering Greeks - as Salamboutis, Terpofski etc. murderers of the Macedonian Captain Dailaki, were given fugitive shelter by Kalsteff 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 Komitite by the fact also that, while Major Nitkoff, director of the Bulgarian Club in Salonica, opposed the offers of Kaltseff, concerning the formation and arming by the Italians of the formed, in March 1943, Axis-Bulgarian Komitite - the said Kaltseff 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 Kaltseff and Marinoff.

C) Also from the fact that, no other Bulgarian general or superior officer worked with, reinforced or came into contact with Komitadjis of Kastoria // in the summer of 1943 warmly advised, and publicly the gathered 150 Komitadjis "to fight honestly by the side of the Italians against the Greek andartes" 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 Komitadjis, taking place in the village of Aposkepos of Kastoria about the middle of June 1943.

D) Also from the fact ~~the~~ of 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 andartes and against the British Intelligence.

Those at the head of the OCHRANA had two, and two people only as their protectors and whom they worshipped and these were Marinoff and Kalsteff, whose names and faces electrified the criminal Ochramitas in their atrocities against the Greek population and,

E) By this same way was proved the representation of the Bulgarian Komitati (V.M.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 psycological life, gathering of over 3,000 students and girl students, Greek subjects and Greek in soul and spirit up to 1942 when the Bulgarian Komitadji, through the minds of Marinoff and Kaltseff 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. 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 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 girl-students, easily forsook 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 OCHRANA organisation, and others in the then autonomous organisation SNOF of Goltseff, so that all might work with fanaticism against Greece:- As organs of Marinoff and Kaltseff the said pro-Bulgarian youths acted, and under the mask of the Communist-Slav-Macedonians, exterminated by satanic murder thousands of Greek national andartos.

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 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 Kaltseff's operations with his German friends, the 54th Regiment of the 15th Division under Colonel Tsanef 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 Tsanef 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 Komitadjis and pro-Bulgarian Ochianitos' inhabitants, operated independently and at appointed distances from the German armies & the only one who simply acted as liaison between these armies (German and Bulgarian) was the Delegate-Counsellor of the OCHRANA organisation Lieut. Anton Kalstef, 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. Kalstef received the instructions and orders of Marinoff 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 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 Flambouron, 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 exhumed Greeks of the village of Flambouron, killed by various and murderous instruments by Bulgarian soldiers, it was proved that the bodies of the "Grecomani" 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 Kalstef - It is even not unlikely that Marinoff praised those same Bulgarian soldiers of Tsanef as these had carried out the orders of the V.M.R.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.

XXXX

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 organized 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 Counsellor between the OCHRANA and the German regiments and did not seriously take into account Mitsoff 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 Gendarmerie Tsantalougi and Mitsou - These units had been fully organized 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 SNOF in whose ranks there reigned, under the mask of communism, a pro-Bulgarian element which came from the Ochrana-Komitadjis of Kaltsef:-

I have no more to add,

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

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

The examined,

Signature.

Signature.

(N.B. Major Peter Lozas, 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 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.

2816

• 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 (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 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 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 Comitadjis Neuelaos Geles and Stavos Mauzes; 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 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 Komb, town Major of Florina, came to Castoria. Later on Marinof 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 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.

The examined.

Signature

Signature.

VI

Sworn-in Statement of Witness Demou Evanghellou.

At Asprogheia the 17th of April 1946.

Question: What is your name?

Reply: Demou Evanghellou of Evangelou, 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).

2887

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 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 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 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 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 terrarised 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 concerned 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 Elice 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 Zisis of Constantinos
- 3) Polysios Karaeliotis of Athanassios
- 4) Tsatalis George of John
- 5) Syskopoulos Tryfon of Evangelos
- 6) Athanassios Economidis f 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.

Signature.

VII

Sworn-in Statement of Witness Olga Nasis.

At Flamouron the 23rd of February 1946.

Question: What is your name etc.?

Answer: Olga widow of Constantinos Nasis, I was born and reside in Flamouron 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.

2828

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 Amnchori, 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 Keptokaraya, 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.

The examined,
illiterate.

The witnesses,

The Chief of Police

signatures follow.

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 Filotas Tahos alias Lykas
- 3) Maria widow of Christos Gatsis
- 4) Anastassia widow of George Tzekas
- 5) Alexandra widow of Sotiorios Kakaratzas
- 6) Helen widow of Gabriel Broikos
- 7) Evanhelia wife of Sterghios Delvzisis
- 8) Stavros Elovaris of Nikolaos
- 9) Anastassia 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.

1349

~~SECRET~~

CONFIDENTIAL

RESTRICTED

I/79
1 February 1947

Copy of Cable received 31 January, 1947

(General Marinov's case)

LEPTAN TW.

C W SOFIA 47 205 30 1950

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

GREEK GOVERNMENT SUBMITTED WAR CRIMES COMMISSION LONDON WRITTEN CHARGES
AGAINST BULGARIAN GENERAL IVAN MARINOV WHO IS AT PRESENT BULGARIAN
PLACEMENARY MINISTER PARIS STOP GENERAL MARINOV WAS FORMERLY
WAR MINISTER AND IN THIS CAPACITY CONTRIBUTED VERY MUCH FOR CHANGE WHICH
TOOK PLACE BULGARIA NINTH SEPTEMBER 1944 STOP FURTHERMORE COMRA HIS
EXCEPTIONAL SERVICES AS CHIEF IN COMMAND BULGARIAN ARMED FORCES IN WAR
COMRA WHICH BULGARIA CARRIED ON AFTER THIS DATE AGAINST HITLERITE GERMANY
FOR OVER EIGHT MONTHS COMRA WERE DULY RECOGNISED ALTHOUGH NEITHER
BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT NOR GENERAL MARINOV HAVE BEEN SUPPLIED WITH COPIES
OF SAID GREEK CHARGES COMRA BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT FEEL THEY HAVE RIGHT EXPECT
FROM SECRETARIAT WAR CRIMES COMMISSION SUBMISSION COPIES SAID GREEK
CHARGES AND OF EVIDENCE PRESENTED SUBSEQUENTLY BY GREEKS STOP AS SOON AS
BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT GET ACQUAINTED WITH SAID DOCUMENTS COMRA THEY WILL
IMMEDIATELY FORWARD STATEMENT TO COMMISSION ON THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES WHICH
HAVE NOT BEEN YET ELUCIDATED ON THEIR PART ALTHOUGH IN VIEW OF ABOVE COMRA
BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT WOULD REQUEST YOU HAVE REQUIRED COPIES FORWARDED
BULGARIAN LEGATION PARIS COMRA WHICH WILL HAVE THEM TRANSMITTED SOFIA

KRASH GABRICHIEV VICE PRESIDENT
COUNCIL MINISTERS MINISTER FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS

1 2829

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.

JL/EGC

~~222~~

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

~~2334~~ ✓

1352

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

12th February, 1947.

(U.250/249/73).

RECEIVED

14 FEB 1947

Ans.....

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

(F. F. Garner).

See Case I Annex 90

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

1353 ✓

~~1323~~

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W. 1.

17th February 1947.

(U.356/249/73)

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

(F.F. Garner)

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

1354

5, LANCASTER TERRACE,
W. 2.
PADdington 2534.

4801 ✓

Doc. 1/75

9th January, 1947.

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

RECEIVED
10 JAN 1947
Ansd.....

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,

Michael Padev

(Michael Padev)
(London Correspondent,
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency.)

~~XXXX~~

1355

"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 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."

Doc. 1/75

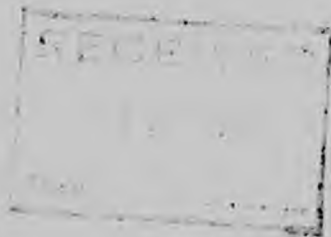
Sofia, January 8th, 1947.

1356

2028

5, LANCASTER TERRACE,
W.2.
PADdington 2534

Doc. 1/75



13th January, 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

(Michael Padev)
(London Correspondent,
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency.)

Doc. 1/75

1357 Doc 1/75 Annex
~~SECRET~~

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS
COMMISSARIAT
FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Sofia, December 24, 1946

No. 6787-III

Colonel-General S.S. Biriusoff
Deputy-President of the Allied
Control Commission in Bulgaria
C I T Y

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

- 2 -

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 tendencious 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,
Commissar for the Fulfilment of the
Armistice Agreement

1359

Doc. 1/75 Annex

2289

MINISTRY OF WAR
ARMY STAFF
SUBDIVISION 50100
No. 830

24th December, 1946
Sofia

C E R T I F I C A T E

The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant-General Ivan Gr. 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 be 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/

1360

357 Marinov

2231

GL/EGC

14th January, 1947.

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 Padov, Esq.,
(London Correspondent,
Bulgarian Telegraph Agency),
5, Lancaster Terrace,
London, W.2.

D. Sitkowski

1361

~~1361~~

As a card is not prepared to
consider the hearing case until it
has been fully discussed by Committee 2
I pass for the attached for information

2/1/46

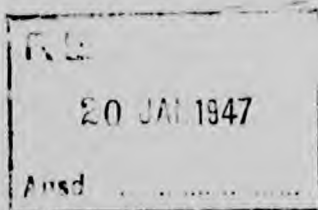
LÉGATION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
POPULAIRE BULGARE

1362

Ny/Bu/70/1
Paris, le 13 Janvier 1947

No 59-39

1288



E x c e l l e n c e ,

J'ai l'honneur de Vous envoyer sous ce pli, une copie de la lettre du Ministre des Affaires Etrangères Monsieur Kimon Gueorguieff, adressée au Président de la Commission Interalliée de Contrôle en Bulgarie, un certificat du Chef de l'Etat-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 Etrangères 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.

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

2p.1.-

Le Chargé d'Affaires a.i.,

Conseiller de la Légation :

(Assène Gueorguieff)

Son Excellence Lord WRIGHT of DUDLEY
Président du Comité de Crimes de Guerre
L O N D R E S . -

(Translation)

LEGATION OF THE BULGARIAN
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC.

No. 59-39.

Paris, January 13th, 1947.

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 KENOFF, Chief of the Staff of the Bulgarian Army; ^{also} 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.

(2 annexes)

I have, etc.,

(signed) Assène 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.

Doc. 1/75 Annex

R7/B.1/20/1

1364

~~1384~~

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS
COMMISSARIAT
FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Sofia, December 24, 1946

No. 6787-III

Colonel-General S.S. Biriusoff
Deputy-President of the Allied
Control Commission in Bulgaria
C I T Y

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

~~1833~~

- 2 -

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 tendencious 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,
Commissar for the Fulfilment of the
Armistice Agreement

1366 P7/Bu/10/1

1828

MINISTRY OF WAR
ARMY STAFF
SUBDIVISION 50100
No. 850

24th December, 1946
Sofia

C E R T I F I C A T E

The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant-General Ivan Gr. 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 be 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/

1367

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

5th February, 1947

(U.249/249/73)

~~138*~~

Restricted

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

(F.F.Garner)

The Right Honourable
Sir Robert Craigie, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.

1/75 Knoll

~~1888~~

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 be 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/

Tel.: Victoria 4486

1369

Ext.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION,
ROYAL COURTS OF JUSTICE,
CHURCH HOUSE,
GREAT SMITH STREET, S.W.1

Memo 1 1232

1946

Oct. 16th No. 78

Oct 31st " 79 (Doc. I/70).

Dec. 19th 85 (Doc. I/72).

1947
Jan. 23rd 86 (Docs. I/72, I/73
I/74 + I/75).

Feb. 6th 88 (Doc. I/79).

~~James Linn~~

~~explains as to handing over
to the files of the war crimes~~

LÉGATION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
POPULAIRE BULGARE

~~1370~~ 1370

Paris, February the 8th 1947.

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 at my activities during the War and shows clearly the districts and conditions of my service.

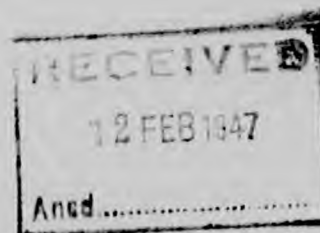
I beg you to take the above mentioned documents in consideration in connection with the charges against me by the greek government.

Your truly,

General Marinov

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



1371

MINISTRY OF WAR
STAFF OF THE ARMY
Subdivision 50100
No.61
28th January 1947
SOFIA

Translation from Bulgarian

~~SECRET~~

C E R T I F I C A T E

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 Lerin /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/ KINOV

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL - CHIEF OF THE ARMY STAFF

Bears the seal of the War Office - Army Staff.

For the correctness of the translation:

 *[Signature]*
M. Pandev/

MINISTRY OF WAR
STAFF OF THE ARMY -

Subdivision 50100

N° 61

28th January 1947

SOFIA

1372

2843

Translation from Bulgarian

C E R T I F I C A T E

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.

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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 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 the Greek Macedonia, and had not and could not have any service and other relations with the said Kaltehev.

/s/ K i n o v .

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.

1373

1348

ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
IN BULGARIA

Translation.

Sofia, January 6, 1947.

No.42

Mr. N.GUEORGUIEFF,
Commissar for the fulfilment of
the Armistice Agreement.

Mr. Commissar,

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) Tcherepanoff

Assistant to the Chairman of
the Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria

1374

~~1374~~

**ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
IN BULGARIA**

Sofia, January 6, 1947.

No.42

Translation.

**Mr. K.GUEORGUIEFF,
Commissar for the fulfilment of
the Armistice Agreement.**

Mr. Commissar,

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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) Tcherepanoff

Assistant to the Chairman of
the Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria

Doc 1/75 Annex 1375
1375

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS
COMMISSARIAT
FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Sofia, December 24, 1946

No. 6787-III

Colonel-General S.S. Biriusoff
Deputy-President of the Allied
Control Commission in Bulgaria
C I T Y

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

- 2 -

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 tendencious 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,
Commissar for the Fulfilment of the
Armistice Agreement

Doc 1/75 Annex

2317

MINISTRY OF WAR
ARMY STAFF
SUBDIVISION 50100
No. 830

24th December, 1946
Sofia

C E R T I F I C A T E

The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant-General Ivan Gr. 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 be 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/

1848

MINISTRY
OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS AND CULTS
COMMISSARIAT
FOR THE FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Sofia, December 24, 1946

No. 6787-III

Colonel-General S.S. Biriusoff
Deputy-President of the Allied
Control Commission in Bulgaria
C I T Y

My dear General:

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The Bulgarian Government have so far no official

- 2 -

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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,
Commissar for the Fulfilment of the
Armistice Agreement

1380

1330

MINISTRY OF WAR
ARMY STAFF
SUBDIVISION 50100
No. 830

24th December, 1946
Sofia

C E R T I F I C A T E

The Army Staff certifies by these presents that Lieutenant-General Ivan Gr. 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.

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Kinoff
Lieutenant-General,
Chief of the Army Staff

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

By hand.

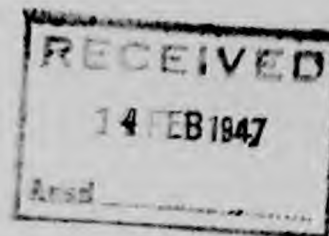
1381

~~1381~~

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

re case of General Ivan Marinoff.

With the compliments of
The Bulgarian Legation,
Paris.



MINISTRY OF WAR
STAFF OF THE ARMY

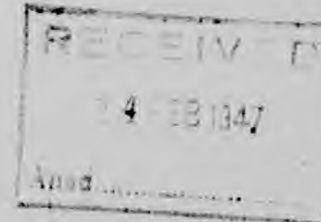
Subdivision 50700

No. 61

28th January 1947

SOFIA

Translation from Bulgarian



C E R T I F I C A T E

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.

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Mr. G. Kalchev served as interpreter with the German Commandant Office in the town of Lorin /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/ KINOV

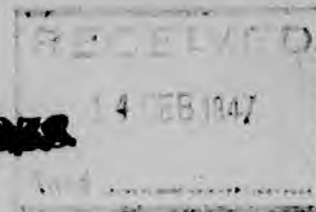
LIEUTENANT-GENERAL - CHIEF OF THE ARMY STAFF

Bears the seal of the War Office - Army Staff.

For the correctness of the translation:



1383



ALLIED CONTROL COMMISSION
IN BULGARIA

Translation.

Sofia, January 6, 1947.

No.42

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

Mr. Commissar,

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) Tcherepenoff

Assistant to the Chairman of
the Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria

RESTRICTED
CONFIDENTIAL

I/75.
16th. January 1947.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.

1854

COMMITTEE I.

GENERAL MARINOV'S CASE.

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.

I.

5, Lancaster Terrace,
W.2.

Paddington 2534.

9th January, 1947.

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

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 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.

II.

5, Lancaster Terrace,
W.2.

Paddington 2534.

13th January, 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,

(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. 6787-III, dated Sofia, December 24, 1946, addressed to Colonel-General S.S. Biriusoff, Deputy-President of the Allied Control Commission in Bulgaria is appended hereto as received in the original form.

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE ~~1386~~
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

8, ALDFORD HOUSE, PARK LANE, W.1.
TELEPHONE: GROSVENOR 2862

London, 23rd December, 1946

The Secretary,
Committee I,
United Nations W.C. Commission
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square.W.1.

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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. Ravalli, one affidavit by Anton Kaltchef, a report of Captain of the Gendarmerie P.Lolas, 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.Dimitzas
Al.Dimitzas.

Doc. 1/74
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In accordance with art.6 of Const. Act No. 73/1945, a committee composed of D. KIOUSSOFOULIOS, director of the Central Services of the Greek National Bureau for War Criminals and Deputy Prosecutor at the Supreme Court, as president, and M. KALLIMOPOULOS 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:

which 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 MIANTENOFF in Florina, DOITCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia at Kastoria, under the officer ANTON KALTCHIEFF, 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
(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 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 VLANTENOFF 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, VLANTENOFF 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. 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, DOITCHEFF, professor at the University of Sofia, appeared at the Town Major's and reported as an interpreter. Later on the Bulgarian officer ANTON KAITCHEFF 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 execute. Such terrorists agents of the Bulgarian propaganda were the following: LUCAS DIAMANTIDIS, KOSMAS KYRIAKOPOULOS, BORIS STOYANNIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSAISSIS, 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, DOITCHEFF, KAITCHEFF, 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 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 VASSILEFF, 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 comitadjis 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) BAMBOUIOFF, 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 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 FYLAKTIDIS, CONST. CHRISTOPOULOS, 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. BONIS, prefect of Florina during all the Occupation, NICOLAS TSAKIRIS, Director of the Kastoria prefecture, Doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, 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 Koutoropi 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. IEOUZIS)

5) In May 1943, a committee composed of DIMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, SPIROS VASSILEFF, JOSEPH MARKOFF and SKARTOFF, 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 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 "OHRANA" organisation in the districts of Florina (contd.)

Kastoria, Edessa, etc. (see above report by Capt. P. IOLAS)

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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. MENELAOS 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 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, NICOLAS SPANGOS, reporter, Cpt. PETER IOLAS of the Gendarmerie, NICOLAS KARADIMOS, priest, JOHN RIZAKIS, CHRISTOS LIVANIDIS, 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 KALTCHIEFF and who definitely 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 and 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 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. 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 KALTCHIEFF, MENEL. TSAKIRIS 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 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 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 answer to MARINOFF that this information is not correct because the Italians know from official (contd)

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. 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 KALTCHIEFF, 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 KALTCHIEFF 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 KALTCHIEFF 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 KALTCHIEFF. 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 PAPAIAZAROS 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 HOLITSIS, CHRISTOS LIVANIDES, dated May 2, 1946)

2) In the spring or summer 1943 a Bulgarian senior officer arrived in Argos Orestikon accompanied by STRONTSE, KALTCHIEFF or STAVROS HALJIPASHALI, Bulgarian major from Argos Orestikon, KYRIAKOU, surname unknown, school teacher from Lakonata, Kastoria, GEORGE SKARFARLIS, school teacher from Argos Orestikon and actually in Bulgaria, and major BIANINOFF 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 (contd.)

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 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. KOLITSIS, CHRISTOS TSAOUSSIS 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 KALTCHOFF (interpreter in Katoria) 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 recognised JOHN SKOE and THOMAS SKOE (brother to JOHN SKOE) recognised RADOS. When the car stopped a one-armed comitadji, probably named ARISTIDE ATHANASIADIS, kissed the tyres of the car thus expressing his joy and obedience, and started speaking with KALTCHOFF. 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 Kapetan IAKIS (NICOLAS DAILAKIS) living in KOROMILIA (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES dated May 2.1946)

2) During the Occupation, a comitadji band plucked the eyes of VASSILIOS 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 HANOFOULOS KARASANIDES, aged 57, DAMIANOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTSIS, POIKOS, DEMZTRIUS SGOURIS, PANAYOTIS KARAGEORGIOU, SDRIVAS 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 GEORGIADOU inhabitant of Pentavryssos; they threw her in the oven of her house and burnt her alive (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES).

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6) During the Occupation a comitadji band murdered in Paleo Tsifliki: HALJIMANCAS inhabitant of Aposkeros 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 comitadjis of Vysinia. The comitadji gave him over to the Italian who executed him (see deposition by NIC. KARALIMOS 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 antartes 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 antartes (see deposition by ANTON KALTCHOFF and by CONST. BONIS, 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 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. 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 murders 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 loud protests, which were immediately communicated to Lt.Col. TCHANEFF 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:

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- 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 Florina prefect of Florina No. 681 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 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. ATRAFOS. They arrested and imprisoned for three days for no special ~~reason~~ (contd.)

- military reason, the following citizens: SOTIRIOS VELILOS, CHRISTOS RIMBAS, ATHANASE EIPIAS, GEORGE ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS ANTONIOU, JOHN STEPANOU, DEM. PETROS, CONST. LIAKOS.
3. AG. VARTOLEMEOS. They tortured and badly beat up IONIDAS SEHNILIS, reserve officer.
 4. AG. ATHANASIOS. Department of PEIII. They arrested and inhumanly beat up LUCAS PROTOPAPPAS, school teacher, and PAFAYANNI TZIKA, priest. The former showed after eight days the marks of his wounds.
 5. AMOHORION. They inhumanly beat CHRISTOS BOZATZIDIS, forrester, and MARI-DOPOULOS. They destroyed the archives of the school and threatened the school teacher because he taught in Greek. They obliged the priest PAPA-PANAYIOTI HADZOPOULOS to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian but as he ignored the language, they invited the 80 year old pensioned priest PAPAION-NIKION 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 PAPANAYIOTOU HADZOPOULOS 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. KOTSOPOULOS, former president of the community, CONST. ATH. KOTSOPOULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSOPOULOS, CH. MITSOULIS, school teacher, STOYANNIS KOTSOPOULOS, STYL. KOTSOPOULOS, KYR. KOTSOPOULOS, KYR. ZUGOMANIS, HARRISSIS KOTSOPOULOS, HARRISSIS J. KOTSOPOULOS, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMARIS MIHALIS, NIC. KOTSOPOULOS, EOGIIS 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 MICH. 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, beating and wounding them. In the house of ELIE 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 GEO. GELIOS and threatened them because they insisted in remaining Greek JOHN ROMA 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-FARMAKI, Community of SKOFOS (KAIMAKTCHALAN). They set on fire the summer houses of the inhabitants and houses close to the ravine belonging to the nomad families FARMAKI. 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. KALYVIA PAFADIAS: They burnt all the houses to the ground.
 12. MESOKAMBOS. They imprisoned for no military ~~reason~~ security reason the forrester STAVROS STAMBOULIDIS
 13. MESOHORI. They arrested and threatened to execute NIC. TSAIDARIS if he refused to work in the future for the Bulgarian national idea. They arrested his brother JOHN TSAIDARIS and JOHN FOTIADIS 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. THOMADIS and JOHN THOMADIS torturing them as they tortured TSAIDARIS and FOTIADIS.

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14. NEOHORAKI: They arrested and wildly beat JOHN KOKKINIDIS and JOHN PAPA-GEORGIU, 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. PALAISTRA: They arrested and imprisoned as hostages for no reason of military security, the president of the community NIC. ELIOPOULOS, NIC. VASSILOU, secretary of the Community, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOTSIOTIS, NIC. TZOUTZOURIS.
16. PAPAYIANNI. They tortured THEODORE TSAKA, president of the community, and his wife, EVAN. MOUTSAKIS and his wife, and PETER LINOS.
17. TRIFOTAMOS. They wildly and inhumanly beat ST. NOMBA, forrester, GUGOS PAFASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ABSENE, DEM. ZOUNBOULIS, GEO. ATHANASIADIS, 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. SITARIA: They inhumanly beat and tortured LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANTZIS), KYR. IOANNOU, DEM. IOANNOU, PANTYI IOANNOU, PHIL. GIOUPTSIS, TRYF. GIOUPTSIS LAZ. GIOUPTSIS, DEM. GIOUPTSIS, forrester (this last was in such a state that he had to be taken to a hospital) ST. GIOUPTSIS, DEM. GIOUPTSIS, PANT. GIOUPTSIS, THEOD. VASILEKIS, JOAK. ROMBIS, EVANG. DIMOPOULOS, PET. DIMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBASIS, GEO. PANTAZIS, ATHAN. TOURANTZAS and CH. PLTROS. 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. GEORGIOU who taking her by the nose, threw her out of his office.
19. SKOPOS. They killed MICH. PISKATZIS, CHAR. GOIFIS, STAVROS IIAMIS and PANAY STAMKOS.
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. TSAKA, president of the community, PAPAYANNIS, MOUTSAKIS, vice-president, GOURBERIS, secretary, PETER NITSOS, president of the community of KATO HYDROUSSA.
21. TRIANTAFYLIA: They imprisoned as hostages, for no military reason of security, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NIC. I. IOANNOU, JOHN D. IOANNOU, DEM. I. PETROS, JOHN CH. NAOM, BAS. PANTAFIANTAFYLIOU, JOHN MATINIS. 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. 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 PROIKOS, DEM. BALASIS, CHRISTOS KATZIS and FILOTAS 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. BALASIS was repeatedly pierced in the face with a bayonet. CHRISTOS KATZIS showed numerous bayonet thrusts in the abdominal region and the face and FIL. 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 SOTIRIOS KAKARATZAS who was looking after his sheep and CHRISTOS and his brother XENOPHON MITROUSIS. 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 CONST. NASSIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALIOS and GEORGE TZEKAS, forresters. 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 Ammohorion. On Feb. 13, 1944, the bodies were exhumed in the presence of Major JOHN SOTIRIOU C.O. Gendarmeris Florina, CH. STYLIANIS, president of the community, ALEXANDER KALCHIK, 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 NASSIS and that the heads of LAZARUS KALIOS 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. 681/1945 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 Tsotylien, Boion, Kozani, Kastoria, and then burnt them to the ground (see depositions by CH. GAIS and NIC. FYLAKTIDIS) 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, 287, 288, 408 § 3, 409 § 3, 49-50 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 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) DOITCHEFF, 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 VASSILIAS, Kastoria.

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5) JOSEPH MARKOFF, officer (probably captain) of the Bulgarian Army, native from VASSILLIAS, 6) PETROU MARKOFF, pensioned school-teacher, native from VASSILLIAS, Kastoria, 7) BAMBOUCHI, officer (probably lieutenant) of the Bulgarian Army, 8) MITKOFF, officer (probably major) 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 KARTCHEFF or STAVROS BADIJASHLIS, officer (probably major) of the Bulgarian Army, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria, 12) KYRIAZOS, unknown surname, school-teacher, native from Iskonata, Kastoria, 13) GEORGE SKARFARIS, school-teacher, native from Argos-Orestikon, 14) JOHN SKOES, bank employee, native from Argos Orestikon, Kastoria, 15) RADOS, 2nd Lt. 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 adepts, 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 help be sent to them from Bulgaria"

B/ 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 Koromilia.
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 HANOPOULOS, KARASSANILIS age 57 DAMIANOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTSIS, the refugee POLIKOS, DEM. SCOURIS, PANAYIOTIS KARAGEORGIOU, SDRIVAS and other inhabitants of the district of Argos Orestikon.
5. They put fire to 15 houses in Argos-Orestikon. The fire was started by (contd.)

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 Palaio Tsifliki, HALJIDANGA, inhabitant of Aposkepos 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 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 fulfilment 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 O.C. of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir, ordering and ordaining TCHANEFF (whom he had placed as O.C. 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 Ammeherion 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 Atrapos for no military security reason SOTIRIOS VALIOS, CHRISTOS RIMBAS, ATHANASE P. ELIAS, GEO. ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS A. ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANO, DEM. PETROU and CONST. LAIOS.
3. Tortured at Ag. Vartholomeos, LEONIDAS SAHINIDIS, reserve officer, hitting him brutally and inhumanly.
4. Tortured in Ag. Athanasios (prefecture of Pellis) IOUKAS A. PROTOPAPPAS, school teacher, hitting him brutally and inhumanly. The priest PAPAYIANNIS TZIKAS was tortured in the same manner.
5. Tortured in Ammeherion CHRISTOS BOYAZIDIS, forrester, and MAVRIDOPOULOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.
6. Looted the archives from the school of Ammeherion and destroyed them.
7. Attempted in Ammeherion to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants by pressure of the priest PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJOPOULOS and obliging the 80 year old priest PAPAIOANIKIOS to carry out the Divine Service.
8. Tortured in Ammeherion the priest PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJOPOULOS 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 habits.
9. Stole in Ammeherion 650,000 drs. belonging to the priest PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJOPOULOS.
10. Imprisoned in VEVI for no military security reason ANAST. KOTSOPOULOS, ex-president of the community, CONST. A. KOTSOPOULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSOPOULOS, CHRISTOS MITSOULIS, school teacher, STOYIANNIS KOTSOPOULOS, STYL. KOTSOPOULOS, KYRIAKOS KOTSOPOULOS, KYRIAKOS ZYCOMANIS, HARRISIS KOTSOPOULOS, HARRISSIS J. KOTSOPOULOS, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMATIOS MIHELIS, NIC. KOTSOPOULOS, BOGLIS etc.
11. Wilfully destroyed in Ethnice the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek Independence War
12. Stole from Ethnice two oil-cloth table covers and two curtains belonging to the school.
13. Tortured in ITIA, MICHAEL TSIOTSOS, hitting him inhumanly and brutally whilst telling him "No Greeks should live in Macedonia"
14. Attempted in Kelli to uproot the Greek national sentiment

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inhabitants, arresting JOHN HOLOS president of the community, and GEORGE GELIOS, 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.

16. Looted in Kalyvia-Farnaki, community of Skopes (Kainaktchalan) the baggages, cloths, bed-covers etc. of the houses and stole 60 cows.

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

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

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

20. Tortured in Mescherion NICOLAS TSAIDARIS, JOHN TSAIDARIS, JOHN FOTIADIS MICHAEL THOMAIDIS and JOHN THOMAIDIS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with sticks and iron bars.

21. Attempted in Mescherion to upset the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, arresting NIC. TSAIDARIS 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 FOTIADIS with an iron bar till he stated that he was a Bulgarian.

22. Imprisoned in Meskeps for no military security reason, STAVROS STAMBOULIDIS.

23. Tortured in Mescherion JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SAPRANIDIS, JOHN PAPAGEORGIOU, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

24. Looted in Mescherion the houses of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, of the refuge settlement.

25. In Mescherion, 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 independant 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, ELIOPOULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOUTSIOTIS, MICH. TZOUTZOURIS.

27. Tortured in Papayianni, THEOD. TSAFKAS, president of the community, his wife, EVA MOUTZAKI, her husband, and PETER MINOS.

28. Tortured in Tripetamos ST. NOVAS, forrester, GOGOS PAPASO IRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARTEMIOS, DEM. ZOUNBOULIS, GEORGE ATHANASIADIS, JOHN TRIANTAFYLLOS, 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 Sitaris LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANNIS) KYRIAKOS IOANNOU, PHILIP GIOUFTSIS, TRYFON GIOUFTSIS, LAZARUS GIOUFTSIS, DEMETRIUS GIOUFTSIS, forrester (who was in such a state that he had to enter a hospital) STAVROS GIOUFTSIS, DEMETRIUS GIOUFTSIS, PANTELIS GIOUFTSIS, THEODORE VASDEKAS, JOACHEIM ROMBOS, EVANG. DIMOPOULOS, PETER DIMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUBASIS, GEORGE PANTAZIS, ATHANASIOURATZAS, CHRISTOS PETROU.

30. Tortured in Sitaris TOURANTZA and CH. PETROU piercing their ears with a knife or a bayonet.

31. Tortured in Sitaris 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 Skopes, MICH. PISKATIS, CHAS. COLOFIS, STAVROS IIAMIS and PANAYIOTIS STAVROS.

33. Attempted in Flerina to upset 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 Flerina for no military security reason, THEOL. TSAKAS president of the community, MOUTSAKIS, vice-president, COUMBERIS, 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. JOANNOU, DEM. LAZ. PETROU, JOHN CH. NAQUM, BASIL PAPATRIANTHYLIOU 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 to them to speak in Greek.
38. Stole in Meliti a cart belonging to GEO. KOSMIDIS.
39. Tortured in Flambeure 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 FILOTAS TAHOS, stabbing him with a bayonet repeatedly in the neck.
40. Wilfully decided and deliberately murdered in Flambeure GABRIEL PROIKOS DEM. BALASIS, CH. KATSIS and FILOTAS TAHOS inhabitants of Flambeure.
41. They removed from the above (see No.40) their clothing and shoes.
42. Looted all the houses in Flambeure and removed from them all valuables (jewels, clothing, household ware, sheep, other animals, etc.)
43. Tortured in Flambeure SOTIRIOS KARATZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NAKIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS forresters, 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 Flambeure on the persons of SOTIRIOS KAKAPANTZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NATSIS, vice-president of the community, NIC. ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, forresters.
45. Removed in Flambeure 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 BAMBOUIOFF 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 BAMBOUIOFF 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 MARKOFF) and ordaining as leaders of the comitadjis and O.C. the 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered in Monastir, the execution of the following punishable crimes in which they accused JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOUIOFF with others:

- a) Looted the houses in the districts of Tsetylian, Veien, Kezani, Kasteria removing money, supplies, household ware, animals etc.)
- b) Burnt the houses of the inhabitants of the villages of the district of Tsetylian, Veien, Kezani, 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 ~~xxxxxxx~~ out criminal acts in the districts of Flerina, Kasteria and Kezani, together with other Bulgaria subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services,

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16.

but whose names are unknown) decided in common to carry out the following crimes for which they are corresponsable: 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 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 comitadjis bands, which we had organized 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 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, 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 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. Ravalli

True copy
for service use

Athens, July 25th, 1946

The secretary
(sgd)

1878

1405

SWORN TESTIMONY

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE—
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Athens, in the Callithea prisons, Nov. 17, 1946

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 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-Orestiken at that time. For the same reason I cannot say whether at the same time he or another senior Bulgarian officer accompanied by KALTCHEF SKOE, bank employee in Sofia and RADOS, 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-Orestiken. 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 attached to Italian Military Command as well as all the Bulgarians travelling in the districts of Kastoria and Flerina were undoubtedly in direct contact with the military and civilian authorities in Menastir, as the majority of them came from Menastir and reported back there. I know this as a fact as the Italian Consulate in Menastir often informed us that certain Bulgarians had left Menastir in the probable direction of Kastoria or Flerina. This news was confirmed later. Though my position in the Italian Town Major's and my service, I had realized that the Bulgarian Govt. was seriously interested, for mere 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 Flerina was carried out following his inspiration and his orders. In January 1944 I was in Neochorion, Arta, and therefore do not know personally what exactly happened in the Flerina district, when a Bulgarian regiment came down from Menastir 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 Menastir and belonged to the 15th

(contd.)

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. DOITCHEFF 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 knew nothing else.

This statement was read and approved

The examined

R A V A L L I

The examiner

D. Kioussepeoules

The secretary

N. Raptis

True service Copy

Athens Nov. 18. 1946

The Secretary
(sgd)

1407

XXXX
THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED STATES WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

SWORN TESTIMONY

Question - Your name

Answer - Anthony Christos KAITCHEFF, 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 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 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 Boglista 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 Flambouron to arrest the murderers who following information lived in Flambouron. 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 Anynteon and burnt down the village.

The examiner

D. Kioussopoulos

The examined

A. Ch. Kaitcheff

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

The secretary

(sgd)

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
Number D.Y. 1408
ATHENS COMMISSION Athens, March 30, 1946

From: Captain Peters IOLAS

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 followign 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 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. VENIERI, 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 (MAKRI PANTEII, DIAMANIDI IOUKA, KALIMANI PASCHALI etc) General Marinoff spoke to these men and stated between others that "you must fight honestly the Greek and Yugoslav antartes 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 Comitadgis 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 APOSKEBROS, near Kastoria. This committee was composed of a) DIMIGROFF, representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and political adviser of Marinoff, b) VASILEFF SPYRO, director of the Bank of Macedonia in Sofia, c) JOSEPH MARKOFF and 4) EKARTOFF. The last two mentioned were pensioned officers and members of the Bulgarian Committee. This party distributed to the Comitadgis 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 Comitadgis, funds were given to ROUKAS CHRISTOS, who became president of the Bulgarian Committee. From that time onwards, the number of armed Comitadgis 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 IOUKA, 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 OCHRANA armed bands in the region of Florina, Edessa and Kastoria.

This OCHRANA 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 DIMTCHEFF, IITCHEFF, PASKOFF etc) was illimited and their cooperation with Marinoff is evident. At that time the members of the band commanded by IVAN MICHALIOFF, 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 OCHRANA 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.O.F. 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 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 KALTCHIEFF, a Bulgarian Regiment of the 15th 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 OCHRANA

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and a small German detachment to clear the PRESPA region of antart movement.

As the inhabitants of FLAMBOURO, although they included a few slavs, 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 Nomarch, 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 KALTCHEFF. 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 proves that all the pro-Bulgar slavs 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 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 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 independance 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

HELLENIC STATE
DEPARTMENT OF FLORINA
File reference D.Y.

1411

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF ALEXANDROS
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Florina, February 8, 1944

1381

REPORT

on the
Incidents that took place at Flabouro - Florina

On Wednesday evening, February 2, 1944 and at 9 p.m., a band of antartes, 120 strong approximately, arrived in Flabouro 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 Flabouro, 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 villages 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 ~~Kimissara~~. The above antartes, during their stay in Flabouro, 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 Aavasides, 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, 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 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 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 Flabouro 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 Broikos, Demetrius Bolakis, 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. 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 Tahos 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 Kakarantzias, who was looking after his sheep and goats. Kakarantzias 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 Bulgarians in the village of Amohori. 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 Amohori. 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 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 womens 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 forrester, Nicholas Elovaris and the game-keepers Iazar Galios 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 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 Leptokaryes, Aetos and Cato-Hydroussi, Amohori 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 8, 1944, a considerable number of eye-witnesses arrived in Florida 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
(sgd) Ch. Stefanides.

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. KALLIMOPOULOS 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 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 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 MLANTENOFF in Florina, DOITCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia at Kastoria, under the officer ANTON KALTCHIEFF, 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 evil 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
(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 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, 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. 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, DOITCHEFF, 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. 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 execute. Such terrorists agents of the Bulgarian propaganda were the following: LUCAS DIAMANTIDIS, KOSMAS KYRIAKOPOULOS, BORIS STOYANNIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, 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, DOITCHEFF, 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

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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 VASILEF, 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 comitadjis 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) BAMBOULOFF, 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 the 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 FYLAKTIDIS, CONST. CHRISTOFOULOS, 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. BONIS, prefect of Florina during all the Occupation, NICOLAS TSAKIRIS, Director of the Kastoria prefecture, Doctor TEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, Mayor of Kastoria, STAVROS PETROVAS, Director of the Prefecture, ANDREW PAPAPOULOS etc.)

4) In the summer of 1943, a meeting of all the armed comitadjis was held at "LEVADI" near Koutoropi 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. IEOUZIS)

5) In May 1943, a committee composed of DIMITROFF, senior official of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, SPIROS VASSILEFF, JOSEPH MARKOFF and SKARTOFF, 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 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 "OHRANA" organisation in the districts of Florina
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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 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. MENELAOS 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 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, NICOLAS SPANGOS, reporter, Cpt. PETER IOLAS of the Gendarmerie, NICOLAS KARADIMOS, priest, JOHN RIZAKIS, CHRISTOS IVANLIDIS, 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 KALITCHEFF and who definitely 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 and 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 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. 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 KALITCHEFF, MENEL, TSAKIRIS 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 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 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 answer to MARINOFF that this information is not correct because the Italians know from official

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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. 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 KALTCHIEFF, 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 KALTCHIEFF 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 KALTCHIEFF 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 KALTCHIEFF. 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 PAPAIAZAROS 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 EVANGELIOS HOLITSIS, CHRISTOS LIVANIDES, dated May 2, 1946)

2) In the spring or summer 1943 a Bulgarian senior officer arrived in Argos Orestikon accompanied by STRONTSE, KALTCHIEFF or STAVROS HALJIPALHALI, Bulgarian major from Argos Orestikon, KYRIAKOU, surname unknown, school teacher from Lakomata, Kastoria, GEORGE SKARPARLIS, 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
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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 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. KOLITSIS, CHRISTOS TSAOUSSIS 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 KALTCHIEFF (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 recognised JOHN SKOE and THOMAS SKOE (brother to JOHN SKOE) recognised RADOS. When the car stopped a one-armed comitadji, probably named ARISTIDE ATHANASIADIS, kissed the tyres of the car thus expressing his joy and obedience, and started speaking with KALTCHIEFF. 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~~ 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 comitadjis band murdered Kapetan LAKIS (NICOLAS DAILAKIS) living in KOROMILIA (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES dated May 2.1946)

2) During the Occupation, a comitadji band plucked the eyes of VASSILIOS 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 HANOPOULOS KARASANIDES, aged 57, DAMIANOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTSIS, POLIKOS, DEMZTRIUS SGOURIS, PANAYOTIS KARAGEORGIOU, SDRIVAS 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 GEORGIADOU inhabitant of Pentavryssos; they threw her in the oven of her house and burnt her alive (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES).

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6) During the Occupation a comitadji band murdered in Isaleo Tsifliki: HADJIMANGAS inhabitant of Aposkepos 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 comitadjis of Vysinia. The comitadji gave him over to the Italian who executed him (see deposition by NIC. KARADIMOS 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 arpartes 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 arpartes (see deposition by ANTON KALTCHOFF and by CONST. BONIS, 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 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. 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 murders 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 loud protests, which were immediately communicated to Lt. Col. TCHANEFF 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:

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- 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 realized 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 awaiting 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 Florina prefect of Florina No. 681 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 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. ATRAPOS. They arrested and imprisoned for three days for no special ~~reason~~ (contd.)

- military reason, the following citizens: SOTIRIOS VELLIOS, CHRISTOS RIMBAS, ATHANASE ELIAS, GEORGE ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS ANTONIOU, JOHN STEPANOU, DEM. PETROS, CONST. LIAKOS.
3. AG. VARTOLEMEOS. They tortured and badly beat up IEONIDAS SEHNIDIS, reserve officer.
 4. ~~AG. ATHANASIOS~~ Department of PELLI. They arrested and inhumanly beat up LUCAS PROTOPAPPAS, school teacher, and PAPAYANNI TZIKA, priest. The former showed after eight days the marks of his wounds.
 5. AMMOHORION. They inhumanly beat CHRISTOS BOZATZIDIS, forrester, and MARI-DOPOULOS. They destroyed the archives of the school and threatened the school teacher because he taught in Greek. They obliged the priest PAPA-PANAYIOTI HADZOPOULOS to carry out the Divine Service in Bulgarian but as he ignored the language, they invited the 80 year old pensioned priest PAPAIOA-NIKION 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 PAPA-PANAYIOTOU HADZOPOULOS 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. KOTSOPOULOS, former president of the community, CONST. ATH. KOTSOPOULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSOPOULOS, CH. MITSOULIS, school teacher, STOYANNIS KOTSOPOULOS, STYL. KOTSOPOULOS, KYR. KOTSOPOULOS, KYR. ZUGOMANIS, HARISSIS KOTSOPOULOS, HARISSIS J. KOTSOPOULOS, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMARIS MIHALIS, NIC. KOTSOPOULOS, BOGLIS 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 MICH. 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, beating and wounding them. In the house of ELIE 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 GEO. GELIOS and threatened them because they insisted in remaining Greek JOHN ROMA 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-FARMAKI, Community of SKOPOS (KAIMAKTCHALIAN). They set on fire the summer houses of the inhabitants and houses close to the ravine belonging to the nomad families FARMAKI. 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. KALYVIA PAFADIAS: They burnt all the houses to the ground.
 12. MESOKAMBOS. They imprisoned for no military ~~reason~~ security reason the forrester STAVROS STAMBOULIDIS
 13. MESOHORI. They arrested and threatened to execute NIC. TSAIDARIS if he refused to work in the future for the Bulgarian national idea. They arrested his brother JOHN TSAIDARIS and JOHN FOTIADIS 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. THOMAIDIS and JOHN THOMAIDIS torturing them as they tortured TSAIDARIS and FOTIADIS.

(contd.)

14. NEOHORAKI: They arrested and wildly beat JOHN KOKKINIDIS and JOHN PAPA-GEORGIU, 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. PALAISTRA: They arrested and imprisoned as hostages for no reason of military security, the president of the community NIC. ELIOPOULOS, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary of the Community, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOTSIOTIS, NIC. TZOUTZOURIS.
16. PAPAYIANNI. They tortured THEODORE TSAFKA, president of the community, and his wife, EVAN. MOUTSAKIS and his wife, and PETER MINOS.
17. TRIFOTAMOS. They wildly and inhumanly beat ST. NOMBA, forrester, GOGOS PAPASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARSENE, DEM. ZOUMBOULIS, GEO. ATHANASIADIS, 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. SITARIA: They inhumanly beat and tortured LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANTZIS), KYR. IOANNOU, DEM. IOANNOU, PANTELI IOANNOU, PHIL. GIOUFTSIS, TRYF. GIOUFTSIS, LAZ. GIOUFTSIS, DEM. GIOUFTSIS, forrester (this last was in such a state that he had to be taken to a hospital) ST. GIOUFTSIS, DEM. GIOUFTSIS, PANT. GIOUFTSIS, THEOD. VASLEKIS, JOAK. ROMBIS, EVANG. DIMOPOULOS, PET. FIMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBASIS, GEO. PANTAZIS, ATHAN. TOURANTZAS 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. SKOPOS. They killed MICH. PISKATSIS, CHAR. GOIFIS, STAVROS IIAMIS and PANAY STAMKOS.
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. TSAFKA, president of the community, PAPAYANNIS, MOUTSAKIS, vice-president, GOUMBERIS, secretary, PETER NITSOS, president of the community of KATO HYDROUSSA.
21. TRIANTAFYLIIA: They imprisoned as hostages, for no military reason of security, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NIC. D. IOANNOU, JOHN D. IOANNOU, DEM. I. PETROS, JOHN CH. NAJUM, BAS. PAPATRIANTAFYLIOU, JOHN MATINIS. 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. 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 PROIKOS, DEM. BALASIS, CHRISTOS KATSIS and PILOTAS 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. BALASIS was repeatedly pierced in the face with a bayonet. CHRISTOS KATSIS showed numerous bayonet thrusts in the abdominal region and the face and PIL. 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 SOTIRIOS KAKARATZAS who was looking after his sheep and CHRISTOS and his brother XENOPHON MITROUSIS. Later on with the excuse of having to search the houses they looted than all of all valuable objects, clothing, heirlooms, sheep, other animals, etc. In leaving, they took with them CONST. NASSIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS ELOVARIS, IAZARUS KALIOS and GEORGE TZEKAS, forresters. 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 Ammohorion. On Feb. 13, 1944, the bodies were exhumed in the presence of Major JOHN SOTIRIOU C.O. Gendarmerie Florina, CH. STYLIADIS, president of the community, ALEXANDER KALCHIK, 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 NASSIS and that the heads of IAZARUS KALIOS 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. 681/1945 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 Tsotylien, Boien, Kozani, Kastoria, and then burnt them to the ground (see depositions by CH. GAIS and NIC. FYLAKTIDIS) 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, 287, 288, 408 § 3, 409 § 3, 49-50 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 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) DOITCHEFF, 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 VASSILIAS, Kastoria.

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5) JOSEPH MARKOFF, officer (probably captain) of the Bulgarian Army, native from VASSILIAS, 6) PETROI MENKOFF, pensioned school-teacher, native from VASSILIAS, Kastoria, 7) BAMBOULOFF, 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 KARTCHEFF or STAVROS HADJIFASHALIS, officer (probably Major) of the Bulgarian Army, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria, 12) KYRIAZOS, unknown surname, school-teacher, native from Lakonata, Kastoria, 13) GEORGE SKARPARLIS, school-teacher, native from Argos-Orestikon, 14) JOHN SKOES, bank employee, native from Argos Orestikon, Kastoria, 15) RADOS, 2nd Lt. 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 adepts, 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 help be sent to them from Bulgaria"

B/ 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 DAÏLAKIS inhabitant of Koromilia.
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 HANOPOULOS, KARASSANIDIS age 57 DAMIANOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTSIS, the refugee POLIKOS, DEM. SCOURIS, PANAYIOTIS KARAGEORGIU, SDRIVAS and other inhabitants of the district of Argos Orestikon.
5. They put fire to 15 houses in Argos-Orestikon. The fire was started by

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the criminals at more than one spot.

- 6) They tortured SONIA GEORGIAIDOU, inhabitant of Pentanyssi, throwing her in the oven of her house and thus burning her alive.
- 7) They wilfully decided and murdered in Palais Tsifliki, HADJIMANGA, inhabitant of Apeskepes and DRIVA, inhabitant of Kasteria.
- 8) Together with Italian soldiers, they wilfully decided and executed the president of the Community of Vysiniis.

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 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 fulfilment 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 O.C. 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 Ammeheri 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 Atrapes for no military security reason SOTIRIOS VAINIOS, CHRISTOS RIMBAS, ATHANASE F. ELIAS, GEO. ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS A. ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANOU, DEM. PETROU and CONST. LAIOS
3. Tortured at Ag. Vartholomeos, LEONIDAS SAHINIDIS, reserve officer, hitting him brutally and inhumanly.
4. Tortured in Ag. Athanasios (prefecture of Fellis) LOUKAS A. PROTOPAPPAS, school teacher, hitting him brutally and inhumanly. The priest PAPAYIANNIS TZIKAS was tortured in the same manner.
5. Tortured in Ammeherion CHRISTOS BOYAZIDIS, forrester, and MAVRIDOPOULOS hitting them brutally and inhumanly.
6. Looted the archives from the school of Ammeherion and destroyed them.
7. Attempted in Ammeherion to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants by pressure of the priest PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJOPOULOS and obliging the 80 year old priest PAPAIOANIKIOS to carry out the Divine Service.
8. Tortured in Ammeherion the priest PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJOPOULOS 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 habits.
9. Stole in Ammeherion 650,000 drs. belonging to the priest PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJOPOULOS.
10. Imprisoned in VEVI for no military security reason ANAST. KOTSOPOULOS, ex-president of the community, CONST. A. KOTSOPOULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSOPOULOS, CHRISTOS MITSOULIS, school teacher, STOYIANNIS KOTSOPOULOS, STYL. KOTSOPOULOS, KYRIAKOS KOTSOPOULOS, KYRIAKOS ZYGOMANIS, HARISSIS KOTSOPOULOS, HARISSIS J. KOTSOPOULOS, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMATIOS MIHELIS, NIC. KOTSOPOULOS, BOGLIS etc.
11. Wilfully destroyed in Ethnice the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek Independence War
12. Stole from Ethnice two oil-cloth table covers and two curtains belonging to the school.
13. Tortured in ITIA, MICHAEL TSIOTSOS, 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 ROMAS president of the community, and GEORGE GELLOS, 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.

16. Looted in Kalyvia-Farnaki, community of Skopes (Kainaktshalan) the baggages, cloths, bed-covers etc. of the houses and stole 60 cows.

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

18. Set fire in Kalyvia-Farnaki to the summerhouses 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.

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

20. Tortured in Mescherien NICOLAS TSAIDARIS, JOHN TSAIDARIS, JOHN FOTIADIS MICHAEL THOMAIDIS and JOHN THOMAIDIS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with sticks and iron bars.

21. Attempted in Mescherien to upset the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, arresting NIC. TSAIDARIS 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 FOTIADIS with an iron bar till he stated that he was a Bulgarian.

22. Imprisoned in Meskeps for no military security reason, STAVROS STAMBOULIDIS.

23. Tortured in Neecherien JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SAPRANIDIS, JOHN PAPAGEORGIOU, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.

24. Looted in Neecherien the houses of JOHN KOKKINIDIS, of the refuge settlement.

25. In Neecherien, 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 independant of their will, they failed in their criminal views the young girl having managed to escape.

26. Imprisoned in Falestra for no military security reason, ELIOPOULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOUTSIOTIS, MICH. TZOUTZOURIS.

27. Tortured in Papayianni, THEOD. TSAFKAS, president of the community, his wife, EVA MOUTZAKI, her husband, and PETER MINOS.

28. Tortured in Tripotamas ST. NOVAS, forrester, GOGOS PAPASO IRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARTEMIOS, DEM. ZOURBOULIS, GEORGE ATHANASIAIDIS, JOHN TRIANTAFYLLOS, 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 Sitaris LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANNIS) KYRIAKOS IOANNOU, PHILIP GLOUFTSIS, TRYFON GLOUFTSIS, LAZARUS GLOUFTSIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUFTSIS, forrester (who was in such a state that he had to enter a hospital) STAVROS GLOUFTSIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUFTSIS, PANTELIS GLOUFTSIS, THEODORE VASDEKAS, JOACHEIM ROMBOS, EVANG. DIMOPOULOS, PETER DIMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBASIS, GEORGE PANTAZIS, ATHANASE TOURATZAS, CHRISTOS PETROU.

30. Tortured in Sitaris TOURANTZA and CH. PETROU pinning their ears with a knife or a bayonet.

31. Tortured in Sitaris the schoolteacher who was in bed with fever having just given birth to a child, obliging her to appear before It. Georgieff who taking her by the nose threw her out of his office.

32. Wilfully decided and executed in Skopes, MICH. PISKATSI, CHAR. COLOFIS, STAVROS LIAMIS and PANAYIOTIS STAMKOS.

33. Attempted in Florina to upset 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.

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34. Imprisoned in Florina for no military security reason, THEOD. TSAFKAS president of the community, IOUTSAKIS, vice-president, COUMBERIS, secretary, and PETER NITSOS president of the community of Kato-Hydreussa.
35. Imprisoned in Triantafyllia for no military security reason, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NICOLAS D. IOANNOU, JOHN D. JOANNOU, DEM. IAZ. PETROU, JOHN CH. NAOUM, BASIL PAFATRIANTAYLIOU and JOHN MATINIS.
36. Attempted in Triantafyllia 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 to them to speak in Greek.
38. Stole in Meliti a cart belonging to GEO. KOSMIDIS.
39. Tortured in Flambeure 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 Flambeure GABRIEL PROIKOS DEM. BALASIS, CH. KATSIS and PILOTAS TAHOS inhabitants of Flambeure.
41. They removed from the above (see No. 40) their clothing and shoes.
42. Looted all the houses in Flambeure and removed from them all valuables (jewels, clothing, household ware, sheep, other animals, etc.)
43. Tortured in Flambeure SOTIRIOS KARATZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NAKIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS ferresters, 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 Flambeure on the persons of SOTIRIOS KARARANTZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NATSIS, vice-president of the community, NIC. ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, ferresters.
45. Removed in Flambeure 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 BAMBOULOFF 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 BAMBOULOFF 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 MARKOFF) and ordaining as leaders of the comitadjis and O.C. the 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered in Monastir, the execution of the following punishable crimes in which they accused JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOULOFF with others:

- a) Looted the houses in the districts of Tsetylien, Veien, Kezani, Kasteria removing money, supplies, household ware, animals etc.)
- b) Burnt the houses of the inhabitants of the villages of the district of Tsetylien, Veien, Kezani, 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 out criminal acts in the districts of Florina, Kasteria and Kezani, together with other Bulgaria subjects, belonging to the Bulgarian armed forces and political services,

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but whose names are unknown) decided in common to carry out the following crimes for which they are corresponsable: 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

Athens, in the Callithea prisons, Nov. 17, 1946

Question: Your nameAnswer : 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 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 Arges-Orestiken at that time. For the same reason I cannot say whether at the same time he or another senior Bulgarian officer accompanied by KALITCHEFF SKOE, bank employee in Sofia and RADOS, 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 Arges-Orestiken. 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 pre-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 some 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. Though 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 pre-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 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

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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. DOITCHEFF 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

R A V A L L I

The examiner

D. Kioussopoulos

The secretary

N. Raptis

True service Copy

Athens Nov. 18. 1946

The Secretary
(sgd)

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 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 comitadjis bands, which we had organized 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 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, 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

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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. Ravalli

True copy
for service use

Athens, July 25th, 1946

The secretary

(sgd)

1433

SWORN TESTIMONY

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

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 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 Boglista 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 Flambouron 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)

1434

Number D.Y. THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED STATES WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

Athens, March 30, 1946

From: Captain Peters IOLAS

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 followign 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 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. VENIERI, 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

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orders of their leaders (MAKRI PANTEII, DIAMANIDI IOUKA, KALIMANI PASCHALI etc) General Marinoff spoke to these men and stated between others that "you must fight honestly the Greek and Yugoslav antartes 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 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 APOSKEROS, near Kastoria. This committee was composed of a) DIMIGROFF, representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and political adviser of Marinoff, b) VASILEFF SPYRO, director of the Bank of Macedonia in Sofia, c) JOSEPH MARKOFF and 4) EKARTOFF. 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 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.

8) In June 1944, following General Marinoff's proposal to the Bulgarian General Staff under the orders of General LOUCA, 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 OCHRANA armed bands in the region of Florina, Edessa and Kastoria.

This OCHRANA 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 DIMTCHEFF, ILTCHEFF, PASKOFF etc) was illimited and their cooperation with Marinoff is evident. At that time the members of the band commanded by IVAN MICHAÏLOFF, 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 OCHRANA 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 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 creating a Federal Macedonian State or of an independant Macedonia. a) With the permission of Gen. Marinoff and following a request by KALTCHIEFF, a Bulgarian Regiment of the 15th Division under the command of Colonel TZANIEFF, 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 OCHRANA

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and a small German detachment to clear the PRESPA region of antart movement.

As the inhabitants of FLAMBOURO; although they included a few slavs, 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 burried alive. This last action proviked even the indignation of their allie the Germans, who, following a request of the Greek Nomarch, Mr. BONIS, 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 KALTCHEFF. Marinoff readored them and issued money, food and clothing. Gen. Marinoff'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 slavs 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. 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 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 Conitadgis and are actually operating from Jugoslavia against the independance 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

HELLENIC STATE
DEPARTMENT OF FLORINA
File reference D.Y.

1437

THE REPRESENTATIVE OF GREECE
UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION
Florina, February 8, 1944

REPORT

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on the
Incidents that took place at Flambouro - Florina

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 villages 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 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 Aavasides, 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, 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 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 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 Broikos, Demetrius Bolakis, Christos Gatsis and Pilotas 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. 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. Pilotas Tahos showed numerous wounds from bayonets below his lower jaw and on his neck.

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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 abovementioned Bulgarian detachment on their way to the village met the shepherd Sotirios Kakarantzias, who was looking after his sheep and goats. Kakarantzias 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 Bulgarian 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 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 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 womens 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 forrester, Nicholas Elovaris and the game-keepers Iazar Galios 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 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, Aeto 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 removed the Greek flag from the community building. February 8, 1944, a considerable number of eye-witnesses arrived in Florida 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
(sgd) Ch. Stefanides.

~~SECRET~~RESTRICTED.
CONFIDENTIAL.

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14th January 1947.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:

- I. Decision of the Judicial Committee of the Greek National War Crimes Committee. (Pages 1-19).
- II. Affidavits by G. Ravalli. (Pages 20-23).
- III. Affidavit by A. Ch. Kaltcheff. (Page 24).
- IV. Report by Captain Peters Lolas. (Pages 25-27).
- V. Report by the Secretary of the Florina Department. (Pages 28-30).

I.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. KALLIMOPOULOS 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

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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 "Ayeroff" 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. 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, BORIS STOYANNIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, 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, 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 VASILEF, 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 comitadjis 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) BAMBOULOFF, 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 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 MLANTENOFF in Florina, DOITCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia at Kastoria, under the officer ANTON KALITCHEFF, 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, 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 "Ayeroff" 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. 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, BORIS STOYANNIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, 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, 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 VASILEF, 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 comitadjis 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) BAMBOULOFF, 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 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 FYLKATIDIS, 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. BONIS, prefect of Florina during all the occupation, NICOLAS TSAKIRIS, Director of the Kastoria prefecture, Doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, Mayor of Kastoria, STAVROS PETROVAS, Director of the Prefecture, ANDREW PAPAPOPOULOS etc).

4) In the summer of 1943, a meeting of all the armed comitadjis was held at "LEVADI" near Koutoropi 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 SKARTOFF, 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 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 "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 Bulgarian Committee to its other members. MENELAOS 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 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, NICOLAS SPANGOS, reporter, Cpt. PETER LOLAS of the Gendamerie, NICOLAS KARADIMOS, priest, JOHN RIZAKIS, CHRISTOS LIVANIDIS, 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 KAITCHEFF and who definitely 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 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. 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 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. 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 KAITCHEFF, MENEL, TSAKIRIS 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 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 comitaljis. 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 "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 139 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 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 KALTCHIEFF, 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 KALTCHIEFF 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 KALTCHIEFF 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 KALTCHIEFF. The car stopped in front of the coffee-shop belonging to ANASTASE IVANDIS 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 HOLITSIS, CHRISTOS LIVANIDES, dated May 2, 1946).

2) In the spring or summer 1943 a Bulgarian senior officer arrived in Argos Orestikon accompanied by STRONTSE, KALTCHIEFF or STAVROS HADJIPASHALI, Bulgarian major from Argos Orestikon, KYRLAKOU, surname unknown, school teacher from Lakomata, Kastoria, GEORGE SKARPARLIS, 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 PAPAIOPOULOS, 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. KOLITSIS, CHRISTOS TSAOUSSIS 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 KALITCHEFF (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 recognised JOHN SKOE and THOMAS SKOE (brother to JOHN SKOE) recognised RADOS. When the car stopped a one-armed comitadji, probably named ARISTIDE ATHANASLADIS, kissed the tyres of the car, thus expressing his joy and obedience, and started speaking with KALITCHEFF. 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 comitadjis band murdered Kapetan LAKIS, (NICOLAS DAILAKIS) living in KOROMILLA (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES dated May 2 1946).

2) During the occupation, a comitadji band plucked the eyes of VASSILIOS 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 of CH. LIVANIDES).

3) During the occupation, a comitadji band killed the following in the region of Argos Orestikon, PETER HANOPOULOS KARASANIDES, aged 57, DAMIANOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTSIS, FOLIKOS, DEMETRIUS SGOURIS, PANAYOTIS KARAGEORGIUO, SDRIVAS 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 GEORGIADOU 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 murder in Paleon Tsifliki: HADJIMANGAS inhabitant of Aposkepos 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 comitadjis of Vysinia. The comitadji gave him over to the Italian who executed him (see deposition by NIC. KARADIMOS 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 antartes 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 antartes (see deposition by ANTON KALITCHEFF and by CONST. BONIS, 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 KALITCHEFF, 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 laid 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 loud protests, which were immediately communicated to Lt. Col. TCHANEFF 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 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. 681 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 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. ATRAPOS. They arrested and imprisoned for three days for no special military reason, the following citizens: SOTIRIOS VELLIOS, CHRISTOS RIMBAS, ATHANASE ELIAS, GEORGE ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS ANTONIOU, JOHN STEPANOU, DEM. PETROS, CONST. LLAKOS.
3. AG. VARTOLEMEOS. They tortured and badly beat up LEONIDAS SEHNIDIS, reserve officer.
4. AG. ATHANASIOS. Department of PELLI. They arrested and inhumanly beat up LUCAS PROTOPAPPAS, school teacher, and PATRYANNI TZIKA, priest. The former showed after eight days the marks of his wounds.
5. AMMHORION. They inhumanly beat CHRISTOS BOZATZIDIS, forrester and MARIDOPOULOS. They destroyed the archives of the school and threatened the school teacher because he taught in Greek. They obliged the priest PAPANAYIOTI HADZOPOULOS 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 PAPANAYIOTOU HADZOPOULOS 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. KOTSOPoulos, former president of the community, CONST. ATH. KOTSOPoulos, CONST. KYR. KOTSOPoulos, CH. MITSOULIS, school teacher, STYLIANIS KOTSOPoulos, STYL. KOTSOPoulos, KYR. KOTSOPoulos, MER. ZUGOMANIS, HARISSIS KOTSOPoulos, HARISSIS J. KOTSOPoulos, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMATIS MIHALIS, NIC. KOTSOPoulos, BOGLIS, 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. ITLI. They inhumanly beat up MICH. TSIOTSIOS 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 NOVAS, forrester and another five inhabitants from ITIA torturing, beating and wounding them. In the house of ELIE 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 GEO. GELLOS and threatened them because they insisted in remaining Greek. JOHN ROMA 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-FARMAKI, Community of SKOPOS (KALIMAKTCHALAN). They set on fire the summer houses of the inhabitants and houses close to the ravine belonging to the nomad families FARMAKI. 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. KALYVIA PAPADIAS. They burnt all the houses to the ground.

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

13. MESOHORI. They arrested and threatened to execute NIC. TSAIDARIS if he refused to work in the future for the Bulgarian national idea. They arrested his brother JOHN TSAIDARIS and JOHN FOTIADIS 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. THOMASIDIS and JOHN THOMASIDIS torturing them as they tortured TSAIDARIS and FOTIADIS.

14. NECHORAKI. They arrested and wildly beat JOHN KOKKINIDIS and JOHN PAPAGEORGIU, 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. PALAISTRA. They arrested and imprisoned as hostages for no reason of military security, the president of the community MIC. EIIOPOULOS, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary of the Community, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOTSIOTIS, MIC. TZOUTZOURIS.

16. PAPAYIANNI. They tortured THEODORE TSAFKA, president of the community, and his wife, EVAN. MOUTSAKIS and his wife, and PETER MINOS.

17. TRIPOTAMOS. They wildly and inhumanly beat ST. NOMBA, forrester, GOGOS PAPASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARSENE, DEM. ZOUMBOULIS, GEO. ATHANASLADIS, 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. SITARIA. They inhumanly beat and tortured LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANTSIS), MYR. IOANNOU, DEM. IOANNOU, PANTELI IOANNOU, PHIL. GLOUFTSIS, TRYF. GLOUFTSIS LAZ. 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, JOAK. ROMBIS, EVANG. DIMOPOULOS, PET FEMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBASIS, GEO. PANTAZIS, ATHAN. TOURANTZAS and CH. PETROS. The ears of these two latter had been slashed

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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. SKOPOS. They killed MICH. PISKATSI, CHAR. GOLFIS, STAVROS LLAMIS and PANAY STAMKOS.

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. TSAFKA, President of the community, PAPAYANNIS, MOUTSAKIS, vice-president, GOUMBERIS, secretary, PETER NITSOS, president of the community of KATO HYDROUSSA.

21. TRIANTAFYLIA. They imprisoned as hostages, for no military reason of security, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NIC. D. IOANNOU, JOHN D. IOANNOU, DEM. L. PETROS, JOHN CH. NAOUM, BAS. PAPTANTAFYLLOU, JOHN MATINIS. 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. 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 PROIKOS, DEM. BALASIS, CHRISTOS KATSIS 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. 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 XENOPHON 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 ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEORGE TZEKAS, forresters. 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 Ammohorion. On Feb. 13 1944, the bodies were exhumed in the presence of Major JOHN SOTIRIOU C.O. Gendarmeris Florina, CH. STYLLADIS, president of the community, ALEXANDER KALCHIK, 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 LAZARUS 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. 681/1945 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 Tsotyliou, Boion, Kozani, Kastoria and then burnt them to the ground (see depositions by CH. GAIS and NIC. FYLAKTIDIS). 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, 287, 288, 408 (3, 409 (3, 49-50 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) DOITCHEFF, 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 VASSILLAS, Kastoria,
- 5) JOSEPH MARKOFF, officer (probably captain) of the Bulgarian Army, native from VASSILLAS

- 6) PETROF MERKOFF, pensioned school-teacher, native from VASSILLIAS, Kastoria,
- 7) BAMBOULOFF, 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 KARTCHEFF or STAVROS HADJIPASHALIS, officer (probably Major) of the Bulgarian army, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria.
- 12) KYRIAZOS, unknown surname, school-teacher, native from Lakmata, Kastoria
- 13) GEORGE SKARPARLIS, 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 adepts, 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 help be sent to them from Bulgaria".

B/ 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 Koromilia.
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 HANOPOULOS, KARASSANIDIS age 57 DAMIANOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTSIS, the refugee POLIKOS, DEM SGOURIS, PANAYIOTIS KARAGEORGIU, SDRIVAS 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 GEORGLADOU, inhabitant of Pentanyssi, throwing her in the oven of her house and thus burning her alive.
7. They wilfully decided and murdered in Palaio Tsifliki, HADJIMANGA, inhabitant of Aposkepos and DRIVA, inhabitant of Kastoria.
8. Together with Italian soldiers, they wilfully decided and executed the president of the Community of Vyssinia.

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 16 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 fulfilment 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 O.C. 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 Atrapos for no military security reason SOTIRIOS VALLIOS, CHRISTOS RIMBAS, ATHANASE F. ELIAS, GEO. ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS A. ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANOU, DEM. PETROU and CONST. LALIOS.

3. Tortured at Ag. Vartholemeos, LEONIDAS SAHINIDIS, reserve officer, hitting him brutally and inhumanly.
4. Tortured in ^{Ag.} Athanasies (prefecture of Pellis) LOUKAS A. PROPOKIAS, school teacher, hitting him brutally and inhumanly. The priest PAPAYIANNIS TZIKAS was tortured in the same manner.
5. Tortured in Ammohorion CHRISTOS BOYAZIDIS, forrester, and MAVRIDOPOULOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.
6. Looted 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 PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJIOPOULOS and obliging the 80 year old priest PAPAIOANNIKIOS to carry out the Divine Service.
8. Tortured in Ammohorion the priest PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJIOPOULOS 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 PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJIOPOULOS.
10. Imprisoned in VEVI for no military security reason ANAST. KOTSOPOULOS, ex-president of the community, CONST. A KOTSOPOULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSOPOULOS, CHRISTOS MITSOULIS, school teacher, STOYIANNIS KOTSOPOULOS, STYL. KOTSOPOULOS, KYRLAKOS KOTSOPOULOS, KYRLAKOS ZYGOANIS, HARISSIS KOTSOPOULOS, HARISSIS J. KOTSOPOULOS, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMATIOS MIHELIS, NIC. KOTSOPOULOS, BOGLIS, etc.
11. Wilfully destroyed in Ethnice the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek Independence War.
12. Stole from Ethnice two oil-cloth table covers and two curtains belonging to the school.
13. Tortured in ITIL, MICHAEL TSIOTSOS, hitting him inhumanly and brutally whilst telling him "No Greeks should live in Macedonia".
14. Attempted in Kelli to uproot Greek national sentiment inhabitants, arresting JOHN ROMAS president of the community and GEORGE GELLOS, 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.
16. Looted in Kalyvia-Farnaki, community of Skopos (Kainaktshalan) the baggages, cloths, bed-covers etc. of the houses and stole 60 cows.
17. Arrested in Kalyvia-Farnaki for no military security reason, 10 inhabitants including the president of the community CHRISTOS FARMAKIS, whom they kept as hostages.
18. Set fire in Kalyvia-Farnaki to the warehouses 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.
19. Burnt completely the village of Kalyvia-Papadias. The fire started at more than one point.

20. Tortured in Mesohorion NICOLAS TSAIDARIS, JOHN TSAIDARIS, JOHN FOTLADIS, MICHAEL THOMAIDES and JOHN THOMAIDIS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with sticks and iron bars.
21. Attempted in Mesohorion to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, arresting NIC. TSAIDARIS 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 FOTLADIS with an iron bar till he stated that he was a Bulgarian.
22. Imprisoned in Mesokops for no military security reason, STAVROS STAMBOULLDIS.
23. Tortured in Neohorion JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SARRANIDIS, JOHN IVLAGEORGIU, 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. Imprisoned in Palestra for no military security reason, ELIOPOULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOUTSIOTIS, MICH. TZOUTZOURIS.
27. Tortured in Papayianni, THEOD TSAFKAS, president of the community, his wife, EVA MOUZAKI, her husband, and PETER MINOS.
28. Tortured in Tripotames ST. NOVAS, forrester, GOGOS PAFASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARTEMIOS, DEM. ZOUMBOULIS, GEORGE ATHANASLADIS, JOHN TRIANAFYLLOS, 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 LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANNIS) KYRLAKOS IOANNOU, PHILIP GLOUFTSIS, TRYFON GLOUFTSIS, LAZARUS GLOUFTSIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUFTSIS, forrester (who was in such a state that he had to enter a hospital), STAVROS GLOUFTSIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUFTSIS, PANTELIS GLOUFTSIS, THEODORE VASDEKAS, JOACHEIM ROMBOS, EVANG. DIMOPOULOS, PETER DIMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBASIS, GEORGE PANAZIS, ATHANASE TOURATZAS, CHRISTOS PETROU.
30. Tortured in Sitaria TOURANTZA and CH. PETROU peircing 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, MICH. PISKATSI, CHAR. GOLOFIS, STAVROS LLAMIS and PANAYIOTIS STAMKOS.
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. ALEXANDROPOULOS 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, GOUMBERIS, 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. JOANNOU, DEM. LAZ. PETROU, JOHN CH. NAOUM, BASIL PAPATRIANTAFYLLOU 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 Flamboire 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 FILOTAS TAHOS, stabbing him with a bayonet repeatedly in the neck.
40. Wilfully decided and deliberately murdered in Flamboire GABRIEL PROIKOS, DEM. BALASIS, CH. KATSIS, and FILOTAS TAHOS inhabitants of Flamboire.
41. They removed from the above (see No. 40) their clothing and shoes.
42. Looted all the houses in Flamboire and removed from them all valuables (jewels, clothing, household ware, sheep, other animals, etc.)
43. Tortured in Flamboire SOTIRIOS KARATZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NAKIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS forresters, 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 Flamboire on the persons of SOTIRIOS KAKARANTZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NATSIS, vice-president of the community, NIC. ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, forresters.
45. Removed in Flamboire 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 BAMBOULOFF 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 BAMBOULOFF 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

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(IVAN MARKOFF) and ordaining as leaders of the comitadjis and O.C. of the 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered in Monastir, the execution of the following punishable crimes in which they accused JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOULOFF 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 corresponsable: 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.

~~SECRET~~

II.

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 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 comitadjis bands, which we had organized 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 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, 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 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 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. Ravalli.

True copy
for service use

Athens, July 25th, 1946.

The secretary
(sgd).

SWORN TESTIMONY.

Athens, in the Callithea prisons, Nov. 17 1946.

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 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-Orestikon at that time. For the same reason I cannot say whether at the same time he or another senior Bulgarian officer accompanied by MARINOFF, bank employee in Sofia and RUDOS, 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-Orestikon. 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 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 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 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 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 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

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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. DOITCHEFF 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. Kioussopoulos

The secretary

N. Raptis.

True service copy

Athens Nov.18, 1946.

The Secretary
(sgd).

III.

Affidavit by A.Ch. Kaltcheff.

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

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 Bogliata 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 on 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

The examined

D. Kioussopoulos

A. Ch. Kaltcheff.

Correct copy for service use.

Athens, July 25 1946.

The secretary.

(sgd).

Report by Captain Peter Lolos.

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 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 comitadjis of Kastoria,

~~SECRET~~

did nothing to hinder the formation of such armed bands, when at the same time Major Witkoff 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 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) General Marinoff, b) Col. VENIERI, 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 orders of their leaders (MAKRI PANTELI, DIAMANDI LOUKA, KALIMANI PASCHALI etc) General Marinoff spoke to these men and stated between others that "you must fight honestly the Greek and Yugoslav antartes 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 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 APOSKEROS, near Kastoria. This committee was composed of a) DIMIGROFF, representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and political adviser of Marinoff, b) VASILEFF SPYRO, director of the Bank of Macedonia in Sofia, c) JOSEPH MARKOFF and 4) SKARTOFF. 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) levas.

For future financial aid to the Comitadjis, funds were given to ROUKAS 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.

8) In June 1944, following General Marinoff's proposal to the Bulgarian General Staff under the orders of General LOUCA, 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 OCHRANA armed bands in the region of Florina, Edessa and Kastoria.

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

The criminal action of these officers (lieutenant DIMITCHEFF, ILTICHEFF, TASKOFF etc) was illimited and their cooperation with Marinoff is evident. At that time the members of the band commanded by IVAN MICHAÏLOFF, 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 OCHRANA organisation whose armed men numbered over six thousand (6000) and whose main officers, as from the middle of 1944, used to enter the S.N.O.F. 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 independant Macedonia, a) With the permission of Gen. Marinoff and following a request by KALITCHEFF, a Bulgarian regiment of the 15th 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 OCHRANA and a small German detachment to clear the TRESPA region of antart movement.

As the inhabitants of FLAMBOURO, although they cinluded a few slavs, 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 burried alive. This last action provoked even the indignation of their allies the Germans, who, following a request of the Greek Nomarch, Mr. BONIS, 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 KALITCHEFF. 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 slavs 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 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 OILA they executed any Greek desiring a greater Greece. Finally they formed the Slav-Macedonian battalions of GOTCHEFF which following the Decanber incidents, united with the OCHRANA Comitadgis and are actually operating from Jugoslavia against the independance and integrity of Greece, so as to initiate in anti-Greek action that of Gen. MARINOFF, actually Bulgarian Ambassador in Paris.

F. LOLAS.
Gendarmerie Captain.

Exact Copy
Salonica, May 6, 1946.

V.

Report by the Secretary of the Florina Department.

HELLENIC STATE
DEPARTMENT OF FLORINA.
File Reference D.Y.

Florina, February 8, 1944.

REPORT ON THE INCIDENTS
THAT TOOK PLACE AT FLAMBOURO - FLORINA.

On Wednesday evening, February 2, 1944 and at 9 p.m. a band of antartes 120 strong approximately, arrived in Flamouro 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 Flamouro, 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 Flamouro, 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 Avasides, teacher at the primary school of Kolhiki, 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 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 Aetos and Ano-Hydroussa. In the meantime, the Bulgarians, having reached Flamouro 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 Broikos, Demetrius Bolaksis, 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. 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 Tahos 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-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 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 womens 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 forrester, Nicholas Elovaris and the

gamekeepers Lazar Galios 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 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, Aete and Cato-Hydroussi, Ammohori 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 8, 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.

(sgd) Ch. Stefanides.

RESTRICTED.
CONFIDENTIAL.

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14th January 1947.

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:

- I. Decision of the Judicial Committee of the Greek National War Crimes Committee. (Pages 1-19).
- II. Affidavits by G. Ravalli. (Pages 20-23).
- III. Affidavit by A. Ch. Kaltcheff. (Page 24).
- IV. Report by Captain Peters Lolas. (Pages 25-27).
- V. Report by the Secretary of the Florina Department. (Pages 28-30).

I.

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. KALLIMOPOULOS 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

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 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 MLANTENOFF in Florina, DOITCHEFF, professor of the University of Sofia at Kastoria, under the officer ANTON KALITCHEFF, 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

-3-

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. 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 KALTCHEFF 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, BORIS STOYANNIS, etc. (see the testimonies by doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, 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, DOITCHEFF, 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 VASILEF, 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 comitadjis 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) BAMBOULOFF, 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 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 FYLAKTIDIS, 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. DONIS, prefect of Florina during all the occupation, NICOLAS TSAKIRIS, Director of the Kastoria prefecture, Doctor LEONIDAS TSAMISSIS, 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 Koutoropi 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 SKARTOFF, 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 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 "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 Bulgarian Committee to its other members. MENELAOS 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 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, NICOLAS SPANGOS, reporter, Cpt. PETER LOLAS of the Gendarmerie, NICOLAS KARADIMOS, priest, JOHN RIZAKIS, CHRISTOS LIVANIDIS, 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 KALTCHIEFF and who definitely 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 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. 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 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. 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 KALTCHIEFF, MENEL, TSAKIRIS 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 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 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 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 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 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 PAFALAZAROS 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 HOLITSIS, CHRISTOS LIVANIDES, dated May 2, 1946).

2) In the spring or summer 1943 a Bulgarian senior officer arrived in Argos Orestikon accompanied by STRONISE, KALTCHEFF or STAVROS HADJIPASHALI, Bulgarian major from Argos Orestikon, KYRLAKOU, surname unknown, school teacher from Lakomata, Kastoria, GEORGE SKARFARLIS, 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 PANDOPOULOS, 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. KOLITSIS, CHRISTOS TSAOUSSIS 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 KALITCHEFF (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 recognised JOHN SKOE and THOMAS SKOE (brother to JOHN SKOE) recognised RADOS. When the car stopped a one-armed comitadji, probably named ARISTIDE ATHANASLADIS, kissed the tyres of the car, thus expressing his joy and obedience, and started speaking with KALITCHEFF. 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 Kapetan LAKIS, (NICOLAS DAILAKIS) living in MOROMILLA (see deposition of CH. LIVANIDES dated May 2 1946).

2) During the occupation, a comitadji band plucked the eyes of VASSILIOS 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 of CH. LIVANIDES).

3) During the occupation, a comitadji band killed the following in the region of Argos Orestikon, PETER HANOPOULOS KARASANIDES, aged 57, DAMIANOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTSIOS, POLIKOS, DEMZTRIUS SGOURIS, PANAYOTIS KARAGEORGIUO, SDRIVAS 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 GEORGIADOU 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 murder in Paleon Tsifliki: HADJIMANGAS inhabitant of Aposkepos 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 comitadjis of Vysinia. The comitadji gave him over to the Italian who executed him (see deposition by NIC. KARADIMOS 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 antartes 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 antartes (see deposition by ANTON KALTCHEFF and by CONST. DONIS, 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 KALTCHEFF, 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 outrages 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 loud protests, which were immediately communicated to Lt. Col. TCHANEFF 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 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. 681 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 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. ATRAPOS. They arrested and imprisoned for three days for no special military reason, the following citizens: SOTIRIOS VELLIOS, CHRISTOS RIMBAS, ATHANASE ELLIAS, GEORGE ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS ANTONIOU, JOHN STEPANOU, DEM. PETROS, CONST. LLAKOS.

3. AG. VARTOLIMEOS. They tortured and badly beat up LEONIDAS SEHNIDIS, reserve officer.

4. AG. ATHANASIOS. Department of PELLI. They arrested and inhumanly beat up LUCAS PROTOPAPPAS, school teacher, and PATRYANNI TZIKA, priest. The former showed after eight days the marks of his wounds.

5. AMMHORION. They inhumanly beat CHRISTOS BOZATZIDIS, forrester and MARIDOPOULOS. They destroyed the archives of the school and threatened the school teacher because he taught in Greek. They obliged the priest PAPANAYIOTI HADZOPOULOS 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 PAPANAYIOTOU HADZOPOULOS 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. KOTSPOULOS, former president of the community, CONST. ATH. KOTSPOULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSPOULOS, CH. MITSOULIS, school teacher, STOYANNIS KOTSPOULOS, STYL. KOTSPOULOS, KYR. KOTSPOULOS, KYR. ZUGOMANIS, HARISIS KOTSPOULOS, HARISSIS. J. KOTSPOULOS, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMATIS MIHALIS, NIC. KOTSPOULOS, BOGLIS, 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. ITLA. They inhumanly beat up MICH. TSIOTSIOS 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 NOVAS, forrester and another five inhabitants from ITLI torturing, beating and wounding them. In the house of ELIE 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 GEO. GELLOS and threatened them because they insisted in remaining Greek. JOHN ROMA 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-FARMAKI, Community of SKOPOS (KALIMAKTCHALAN). They set on fire the summer houses of the inhabitants and houses close to the ravine belonging to the nomad families FARMAKI. 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. KALYVIA PAFADIAS. They burnt all the houses to the ground.

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

13. MESOHORI. They arrested and threatened to execute NIC. TSAIDARIS if he refused to work in the future for the Bulgarian national idea. They arrested his brother JOHN TSAIDARIS and JOHN FOTIADIS 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. THOMASIDIS and JOHN THOMASIDIS torturing them as they tortured TSAIDARIS and FOTIADIS.

14. NECHORAKI. They arrested and wildly beat JOHN KOKKINIDIS and JOHN PAPAGEORGIU, 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. PALAISTRA. They arrested and imprisoned as hostages for no reason of military security, the president of the community MIC. ELIOPOULOS, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary of the Community, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOTSIOTIS, MIC. TZOUTZOURIS.

16. PAPAYIANNI. They tortured THEODORE TSAFKA, president of the community, and his wife, EVAN. MOUTSAKIS and his wife, and PETER MINOS.

17. TRIPOTAMOS. They wildly and inhumanly beat ST. NOMBA, forrester, GOGOS PAPASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARSENE, DEM. ZOUMBOULIS, GEO. ATHANASLADIS, 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. SITARIA. They inhumanly beat and tortured LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANTISIS), MYR. IOANNOU, DEM. IOANNOU, PANTELI IOANNOU, PHIL. GLOUFTSIS, TRYF. GLOUFTSIS LAZ. 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, JOAK. ROMBIS, EVANG. DIMOPOULOS, PET FIMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBASIS, GEO. PANTAZIS, ATHAN. TOURANTZAS 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. SKOPOS. They killed MICH. PISKATSI, CHAR. GOLFI, STAVROS LIAMIS and PANAY STAMKOS.

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. TSAFKA, President of the community, PAPAYANNIS, MOUTSAKIS, vice-president, GOMBERIS, secretary, PETER NITSOS, president of the community of KATO HYDROUSSA.

21. TRIANTAFYLLOU. They imprisoned as hostages, for no military reason of security, MICH. DIMITRIOU, secretary of the community, NIC. D. IOANNOU, JOHN D. IOANNOU, DEM. L. PETROS, JOHN CH. NAOUM, BAS. PAPTRIANTAFYLLOU, JOHN MATINIS. 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 GEC. 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 PROIKOS, DEM. BALASIS, CHRISTOS KATSIS 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. 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 KAKARITZAS who was looking after his sheep and CHRISTOS and his brother XENOPHON 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 ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEORGE TZEKAS, forresters. 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 Ammohorion. On Feb. 13 1944, the bodies were exhumed in the presence of Major JOHN SOTIROU C.O. Gendarmeris Florina, CH. STYLLADIS, president of the community, ALEXANDER KALCHIK, 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 NASSIS and that the heads of LAZARUS 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. 681/1945 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 Tsotyliou, Boion, Kozani, Kastoria and then burnt them to the ground (see depositions by CH. GAIS and NIC. FYLAKTIDIS). 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, 287, 288, 408 (3, 409 (3, 49-50 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) DOITCHEFF, 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 VASSILLAS, Kastoria,
- 5) JOSEPH MARKOFF, officer (probably captain) of the Bulgarian Army, native from VASSILLAS

- 6) PETROF MERKOFF, pensioned school-teacher, native from VASSILIAS, Kastoria.
- 7) BAMBOULOFF, 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 KARTCHEFF or STAVROS HADJIPASHALIS, officer (probably Major) of the Bulgarian army, native from Argos-Orestikon, Kastoria.
- 12) KYRIAZOS, unknown surname, school-teacher, native from Lakomata, Kastoria
- 13) GEORGE SKARPARLIS, 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 adepts, 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 help be sent to them from Bulgaria".

B/ 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 DALLAKIS inhabitant of Koromilia.
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 HANOPOULOS, KARASSANIDIS age 57 DAMIANOS VOYATZAKIS, LAZARUS ZANGOTSI, the refugee POLIKOS, DEM SGOURIS, PANAYIOTIS KARAGEORGIOU, SDRIVAS 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 Palaio Tsifliki, HADJIMANGA, inhabitant of Aposkepos and DRIVA, inhabitant of Kastoria.
8. Together with Italian soldiers, they wilfully decided and executed the president of the Community of Vyssinia.

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 16 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 fulfilment 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 O.C. of the 15th Bulgarian Division quartered in Monastir, ordering and ordaining TCHANEFF (whom he had placed as C.O. 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 Atrapos for no military security reason SOTIRIOS VALLIOS, CHRISTOS RIMBAS, ATHANASE F. ELLAS, GEO. ANTONIOU, PASHALIS YANNOULIS, forrester, PANAYIOTIS A. ANTONIOU, JOHN STEFANOU, DEM. PETROU and CONST. LALIOS.

3. Tortured at Ag. Vartholemeos, LEONIDAS SAHINIDIS, reserve officer, hitting him brutally and inhumanly.
4. Tortured in ^{Ag.} Athanasies (prefecture of Pellis) LOUKAS A. PROPOPIAS, school teacher, hitting him brutally and inhumanly. The priest PAPAYIANNIS TZIKAS was tortured in the same manner.
5. Tortured in Ammohorion CHRISTOS BOYAZIDIS, forrester, and MAVRIDOPOULOS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly.
6. Looted 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 PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJIOPOULOS and obliging the 80 year old priest PAPAIOANNIKIOS to carry out the Divine Service.
8. Tortured in Ammohorion the priest PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJIOPOULOS 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 PAPAPANAYIOTIS HADJIOPOULOS.
10. Imprisoned in VEVI for no military security reason ANAST. KOTSOPOULOS, ex-president of the community, CONST. A. KOTSOPOULOS, CONST. KYR. KOTSOPOULOS, CHRISTOS MITSOULIS, school teacher, STOYLANNIS KOTSOPOULOS, STYL. KOTSOPOULOS, KYRLAKOS KOTSOPOULOS, KYRLAKOS ZYGMANIS, HARISSIS KOTSOPOULOS, HARISSIS J. KOTSOPOULOS, DEM. ROMBIS, STAMATIOS MIHELIS, NIC. KOTSOPOULOS, DOGLIS, etc.
11. Wilfully destroyed in Ethnice the archives and the library of the school as well as pictures of the heroes of the Greek Independence War.
12. Stole from Ethnice two oil-cloth table covers and two curtains belonging to the school.
13. Tortured in ITLA, MICHAEL TSIOTSOS, hitting him inhumanly and brutally whilst telling him "No Greeks should live in Macedonia".
14. Attempted in Kellito to uproot Greek national sentiment inhabitants, arresting JOHN ROMAS president of the community and GEORGE GELLOS, 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.
16. Looted in Kalyvia-Farmaki, community of Skopos (Kaïnaktobalan) the baggages, cloths, bed-covers etc. of the houses and stole 60 cows.
17. Arrested in Kalyvia-Farmaki for no military security reason, 10 inhabitants including the president of the community CHRISTOS FARMAKIS, whom they kept as hostages.
18. Set fire in Kalyvia-Farmaki to the sur erhouses 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.
19. Burnt completely the village of Kalyvia-Tapadias. The fire started at more than one point.

20. Tortured in Mesohorion NICOLAS TSAIDARIS, JOHN TSAIDARIS, JOHN FOTLADIS, MICHAEL THOMASIDES and JOHN THOMASIDIS, hitting them brutally and inhumanly with sticks and iron bars.
21. Attempted in Mesohorion to uproot the Greek national sentiment of the inhabitants, arresting NIC. TSAIDARIS 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 FOTLADIS with an iron bar till he stated that he was a Bulgarian.
22. Imprisoned in Mesokops for no military security reason, STAVROS STAMBOULIDIS.
23. Tortured in Neohorion JOHN KOKKINIDIS, ex-president of the community, CH. SARRANIDIS, JOHN PAPA-GEORGIU, 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. Imprisoned in Palestra for no military security reason, ELIOTPOULOS, president of the community, NIC. VASSILIOU, secretary, PAUL TRYFON, VLADIMIR BANOUTSIOTIS, MICH. TZOUTZOURIS.
27. Tortured in Papayianni, THEOD TSAFKAS, president of the community, his wife, EVA MOUTZAKI, her husband, and PETER MINOS.
28. Tortured in Tripotames ST. NOVAS, forrester, GOGOS PAFASOTIRIOU, secretary of the community and his son ARTEMIOS, DEM. ZOUMBOULIS, GEORGE ATHANASLADIS, JOHN TRIANAFYLLOS, 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 LAZAROS IOANNOU (STOYANNIS) KYRLAKOS IOANNOU, PHILIP GLOUFTSIS, TRYFON GLOUFTSIS, LAZARUS GLOUFTSIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUFTSIS, forrester (who was in such a state that he had to enter a hospital), STAVROS GLOUFTSIS, DEMETRIUS GLOUFTSIS, PANTELIS GLOUFTSIS, THEODORE VASDEKAS, JOACHEM ROMBOS, EVANG. DIMOPOULOS, PETER DIMOPOULOS, STAVROS SOUMBASIS, GEORGE PANNAZIS, ATHANASE TOURATZAS, CHRISTOS PETROU.
30. Tortured in Sitaria TOURANTZA and CH. PETROU peircing 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, MICH. PISKATSIS, CHAR. GOLOFIS, STAVROS LLAMIS and PANAMOTIS STAMKOS.
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. ALEXANDROPOULOS 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, GOUMBERIS, 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. JOANNOU, DEM. LAZ. PETROU, JOHN CH. NAOUM, BASIL PAPATRIANTAFYLLOU 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 FILOTAS 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 FILOTAS 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 KARATZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NAKIS, vice-president of the community, NICOLAS ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS forresters, 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 KAKARANTZAS, CH. MITROUSSIS, XEN. MITROUSSIS, CONST. NATSIS, vice-president of the community, NIC. ELOVARIS, LAZARUS KALLIOS and GEO. TZEKAS, forresters.
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 BAMBOULOFF 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 BAMBOULOFF 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

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(IVAN MARKOFF) and ordaining as leaders of the comitadjis and O.C. of the 15th Bulgarian Division, quartered in Monastir, the execution of the following punishable crimes in which they accused JOSEPH MARKOFF and BAMBOULOFF 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 corresponsable: 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.

II.

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 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 comitadjis bands, which we had organized 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 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 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

The examined

D. Kioussopoulos.

J. Ravalli.

True copy
for service use

Athens, July 25th, 1946.

The secretary
(sgd).

SWORN TESTIMONY.

Athens, in the Callithea prisons, Nov. 17 1946.

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 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-Orestikon at that time. For the same reason I cannot say whether at the same time he or another senior Bulgarian officer accompanied by ~~MARINOFF~~, bank employee in Sofia and RADOB, 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-Orestikon. 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 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 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 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 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 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

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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. DOITCHEFF 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. 18, 1946.

The Secretary
(sgd).

III.Affidavit by A.Ch. Kaltcheff.

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

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 Boglista 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

The examined

D. Kioussopoulos

A. Ch. Kaltcheff.

Correct copy for service use.

Athens, July 25 1946.

The secretary.

(sgd).

Report by Captain Peter Lolos.

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 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 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 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 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) General Marinoff, b) Col. VENIERI, 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 orders of their leaders (MAKRI PANTELI, DIAMANIDI LOUKA, KALIMANI PASCHALI etc) General Marinoff spoke to these men and stated between others that "you must fight honestly the Greek and Jugoslav antartes 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 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 APOSKEROS, near Kastoria. This committee was composed of a) DIMIGROFF, representative of the Bulgarian Ministry for Foreign Affairs and political adviser of Marinoff, b) VASILEFF SYRO, director of the Bank of Macedonia in Sofia, c) JOSEPH MARKOFF and 4) SKARTOFF. 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) levas.

For future financial aid to the Comitadjis, funds were given to ROUKAS 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.

8) In June 1944, following General Marinoff's proposal to the Bulgarian General Staff under the orders of General LOUCA, 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,

~~SECRET~~

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who, directed by Marinoff were sent to command the OCHRANA armed bands in the region of Florina, Edessa and Kastoria.

This OCHRANA 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 DIMITCHEFF, ILTCHEFF, TASHKOFF etc) was illimited and their cooperation with Marinoff is evident. At that time the members of the band commanded by IVAN MICHAÏLOFF, 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 OCHRANA organisation whose armed men numbered over six thousand (6000) and whose main officers, as from the middle of 1944, used to enter the S.N.O.F. 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 independant Macedonia, a) With the permission of Gen. Marinoff and following a request by KALTCHEFF, a Bulgarian regiment of the 15th 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 OCHRANA and a small German detachment to clear the TRESPA region of antart movement.

As the inhabitants of FLAMBOURO, although they included a few slavs, 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 burried alive. This last action provoked even the indignation of their allies the Germans, who, following a request of the Greek Nomarch, Mr. BONIS, 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 KALTCHEFF. 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 slavs 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 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 OELA 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 independance 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.

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V.

Report by the Secretary of the Florina Department.

HELLENIC STATE
DEPARTMENT OF FLORINA,
File Reference D.Y.

Florina, February 8, 1944.

REPORT ON THE INCIDENTS
THAT TOOK PLACE AT FLAMBOURO - FLORINA.

On Wednesday evening, February 2, 1944 and at 9 p.m. a band of antartes 120 strong approximately, arrived in Flamouro 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 Flamouro, 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 Flamouro, 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 Avasides, 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, 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 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 Aetos and Ano-Hydroussa. In the meantime, the Bulgarians, having reached Flamouro 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 Broikos, Demetrius Dolaksis, 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. 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 Tahos 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-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 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 womens 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 forrester, Nicholas Elovaris and the

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-30-

gamekeepers Lazar Galios 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 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, Aete and Cato-Hydroussi, Ammohori 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 8, 1944, a considerable number of eye-witnesses arrived in Florina from Flamboure, 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) Oh. Stefanides.

1499 + 2453

Lyons
Sir Robert Osier sends the attached statement
circulated to members of Committee I so that the
matter can be discussed at a Committee I meeting
the week after next. I suggest that sufficient copies should
be run off for circulation to members of the Commission
when the time comes for discussion at a Commission meeting
Yr. Obedt.

1500

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.1.

2nd December, 1946.

(R 16437/1885/7)

RESTRICTED.

Doc. 1/72

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, G.C.M.G., C.B.,
United Kingdom Representative,
United Nations War Crimes Commission,
Lansdowne House,
Berkeley Square,
W.1.



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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

(F. F. Garner.)

COPY

A.C.C.

12 October 1946.

No. 3423

2478 Doc 1/72
Major-General Oxley,

Major-General Robertson.

1502

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.

(EGD) SCUTCHKOV.

Enclosed; Text 24 pages.

COPY

MINISTRE DES AFFAIRES
ETRANGERES ET DES CULTES.

Doc. 1/72

Sofia le 30.9.46.

1503

~~1503~~

No. 5545-III

COMMISSARIAT FOR THE
FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT.

Colonel-General Piruzov,
Deputy-Chairman of the
Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria,

C i t y.

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 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 Paik Mountain, but under the command of the German General Fluchat. 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 Salonica, by orders of the Ministry of War in Sofia.

During the time this unit took part in the operation in the Paik Mountain, against the partizans, 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 18th, 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.I-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
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. Ilkov/

COPY

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STATEMENT

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 Pluchat.

2. The Bulgarian armies never occupied Greek Macedonia west of the Varder river. Annex No.3 shows that the territory which was to be occupied by the 7th Infantry Division was much farther east of the Varder 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.

MINISTRY OF WAR
GENERAL STAFF
No. 1534
28 July 1941
Sofia.

1508

Translation

Appendix No. 1

Copy

Top Secret.

1508

Copy: SKOPYE - The Commander of the Fifth Army.
TRACE OF - Commander of the Group of Armies.
" SOFIA - Commander of the First Army
" TRACE OF - Commanders of the Second and Fourth Armies.
" TRACE OF - Commanders of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th,
8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Infantry divisions.
" TRACE OF - Commander of the 2nd Fast Division.
" XANTHE - Commander of the Aegean Detachment.
" TRACE OF - Commander of the 4th Infantry Border Brigade.
" SOFIA, PLOVDIV, SHOUMLAN, ROSSSE AND PLEVEN -
The Officers in charge of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and
9th Divisional Regions.
" TRACE OF - - Commander of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade.
" SOFIA - Commander of H.M. Air Force.
" VARNA - Commander of H.M. Navy.
" SOFIA - Commander of the Labour troops.
" SOFIA - The Director of Civilian Mobilization.
" SOFIA - H.M. Palace - Colonel Zhetcheff.
" SOFIA - The Inspectors of the Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry,
Armaments and Border Guards.
" SOFIA - Chief Quartermaster.
" SOFIA - Quartermaster to the Staff of the High Command.
" SOFIA - Chiefs of personnel at the War Ministry, the Medical,
Veterinary and Remount Service, and the Juridical Service.
" SOFIA - Inspector of Motor Transport.
" SOFIA - Chiefs of 2nd and 3rd Branches, General Staff.
" SOFIA - Chief of Intelligence Department, General Staff.
" SOFIA - Commander of the Armoured Regiment.
" PIROT - Commander of the Pirot Infantry Battalion.

I. On August 1st of this year, the Fifth Army assigned for the occupation of Macedonia and Moravsko remains in the following formation: Headquarters, 14th and 15th Divisions. The same is to be established as follows:

1. Headquarters - in Skopye.

2. 14th Infantry Division:

(a) Headquarters with Quartermaster service, and 1 Cavalry Signal Squadron - in Skopye.

(b) Skopye regiment:

- Headquarters with supply service and a Guards' mounted signal platoon - in Skopye.
- 1st Skopye infantry battalion /Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies, and 1 mortar platoon/ - in Skopye.
- 2nd Skopye infantry battalion /Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies/ - in Skopye.
- Guards' cavalry battalion - in Skopye
- Guards' mounted anti-tank platoon - in Skopye.
- Supply Squadron - in Skopye.

(c) Vranya regiment:

- Headquarters with supply service - in Vranya.
- Vranya infantry battalion /Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies/ - in Vranya.
- Koumanovo infantry battalion /Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies/ - in Koumanovo.
- Heavy weapons company /1 signal, 1 mortar and 1 antitank platoons/ - in Vranya.
- Supply company - in Vranya.

(d)/

- (d) 14th Divisional artillery regiment /Hq. with supply service, 1 artillery battalion with 3 batteries and 1 special battery/ - in Skopje.
- (e) 14th Divisional Engineer-Signals Battalion /Hq., 1 bridge-building and 1 signal companies/ - in Skopje.
- (f) 1st Mounted Engineers Squadron - in Skopje.
- (g) 14th Divisional Quartermaster Food Supply Company - in Skopje
- (h) 14th Divisional Hospital with sanitary platoon - in Skopje
- (i) Skopje military recruiting office - in Skopje.
- (k) Koumanovo military recruiting office - in Koumanovo.

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 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) Shtip regiment:
 - Hq. with supply service and 1st mounted signal platoon - in Shtip.
 - Stroumitsa infantry battalion /Hq., 3 infantry and 1 mg companies, and 1 mortar platoon/ - in Stroumitsa.
 - 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 bridge-building and 1 signal companies/ - Bitolya.
- (f) 15th Divisional Quartermaster Food Supply company - in Bitolya.
- (g) 15th Divis.hospital with sanitary platoon - in Bitolya.
- (h) Bitolya military recruiting office - in Bitolya.
- (i) Shtip military recruiting office - in Shtip.

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 Moravsko, within the following limits; north - the line Gardelitsa-Strezimirovtzi 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-Yougoslav frontier, - simultaneously repelling every attempt at attack from without.

The region to the north of the Fifth Army is to be guarded by the Pirov 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.

IV. The Pirov 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/

between the Bulgarian and German armies.

Operationally, the Pirov 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.

COPY

MINISTRY OF WAR
GENERAL STAFF
No. 9552
4.7.1941

URGENT.

1509 Appendix No.2.

Secret.

SECRET

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, RUSSE, VRATZA, DUPNITZA, ST.SAGORA, PLEVEN, KURDJALI, SKOPIJE, and BITOLJA - 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 East 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 Skopiye and Kumanovo. The area of the Skopiye military recruiting office is to include the Skopiye 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, Krushevo, Brod, Prilep and Veles districts. The Shtip military recruiting district should include the Shtip, Kratovo, St.Nicola, Kotshani, Negotin, Kavadarci, Strumitsa, Berovo, Doiran and Gevgely districts.

B. MORAVSKO.

The districts of: Piro, Tzaribrod, Lushnitsa, Vladishki 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 (Zihna) to be included in the area of the seventh divisional region - thirty-ninth military recruiting office.

(b) The districts of Zurnevo, Drama, Cavala, Pravishte, Sari-Shaban and Tasos to be included in the area of the second divisional region - Twentieth-seventh military recruiting office.

(c) The Xanthe district to be included in the area of the second divisional region - Twentieth-first military recruiting office.

(d) The Giumurjina district to be included in the area of the tenth divisional region - Forth-seventh military recruiting office.

(e) The Pede-agatah 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, Twentieth-second, Forty-fourth and Forty-seventh 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 stationary supplied by the offices 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, 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)

1511

2282

COPY

MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army,
No. II 398
February 26, 1942
S O P I A

Annex No.3.

Confidential.

Plovdiv, Sliven, Shoumen, Russe,
Vratsa, Dupnitsa, 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 remaining, one
for each military county.

The old maps, which were sent with letter No. 989 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.

1512

Annex No.4.

1485

COPY

CIPHERGRAM No. 3061.

Salonica - Liaison officer, forth-going No.1143, dated December
31, 1943, Army Staff - R.S. - temp. No.2, dated January
3, 1944.

I am informing you that the Commander of Salonica - the
Aegean will undertake an operation in the Paia 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.

COPY

MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army

1513 Annex No.5.

Personal.

Confidential.

No. I-17

January 11, 1944

S O P I A

Skopje - The Commander of the 5th Army

Prilep - The Commander of the 45th Regiment

Bitolia - 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 3/14 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 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.

/s/ Ianchulev
Major-General, Assistant to the Chief of the
Army Staff.

Attested by: /s/ Mitev
Lieutenant-Colonel, Unit 50200 A.S.

COPY

MINISTRY OF WAR

STAFF OF THE ARMY

No. 6101

April 16, 1941.

SOFIA.

Annex No.6.

Confidential.

1514

To the Commander of the 2nd Army

Copy: City - The Chief of Section II
Map 1:200,000

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 fulfil 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 Kumarli - the village of Kalikoy - the village of Kaladji - the summit Ada Tepe (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: Rodosom - Kushlar (height 2177) - the Mesta river (included) in the following way:

The Border Company (2/7) should advance from Petrich along the road for Kulata - Demir Hissar and should occupy Demir Hissar. After its concentration in the district of Petrich - Kulata, the 1st Supplementary Regiment should advance along the road for Demir Hissar - 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 Hissar, will also be placed under its command.

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 Rodosom 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 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/

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 Gumardjina.

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 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 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.

COPY.

MINISTRY OF WAR

Staff of the Army

1517

Annex No.7.

Personal - Confidential.

No. I-257

July 5, 1943

S O F I A

Dupnitsa-The Commander of the 7th Inf. Division.
Salonica-The Liaison Officer, attached to the
German Army Group "E" - Gen. Jilkov.

.....
.....

Map - 1:200,000

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 Struma 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 Doyran 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.

.....
.....

Enclosure; 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.

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 Jelev Gotchev
2. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and deprived of rights for 3 years conditionally:
Edravko Blagoev Todorov
3. Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment, deprived of rights for 3 years and confiscation of real estate, conditionally:
Tsvetan 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 severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 3 years:
Vanu Mihailov Tzolov
Nedelko Nikolov Ivanov
Ivan Bojinov Tsonev
Nikola Tsvetkov Iotov
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 Gueorguiev
Ilia Vassilev Likov
Ilia Dimov Iliev
Dimitar Mitev Petrov Shopov
Gueorgui Anguelov Nankov
Christo Ivanov Kasakov
Kristu Anguelov Raditchev
Luben Alexandrov Petrov
Maltcho Dimitrov Maltchev
Nentcho Iliev Bogdanov
8. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years:
Stoyan Todorov Kamenski
Gueorgui Kostadinov Tchitchkov
9. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 6 years:
Dimitar Shterev Nedev
Kristu Ganev Pouikov
Tihomir Nedev Subtchev
Ivan Gueorguiev Divrov
Marin Vassilev Gueorguiev
Gueorgui Nikolov Semerdjiev
Blagoi 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 of imprisonment;

Kamen Mitov Tzenov

11. Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 10 years;

Todor Gueorguiev Dervishev
Lazar Lutzkanov Dimitrov
Ilia Nikolov Anguelov
Todor Stoyanov Petrov
Dimitar Nedeltchev Stamatov Koprinkov
Viltocho Vassilev Miltchev
Gueorgui Bonev Tenev
Ivan Radev Ivanov
Luben Andreev Shipkov
Michail Gueorguiev Bourtchev
Stoiko Bonev Roussev
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 Milipov 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
Tsanko Iliev Tzanov
Naiden Kamenov Ivanov
Gueorgui Christov Popouzliiski
Nikola Grigorov Youtchkov
Tzvetan Kotsov Naidentchovski

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 Loultchev 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 Poushkarov.

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 Kutzov
Mitrus Dimitrov Pansov

18. Sentenced to 10 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
Ilia Gueorguiev Vulkanov
Iordan Gantchev Ivanov
Gueorgui Grigorov Iordanov
Tsankov Kolev Christov
Kiril Stefanov Kambourov
Dontcho Kolev Dontchev
Veliko Dobrev Michnev
Stefan Toshkov 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 Toshev

21. Sentenced to 15 years of severe imprisonment, deprived of rights for 20 years and fine of leva 200,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment;

Dimitar Bashev Andreevski
Ilia Nikolov Nedkov

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 leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of the real estate;

Deltcho Spassov Deykov
Kosta Stefanov Mavrov

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 Panaiotov Arnaudov
Anto Danov Antov
Dimitar Vvtimov Klepkov
Boris Nikolov Nenkov
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 of real estate;

Dr. Dimitar Nedialkov Raev.

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 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 Gelezkov 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 Zachariev 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 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 Petrov Kovatchev
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 Gueorguiev
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 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
Vassil Stefanov Kaypakov
Kosta Gueorguiev Deliakov
Vassil Koev
Todor Baykov
Dimitar Christov Shtipliev
Smilen Ivanov Malinov
Ivan Nikolov Piskov
Dobri Iordanov Dombalov
Gueorgui Kotsev Gueorguiev

38. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever and confiscation of entire real estate;

Dimitar Hadji Dantchev
Dimitar Paytchev
Metodi Trendafilov Pop Valitchkov

RESTRICTED.
CONFIDENTIAL.

I/72.

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 3669, are circulated to members of Committee I for their information and consideration at its next Meeting.

FOREIGN OFFICE, S.W.I.
2nd December, 1946.

(R 16437/1885/7)
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 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.F. 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. I.

1523

-2-

COPY

Major-General Oxley

Major-General Robertson.

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) SCUTCHKOV.

Enclosed: Text 24 pages.

COPY

Sofia, le 30.9.46.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES
ETRANGERES ET DES CULTES.

No. 5545-III.

COMMISSARIAT FOR THE
FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT.

Colonel-General Biriuzov,
Deputy-Chairman of the
Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria.

C I T Y.

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 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 Paiaik Mountain, but under the command of the

German General Fluchat. 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 Salonica, by orders of the Ministry of War in Sofia.

During the time this unit took part in the operation in the Paiaik Mountain, against the partizans, 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 18th, 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. I-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
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/

-5-

C O P Y

S T A T E M E N T

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 Paliak mountain under the orders of the German General Fluchat.

2. The Bulgarian armies never occupied Greek Macedonia west of the Varder river. Annex No. 3 shows that the territory which was to be occupied by the 7th Infantry Division was much farther east of the Varder 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.

MINISTRY OF WAR
GENERAL STAFF.
NO. 1534.
28 July 1941.
Sofia.

Translation.
Appendix No. 1.
Copy.
Top Secret.

Copy:	SKOPYE	- The Commander of the Fifth Army
"	Trace of	- Commander of the Group of Armies
"	SOFIA	- Commander of the First Army
"	TRACE OF	- Commanders of the Second and Fourth Armies.
"	TRACE OF	- Commanders of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th and 12th Infantry Divisions.
"	TRACE OF	- Commander of the 2nd Fast Division.
"	XANTHE	- Commander of the Aegean Detachment
"	TRACE OF	- Commander of the 4th Infantry Border Brigade
"	SOFIA, PLOVDIV, SHOUMEN, ROUSSE AND PLEVEN	- The Officers in charge of the 1st, 2nd, 4th, 5th and 9th Divisional Regions.
"	TRACE OF	- Commander of the 3rd Cavalry Brigade
"	SOFIA	- Commander of H.M. Air Force
"	VARNA	- Commander of H.M. Navy.
"	SOFIA	- Commander of the Labour Troops.
"	SOFIA	- The Director of Civilian Mobilization.
"	SOFIA	- H.M. Palace - Colonel Zhetcheff.
"	SOFIA	- The Inspectors of the Infantry, Artillery, Cavalry, Armaments and Border Guards.
"	SOFIA	- Chief Quartermaster.
"	SOFIA	- Quartermaster to the Staff of the High Command.
"	SOFIA	- Chiefs of Personnel at the War Ministry, the Medical, Veterinary and Remount Service, and the Juridical Service.
"	SOFIA	- Inspector of Motor Transport
"	SOFIA	- Chiefs of 2nd and 3rd Branches, General Staff.
"	SOFIA	- Chief of Intelligence Department, General Staff.
"	SOFIA	- Commander of the Armoured Regiment.
"	PIROT	- Commander of the Pirot Infantry Battalion.

I. On August 1st of this year, the Fifth Army assigned for the occupation of Macedonia and Moravsko remains in the following formation: Headquarters, 14th and 15th Divisions. The same is to be established as follows:

1. Headquarters - in Skopye.

2. 14th Infantry Division:

(a) Headquarters with Quartermaster service, and 1 Cavalry Signal Squadron - in Skopye.

(b) Skopye regiment:

- Headquarters with supply service and a Guards' mounted signal platoon - in Skopye.
- 1st Skopye infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies, and 1 mortar platoon/ - in Skopye.
- 2nd Skopye infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies/ - in Skopye.
- Guards' cavalry battalion - in Skopye.
- Guards' mounted anti-tank platoon - in Skopye.
- Supply squadron - in Skopye.

(c) - Vranya regiment:

- Headquarters with supply service - in Vranya.
- Vranya infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun companies/ in Vranya.
- Koumanovo infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 machinegun

-7-

- companies/ - in Koumanovo.
- Heavy weapons company/1 Signal, 1 mortar and 1 antitank platoons/- in Vranja.
- Supply company - in Vranja.
- (d) 14th Divisional artillery regiment/Hq. with supply service, 1 artillery battalion with 3 batteries and 1 special battery/ - in Skopje.
- (e) 14th Divisional Engineer-Signals Battalion/Hq., 1 bridge-building and 1 signal companies/ - in Skopje.
- (f) 1st Mounted Engineers Squadron - in Skopje.
- (g) 14th Divisional Quartermaster Food Supply Company - in Skopje.
- (h) 14th Divisional Hospital with sanitary platoon - in Skopje.
- (i) Skopje military recruiting office - in Skopje
- (k) Koumanovo military recruiting office - in Koumanovo.

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 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) Shtip regiment:
 - Hq. with supply service and 1st mounted signal platoon - in Shtip
 - Stroumitsa infantry battalion/Hq., 3 infantry and 1 mg companies, and 1 mortar platoon/- in Stroumitsa.
 - 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 bridge-building and 1 signal companies/- 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) Shtip military recruiting office - in Shtip.

4. The 113th Army 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 Moravsko, within the following limits: north - the line Gurdelitsa-Strezimirovtzi incl.; west and south - the established line of demarcation between the Bulgarian, German and Italian armies to the mountain peak of Tumba excl.;

-8-

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 Pirov 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.

IV. The Pirov 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 Pirov 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.

COPYURGENT.Appendix No. 2.
Secret.

MINISTRY OF WAR
GENERAL STAFF
No. 9552.
4.7.1941.

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, RUSSE, VRATZA, DUPNITZA, ST. SAGORA, PLEVEN, KURDJALI, SKOPIJE, and BITOLJA - 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 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-Palance 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, Krushevo, Brod, Prilep and Veles districts. The Shtip military recruiting district should include the Shtip, Kratovo, St. Nicola, Kotshani, Negotin, Kavadartzi, Strumitza, Berovo, Doiran and Gevgely districts.

B. MORAVSKO.

The districts of: Pirot, Tzaribrod, Luzhnitza, Vladishki han, /Surdolitza/ 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 (Zihna) to be included in the area of the seventh divisional region - thirty-ninth

military recruiting office.

(b) The districts of Zurnovo, Drama, Cavala, Pravishte, Sari-Shaban and Tasos to be included in the area of the second divisional region, Twentieth-Seventh 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 - 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 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, Twentyscond, Forty-Fourth 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 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

-11-

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).

COPYAnnex No. 3.
Confidential.MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army.

No. II 398

February 26, 1942.

S O F I A

Plovdiv, Sliven, Shoumen, Russe,
Vratza, Dupnitsa, 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 remaining, one
for each military county.

The old maps, which were sent with letter No. 989 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.

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COPYAnnex No. 4.CIPHERGRAM No. 3061.

Salonica - Liaison officer, forth-going No. 1143, dated December 31, 1943, Army Staff - R.S. - temp. No. 2, dated January 3, 1944.

I am informing you that the Commander of Salonica - the Aegean will undertake an operation in the Paik mountain on January 2.

Please keep reinforced the border line between Doyran and Kaimak-Chalan until January 10, 1944.

/s/ Mirohev Colonel
Liaison Officer at the
German Command in Salonica.

Attested by: /s/ Mitev.
Lieutenant Colonel.
Unit No. 50200 at the Army Staff.

COPY

Annex No. 5.

MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army.

Personal

Confidential

No. I-17.

January 11, 1944.

S O F I A

SKOPIE - 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 3/14th 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 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.

-15-

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.

COPY

MINISTRY OF WAR

Annex No. 6.

STAFF OF THE ARMY

Confidential.

No. 6101.

To the Commander of the 2nd Army.

April 16, 1941. Copy: City - The Chief of Section II.
Map 1:200,000

S O F I A

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 fulfil 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 Kumarli - the village of Kalikoy - the village of Kaiadji - the summit Ada Tepe (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: Podosom - Kushlar (height 2177) - the Mesta river (included) in the following way:

The Border Company (2/7) should advance from Petrich along the road for Kulata - Demir Hissar and should occupy Demir Hissar. After its concentration in the district of Petrich - Kulata, the 1st Supplementary Regiment should advance along the road for Demir - Hissar, - 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 Hissar, will also be placed under its command.

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 Chevdar - Kalchevo - Liban - for Drama and will occupy the latter town.

-17-

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 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.

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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 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 partizans, 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 Floudiv 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.

C O P Y

Annex No. 7.

MINISTRY OF WAR.

Staff of the Army.

Personal - Confidential.

No. I-257.

July 5, 1943.

S O F I A

Dupnitsa - The Commander of the
7th Inf. Division, Salonica -
The Liaison Officer, attached to
the German Army Group "E" -
Gen. Jilkov.

.....
.....

Map - 1:200,000.

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 Struma 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 Doyran 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.

.....

Enclosure: 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.

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 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 severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 3 years:
 - Vanu Mihailov Tzolov
 - Nedelko Nikolov Ivanov
 - Ivan Bojinov Tzonev
 - Nikola Tzvetkov Iotov
 - 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 Gueorguiev
 - Ilia Vassilev Likov
 - Ilia Dimov Iliev
 - Dimiter Mitev Petrov Shopov
 - Gueorgui Anguelov Nankov
 - Christo Ivanov Kazakov
 - Kristu Anguelov Raditchev
 - Luben Alexandrov Petrov
 - Maltcho Dimitrov Maltchev
 - Nentcho Iliev Bogdanov

8. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years:
- Stoyan Todorov Kamenski
Gueorgui Kostadinov Tchitchkov
9. Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 6 years:
- Dimitar Shterev Nedev
Kristu Ganev Pouikov
Tihomir Nedev Subtchev
Ivan Gueorguiev Divrov
Marin Vassilev Gueorguiev
Gueorgui Nikolov Semerdjiev
Blagoi 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 of imprisonment:
- Kamen Mitov Tzenov
11. Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 10 years:
- Todor Gueorguiev Dervishev
Lazar Lutzkanov Dimitrov
Ilia Nikolov Anguelov
Todor Stoyanov Petrov
Dimitar Nedeltchev Stamatov Koprinkov
Miltcho Vassilev Miltchev
Gueorgui Donev Tenev
Ivan Radev Ivanov
Luben Andreev Shipkov
Michail Gueorguiev Sourtchev
Stoiko Bonev Roussev
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:
- Slavtcho Marinov Iovov
Ivan Nedev Moshev
Michail Christov Sapundjiev
Petar Slavov Stoyanov
Ivan Koev Stoyanov
Tzanko Iliev Tzanov

Naiden Kamenov Ivanov
 Gueorgui Christov Popouzliiski
 Nikola Grigorov Voutchkov
 Tzvetan Kotzov Naidentchovski.

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 Loultchev 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 Stilianov Boushkarov.
 lu

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
 Mutruz Dimitrov Panzov

18. Sentenced to 10 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
 Ilia Gueorguiev Vulkanov
 Iordan Gantchev Ivanov
 Gueorgui Grigorov Iordanov
 Tzankov Kolev Christov
 Kiril Stefanov Kambourov
 Dontcho Kolev Dontchev
 Veliko Dobrev Michnev
 Stefan Toshkov 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 200,000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment:

Dimiter Rashev Andreovski
 Ilia Nikolov Nedkov.

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 leva 500,000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of the real estate:
Deltcho Spasov Deykov
Kosta Stufanov Mavrov
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 Pansictov Arnaudov
Anto Danov Antov
Dimitar Evtimov Klepkov
Boris Nikolov Nenkov
Milotin Filipov Shkolarov
Boris Manolov Nassalevaki.
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 real estate:
Dr. Dimitar Nedialkov Raev.
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 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 Gelezkov 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 Zachariev 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 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 Petrov Kovatchev
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 Gueorguiev
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 Gueorguiev Deliakov
Vassil Koev
Todor Baykov
Dimitar Christov Shtipliev
Smilen Ivanov Malinov
Ivan Nikolov Piskov
Dobri Iordanov Dombalov
Gueorgui Kotzev Gueorguiev.

38. Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever and confiscation of entire real estate:

Dimitar Hadji Dontchev
Dimitar Peytchev
Metodi Trendafilov Pop Velitchkov.

RESTRICTED.
CONFIDENTIAL.

I/73.
Supplementary to I/72.

30th December 1946.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION.
COMMITTEE I.
GENERAL MARINOV'S CASE.

The following 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 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 19th December, 1946.

Since march 1946 the Greek press and Radio have started a violent campaign against the Minister Plenipotentiary 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 commitadjis" - who have committed atrocities in the same regions etc. These attacks present General Marinov as "the denationaliser of Greece", "head of the Bulgarian commitadjis", "despot and hangman" of Hellenism in Macedonia, "human-monster", etc.

In a letter by M. Cosmetatos, 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".

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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 that time - was extended more to the West, including the territories to the river Vardar;

2/ Western Macedonia, south of the Greek-Yougoslave 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 Yougoslave 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 Kostour (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 Lerin (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 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

-3-

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 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: 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, Kletchekov, 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 crimes, 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, in spite 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?

-4-

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 Marinov and to decide his radiation from the list of war criminals.

Doc. 1/70 1550
and 1/73 (as in stands).

LETTER N° 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 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 commitadjis" - who have committed atrocities in the same regions etc. These attacks present General Marinov as "the denationaliser of Greece", "head of the Bulgarian commitadjis", "despot and hangman" of Hellenism in Macedonia, "human-monster", etc.

In a letter by M. Cosmetatos, 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:

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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 that time - was extended more to the West, including the territories to the river Vardar;

2/ Western Macedonia, south of the Greek-Yugoslave 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 Yugoslave 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 Kostour (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. Kaitchev, the Bulgarian interpreter at the German Command at Lerin (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 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 would have done more ~~reproached on the Greek side, he would have done more~~ ^{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: 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, Kletchekov, 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 crimes, 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, in spite 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?

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The solde consideration of the points here-above exposed is amply sufficient to show how illè 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 Marinkov 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 Contrôle 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

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" Daily Mail " et publiée dans le même journal le 1-er 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'annéantissement 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 Etat-major assurant la liaison avec le commandant allemand en Grèce et dans les îles ;

3. Le Général Marinov a commandé la 15-ème 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,

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strictement délimitée et jalonnée de postes frontaliers militaires, de douane 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.Kaltchef, 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 conférait 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.

Исторически

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 véhémement 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 reconnaître que le châtement 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, Kletchkov, 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

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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 en 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 équivaldrait 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 apprécié et le Gouvernement bulgare l'a versé dans les débats de la Conférence de la Paix. Vouloir 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~~ 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'opprobe du crime de guerre ? Enfin, étant donné que le Général Marinov a été honoré des plus hautes décorations militaires soviétiques, il est

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difficilement concevable qu'il soit inculpé de crimes de guerre.

3. A 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'essaye, 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.

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COPY

October 31st, 1946.

Sir:

I am instructed by Lord Wright, Chairman of the United Nations War Crimes Commission, to acknowledge receipt of your 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 Plénopotentiaire,
et Envoyé Extraordinaire de Bulgarie en France,
Légation de la République Populaire Bulgare,
Paris.

LÉGATION DE LA RÉPUBLIQUE
POPULAIRE BULGARE

Doc 1/70

1563

Paris, le 22 Octobre 1946.

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'encontre 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 ne 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 " Messenger d'Athènes " du 28 mars (document annexe).

A 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'intensifiait tout particulièrement

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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

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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. A Salonique un Etat-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

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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 y 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

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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).

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5- Les accusations grecques sont fondées en grande partie sur les dépositions d'un nommé Kaltchev, inculpé par les Grecs et jugé récemment par un tribunal d'Athènes. Kaltchev aurait servi comme interprète auprès de la Kommandanture allemande de Florina (Lerine).

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 Milkoff et Ivanoff, de l'Etat-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~~ 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.

Veillez agréer, Monsieur le Président, l'assurance de ma haute considération.

Général Marinov

/Général Ivan Marinov/

Ministre Plénipotentiaire
et Envoyé Extraordinaire de Bulgarie en France.

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ANNEXES :

- Lettre N°5198 (III) du 11 septembre 1946 du Gouvernement Bulgare adressée à la Commission Alliée de Contrôle à Sofia.
- Lettre N°5545 (III), du 30 septembre 1946 du Gouvernement Bulgare adressée à la Commission Alliée de Contrôle à Sofia, avec ses annexes.
- Copie de l'article du " Messenger 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 21-st of March of the same year, I raised for the first time the question of a Bulgarian outlet to the Aegean Sea. On the 24-th 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 Greece or her people, as it appears from the very text of the article published by "Messager d'Athenes", 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. Cosmetatos, 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",

"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", tout 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 Kommandantures, 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

as well as from all that I have stated above, it becomes very
clear. From the documents submitted by the Bulgarian Government,
authority and on my own initiative, sent this detachment on foreign
It appears from this charge that I had, on my own

and ill-treatings.
soldiers of which became guilty of executions, acts of terrorism
to the district of Kastoria a detachment of my Division, the
3/ The Greek Government also charges me of having sent
Kaltchev recognized himself that no commitments existed in Kastoria
supplied them with arms and money. I must add that the man named
with the chiefs of the Kastoria committees, as well as to have
the discussions which are supposed to have taken place at Monastir
I also deny most categorically to have participated in

to them.
these words had the character which the Greek Government ascribes
in accordance with circumstances; but I categorically deny that
spontaneously, I said a few words of sympathy and of encouragement
the Macedonian elements of the population which had gathered
of such a nature in the presence of these authorities. Addressing
It is highly improbable that I could have spoken words
attended ceremonies organized by the military and civil authorities
since during the few hours which I spent in Kastoria I continually
The odious character of this charge is the more obvious
plunder of the Hellenic population.

promised help and support, inciting them to the massacre and
I am supposed to have attended a committee meeting and to have
which lasted only a few hours. It is during that brief visit that
my command in Yugoslav Macedonia, in order to pay a courtesy visit
that I went to that town only once during the whole period of
once. However I declare, and this fact could not be questioned,
(Kastoria) in a way to make believe that I have been there more than
3/ The Greek charges mention my presence in Kastoria

moreover, I was not competent to make.
the most categorical way to have presented such a request, which,
sending Bulgarian troops to Greek Western Macedonia. I deny in

clear that the despatch 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 denationalise a group of 2,000 Greek youths supposedly sent to me by a captain 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 Armies 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 radiation 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

Annexes: Letter No 5198-III, dated September 11, 1946, of the Bulgarian Government, addressed to the Inter-Allied Control Commission in Sofia.
- Letter No 5545-III, dated September 30, 1946, of the Bulgarian Government addressed to the Inter-Allied Control Commission in Sofia, accompanied by its annexes.
- Copy of the article in "Messenger d'Athènes" of March 26, 1946.
- Greek documents - quotations from Greek newspapers.
- Croquis of the region occupied by the 15th Infantry Division.

MINISTERE DES AFFAIRES ETRANGERES
& DES CULTES
N° 5545-III.

COMMISSARIAT FOR THE
FULFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT

Doc. 1/70
Doc. 1/72 - similar text
sends through FO

1579

Sofia, 30. 9. 1946

Colonel-General BIRIUZOV
Deputy-Chairman of the
Allied Control Commission
in Bulgaria
C i t y

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, regard-
ing 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 follow-
ing :

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 N°1534 of July 18, 1944 (annex
N°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 N° 9552 of August 4, 1941
(annex N°2). Point "b" in paragraph "A" of this order confirms

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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 Paiaik 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°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 Salonica, by orders of the Ministry of War in Sofia.

During the time this unit took part in the operation in the Paiaik-Mountain, against the partizans, 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 N° 6101 of April 18, 1941 for the occupation of Macedonia up to the Struma River and a map for reference (annex N°6), as well as a copy of Order N°I-257 of July 1943 for the occupation of the territories west of the Struma River and East of the Vardar River (annex N°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 FURFILMENT OF THE
ARMISTICE AGREEMENT : Chr. LILKOV.

S T A T E M E N T

regarding the activity of General 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 Paliak mountain under the orders of the German General Fluchat.

2/ The Bulgarian armies never occupied Greek Macedonia west of the Vardar river. Annex N° 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
Lieutenant - General
Chief of the Army Staff.

MINISTRY OF WAR
GENERAL STAFF
N°1534
28 July 1941
Sofia.

Appendix N° 1

Copy

Top Secret

SKOPYE - 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 Skopye
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.

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- 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/Bitolya.
- f/ 15th Divisional Quartermaster Food Supply company in Bitolya.
- g/ 15th Divis. Hospital with Sanitary platoon-in Bitolya
- h/ Bitolya military recruiting office - in ~~Shtip~~.Bitolya.
- i/ Shtip military recruiting office - in Shtip.

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 Moravsko, within the following limits : North - the line Gurdelitsa-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 Pirov 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.

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IV.-
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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 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 Bitolia regiment.

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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.

MINISTRY OF WAR
GENERAL STAFF
N° 9552
4.7.1941

Urgent

Appendix N° 2
Copy
Secret

1586

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, RUSSE, VRATZA, DUPNITZA, ST.ZAGORA, PLEVEN, KURDJALI, SKOPIJE, and BITOLJA -

- 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 East 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 Skopije and Kumanovo. The area of the Skopije military recruiting office is to include the Skopije 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 Bilolja and Shtip for their respective districts. In the Bitolja recruiting district should be included the Bitolja, Resen, Ohrid, Krushevo, Brod, Prilep and Veles districts. The Shtip military recruiting district should include the Shtip, Kratovo, St-Nicola, Kotshani, Negotin, Kavadartzi, Strumitza, Berovo, Doiran and Gevgely districts.

B. MORAVSKO

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1587

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.

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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

MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army
N° II 398
February 26, 1942
S O F I A.

Annex N° 3
Copy
Confidential

1588

Plovdiv, Sliven, Shoumen, Russe,
Vratza, Dupnitsa, 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-
maining, one for each military county.

The old maps, which were sent with letter N° 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.

/s/ Savov

COLONEL - Temporary chief of section.

Attested by :

/s/ Christov

COLONEL - Temporary chief of section.

Annex N° 4

1589

Copy

C I P H E R G R A M N° 3061

Salonica - Liaison officer, forth-going N° 1143, dated December 31, 1943
Army Staff - R.S. - temp. N° 2, dated January 3, 1944.

I am informing you that the Commander of Salonica- the Aegean will undertake an operation in the Paiaak 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 N° 50200 at the
Army Staff

MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army
N° I-17
January 11, 1944
S O F I A.

Annex N° 5
Copy
Personal
Confidential 1590

Skopie- The Commander of the 5th Army
Prilep- The Commander of the 45th Regiment
Bitolia- 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 3/14 border substation and in December tje 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 N°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.

Major /sgd/ Iantchulev
Chief of the Army Staff.

MINISTRY OF WAR
STAFF OF THE ARMY

N°6101
April 16, 1941

SOFIA

1591

Annex N° 6

Copy

Confidential

To the Commander of the 2nd Army
Copy : City- The Chief of Section II
Map 1.200.000

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 Kumarli - the village of Kalikoy - the village of Kaiadji- 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 Mesta river (included), in the following way :

The Border Company (2/7) should advance from Petritch along the road for Kulata - Demir Hissar and should occupy Demir Hissar. After its concentration in the district of Petrich - Kulata, the 1st Supplementary Regiment should advance along the road for Demir Hissar - 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 Hissar, will also be

placed under its command.

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 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 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 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 home.

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 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.

MINISTRY OF WAR
Staff of the Army
N° I-257

July 5, 1943
S O F I A

Annex N° 7

1595

Copy

Personal - Confidential

Dupnitsa- The Commander of the 7th Inf.
Division Salonica- The Liaison Officer, attached
to the German Army Group "E" - Gen- Jilkov

.....
.....

Map-1.200.000

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 Doyran Lake - for the 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 Jilkov.

/s/ Lukash

Lieutenant-General-Chief of the Army Staff.

Attested by : /s/ Mitev

Lieutenant-Colonel
Unit 50200, Army Staff

L I S TOF THE PERSONS SENTENCED BY THE XITH TRIBUNAL OF THE
PEOPLE IN SOFIA FOR CRIMES COMMITTED IN THE YOUUGOSLAV
AND GREEK TERRITORIES OCCUPIED BY BULGARIA IN 1941-44.

- 1/ Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment conditionally :
Tzolo Christov Vlutchkov
Radi Jelev Gotchev
- 2/ Sentenced to 1 year imprisonment and deprived of
rithts 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 Mihailov Tzolov
Nedelko Nikolov Ivanov
Ivan Bojinov Tzonev
Nikola Tzvetkov Iotov
Anguel Ferdinandov Milenkov Milev
Alexander Ivanov Tchernov
- 6/ Sentenced to 2 years of severe impresonment 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 Gueorguiev
 Ilia Vassilev Likov
 Ilia Dimov Iliev
 Dimiter Mitev Petrov Shopov
 Guéorgui Anguelov Nankov
 Christo Ivanov Kazakov
 Kristu Anguelov Raditchev
 Luben Alexandrov Petrov
 Maltcho Dimitrov Maltchev
 Nentcho Iliev Bogdanov

8/ Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 5 years :

Stoyan Todorov Kamenski
 Gueorgui Kostadinov Tchitchkov

9/ Sentenced to 3 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 6 years :

Dimiter Shterev Nedev
 Kristu Ganev Pouikov
 Tihomir Nedev Subtchev
 Ivan Gueorguiev Divrov
 Marin Vassilev Gueorguiev
 Gueorgui Nikolov Semerdjiev
 Blagoi 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 of imprisonment :

Kamen Mitov Tzenov

11/ Sentenced to 5 years severe imprisonment and deprived of rights for 10 years :

Todor Gueorguiev Dervishev
 Lazar Lutzkanov Dimitrov
 Ilia Nikolov Anguelev
 Todor Stoyanov Petrov
 Dimiter Nedeltchev Stamatov Koprinkov
 Miltcho Vassilev Miltchev
 Gueorgui Donev Tenev
 Ivan Radev Ivanov

.....

Luben Andreev Shipkov
Michail Gueorguiev Sourtchev
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 To pouzliiski
Nikola Grigorov Voutchkov
Tzvetan Kotzov 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 Loultchev 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 Poushkarov

- 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/ Sentenced to 10 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
Ilia Gueorguiev Vulkanov
Iordan Gantchev Ivanov
Gueorgui Grigorov Iordanov
Tzanko Kolev Christov
Kiril Stefanov Kambourov
Dontcho Kolev Dontchev
Veliko Dobrev Michnev
Stefan Toschkov 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 200.000 convertible into 6 months imprisonment :
Dimitar Rashev Andreevski
Ilia Nikolov Nedkov
- 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 six 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 Leva 500.000 convertible into 6 months of imprisonment and confiscation of half of the real estate :
Deltcho Spassov Deykov
Kosta Stefanov Mavrov

.....

1600

- 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 Panaiotov Arnaoudov
Anto Danov Antov
Dimitar Evtimov Klepkov
Boris Nikolov Nenkov
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
- 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 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 Gelezlov 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 Zachariev 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 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 Petrov Kovatchev
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
Eoris Vitkov
Vassil Gueorgulev
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 Dantchev

37/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, fine of Leva 5.000.000 and confiscation of entire real estate :

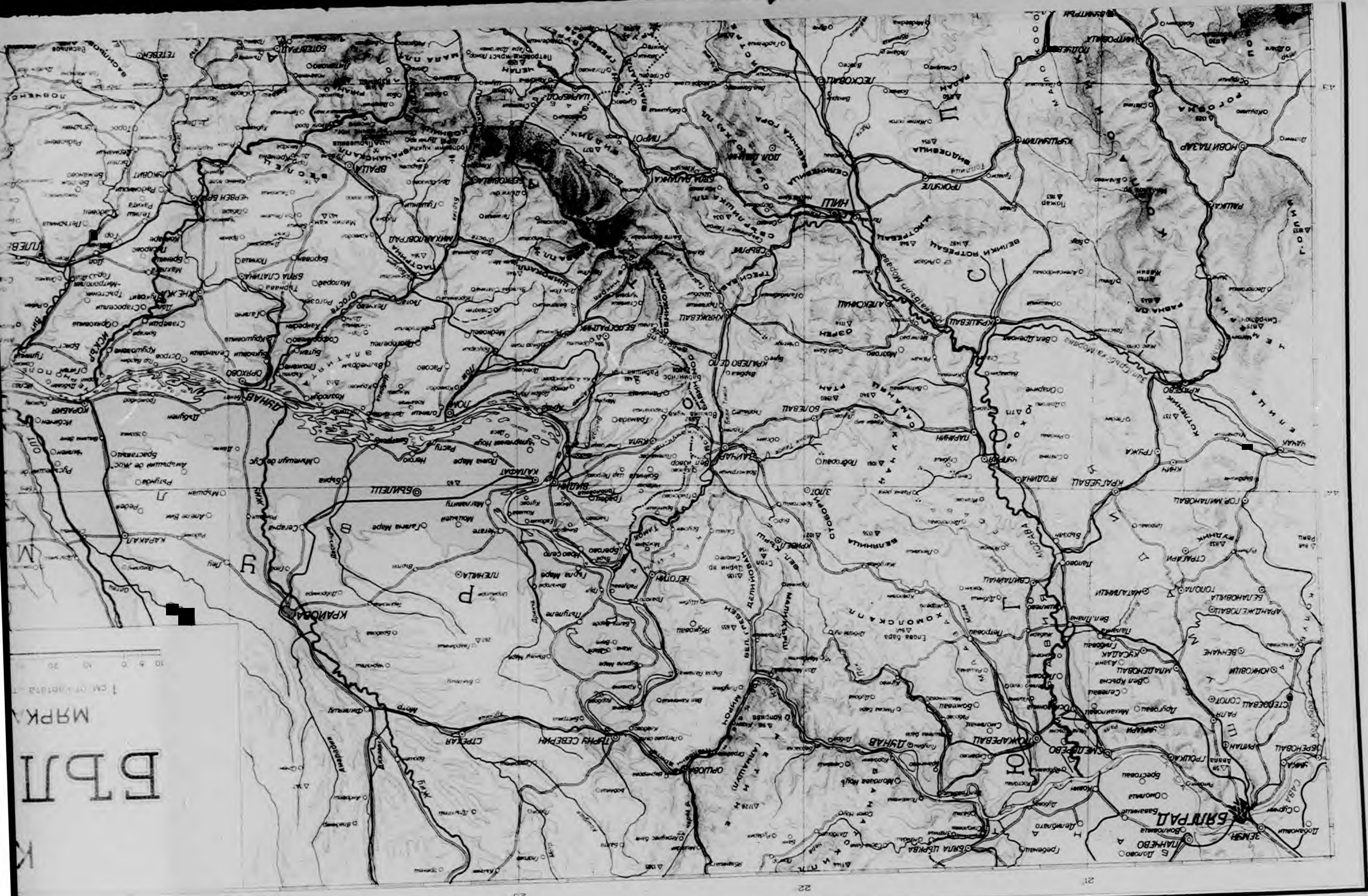
Dr. Stefan Ratchev Kletchkov
Vassil Stefanov Kaypakov
Kosta Gueorguiev Deliakov
Vassil Koev
Todor Baykov
Dimitar Christov Shtipliev
Smilen Ivanov Malinov
Ivan Nikolov Piskov
Dobri Iordanov Doumbalov
Gueorgui Kotzev Gueorguiev

38/ Sentenced to death, deprived of rights for ever, and confiscation of entire real estate :

Dimitar Hadji Dontchev
Dimitar Peytchev
Metodi Trendafilov Pop Velitchkov

КЪМ ЗАП. № 9552 - 4. VII. 1941 ГОД.

1602



1 CM OF MAP IS EQUAL TO 10 KM

МАРКА
БЫЛ

24

23

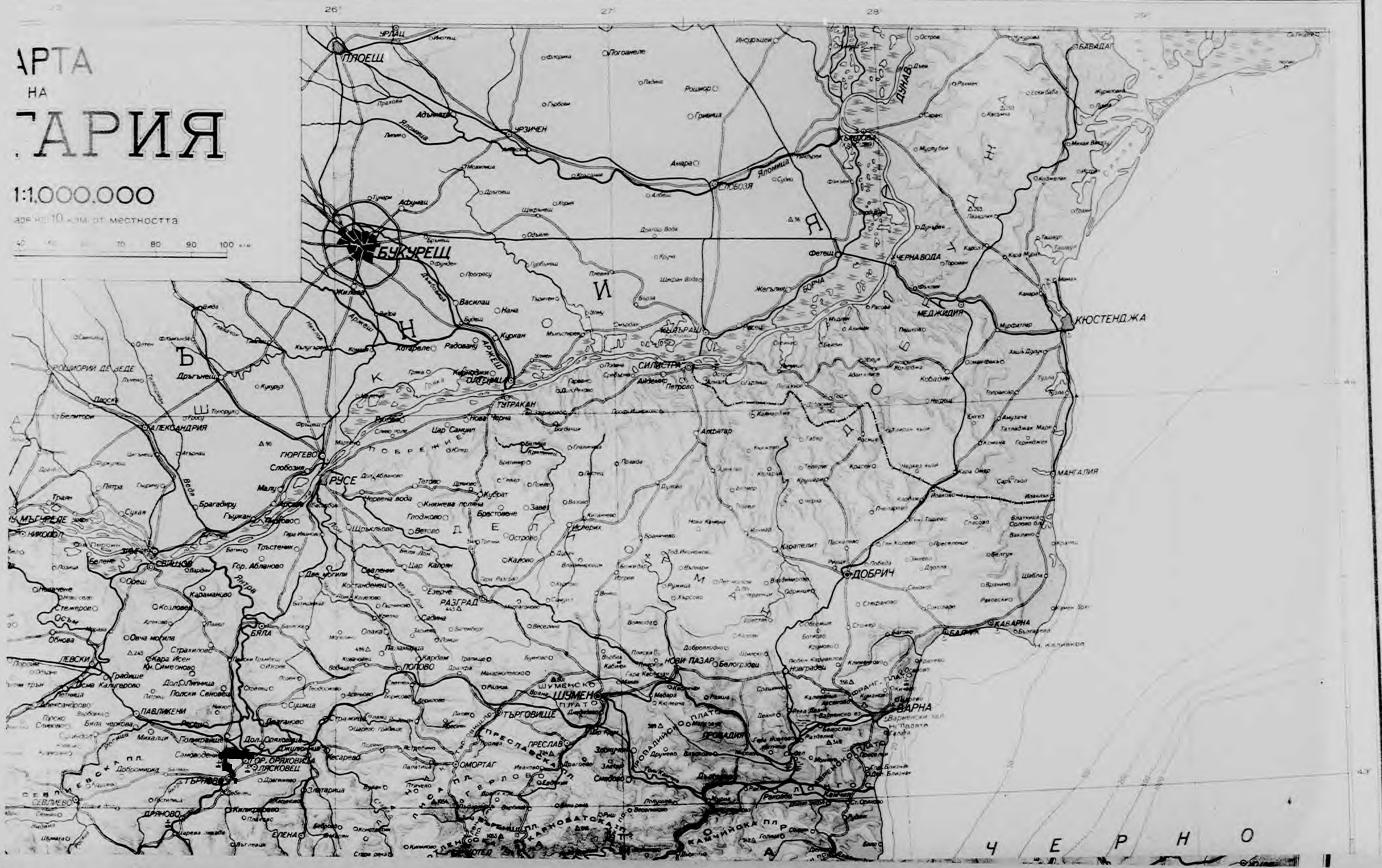
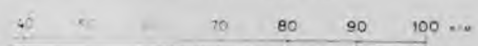
22

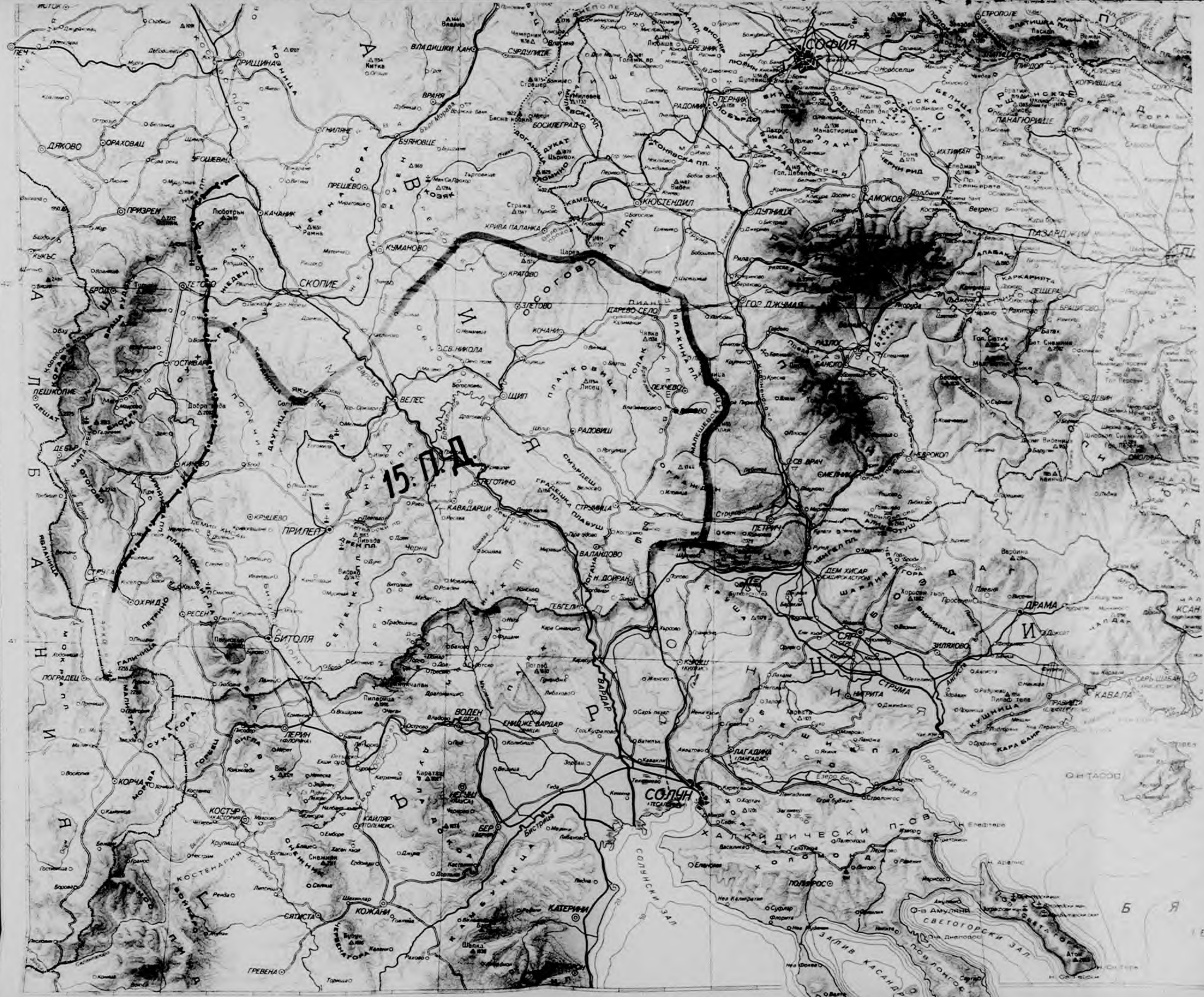
21

КАРТА НА ГАРИЯ

1:1,000,000

аерен 10 км от местността





15 П.А.



(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1603

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3669/G2/B/1

29 JUL 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

G R E E K CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. B/91 307/1946 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

General IVAN M A R I N O F
Commanding Officer of the 15th Bulgarian Division
in Monastir.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

WESTERN MACEDONIA
1943 - 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

1. ATTEMPTS TO DENATIONALISE the inhabitants of occupied territory and to TRANSFORM THE ETHNOLOGICAL COMPOSITION and CHARACTER of the region.
2. MURDER, MASSACRES, SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM.
3. PILLAGE.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 No. B. I, 2, 3, 9.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

General IVAN MARINOF 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.

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

- 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' 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~~ 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 Bulgarisation 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 Bulgarisation 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 and destroying public, municipal and ^{private} property
- 10) By methods of physical oppression and murder.

"

- III. 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 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 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 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 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. 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 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 Comitadjis 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. CHRYSSOCHOOS
- 2¹/₂ Peter LOLA
3. Christ. TSAOUSSIS
4. Andrew PAPADOPOULOS.
5. Menel. TSAKIRIS
6. Cosma SISTOVARIS
7. Nick CARADEMOS
8. John RIZAKOS
9. Christ. LEVANIDIS
10. Const. BONIS
11. Anton KALTSEF
12. Giovanni RAVALLI.

- B. Report of the special Commission of Inquiry
of the UNIVERSITY OF ATHENS 1945.

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.

1603

The United Nations War Crimes Commission hereby certifies to all whom it may concern that it has examined the evidence brought by the Greek Government against General Ivan BAHINEV, Commanding Officer of the 15th Bulgarian Division in Monastir, in support of charges of criminal responsibility for war crimes, namely, attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory, murder, massacres, systematic terrorism and pillage, committed in Eastern Macedonia 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 his upon its lists 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.



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TO

63

3671/G/B/2

to
3732/G/B/63

MIHAILOF MIHOS
and 62 cases

DATE SUBMITTED DECISION OF COMMITTEE I

15 AUG 1948	3671 : <u>A.</u>	
	3672-3682 : all <u>A.</u>	
	3683 : adjourn.	
	3684-3690 : all <u>A.</u>	
	3691 : adjourn.	
	3692-3695 : all <u>A.</u>	
	3696 : adjourn.	
	3697 : adjourn.	
	3698 : adjourn.	
	3699 : <u>A.</u>	
	3700 : adjourn.	
	3701-3731 : all <u>A.</u>	
	3732 : adjourn.	

CAF'S CHECKED

LIST 43

3671/G/B/2
to
3732/G/B/63

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3671/G~B/2

1 AUG 1946

1609

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 211/46 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

*A 302
included in
report
20.10.41*

M I H A I L O F M I H O S
of Philippopolis, Colonel of the Bulgarian
Infantry - Military Governor of Drama from
1941 to 1943

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Area of the D R A M A Prefecture.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Const. Act. No. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No. B, 15.

(1) Murder and massacres - systematic terrorism

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Execution of fifteen thousand citizens (15,000) in the Drama district by Colonel Mihailof Mihos, Bulgarian, and his associates, during a period from 28.9.1941 to 20.10.1941.

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

1610

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 composition of occupied Greek territory, their final aim being to annex this territory to the Bulgarian State.

1. To further their aims the Bulgarian authorities issued orders that:
 - a) Shopkeepers should alter their signs and put them into the Bulgarian language, adding Slav heraldic symbols to their names
 - b) Inscriptions on tombstones in the cemeteries to be changed from Greek to Bulgarian.
 - c) Inscriptions on holy ikons in churches also to be put into Bulgarian.

Under various pretexts they ordered the expulsion of intellectuals and any Greek civilians distinguished for their national sentiments, or they forbade them to practice their professions while they, the Bulgarians, either confiscated or looted their fortunes and properties. They proceeded to make every kind of friendly overture 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 Thrace kept their national spirit unbroken and not only did the population, as a whole react against the Bulgarian efforts but a positive and intense resistance movement was directed against the Bulgarian Occupation and their designs for extension.

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 schemes to transform the national character of the population, and terrorism to stamp out any resistance movement, proceeded to make wholesale arrests and to torture and execute civilians.

Such criminal action 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 reprisals 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 meeting arms 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 begun, 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

1611

-2-

The Bulgarian Justice of the Peace, Dimitrios Doitsof, warned the mayor of the town in which he lived of the coming events and advised her to keep to the houses with her children. As it was that on the evening of September 28th 1941, the massacre of massacre in Drama began.

Intense firing was heard in the town very early in the morning. Citizens coming out of their houses and those entering the town from the surrounding villages were arrested and led to the police-stations and barracks. Many detachments, with several Bulgarian soldiers and civil servants at their head, forced their way into the houses to search for any persons that might be hidden, arresting them and sending them to the places of concentration. A great number of men, who had gathered in the square following an order, were arrested and sent in a body to detention barracks. Many citizens singled out by the Bulgarians and were murdered on the spot. Others, who showed signs of unwillingness or who were incapable of walking as a result of ill-treatment or torture, were murdered on the way before they reached the concentration centres.

All those who were conducted to the police-stations or to the barracks, were stripped of any valuables and money. They were then beaten and tortured in a variety of ways and finally, divided into groups of 80-100 persons, they were sent to places outside the town, principally to a place called "Pefkakia", where detachments, armed with automatic rifles. They were then bound and shot.

Shooting of civilians in the streets of the town took place frequently and the roads and pavements which were dyed with the victims' blood, were swept by Greek citizens who were forced to accept the task.

The slaughter, which began in the town of Drama, spread to country-towns and villages in the area, such as Doxato, Kyria, Loristin, Nikiforon and others.

The massacre began on the 28th Sept. 1941 and continued up to the 20th October 1941. During these twenty days it was confirmed that over fifteen thousand (15,000) Greek citizens were killed in the area of the Drama prefecture, without inquiry or trial.

During the massacres, the Bulgarians killed women, old men and young children indiscriminately, and in a manner which proved that these crimes were committed without any moral or human compunctions. The following persons were killed in a similar manner during the same period:-

1) Sofia, wife of Iakovos Gavriellidis,	aged 35,	executed	20.10.41
2) Eleni, Theo. Breza	" 11	"	1.10.41
3) Cleoniki Anast. Karachristianidis	" 17	"	1.10.41
4) Hrisoula Konst. Kasirtzi	" 12	"	30. 9.41
5) Sofia Sava Milia	" 11	"	29. 9.41
6) Eleni Yannoulidis	" 75	"	29. 9.41
7) Stefanos K. Katsanis	" 28	"	3.10.41
8) Panay. G. Selamatsidia	" 5	"	29. 9.41
9) Nicol. Afentoulis	" 50	"	29. 9.41
10) Dimitrios Psaltidis	" 76	"	29. 9.41

3. The principal organizer of the massacres carried out in the Drama area during the period from 28.9.41 to 20.10.41, was the Bulgarian colonel, Mihailof Mihov, of Philippopolis, Bulgaria, Military Governor of Drama from 1941 to 1943. He took part in the conference at the Drama Prefecture, when the decision was taken for the massacre. He issued the necessary instructions, mobilized the army units in his command, which under his direct supervision were driven to commit the crimes.

./.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1612

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. _____ *

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.

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

1613

-3-

This same colonel made a speech on the 28.9.41 (the day on which the massacre began) from the balcony of the Drama Town Hall, inciting units of the Bulgarian army to annihilate the Jews by every means in their power, because, as he said, they were preparing a revolt against the Bulgarians. This speech was the signal for the general massacre.

The following persons, members of the armed forces, or the civil services of the Bulgarian State, took part in the above crimes, either as direct agents, or as leaders and heads of the firing-squads:-

A. MILITARY

- ✓1) Sirakof, General in the Bulgarian Army, C.O. of the Drama Division.
- ✓2) Mihailof, Mihos, Colonel, Military Governor of Drama 1941-1943.
- ✓3) Christef, Christos, Lt. Col., Military Command-Drama.
- ✓4) Schiarof, Josef, Lt. Col., Cadr. of the Drama Garrison and C.O. of the 57th Bulg. Reg.
- ✓5) Drankof, Major in the Bulgarian Army.
- ✓6) Dimitrof, Dimitrios, Major, Mil. Govt. Drama.
- ✓7) Sotirof, Georgios, Major in the Bulgarian Army, formerly lawyer.
- ✓8) Strahlinof, Captain in the Bulg. Army.
- ✓9) Slavof, Athanasios, Capt. in the Bulg. Army, formerly lawyer.
- ✓10) Datsef, Alexandros, Lieut. in the Bulg. Army.
- ✓11) Christef, Kyrillos, Sgt/major Bulg. Army of Kasalikh-Bulgaria.
- ✓12) Beveltsf, Christos, *officer* serving in the Bulg. Army during the Drama Massacre.

B. POLICE

- ✓1) ~~Pop~~ itsef, Dimitrios, major C.O. of the Drama District police force 1941-1944.
- ✓2) Dimitrof, major, chief of the Bulgarian police force of the town of Drama, native of Silven-Bulg.
- ✓3) Matsef, Chief of Bulgarian Security in Drama, May-August 1941, *2* native of Sioublas, Bulgaria.
- ✓4) Magielansky, Stefan, chief of Bulgarian Security in Drama.
- ✓5) Sipsen, Timour, second-in-command of Security, native of Vratsas-Bulgaria.
- ✓6) Maslarof, police officer, 2nd Bulgarian Sector, Drama. *Chief of Section*
- ✓7) Kazakof, *Christos*, Police Officer Bulgarian Security, Drama. *Served in Com.*
- ✓8) Stoitsf, market inspector, Drama. *Police Officer*
- ✓9) Popof, Ivan, corporal, Bulg. Security. Drama. He served in the 1st Police sector Drama.
- ✓10) Belianof, Savas, Bulgarian Policeman.
- ✓11) Marinof, Marinos, " " " " " " " "
- ✓12) Tontorof, Simeon, Secret agent of the Bulg. Security in Drama.
- ✓13) Mitkof, " " " " " " " "
- ✓14) Ivanof, Ivan " " " " " " " "
- 15) Popof, Ivan " " " " " " " "
- ✓16) Drouzerof, Mateef " " " " " " " "
- ✓17) Popof, Traikef " " " " " " " "
- ✓18) Ilief, Ilias " " " " " " " "
- ✓19) Tsakirof Balkosta " " " " " " " "
- ✓20) Pavlof Georgios " " " " " " " "
- ✓21) Petkof " " " " " " " "

C. CIVIL SERVANTS

- 1) Kontzouharof, Minister, Governor of Thrace.
- ✓2) Georgief Georgios, Prefect of the Bulg. Prefecture in Drama, of Philippopolis-Bulgaria.
- ✓3) Tontor Kontzanof or Batziavanof Theodoros, Governor of the Bulgarian Prefecture in Drama, of Sofia.
- ? ✓4) Tsakirof Konstantinos, market inspector, Drama area, of Raskovo, Bulgaria. } *2*
- ? ✓5) Sefarof Petros, Financial Inspector, 1941-1944. }
- ? ✓6) Stasof, judicial magistrate of the Drama Security. }

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1614

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. _____ *

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.

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

-4-

D. MUNICIPAL & COMMERCIAL EMPLOYEES

- ✓1) Ptsvarof or Potosvarof Pervan, Mayor of Drama, ex-lucor of Ferdinand-Bulgaria.
- ✓2) Dratzef, Vice-mayor of Drama.
- ✓3) Karlof Ivan " " " "
- ✓4) Kalinof Stoyan or Leftherof, municipal servant.
- ✓5) Zaharof Mihailof, municipal servant from Ano-Nevrokopolio, Bulgaria.
- ✓6) Balkharof or Balitarof, Kroum, municipal servant from Vaskovo "
- ✓7) Dimitrof Dimitrios, police magistrate from Pyros-Bulgaria.

E. CLERICAL AND ECCLESIASTICAL EMPLOYEES

- ✓1) Bonef Papa-georgis, Archbishop of Drama.
- 2) Constantinof, Secretary to the Drama bishopric.
- ✓3) Karatzof Lioukomir, padre from Dragomir-Bulgaria, agents serving the Secret Police.

F. PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS BELONGING TO THE SECRET POLICE SERVICE

- 1) Raskof or Rouskof, Doctor, in charge of the Drama Hospital.
- ✓2) Tsakof Lioupen, Comitadji leader.
- ✓3) Stathief Stathis, " "
- ✓4) Genof Ivan, merchant and comitadji leader, from Ano-Nevrokopolio, Bulgaria.
- ✓5) Danief Christos, Railway employee of Tsirban-Bulgaria.
- ✓6) Danief Stefanos " " " " "
- ✓7) Manoutzief Dimos, " " " S.S. Drama.
- ✓8) Maximof, " " " "
- ✓9) Mountrif Sfetko, lawyer.
- ✓10) Danief Christos, merchant
- ✓11) Giannief Ch. Potko "
- ✓12) Stoitsef Vassilios, Director of KOOPERATSIA (Food Stores)
- ✓13) Voultsief or Boultsief, of Petrousis, Drama.
- ✓14) Antonof Lazaros.
- ✓15) Kosmanof Lazaros, a native of Serbia, milkman.
- ✓16) Sinokapovitz Ioannis or Sinokapsief Ivan, native of Yugoslavia.
- ✓17) Dimof, name and profession unknown
- 18) Doulgierof, name and profession unknown, from Sioublas Bulgaria.

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1616

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES AGAINST

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. *

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.

TRANSMITTED BY

*Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

1617

- 1) Testimony of witness MIODI Dimitriou, father's name Athanasios
- 2) " " " STYLIDI Sotirion, " " Stergios
- 3) " " " AMBATZOGLOU Athan " " Dimitrios
- 4) " " " KRINIDI Constant. " " Mihail
- 5) " " " Pany, widow of Ioannis PREZA
- 6) " " " SALONIDI Nicolas, father's name euthimio
- 7) " " " Steriani, wife of Ioakim RIGOUKI
- 8) " " " SEVRANI Theodorou, father's name Konstant.
- 9) " " " DELIGEORGI Elefther " " Stylianos
- 10) " " " KALOCHRISTIANIDI Haral. " " Nicolas
- 11) " " " SARAFI Ioanno " " Konstant.
- 12) " " " AMBATZOGLOU Ioanno " " Dimitrios
- 13) " " " GEORGIADIS Alexandros " " Georgios
- 14) " " " PANGOS Grigorios " " Dimitrios
- 15) " " " SINAPI Antonio " " Athanasios
- 16) " " " TZIMA Ilias " " Dimitrios
- 17) " " " EUSTATHIADOU Kosma " " Iordanis
- 18) " " " KOURMOUTZIADI Konst " " Georgios.

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 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.

0531

Registered Number 187

1619

Date of receipt in Secretariat

1 AUG 1946

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3672/ΓΥ/Β/3

Χρονολογία λήψεως

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/2

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No. ΒΙΙ/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

S I R A K O F

General in the bulgarian army, C.O. of the Drama Division.

D R A M A

28th September 1941 - 20th October 1941.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of citizens as reprisals for crimes alleged to have been committed by others.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ

1941

1630

Page 2

Σελίδα 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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 MIHALLOF. (B/1)

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ - ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ

(ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΤΑΞΙΣ)

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ

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Σελι: 6

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel ΜΗΑΙΛΟΦ Mihos.

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 τὸν τίτλον αὐτὸν δεόν νὰ περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐὰν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγγεγραμμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐὰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκοῦντος πλήρους).

See report on Colonel MIHAILOF Mihos.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1941
Registered Number 187

1943

1 AUG 1946

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3673/ΓΥ/Β/4

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψεως

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/3 έγκληματων πολέμου
Charge No 211/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Christos CHRISTEF
Lt.Col. Military Command - Drama.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.
(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδόμενου έγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγκλήματος εις κατάλογον έγκληματων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1941 OCT 1

1631

1631

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 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 MIHAILOF.

(B/1)

Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF (Gov. No. 1250)
1st Div. 1st Bn. 1st Co.

STATE DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Execution of fifteen thousand (15,000) civilians
in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to
20th October 1941.

3221

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Σελίς 5

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΗΛΟΦ.

is report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΗΛΟΦ.

Atlanta, May 24, 1946

The Director

F. B. I.

Special Agent in Charge

2331

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1926

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαυπότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ἐκ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1637

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3674/Γν/Β/5

Χρονολογία λήψεως

1 AUG 1948

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/4

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Josef B E K I A R O F

(Not to be translated)

Lt.Col. Cmdr of the Drama garnison and C.O. of the 57th Bulg. Reg. 1941.-

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῶσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

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 N° B,15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Αιεβιβάζθη υπό

1941

1941

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΑΟΜΕΝΟΥ 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 MIHALOFF.

(GR/8/1)

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ
ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ
ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ

1031

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Σελίς 4

1630

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).

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See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

1631

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3675/Γν/Β/6

Date of receipt in Secretariat
Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1948

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/5 έγκλημάτων πολέμου
Charge No BII/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position

D R A N K E F

(Not to be translated)

Major in the Bulgarian army. Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδόμενου έγκλήματος.

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 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

8421 00A 1

PARTEICULARS 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 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 MIHAILOV.

(GR/3/1)

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ΚΑΤΑ ΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑΝ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΕΥΣΕΩΣ
Ο ΑΓΩΓΗΤΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΗΣΤΕΣ
ΤΙΣ ΠΡΟΣΩΠΙΚΟΥΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΝΕΓΧΕΙΡΟΥΜΕΝΗΣ
ΕΚΕΙΝΟΙ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑΝ
ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ ΕΙΣ ΤΗΝ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑΝ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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Page 4
Σελίδα 4

№ 1631

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεσφάγη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγγεγραμμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1635

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3676/ΓΥ/Β/7

Χρονολογία λήψεως: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά έγκληματων πολέμου

Charge No B/6 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Dimitrios D I M I T R O F

(Not to be translated)

Bulgarian major of the Military Command of Drama.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά υπη μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελείσεως απειδουμένου έγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγκλήματος εις κατάλογον έγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

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

Ατεβιβάθη υπό

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 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.

(GR/B/1)

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΤΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ

ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

ΤΕΧΝΟΛΟΓΙΑΣ

ΕΚΠΑΙΔΕΥΣΗΣ

ΚΑΙ ΚΑΤΑΡΤΙΣΗΣ

NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΙΗ 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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριζομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1639

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3677/Γ-Β/8

Χρονολογία λήψης

1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/7

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Georgios SOTIROF

Major in the Bulgarian army, formerly lawyer.

Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

289 304 12

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΟΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ 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 the Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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Page 3
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1641

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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1642

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1643

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3678/Γ/Β/4

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUC 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against B U L G A R I A N War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/8 εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδιδόμενου ἐγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

S T R A H L I M O F

Captain in the Bulgarian army, Drama 1941.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°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

Διευθύνουσα Υπηρεσία

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 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 MIHAILOF.

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Σελις 5

1645

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.
See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.
See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.
See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.
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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1617

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3679/Γν/Β/10

Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 ALC 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β. 9

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Athanasios S L A V O F

(Not to be translated)

captain in the Bulg. army, formerly lawyer.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελείσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διαβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΕΚΤΕΛΗΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗΣ

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 MIHAILOF.

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REPORT CONCERNING THE EXECUTION OF GREEK CIVILIANS IN THE DRAMA AREA

Execution of 15,000 Greek civilians in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτατικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

Αριθ. απότ. 3680/Γν/Β/11

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψεως

1 AUG 1948

161

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/10

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Christos BEVELTSOF

Officer in the Bulgarian army. Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού (Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

DRAMA Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιτιδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

BAPI DJA I

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 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 Mihis MIHAILOF.

(SR/B/1)

(032 *)

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Analysis (000.01) ... of 1941 ...

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΑΣΤΥΝΟΜΙΑ

ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

Διεύθυνση Ερευνών

8281

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1654

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκπεποιήτου τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινοῦ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ υπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

1955

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3681/62/B/12

Χρονολογία λήψης:

17 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/II

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No

2II/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῶσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀπιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Kyrillos CHRISTEF

Sgt/major in the Bulgarian army, native of Kazanlik-Boulgaria.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° 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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΛΛΗΓΕΔΟΥ ΚΡΙΜΕ
ΑΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ 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 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 in the killing of Greek citizens.

Details of the crimes committed by the accused are described in the report concerning Colonel Mihos MIHILOF.

(GR/B/1)

(DE 1. 1941)

15.000 (15.000) civilians
of 1941

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHALLOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1633

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. αριθμ 3682/Γ-Β/13

Χρονολογία λήξεως: 15 ΑΛΛ Υ

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/12 έγκληματων πολέμου
Charge No 211/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Alexandros DATSEF
Lieutenant in the Bulg. army. Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

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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 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 MIHAILOV.
(GR/B/110)

(GR/B/110) 1941

STATE OF MEMBERSHIP IN FACTS
ANALYSIS OF FACTS
of 1941

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Ribes MIHALLOP.

ΥΠΟΤΗΡΗΤΗΡΙΑΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΣΕΛΙΔΑ 3

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

1991

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1992

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ οὐκ ἀσυνείδητος γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἀπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π. χ. ἐάν τό ἔγκλημα διετελέσθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOV.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1943

Registered Number I87

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3683/62/B/14

Χρονολογία λήψεως: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against B U L G A R I A N War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/13
Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Handwritten notes in Greek: 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Ονοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού. (Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

M A T S E F

Chief of Bulgarian Security in Drama 1941, native of Siambas-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλονον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250) Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15.000) citizens of the Drama area from 28th Sept. 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by Ατεβιβίαθη υπό

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1994

ΝΑΡΗ ΟΥΑ

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 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 **ΜΗΛΙΟΣ**.

(GR/B/11)

1665

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

see report on Colonel Mihos MIHALIOF.

2891

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1966

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΛΙΟΣ.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. ΚΙΟΥΣΣΟΠΟΥΛΟΣ

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3684/G-7/B/15

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψεως: 1 AUG 1946

1667

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/14
211/46

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού.

(Να μη μεταφρασθῶσι)

Stepan M A G I E L A N S K I

Chief of the Security in Drama.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

REF ID: A73
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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1)

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

NOTICE: This report is for the use of the

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Σελίς 4

1670

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1971

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3685/Γν/Β/16

Χρονολογία λήψεως

1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/15

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Tihomir S I P S E N

second-in-command of Security in Drama.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

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1672

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 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 MINAILOV.

(GR/B/11)
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1573

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILO P.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILO P.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILO P.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILO P.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILO P.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILO P.

3721

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σηματοθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHALLOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1575

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3686/G/B/17

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against B U L G A R I A N War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά B/16 εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No ΣΙΙ/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accuser, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδίότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιδιουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός αναβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

D I M I T R O F
major in the Bulgarian Police Force, native of Siliven-Bulgaria.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° 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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΛΛΗΓΕΔΟΥ ΚΡΙΜΙΝ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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 **MIHAILOF**.

(GR/B/10)

(GR/B/10)

(GR/B/10)

(GR/B/10)

(GR/B/10)

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΑΙΛΟΦ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΑΙΛΟΦ.
The Director
of the
Department of the
Interior of the
United States

7521

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1973

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεκρίχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1679

Registered Number 187
Αριθ. πρωτ. 3687/Γρ/Β/18

Date of receipt in Secretariat
Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/17 έγγληματιών πολέμου
Charge No 211/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)
Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.
(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσ)

Dimitrios PEITSEF
major, C.O. of the Drama Police Force 1941-1944;

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδόμενου έγγλήματος.

D R A M A Area.
28th Sept. 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγγλήματος εις κατάλογον έγγλημάτων πολέμου
Referances to relevant provisions of national law.
Καθορισμός πωραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° 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
Διεβιβασθη υπό

0721

1680

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

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 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 MIHAILOF.

(G.R./B./1.)

3891

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Σελίς 3

1681

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

CHINA, MAY 22, 1942

The Director

WASHINGTON, D.C.

Special Prosecutor of the Supreme Court

1891

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1682

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιθεσία γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπευθυνότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1683

Registered Number 187.

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3688/62/13/19

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G. R. E. E. K. Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 13/18 εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Tontor MOUTZVANOF or BATZIANVANOF Theodoros
Governor of the Bulg. Prefecture in Drama,
of Sofia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1)

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

1941

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΑΧΕΙΡΙΣΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π. γ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

1657

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3689/Γ-Β/20

Χρονολογία λήψεως: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/19

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῶσι)

Georgios G E O R G I E F

Prefect of the Bulgarian Prefecture in Drama, of Philippopolis-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδιδουμένου ἐγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR (B/1) MHC)

(GR (B/1) MHC)

STATEMENT OF FACTS

(GR (B/1) MHC)

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

0231

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σηματοθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐταισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1691

Registered Number . 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3690/Γν/Β/21

Χρονολογία λήψεως: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

(GREEK) Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/20 εγκλημάτων πολέμου
Charge No 211/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδαιμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

STOITSEF
police officer in Drama 1941.

D R A M A Area.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° 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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1 JUL 1941

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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1)

(200.31) ...

REPORT STATEMENT BY FACTS

... of ... (15.000) ...

1001

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1693

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΥ.

ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ
ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΟ
ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΟ
ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΟ
ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟ ΛΟΓΟΤΥΠΟ

8831

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Σελίς 4

1691

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1693

Registered Number I 67

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθμ. πρωτ. 3691/ΓΥ/Β/22

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/21

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No ΒΙΙ/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Lioubobir KARATZOF

padre, of Dragomir, Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A area

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. N° 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙ ΟΥΑ 12
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΛΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ 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 MIHAILOF Mihos.

(GR/B/1)

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Page 3
Σελίδα 3

1637

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Same as those in report concerning
Colonel MIHAILOS Mihos.

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ
ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗΣ
ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗΣ
ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗΣ
ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗΣ

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διότησιν αὐτοῦ π. χ. ἐὰν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐὰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορῶντως πλήρως).

Same as those in report concerning
Colonel MIHAILOF Mihos.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1999

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. ποστ. 3692/Gr/B/23

Χρονολογία λήψεως 2 ALC 1948

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against B U L G A R I A N War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά B/R2 εγκληματιών πολέμου
Charge No 211/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Christos K A Z A K O F
second-in-command of the Bulgarian Security in Drama 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.
28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιτιδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκληματιών πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

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ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΛΛΗΓΕΔΟΥ ΚΡΙΜΗ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΥΣ

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 MIHAILOF.

(GRIB/11)

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ



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1702

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπευθυνότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῆ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἡνός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκεῖντος πλήρη).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3693/ΓΥ/Β/24

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψης

1703

Σ 1 ΑΥΓ 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

Β/23

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

M A S L A R O F

Chief of the 2nd Bulgarian Police Sector in Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

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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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/4)

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STATEMENT OF THE FACTS
ΥΠΟΜΝΗΣΤΗΡΙΟΝ ΤΩΝ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΝΤΕΩΝ

Execution of 15,000 Greek civilians

in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941

1704

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΝΑΙΛΟΦ.

ADDITIONAL EVIDENCE as follows:

1. [Illegible]

2. [Illegible]

3. [Illegible]

4. [Illegible]

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1706

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σηματοθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π. χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῆ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1707

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3694/Γ-Β/25

Χρονολογία λήψεως

1 AUG 1945

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/24

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Constantinos T S A K I R O F
marks inspector Drama area, of Haskovo-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απροδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1703

Page 2
Σελίδα 2

1703

1941

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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1) - 1941.9.95

(GR/B/1) - 1941.9.95

STATEMENT OF FACTS
AND THE RELEVANT CIRCUMSTANCES

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.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΑΙΛΟΦ.

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλήμα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3695/Γγ/Β/26

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/25 έγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No III/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Petros SEVAROF

(Not to be translated)

Financial Inspector. Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού. (Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελείσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

28th Sept. 1941 to 20th Oct. 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.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

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

Αιεβιβάθη υπό

1941 JAN 1

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΙΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.

(G.B. 1311)

(G.B. 1311) ...

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΗΝ ΑΡΧΗ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

8171

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1714

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλήμα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MINAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

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).

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See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

0171

1715

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3696/Γρ/Β/27

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/26

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

A2
S

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

D R A T Z E F

Vice-mayor of Drama 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έλέσχημος ιδιότητος αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απροδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15.000) citizens
in the Drama area from 28th Sept. 1941 to 20th Oct. 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR 1811)

1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

(03.09.1941) ΔΕΛΤΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ
ΔΙΑΔΟΧΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΙΚΩΝ

ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗ ΔΙΑΔΟΧΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΙΚΩΝ

ΔΕΛΤΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ ΔΙΑΔΟΧΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΩΝ ΚΑΙ ΒΟΥΛΓΑΡΙΚΩΝ
ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ 1811

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

5171

Page 4

1713

Σελίς 4

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).

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See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1713

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3697/Γν/Β/28

Χρονολογία λήψεως

1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/27

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Να μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

S P A S O F

Judicial magistrate of the Drama Security.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

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 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1)

28th September 1941

(28th September 1941)

20th October 1941

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΑΝΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΑΝΣΕΙΣ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΑΝΣΕΙΣ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΑΝΣΕΙΣ ΚΑΙ ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ

PART 3JA E

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 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 MIHALLOF.

(GR/B/1)
38th September 1941 to 20th October 1941

38th September 1941 to 20th October 1941
38th September 1941 to 20th October 1941

38th September 1941 to 20th October 1941
38th September 1941 to 20th October 1941

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

1571

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διετράχθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ἐπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1723

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3698/Γπ/Β/29

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/28

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Dimitrios DIMITROF

Bulgarian Police Magistrate from Pyrgos-Bulgaria.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπαγγελμα ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιοδιουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand citizens in the Drama area from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by

Αλεβιβάση υπά

107 37A L

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 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.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.0 - 1941.10.31

GOVERNMENT OF GREECE
Ministry of Justice
Athens, Greece

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟ

Αναφορά στην εκτέλεση των Ελλήνων πολιτών στην περιοχή της Δράμας
στην περίοδο 28 Σεπτεμβρίου 1941 έως 30 Οκτωβρίου 1941.

8871

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Σελις 5

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΗΛΟΦ.

THE REPORT ON COLONEL MIHOS

IS FILED IN

THE OFFICE

OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL

DEPT. OF JUSTICE

6571

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

8371

Registered Number 187

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3699/Γρ/Β/30

1737

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΕΕΚ

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/29

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

P E T S V A R O For B O T S V A R O Pervan
Mayor of Drama, Engineer from Ferdinand-Bulgaria.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΑΠΟΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ 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 MIHAILOF.

The accused killed with his pistol, apart from the above mentioned and Dem. Christoforidis, on the central square of Drama.

(GR/B/1)

STATE OF VERMONT
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS

... (1941) ...
... (1941) ...

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIRALLOP.

See report on Colonel Mihos MIRALLOP.

6371

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Σελίς 4

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).

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See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1731

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3700/Γρ/Β/31

Χρονολογία λήψεως 15 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/30

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

BII/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού. (Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Ivan KARLOF
Vice-mayor of Drama.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιδιδομένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

0221 00A 021

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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1) 1941.01.01 - 1941.10.20

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ΣΤΑΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΑΣΗ ΤΩΝ
ΠΡΟΣΤΑΤΕΥΜΕΝΩΝ ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ

από τις αρχές (000.01) Στρατός Βουλγαρίας
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Σελίς 3

1733

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

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1734

Σελι: 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιθεσία γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινος, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1735

0571
Registered Number 187

Αριθ. αρμοτ. 3701/G~B/32

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1948

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά B/31

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Ioannis S I N O K A P O V I T S

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απ'ιδιομένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθόρισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διαβιβάσθη υπό

ΡΑΒΥ ΕΥΑ

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 28th September 1941 to 30th 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 MIHALIOT.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.0 - 1941.10.30

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.0 - 1941.10.30

1941.01.0 - 1941.10.30

1941.01.0 - 1941.10.30

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΟ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΟ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΟ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΟ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙΝΟΤΟΜΟ ΚΑΙ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

0571

1733

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθμ. πρωτ. 3702/Γ-Β/33

Χρονολογία λήψεως

1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against **BULGARIAN** War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά **B/32** έγγληματιών πολέμου
 Charge No **211/46**
 Αριθμ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Lazaros KOSMANOF
Member of the Secret Police of Drama.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ή επιδομένου έγγλήματος.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγγλήματος εις κατάλογον έγγλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη έκ τού

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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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.01 - 1941.01.01

[0071 0071 1]

STAGE OF INVESTIGATION
PROSECUTION OF CRIMES
IN THE TRIAL OF THE
ACCUSED

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos **MIHALLOF.**

ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

1171

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δοῦστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos **MINAILOF**.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1713

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3703/Γρ/Β/34

Χρονολογία λήψης = 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/33 έγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No. 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

VOULTSEF or VOULTSIEF

(Not to be translated)

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Λιεβιβάσθη από

6421 00A 1 = 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 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.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.01 - 1941.10.20

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Σελis 3

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ

2171

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐταιριοτήτος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξη αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἐγκλήμα διεσφύχθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δοῦστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματοσ ἐγκριμένου ἐπ' ἀρχῆσ κτλ., (β) τῆσ πιθανῆσ ὑπερασπίσεωσ, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσισ ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντωσ πλήρωσ).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1717

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3704/62/13/35

Χρονολογία λήψης: 17/11/41

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 13/34

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Vassilios S.T O I T S E F

(Not to be translated)

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Να μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως άποδιδόμενου έγκλήματος.

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° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

7171

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΟΘΑΝΑΤΩΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΑΙΤΙΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΟΘΑΝΑΤΩΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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 MIHAILOF.

(GR 13/1)

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟ
ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟΥ: 1000/1941

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ
ΚΑΠΙΤΑΝ ΓΕΝΙΚΟΥ ΣΤΑΒΟΥ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟ
ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟΥ: 1000/1941

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ
ΚΑΠΙΤΑΝ ΓΕΝΙΚΟΥ ΣΤΑΒΟΥ

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1713

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξη αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τό ἐγκλημα διεκράθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκόντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSEPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1751

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3705/62/8/36

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUC 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/35

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθούσι)

Petko Ch. G I A N N E F

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Native of Sliven - Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγγλήματος.

D R A M A Area.

28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΛΛΗΓΕΔΟΥ ΚΡΙΜΕ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ 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 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.

(GR/B/1)

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ

ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΔΙΚΑΙΟΣΥΝΗΣ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΙΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΛΟΓΟΥ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΣΧΕΔΙΟ ΔΙΑΔΙΚΑΣΙΑΣ

ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΔΙΑΚΡΑΤΗΣΗ

ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ ΚΑΙ ΕΚΔΙΑΚΡΑΤΗΣΗ

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1754

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτιμότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ἐκ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1755

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3706/Γ/Β/37

Χρονολογία λήψεως

1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/36

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Christos DANIEF

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μη μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

DRAMA Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδιδουμένου εγκληματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάθη υπό

ΜΕΡΟΣ Ι

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 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.

(GR/B/1)

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΝΑΙΟΦ.

ΜΗΝΑΙΟΦ
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ
ΕΠΙΧΡΗΜΑΤΟΛΟΓΙΚΟ
ΕΡΓΟ

5071

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλήμα διαφύχθῃ τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκειμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορμῶντος πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos **MIRILOF**.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

071

1733

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3707/Γρ/Β/38

Χρονολογία λήψης: 17/11/46

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/37 Εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No BII/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Sfetko M O U N T R O F
Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος τίτλος, αίνου.

(Νά μη μεταφρασθή σι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος επίθεσης ή επίδοιμένου έγκληματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. N° 250)
art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιάσεων τος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ 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 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.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.03 - 1941.10.20

(1941.01.03 - 1941.10.20)

SECRET

CONFIDENTIAL

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ
ΣΧΕΤΙΚΑ ΜΕ ΤΟΝ ΚΑΠΙΤΑΝ ΜΙΧΟΣ ΜΙΧΑΗΛΟΦ
ΕΝΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ
ΕΝΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ
ΕΝΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ
ΕΝΩΣΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΕΧΕΙΑ

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιθεσίαι γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτακτικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1945

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1753

Registered Number 187

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3708/Γρ/Β/39

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/38

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού (Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

MAXIMOFF

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγγλήματος.

DRAMA Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ 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 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 MIHALOF.

(GR/B/11)

1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

(GR/B/11) Σελίδα 2

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΠΡΩΤΟΚΟΛΛΟ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΗΛΟΦ.

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σηματοθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγγεγοιμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορμῶντος πλήρη).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1737

Registered Number: 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat:

Αριθμ. πρωτ. 3709/62/B/40

Χρονολογία λήψης: 15 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/39

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Lazaros A N T O N O F

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙ ΟΥΑ 13: 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 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 MIKAILOF.

(GR/B/11)

1941.01.04 - 1941.10.30

(GR/B/11) 1941.01.04 - 1941.10.30

1941.01.04 - 1941.10.30

1941.01.04 - 1941.10.30

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Σελή 5

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διότητα αὐτοῦ π. χ. ἐν τῷ ἐγκλήματι διαπραχθῆ τῇ προτιβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριτομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1771

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3710/62/B/41

Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/40

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

Σ11/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated)

Dimos M A H O U T Z I E F
Railway employee, from Bulgaria.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού. (Να μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀτιδιδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

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
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
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 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.

(GR/13/11)

ΑΠΟΛΟΓΗ
1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

(085 *H .340.703) 0301.01.01
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ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ ΤΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΕΥΜΕΝΩΝ
ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ

Επιλογή των Επιστευμένων (0301.01) Ορισμός
Ορισμός των Επιστευμένων από 28 Σεπτεμβρίου 1941

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἐγκλήματα διαπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν ουστήματος ἐγκριτομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIWAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number **I87**

Αριθ. ποστ. **3711/Gr/B/42**

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψεως **1 AUG 1946**

1775

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Γ Ρ Ε Ε Κ

Charges against **BULGARIAN**

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά **B/41**

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No **ΣΙΙ/46**

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μη μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Stefanos DANIEF

Railway employee, from Tsirpan-Bulgaria.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° 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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
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 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 MIHAÏLOF.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.01 - 1941.0.31

1941.01.01 - 1941.0.31

1941.01.01 - 1941.0.31

1941.01.01 - 1941.0.31

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΜΑΙΛΟΦ.

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΩΝ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαυπότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταγμα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ἐκ ἀρχῆς ἡνωσ., (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1773

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3712/Γν/Β/43

Χρονολογία λήξεως 15 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/42

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No. 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Christos D A N I E F

Railway employee, from Tsirpan-Bulgaria.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότητος αυτού (Να μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area.

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τοπος τέλεσης ή το ιδιουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1 PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΙΤΙΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ 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 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.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.01 - 1941.01.31

(028 22 .280.v02) 2247.07 .284.2802
.02 .02 .02 .02 .02

1941.01.01 - 1941.01.31

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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Page 4

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτακτικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξη αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τὸ ἐγκλήμα διεκράθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν αὐστηρήματος ἐγγεγραμμένου ἐκ ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ υπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos **MIMAILOF**.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1871
Registered Number 187

1733
Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3713/Γ+Β/44

Χρονολογία λήψεως 15 ΑΥΓ 1944

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/43 εγκληματιών πολέμου
Charge No 211/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)

Ivan G U E N O F
Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.
(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδωμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art . I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1071
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 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.

(GR/B/1)

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟ

1941.09.02 - 1941.10.20

(1941.09.02 - 1941.10.20)

1941.09.02 - 1941.10.20

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟ

1941.09.02 - 1941.10.20

(1941.09.02 - 1941.10.20)

1941.09.02 - 1941.10.20

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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Σελίς 4

1786

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῆ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δόξου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1966

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1737

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3714/Γρ/Β/45

Χρονολογία λήψεως: 15 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/44

εγγλεματιών πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας :

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Stathis S T A T H I E F

(Not to be translated)

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπαισημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ή προδιδουμένου έγκλήματος.

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 350)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B7 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΔΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1)

1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ

0571

Page 3
Σελίς 3

1733

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

0771

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Σελ. 4

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σηματοθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐταισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑνός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1731

Registered Number 187
Αριθ. πρωτ 3715/62/8/46

Date of receipt in Secretariat
Χρονολογία λήψης 15 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά B/49 έγκληματων πολέμου
Charge No 211/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Lioupen T S E K O F
Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού
(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const; Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. N° 250)
Art. 1 Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

171

Page 2
Σελή :

1792

ΡΑΡΤ 30Α 4

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ 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 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.

(GR/B/1)

Σελή Α Α Φ Ο
1941.01.01 - 1941.2.0

(1000)

... ..

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Σελις 8

1071

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

1793

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΙΛΟΦ.

8071

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπευθυνότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰάν τὸ ἐγκλήμα διαπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1735

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. απότ. 3716/6-18/47

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/46

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

H A L K A R O F or H A L I T A R O F Group.
Municipal servant of Drama, from Haskovo-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ήπιδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
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 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.

(GR/B/1)

1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

(GR/B/1) 1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

071

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΙΝ 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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτακτικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκεῖντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D.KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1733

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3717/Gr/8/48

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/47

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No ΣΙΙ/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Grigorios ZAHAROF

(Not to be translated)

Municipal servant of Drama, from Ano Nevrokopio-Bulgaria.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιώτης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Κοθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

0271

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Σελίδα 2

1800

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
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 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.

(GR/B/1)

2031

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Σελ. 3

1801

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΛΙΩΤ.

1121

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Σελή: 4

1802

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς αἰνος, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς υπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KLOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3718/64/Β/49

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψης

1803

1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 05/48

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Stoyan MALINOFF or LEPTHEROFF
Municipal servant of Drama 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθούσ)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

0031

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Σελι: 2

1804

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ

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 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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.03 - 1941.10.30

(03) *B. 1941.01.03 - 1941.10.30

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΔΑΓΩΓΙΚΟ ΕΡΓΑΣΙΟ

ΕΡΕΥΝΑ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗ

ΤΟΜΟΣ Β'

ΕΚΔΟΣΗ 1985

ΕΚΔΟΣΗ 1985

See report on Colonel Mihos KHALIOS.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Page 8
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1985

1985

2031

Page 4
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1806

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτακτικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διοίκησιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράσαντος ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριτομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορῶντος πλήρη).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946.

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

0031

1807

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3719/62/8/50

Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

Β/49

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

P E T K O F

(Not to be translated)

Secret agent of the Bulg. Security of Drama

in 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιώτης ατόφ (Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act . 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιάσθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ 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 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 MIHALOF.

(GR/B/1)

1941.9.28 - 1941.10.30

(15.000) Greek civilians

15.000 (Greek civilians)

15.000 (Greek civilians) ...

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΝΑΙΟΥ.

0031

1810

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Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημαντικώτατα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινοῦ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2131

1811

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθμ. πρωτ. 3720/Gr/B/51

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against B U L G A R I A N War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 8/50 εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθμ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Georgios P A V L O F

Member of the Security of Drama in 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Να μη μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand (15.000) citizens in the Drama area from the 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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 MIHAILOF.

(GR/B/1)

1941.09.18 - 1941.10.20

1941.09.18 - 1941.10.20

1941.09.18 - 1941.10.20

1941.09.18 - 1941.10.20

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δὴσῆτα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δροῖστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν αὐστηρίτου ἐγκρομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑνός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

3131

1815

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3721/64/B/52

Χρονολογία λήψης 15 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά 3/57 εγκληματιών πολέμου
 Charge No. 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος ατόμου.

(Να μη μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Baikosta T S A K I R O F

Secret agent of the Bulg. Security of Drama
 in 1941.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° 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

Λεβιβάσθη δλο

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 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 MIHALOF.

(GR/B/1)

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑ
ΥΠΟΥΡΓΕΙΟ ΕΣΩΤΕΡΙΚΩΝ
ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΗΣ ΕΠΙΤΡΟΠΗΣ ΔΙΚΑΣΤΗΡΙΟΥ ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΤΩΣ

Αριθμ. Πρωτ. 10000/1941
Αθήνα, 10.10.1941

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΤΩΣ
ΑΠΟΚΕΝΤΡΙΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ

Προς: Αρχηγείο Επ. Στρατού (Α.Ε.Σ.)
Από: Γραφείο Κ.Ε.Ε.Δ. (Α.Ε.Σ.)

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Σελίδα 3

1817

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιθεσία γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰς τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριζομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1941

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

031

1813

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. Αποτ. 3722/Gr/B/53

Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 3/52

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότητος αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Ilias I L I E F

Secret agent of the Bulg. Security of Drama, in 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιδιδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβλασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΑΦΟΡΕΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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 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.

(GR/B11)

1941.01.03 - 1941.1.32

1941.01.03 - 1941.1.32

1941.01.03 - 1941.1.32

1941.01.03 - 1941.1.32

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 τίτλον αυτόν δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

4281

1833

Registered Number I87
Αριθ. πρωτ. 3723/Γγ/Β/54

Date of receipt in Secretariat
Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/53 εγκλημάτων πολέμου
Charge No. 211/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)
Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού
(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Traiko P O P O F
Secret agent of the Security in Drama-1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως άποδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area
28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου
Referances to relevant provisions of national law.
Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° 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
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΕΠΙΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
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 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 MIHALIOF.

(SR/B/11)

ΕΠΙΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΗ

ΕΠΙΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΗ

ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΗ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΕΚΤΕΛΕΣΗ

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Σελις 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΥ.

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Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματιθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαυπότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεσφάγη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἄρξούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΗΙΛΟΦ.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187
 Αριθ. πρωτ. 3724/Γμ/Β/55

Date of receipt in Secretariat
 Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΔΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

21/5

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Ivan I V A N O F

Member of the Bulg. Security of Drama, in 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού (Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβ. ασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
 ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of fifteen thousand citizens in the Drama area

from 28th September 1941 to 20th October 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
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 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.

(GR/B/1)

1941.01.01 - 1941.10.20

Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF
1941.01.01 - 1941.10.20

REPORT OF THE PROSECUTOR

... ..

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον διοίκησιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρξούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1831

1831

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. ποστ. 3725/6v/B/56

Χρονολογία λήψης

1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά B/55

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Matsef D R O U G E R O F

Member of the Bulgarian Security of Drama in 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διαβιβασθη από

~~SECRET~~ PARTIAL ARS 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 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 MIHALLOF.

(GR/B/1)

SECRET
1941.01.01 - 1941.12.31

(SECRET) 1941.01.01 - 1941.12.31
SECRET

SECRET
1941.01.01 - 1941.12.31

SECRET (SECRET) 1941.01.01 - 1941.12.31
SECRET

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Σελις 3

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΝΑΙΛΟΦ.

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΟ ΚΕΝΤΡΟ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΚΑΙ ΔΙΔΑΚΤΙΚΗΣ
ΕΚΔΟΣΕΩΝ
ΕΚΔΟΣΗ 1980
ΕΚΔΟΣΗ 1980
ΕΚΔΟΣΗ 1980

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1831

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλήμα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκειμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοσούντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

3031

1835

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3726/Γ-Β/57

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/56

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έλλογιμος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφραστούσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως άποδιδουμένου έγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

M I T K O F

Secret agent of the Bulg. Security in Drama-1941.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° 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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ

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.

(GR/B/1)

1941.09.28 - 1941.10.20

(GR/B/1)

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Σελίς 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΙΧΑΙΛΟΥ

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιοθεσία γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξη αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοσύντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1839

Registered Number 127

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. ποιν. 3727/Gr/8/58

Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1948

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/57 εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Marinos M A R I N O F

Bulgarian policeman in Drama-1941.

(Not to be translated)

Ονοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆ ὄχι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία καὶ τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός καὶ περιγραφή εγκλήματος εἰς κατάλογον εγκληματιῶν πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβασθή ὑπὸ

CUBI

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1940

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ 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 23th 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 MIHAILIDIS.

(GR/B/17)

1941.09.23 - 1941.10.20

(The following information is for your information only)

... (The following information is for your information only) ...

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

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Σελίς 4

NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

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See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3728/Gr/B/59

Χρονολογία λήψεως = 1 AUG 1945

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/58

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού (Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Simeon TONTOROF
Secret agent of the the Secret Police of Drama,
in 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγγλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΕΡΙΛΗΨΗ - 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 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 MIHAILOF.

GR/8/1

1941.01.0 - 1941.9.30

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΜΑΙΛΟΦ.

ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ
ΕΝ ΤΩ ΕΡΕΤΗΡΙΑΚΩ ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΩ
ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ
ΚΑΙ
ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ
ΕΝ ΤΩ ΕΡΕΤΗΡΙΑΚΩ ΕΓΧΕΙΡΙΔΙΩ

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1816

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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).

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See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24. 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

8131

1817

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3729/Γ-Β/60

Χρονολογία λήψης = 1 AUG 1941

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/59

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Savas B E L I A N O F

Bulgarian Policeman, he served in Drama in 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιδιδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκληματίων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντων κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

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 28th September 1941 to 27th 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 MIHALOF.

(GR/B/1)

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ
1941.09.28 - 1941.10.27

(ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ ΚΑΙ ΣΥΝΤΑΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΦΑΛΜΑΤΑ)

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΟΦΗ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOE/

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Σελίδα 4

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 τὸν τίτλον αὐτὸν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκεῖντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

331

1851

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3730/64/8/6

Χρονολογία λήψης = 1 AUG 1948

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά 3/80 έγκληματιών πολέμου
 Charge No 211/46
 Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Ivan P O P O F
corporal, he served in the 1st Police Sector of Drama in 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941-20.10.1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Αιεβιβύσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ

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.

(GR/B/1)

1991.01.2-1991.2.8

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILON.

ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑΣ
ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑΣ
ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑΣ
ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑΣ
ΕΠΙΛΟΓΗ ΑΠΟ ΤΗΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΗ ΤΗΣ ΠΟΛΙΤΕΙΑΣ

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NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

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(Υπό τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτιμότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διετράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHALIOP.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1831

1835

Registered Number I87

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3731/Γ-Β/62

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1948

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/61

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

A

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού.

(Να μη μεταφρασθῇ)

D I R E C T

Member of the Secret Police of Drama 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελείωσης αποδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

D R A M A Area

28.9.1941 - 20.10.1941

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβλασθέντος κανόνα δικαίου.

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

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΣ ΤΟΥ ΑΛΛΗΓΕΔΟΥ ΚΡΙΜΕ
ΛΕΙΤΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΥΣ

During the execution of fiftenn thousand (15.000) Greek civilians 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.

(GR/B/1)

NOTA 1. 11. 42
1941.01.01 - 1941.10.20

(1941.10.20) 1941.01.01
1941.10.20

NOTA 2. 11. 42
1941.01.01 - 1941.10.20

NOTA 3. 11. 42
1941.01.01 - 1941.10.20

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΣ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΣ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΣ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΣ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΣ.

See report on Colonel Mihos ΜΗΧΑΙΛΟΣ.

7431

1943

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Σελίς 4

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).

(Υπό τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διατελέσῃ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑνός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπορροῦσης, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορῶντος πλήρως).

See report on Colonel Mihos MIHAILOF.

Athens, May 24, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

0 21

1859

Registered Number 187

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3732/Gr/B/63

Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΕΚ

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

Κατηγορία κατά D/62

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 211/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήτω)

Papageorgis B O N E F

Member of the Bulgarian Church of Drama.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

D R A M A Area

1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 9.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβαθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Attempt to uproot the national feelings of the Greeks in the Drama area in 1941.

Transmitted by

Διευθύνουσα Υπό

8201 03A I

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.

D R A M A

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

- 1) Testimony by Dimitrios ZOIDIS
- 2) " " Sotir. STYLIDIS
- 3) " " Athan. ABATZOGLOU
- 4) " " Constant. CHRONIDIS
- 5) " " Nicolas SALONIDIS

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Page 4

Σελ. 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑνός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

We presume that the crimes were committed by the accused on applyance of a system approved by higher Bulgarian authorities.

The crimes are fully proved.

Athens, May 24.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

REGISTERED
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3733/6-18/64

1803

TSAKLAROY, Stephen
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee 1

15 AUG 1948

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CAF'S CHECKED

~~LIST 43~~

3733/6-18/64

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 1964

3733/G-r/B/64

1 AUG 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 283/24 ~~283/24~~*

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

1. Stephen P-SALVAROV of Louiza Bulgaria.
Mayor of the village of ORPHANOS (near KAVALLIA)

2. Peter TITZEN of Navakovo district of
Asenlov rad. Corporal of the Landarmee

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Village of Orphanos - (Kavalla)-1941-1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Murder-systematic terrorism (I)
Deliberate starvation of civilians (IV)

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Art. (V)
Attempts to denationalize the inhabitants of occupied territory (XII)
CONST ACT. 73/1945 Art. 1 Par. 1,2,4,9 and 13.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Tsaklarov, in collaboration with Titzen, 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-stuff. In compliance with his orders, Titzen shot outright D.P. Stefanides. Both raped a number of women.

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

TSAKLAROV, being mayor of the village of Orfanon, in the district of Cavalla, between 1941-1944, in collaboration with the corporal of the Gendarmerie of the village NIKER carried out systematic terrorism with a view to enforcing the Bulgarian policy, which aimed at depriving the inhabitants of Greek Thrace and Macedonia of their national characteristics and of transposing the ethnological composition and character of the region. He banned the use of the national language even in churches, where the service had to be conducted in Bulgarian. Both the accused ill-treated the inhabitants systematically and tortured a considerable number of them.

In compliance with TSAKLAROV'S orders, D.P. Stefanides was shot outright by FITZEN. C. MENPESIDES, GR. PEKIDES and TSAOUSIS died after having been tortured.

Both of them in succession raped the following Greek women:

- a) Chryssi Sideropoulou, wife of Emanuel
- b) Maria Asteridi (or Spiridi), wife of Efstatios
- c) Despina Stefanidi, wife of Charalambos
- d) Stavroula Paschalidi wife of Homer

They deliberately caused starvation of the population by requisitioning all foodstuffs.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by 1) SOCRATES R. III
2) MAVRASATIDES Michael 3) ORVANIDES P. Misboles.

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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 Sofia.

1963

3734/Gv/B/65

SEMERTZIEV, Stefiom
and to 4

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

11'5 AUG 1948

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CARIS H. LCKED

LIST 43

3734/Gv/B/65

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1945

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3734/GY/B/65

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 124/B/64/50 *

124/336

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. SEMERTZIEV STOFION, LIEUTENANT
- 2. ROUNTZOFF GEORGE, GENDARME
- 3. ECHMETIKOV GEORGE "
- 4. PETKOV PETER, Civil Servant

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

May 1941. - Sidirocastro

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Pillage (XIII) Const. Act 73/1945 art. 1 par 213 par 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

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. (20655) Wt.P.252/4 5,000 5/45 A. & E. W.Ltd. Gp.685 (30440) Wt.P.1183/17 5,000 10/45

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

SEMERTZIEV, ROUNTZOFF, ECMETIKOV 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 assaulted. It appears that the rime 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.

1873

3735/Gv/B/66

TCHÉKOV, STAVROS

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

11 '5 AUG 1946

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3735/Gv/B/66

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1975

3735/Gv/B/66

1 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 13 *

TCHEKOV STAVROS

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Employee of the SOFIA PROPAGANDA OFFICE in charge of Bulgarian Propaganda in the district of Edessa-Florina-Kozani.

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1944 Edessa-Florina-Kozani (MACEDONIA)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of occupied territory (XII) Const. Act 73/1945 Art I PAR 2 B par 2

References to relevant provisions of national law.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

TCHEKOV carried out the Bulgarian policy which aimed at denationalising the inhabitants of Greek Macedonia.

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

POJNEKOV, an employee of the SOFIA PROPAGANDA OFFICE was in charge of Bulgarian Propaganda in the district of Messa, Florina and Kozani from 1941 to 1944.

Enforcing the Bulgarian policy which aimed at depriving the inhabitants of Greek Thrace and Macedonia of their national characteristics and of transforming the Ethnological composition and character of regions he compelled the peasantry to sign a declaration stating that they are of Bulgarian descent.

His duties included the creation of propaganda adverts in the towns and villages of those districts and the distribution directly or through their reading of propaganda leaflets, newspapers books and of the map of Greater Bulgaria. In this map, which was illustrated with pictures of Boris, Hitler and Mussolini, Greek Macedonia and Thrace were included in Bulgaria.

POJNEKOV played also an active part in the formation of the criminal organisation OHRANA which carried out innumerable crimes against the family honour, the rights and the life of the inhabitants of the district.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence given by:

- 1) SALLEAS George
- 2) STERGIOS Christos
- 3) BASDARIS Christos son of Evangelos
- 4) GOULIOS John " " Demetrius
- 5) SEXTON Evangelos " " Stauros
- 6) Anghelis Constantine son of Evangelos
- 7) Psaltis Kosmas " " George
- 8) Letter N) 25/779 date 20-7-1945 of the Alien Service of Macedonia and Thrace.

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 superior authority.

It is anticipated that the accused will plead in his defence that he acted upon instructions from his superiors in Sofia.

1879 3736/G-1/B/67

BAITCHEFF
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

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CALLS HOOKED

LIST 45

3736/G-1/B/67

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1880

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3736/G~B/67

1 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/66
124 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

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

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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, Spyr. Charalambides, and Const. Somaidis.

-.-.-

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.

1884

3737/G/B/68

TSANGOFF, Nicholas
and Co

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

1-6: A

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3737/G/B/68

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(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3737/Gv/B/68

AUG 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. 124

Table with 2 columns: Description/Label and Content. Rows include: 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.

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

* 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. Following a meeting between EUSTAT, Head of the Sidirocastron district, the Mayor SIMEONOF, the Police Captain TSANGOFF and the Captain VOTSEV, three thousand Greek civilians were arrested on the 28th September 1941, in order to terrorise 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 MORAVAS, 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 ZELENKOFF 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 ZELENKOV 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. SYNODINOS
3. P. DEMITATIS
4. Th. SARIYANNIS
5. D. Spontis
6. K. KOURTIDES
7. J. CHORALAMBIDES .
8. Const. SORNAIDES
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.

1889

3738/G/B/69

VLACHOV, George

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1/5 AUG 1946

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CARDS CHECKED

DIST 45

3738/G/B/69

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3738/G-1/B/69

1 AUG 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. B/68
347/30 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated.)
VLACHOV George, Officer of the Bulgarian Military Police of Drama,

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
November 1941 at the village of EMMANUEL PAPA near Serrés

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
References to relevant provisions of national law.
MURDER. INTERNMENT under inhuman conditions.
TORTURE of civilians.
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.
(29055) W.L.P.252/4 5,000 5/45 A. & B. W.Ltd. Gp.685
(30449) W.L.P.1183.17 5,000 10/45

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 EMMANUEL 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 "
2. 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.

MISSING

REGISTERED

NOS.

710

REGISTERED
NOS.

7 1

TO

9 0

NOTE: CASES 77 TO 84 IN ONE FILE

REGISTERED
NOS.

7 1

TO

9 0

NOTE: CASES 77 TO 84 IN ONE FILE

1894

3740/G/B/71

RIZOV, Cyril

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A

CARIS CHECKED

LIST 43

3740/G/B/71

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3740/GA/B/71

1 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. B/70 349 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.) RIZOV CYRIL, Bulgarian Lt. Col. C.O. of the District of PORROIA - Serres

Date and place of commission of alleged crime. October 1941 PORROIA - Serres

Number and description of crime in war crimes list. MURDER - SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM - TORTURE of civilians. References to relevant provisions of national law. Const. Act 73/1945 Art. 1 para 2 B. Cases 1 & 10

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The Bulgarian Lt. Col. CYRIL RIZOV in October 1941 ordered the arrest and execution of fourteen civilians.

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

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. GOFKON Constantine
2. ASPRON George
3. TSIFTSIN Mina
4. PENTIKOPOULON 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 Thoma STERGHIADOU
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 ~~on~~ them were taken by the executionary.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by :

- 1) Constantine Jioannou ZAPIDIS
- 2) Demetrious Nicolaou NANOS
- 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.

1899

3741/G/O/72

DOITSINOV, Stoyan Myrew.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3741/G/O/72

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1900

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3741/GA/B/72

AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/71 / 350 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Stoyan Myrev DOITSINOV, Nomarch (Prefect) of Serres - Place of origin TSIRPAN (Bulgaria)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1941-1942 at the village of NEOI SKOPOI 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 terrorising 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

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

STOYAN MYREV DOITSINOV from ISIRPAN (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 Skopoj 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.

-...-

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies :

- 1) Emmanuel Dem. GHEORGIU
- 2) Kreon Dem. FLORIDIS

---v---

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.

1904

3742/Gr/10/73

KOTSEV, Slesco Kosta

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3742/Gr/10/73

30021

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1905

Registered Number. 34.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3742/G/B/73

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/72
354 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

2nd. Lieut. SLESCO KOSTA KOTSEV C.O.
of the Garrison of Scutari. Serres in 1943-1944.

(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. SLESKO 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.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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 PAPAOKONOMO and Hellen 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

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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.

1909

3743/G/O/74

SLAVOF, Slartso

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1948

A

ll

CARTS CHECKED .

LIST 43

3743/G/O/74

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1910

Registered Number. 35.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3743/Gr/B/74

1 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/73
356 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated.)

SLAVTSC SLAVOV, from Burgas-Bulgaria Comm. Off. of the Serres Security from 1941 to 1944
Place of origine : PYRGHOS-BULGARIA.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

SERRES - 1941 - 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

MURDER - SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM No 1
TORTURE of civilians No. III

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 SLATSO SLAVOV, C.O. of the Serres Security from 1941 - 1944.

-.-.-

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

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 GIAVASOGLU by beating him with a stick. GRAVASOGLU 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.

1914

3744/G/B/75

DEMETRIUS, Myren Nicolov

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A for murder,
Confiscation of property
& pillage

CARDS CHECKED .

LIST 43

3744/G/B/75

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1915

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3744/G-18/75

1 AUG 1948

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. B/74 361 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>MYREV NICOLOV DEMETRIUS Bulgarian Nomarch (Prefect) of Serres in 1944. Profession : Veterinary</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>10/3/1944 - Villages of N. Souli and Ag. Pnevma (district of Serres)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>MURDER - SYSTEMATIC TERRORISM ATTEMPTS TO DENATIONALISE the inhabitants of occupied territory. - FORCED DISPOSSESSION of real property. Const. Act 73/1945 art 1 & 2 B. Cases 1, 9, 10 and Art 4</p>

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.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

MYREV ordered ~~the~~ 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 DEDO USSIS
- 2) Constantine DEDO USSIS
- 3) Anastase DEDO USSIS
- 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.

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn testimonies by :

- 1) Kreon Dem. FLORIDIS
- 2) George Dem. TSAMIS

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.

1919

3745/5r/8/76

ATHANASOV, Athanas

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A for illtreatment
only.

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3745/5r/8/76

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

1920

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

3745/Gv/B/76

1 AUG 1946

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

GREEK CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. B/75
339 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	ATHANASOV Athanas of Trambats - Razgrad (Bulgaria) Lawyer in Sidirocastron.
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	October 15th 1941 - SIDIROCASTRON
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	Const. Act 73/1945 Art 1 & 2 B, cases 3 and 10 Comm. Crim. Code Art 396 and art. 207.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Obtaining property by false pretences and Battery committed against a Greek civilian by the Bulgarian lawyer ATHANASOV.

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.

1582

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

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 ~~the~~ 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) GNOSTOPOULOS Lazarus
- 2) CHRISTOGLOU George

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3311

Page 4

1923

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.

1924

3746/Gv/B/77

6

3753/Gv/B/84

PISKIOROF

and 6 8 cases

DATE SUBMITTED DECISION OF COMMITTEE I

15 AUG 1946

3746-3753: all A

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CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3301

1925

Register Number 275

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Case No. 3746/G-1/B/77

Χρονολογία λήψης: 5 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

Charges against **BULGARIAN** War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά **B/76** Εγγλημάτων πολέμου
 Charge No. **12/46**
 Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

PISKI OROF
Bulgarian major, from Stara Zagora-Bulgaria.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή υπηρεσία, ιδιότης αυτού (Να μη μεταφρασθῆ)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

X Y I A G A N I - RODOPI.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδιδόμενου ἐγκλήματος.

April 9, 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

**Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 15.**

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις καινήλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Mass execution of Greek citizens as reprisals for deeds committed by others.

Transmitted by
Διαβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
 ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

On the 8th April 1944, the Bulgarian major PISKIOROF, 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 PISKIOROF was assisted in the arrest and execution of the victims by :

- 1) PANTSEF, Bulg. 2nd Lieut.
- 2) IOVTSIEF DELIETRIEF, Bulg. 2nd Lieut.
- 3) NEIKO NENOF, Bulgarian mayor of Xylagani.
- 4) YANCO ATANAS STOUYANOF, policeman.
- 5) GEORGIEF ATANAS STOUYANOF, policeman.
- 6) PETROF TZETZEF, soldier,
- and 7) RAIKO DRAGUITS, soldier.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) Michael KOUPENSI
- 2) George KARAVATI
- 3) Aristomene PAPANASTASSIOU
- 4) Michael KATRANTZI
- 5) Nicol. ANTONIADI
- 6) Ewripidi STYLIANIDI.

See, especially, the evidence in the case of the...
 .before, which...
 .and...
 .and...
 .and...

NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΙΙ 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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crime was committed on the accused's own initiative, and is proportional to his official position. It appears fully proved.

Athens, June II.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number **275**

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. **3747/Γ-Β/78**Χρονολογία λήρατος **1 AUG 1946**

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E KCharges against **BULGARIAN**

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά **Β/77**

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No **12/46**

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έλλειψιμος ιδιότης αυτού

(Να μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

P A N T S E F**Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant, from Staras Zagora Bulgaria.**

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

ΧΥΛΑΓΑΝΙ - ΡΟΜΟΠΙ**April 9, 1944**

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως άποδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)**Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.**

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνα δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on Major PISKIAROF.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

Registered Number **275**

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. **3747/G/B/78**Χρονολογία λήψης **1 AUG 1946**

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against **BULGARIAN**

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά **B/77**

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No **12/46**

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έλλειψος ιδιότητος αυτού.

(Να αὐ μεταφρασθῆται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία καὶ τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός καὶ περιγραφή εγκλήματος εἰς κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

PANTSEF**Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant, from Staras Zagora Bulgaria.****XYLAGANI - ROMOPI****April 9.1944****Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)****Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 15.**SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on Major PISKIAROF.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

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1930

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ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

See report on Major PISKIOROF. B/76

34/31

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

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5881

1931

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Major PISKIOROF.

CONFIDENTIAL: TO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

SECRET: TO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL: TO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL: TO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

CONFIDENTIAL: TO BE KEPT IN THE OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR

1881

1932

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ οὐκ αὐθαίρετος γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπευθυνότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰάν τῷ ἐγκλήματι διατελέσῃ τῆ πρωτοβουλία τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἡγεσίας, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορῶντως πλήρως).

See report on Major PISKIOROF.

Athens, June II.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court

ΑΕΕΙ

1933

Registered Number 275

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. από 3748/G/B/79

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1948

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

13/78

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

12/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έλλειψος ιδιότητος αυτού.

(Νά μη μεταφρασθήσεται)

ΙΟΥΤΖΙΕΦ ΔΕΜΕΤΡΙΕΦ

Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant from Staras Zagora-Bulgaria

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγγληματος.

XYLAGANI - RODOPI

April 9.1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγληματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός αναβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major PISKIOROF.

Transmitted by

Λεβιβάσθη υπό

6881

1934

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ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

See report on major PISKIOROF.

B/76

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΟΝ - ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΟΝ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΟΝ

(ΟΙ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΟΝ) ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΟΝ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΟΝ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΟΝ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΟΝ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major PISKIOROF.

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιολογία γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δούλητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δούλου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἡγεσίας, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκούντως πλήρως).

See report on major PISKIOROF.

Athens, June 11, 1946

The Director

D.KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Registered Number 275

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3749/G-1/B/80

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά B/79 εγκλημάτων πολέμου
 Charge No 12/46
 Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού
 (Νά μή μεταφραστούσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδόμενου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

N E I K O N E N O F

Bulgarian mayor of Kylagani Rodopi.

XYLAGANI - RODOPI

April 9. 1944

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

art. I Par. 2 N° B. 15.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
 ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major PIKIOROF.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

TO THE POLICE

See report on major ΠΙΣΚΙΟΡΟΣ *B/6*

ADDRESS

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major PISKIOROF.

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ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΠ 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).

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See report on major PISKIOROF.

Athens, June 11. 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

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1941

Registered Number 575

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3750/Γ.Β/81

Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against B U I G A R I A War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/30 εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 12/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Yankof Atanas STOUYANOF
Bulgarian Policeman, from Ahlatli-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

XYLAGANI - RODOPI

April 9, 1944

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως άπιδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major PISKICROF.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1101

1942

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Σελίδα 2

3421 DUA 1 - PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major PISHIOROF. B/26

ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΟΥΣΙΑΣ
ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΟΥΣΙΑΣ

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ΕΡΕΥΝΗΤΩΝ ΤΗΣ ΟΥΣΙΑΣ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major PISYICROT.

ΕΙΡΕΙ

1944

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NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

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See report on major PISKIOROF.

Athens, June II.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2121

1945

Registered Number 275

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3751/Γν/Β/82

Χρονολογία λήψεως

ΣΤΑΥΡΟΣ ΚΑΪ

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/81

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 12/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Να μὴ μεταφρασθῆσι)

Georgief Atanas STOUYANOF
Bulgarian Policeman, from Ahlatli-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

XYLAGANI - RODOPI

April 9.1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const.Act. 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 3 N° B. 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major PISKIOROF.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΣ ΟΥ ΑΛΛΕΓΕΔ ΟΡΙΜΕ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major PISKIOROFF. *B/76*

ΑΓΓΛΩΝ - ΕΛΛΗΝΩΝ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ

(ΟΡΘΟΓΡΑΦΙΑ) ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ
ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΩΝ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major PISKIOROF.

7121

1948

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See report on major PISKIOROF.

Athens, June 11, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

0281

1949

Registered Number 275

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3752/Gr/B/83

Χρονολογία λήψεως 1 AUG 1949

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 0/42

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No. 12/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

P E T R O F T S E T Z E F

Bulgarian soldier.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

XYLAGANI - RODOPI

April 9. 1944

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major PISKICOROF.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1950

1950

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SECRET

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major PISKIOROF.

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Σελίς 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major PISKIOLOF.

Page 4

Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σηµατισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν επίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

See report on major PISKICROF.

Athens, June 11. 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1201

1953

Registered Number 275

Date of receipt in Secretariat

*Αριθ. πρωτ. 3753/Γρ/Β/84

Χρονολογία λήψεως 11 AUC 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 3/83

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 12/46

*Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

RAIKO DRAGUITS

Bulgarian soldier.

*Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χ/ΛΑΓΑΝΙ - ΡΟΔΟΠΙ

April 9.1944

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 15.

*Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

See report on major PISHKOROF.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1954

1954

Page 2

Σελ. 2

0421 11A I =

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

See report on major PISIKOROF. 13/26

1954 - 1954

1954 - 1954

(1954 - 1954) 1954 - 1954

1954 - 1954

1954 - 1954

1954 - 1954

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on major PISLICORP.

Page 4

Σελίς 4

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).

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See report on major PISKIOROF.

Athens, June II.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1957

3754/G-1/B/85

KIMOURJIEF, Jordan

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A for torture
resulting in death

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3754/G-1/B/85

Registered Number 150

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3754/6v/B/85

Χρονολογία λήψης

1 AUG 1943

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/B

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

39/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως αποδιδόμενου εγγλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθόρισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Jordan KIMOURJIEF

son of Atanasof, from Efrem Elhovo-Bulgaria rural Guard at Makri-Evros.

ΜΑΚΡΙ-ΕΥΡΟΣ

July 1943.

Contravention of the Greek Common Penal Law Art. 287 and 316. Mortal wounds.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Mortal wounds inflicted by rural guard the Bulgarian

KIMOURJIEF in Makri-Evros.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The Bulgarian Jordan KILCOURTJIEF 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.

and I have no more to say on this subject
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. J. J.

and I have no more to say on this subject
I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
J. J. J.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) Christos LOUKAS
- 2) Andrew BARTZOS
- 3) Nicolas HATZINICOLAOU.

Επισημαίνεται ότι οι παραπάνω μαρτυρίες, όπως και οι προηγούμενες, είναι σύμφωνες με τα στοιχεία που ελήφθησαν από τον υπάλληλο της αστυνομίας που αναφέρεται στην έκθεση της 10ης Αυγούστου 1960.

Από τον Υποστράτηγο

Πρωτοκόλλο

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΣ

Πρωτοκόλλο της Επιτελικής Επιτροπής

0801

1961

Page 1
Σελίδα 1

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).

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The crime has been committed on the accused's own initiative and appears fully proved .

Athens, June 15. 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1962 3755/G-1/B/86
See also 3756

PETKOF, Tryfon

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED
AUG 15 1946	A	LIST 43

3755/G-1/B/86

Registered Number 152
Αριθ. πρωτ. 3755/Gr/6/86

Date of receipt in Secretariat
Χρονολογία λήψης: 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/ΡΣ έγκληματων πολέμου
Charge No 75/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Tryfon P E T K O F

Police Officer of Chryssopolis-Kavalla in 1943.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.
(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

CHRYSSOPOLIS - KAVALLA

April 1943.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδιδόμενου έγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, I. - Murder -

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθόρισμός παραβιασθέντος κανονος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder committed by the Bulgarian Police Officer of Chryssopolis-Kavalla Tryfon PETKOF in collaboration with Stergios TENTEZ and others on the 17th April 1943 against Const. strevresidis.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

0421 0JA 1 = PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Tryfon PETKOF Bulgarian Police Officer of Chryssopolis, Kavalla, in the night of the 17th April 1943, accompanied by Stergios TENTEF commanding the Bulgarian Security (Ohrana) and two other unknown Bulgarians, went to the house of Constantine Strevresidi, entered therein with the other Bulgarians, and with four shots, mortally wounded Strevresidis. Then they took over the wounded man and loaded him into a military lorry which was stationed outside the house and transported him Xanthi, 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.

(032 11 . 236 . 7000) 0421 0JA 1 =
- 0421 0JA 1 =

To the 2nd office...
...
...

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1) Andrew STREVRESIDIS
- 2) George VRYZAS
- 3) Mrs Mariana MYLOTHRA
- 4) Michael STREVRESIDIS.

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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).

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The crime has been committed on the accused's own initiative and is fully proved.

Athens, June 15. 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1967

3756/G-1/B/87

See also 3755

TENTEF, Stergioo

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 AUG 1946

A.

1652

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3756/G-1/B/87

εθελ

1968

Registered Number 152

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3756/Γ-8/87

Χρονολογία λήψης = 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 13/46

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 75/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Stergios TENTEF

Bulgarian, Commanding the Security of Chryssopolis-Kavalla in 1943.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδιδόμενου εγγλήματος.

CHRYSSOPOLIS

17th April 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, I. - Murder -

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder committed by Stergios TENTEF in collaboration with Tryfon PETKOF and other Bulgarians against Strevresidis inhabitant of Chryssopolis-Kavalla in April 1943.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

See report on Tryfon ΠΕΤΚΟΦ. B/85

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

See report on Tryfon PETKOF.

0701

1971

Page 4

Σελίς 4

NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

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The crime has been committed on the accused's own initiative
and appears fully proved.

Athens, June 15, 1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1972

3757/Gv/B/88

GALEF, Angelos

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A for murder,
torture, + pillage

Rec

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3757/Gv/B/88

4561

1973

Registered Number 153

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3757/Γ-Β/88

Χρονολογία λήψης = 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία 211 2187

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 123

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Anguelos G A L E F

Bulgarian Major, C.O. of the 42th Regiment in Mikri Deria.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος τίτλος αυτού. (Νά μή μεταφρασθή σι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

MIKRI DERIA (THRACE)

1941

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιτιδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const .Act; 73/1945 (Gov .Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 6, 9, 23.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

- a) Imprisonment of civilians
- b) efforts to uproot national feeling
- c) malevolent destruction of Religion buildings by the Bulgarian Major Anguelos GALEF at Mikri Deria.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤ ΟΥΑ Ι
 PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
 ΑΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian Major Anguelo GALEF, C.O. of the 42th Bulgarian Regiment in Mikri Deria, has committed the crimes mentioned below.

1) 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 Guikas 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
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) John TSIVARAS.
- 2) Constantine PARISIS .
- 3) Demetrios GUIKAS.
- 4) Anastis YANNAKOPULOS .

5) George TSAVDERIS.

6) John YANNAKOPULOS.

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΥΠΟΓΡΑΦΗ

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν να περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δολοφόνου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν ὁποσδήποτε ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1977

3758/G-18/89

TSEKNOSEMSKI, Boris

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A

CANIS CHECKED

LIST 43

[Handwritten signature]

3758/G-18/89

8761

1978

Registered Number ISI

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. αρμ. 3758/64/8/89

Χρονολογία λήξεως 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά 13/33 έγγληματιών πολέμου
 Charge No 57/46
 Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Boris T S E R N O S E M S K I
 president of the Community of Siderohorion
 Kavalla.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού
 (Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

SIDEROHORION - KAVALLA.
 1942.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απροδιδόμενου έγγληματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Contravention of the Greek Common Penal law
 Art. 273;- Rape.-

Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγγληματος εις κατάλογον έγγλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθόρισμός ποινικής ασθένειας κατ'επίσημο δικαίωμα.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
 ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

R a p e of women by the Bulgarian Boris T S E R N O S E M S K I
 at Siderohorion - Kavalla.

Transmitted by
 Διεβιβασθή από

6827 0JA 1

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian Boris TSERNOSELSKI has been president of the Community of Siderohorion-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 Eustatio 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 BY :

- 1) Mrs Panayota LERIOS, widow of Manoli Lerios.
- 2) Mrs Aglaia BOULGARIDIS, wife of Eustratio Boulgaridi.
- 3) Athanasios ANTONIS.
- 4) John HATZIPANAYOTIS.
- 5) Nicholas KAPPAS.
- 6) Nicholas NICOLAIDIS.

0801

1981

Page 1

Σελίδα 1

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crimes have been committed on the accused own initiative.

The case appears fully proved.

Athens, June 15, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

3759/G-18/90

1982

STIPLIEF, Demetrios

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

105 AUG 1946

A for murder,
destruction of property
deportation

CARLS CHECKED

LIST 43

3759/G-18/90

1881

1983

Registered Number I54

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3759/6v/B/90

Χρονολογία λήψης

1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 6/89

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No I27

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Demetrios STIPLIEF
from Philippopolis-Bulgaria, Mayor of KAVALLA.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγγλήματός.

K A V A L L A
September 1941, till the end of Bulgarian occupation.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγληματιών πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B, I, 9.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Attempt to uproot national feeling and murders committed by Demetrios STIPLIEF, Bulgarian Mayor of Kavalla for the duration of Occupation.

Transmitted by
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙ ΟΥΑ Ε = PARTICUL ARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Demetrios STIFLIEF, 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, ie: 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 Moissidis 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 cruelest towards the population with the unawowed aim to drown the Greek feeling and alter the national composition of the Greek territory of Kavalla.

(05)

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) George KAPRINI
- 2) Demet. LAZARIDIS
- 3) George VASSILIKOS
- 4) Alex. ADAMBASADIS
- 5) Demet. STAMATIS
- 6) Zissi KOMBALITIS
- 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 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 τόν τίλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ οἰκονομικὴ γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δολοφόνου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἰσχύος, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ἐπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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.

Athens, June 17.1946

The Director

D.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

**REGISTERED
NOS.**

91

TO

100

**REGISTERED
NOS.**

91

TO

100

1987

3760/G-1/B/91

KOURTOF

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1988

A for illtreatment
of pillage

~~11/2~~

CAT'S H KED

~~LIST 43~~

3760/G-1/B/91

Registered Number 154

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ 3760/Gr/B/91

Χρονολογία λήψης = 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά B/90 εγκληματιών πολέμου
 Charge No 127
 Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
 (Not to be translated)

K O U R T O F
 Bulgarian Lieutenant, having served in
 MIKRI DERIA. (Thrace).

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.
 (Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.
 Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειθαδικμένου εγκλήματος.

MIKRI DERIA.
 May 1942 to September 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
 Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκληματιών πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
 Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 9 and 17.
 -Attempt to uproot national feeling -
 -Looting-.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.
 Καθορισμός παραβλασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
 ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Attempt of uprooting national feeling and loot committed at Mikri Deria by the Bulgarian Lieutenant KOURTOF.

Transmitted by
 Διεβιβάσθη υπό

0421 00A 1 - PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian Lieutenant KOURTOF, while serving in Mikri 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 Mikri 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
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) Panayotis MIKROUDIS
- 2) John TJIOUVARA
- 3) Mrs Theodora TSCUVDARA widow of Const. Tsouvdaras.

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) πρὸς τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξη αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διαπραχθῇ ἐπὶ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑνός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκεσύντως πλήρως).

The crimes have been committed by the accused apparently in application of a system approved by the higher Bulgarian Authorities. This will be ^{the} probable defense of the accused.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, June 17, 1946

The Director

D. KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

1992

3761/G-1/B/92

NEVITZANOF, Demetrios

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1948

A for illegal
arrest & pillage

rec

C I S H KBD

LIST 48

3761/G-1/B/92

1991

1993

Registered Number 156

Date of receipt in Secretariat

3761/Gv/B/92

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/92

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No

343

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού.

(Να μη μεταφρασθεί)

Demetrios NEVITZANOF

Bulgarian Lt. Col. of Gendarmerie hailing from Stromnitza and living in Sofia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης αποδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

S E R R E S

From May to August 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. NO 250)

Art. I Par. 3 N° B, 9 and 10.

- Attempt to uproot Greek national feelings -

- Loot -

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Attempt to uproot Greek national feeling and loot of private property by Demetrio NEVITZANOF officer of the Gendarmerie C.O. at Serres.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Demetrios NEVITZANOF, 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 Kouzas
- 2) Hippocrates Makris
- 3) George Moschos
- 4) George Papadopoulos, and others.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) George MOSCHOS
- 2) George KOUZAS
- 3) George EMMANUEL
- 4) Creon FLORIDIS.

2001

1996

Page 4

Σελ. 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιθεεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δούλου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριτομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

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.KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

3762/G-1/B/93

1997

VONTENITSAROF, Boris

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1948 A for deportation
& expropriation.

CASIS TH KED

LIST 43

3762/G-1/B/93

1998

1998

Registered Number 157

Date of receipt in Secretariat

3762/G1/B/93

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/93

Εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 345

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused his rank and unit or official position.

Boris VONTENITSAROF

(Not to be translated)

Bulgarian officer of Security at Serres in 1941.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ίδιότης αυτού.

Ε.Ε. (Να μη μεταφρασθῆ)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

S E R R E S

April - September 1941.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγγληματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B, 5, 9, and 10.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγληματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Removal of civilians, violent expropriation of private property and efforts to uproot national sentiment, by Boris VONTENITSAROF at Serres in the year 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΑΙΤΙΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
 PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Boris VONTENITSAROF, 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 of industry) to accept Bulgarians as partners in their business. These Bulgarian partners in time remove the Greeks and became masters of the undertakings.

Forced the shareholders to transfer the bulk of the holdings to the Bulgars in order to manage and to make the whole enterprise with the result to lead them to bankruptcy and profiting themselves from the situation.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) George Moschos
- 2) Const. Nassioutzis
- 3) John Zaharopoulos
- 4) George Fotiaddis
- 5) John Bessiris
- 6) Creon Floridis

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0005

2001

Page 1

Σελ: 1

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτιμότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δοῦστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριζομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκεῖντος πλήρους).

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

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2002

3763/G-18/94

DASKALOF, Assen Angelof.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1948

A for murder & torture

CAS H. CKED

LIST 43

3763/G-18/94

4095

2003

Registered Number I58

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. αρ. 3763/G/B/94

Χρονολογία λήψης 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ

Κατηγορία κατά B/94 έγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 351

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού (Να μη μεταφρασθεί)

Assen Anguelof D A S K A L O F
Bulgarian Sergeant hailing from Vetrin Pazaritzik Bulgaria. Served in Serres in 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης του ατιτιδομένου εγκλήματος.

S E R R E S

October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογο εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 1, 3, 10.

- Murders - Torture - Extorsion of private property -

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murders, torture of civilians, extorsion of private property by
Assen Anguelof DASKALOF in Serres in the year 1941.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΑ ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΛΛΗΓΕΔΟΥ ΚΡΙΜΕ
ΛΕΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Assen Anguelof **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 comported himself most cruelly towards the detained. He ill treated Doctor John Zaharopoulos and tortured him uprooting one by one the hair of his chin. Similarly he maltreated Doctor Tsamis and Professor Galdemis 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 Euxin, outside the barracks of 3^d Regiment of Cavalry Serres.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1) George MOSCHOS
- 2) Peter KARAVELAS
- 3) George TSALIS
- 4) Creon FLORIDES

2005

2006

Page 4

Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διαπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δρασίου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκόντως πλήρως).

ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΠΙ ΤΗΣ ΥΠΟΘΕΣΕΩΣ

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.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court .

2007

3764/G/B/795

MARINOF, Petko

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1948

A for murder
spillage

EW

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3764/G/B/795

2005

2008

Registered Number 159

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3764/Γρ/Β/95

Χρονολογία λήψης = 1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγγλεματιών πολέμου

Charge No

352

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Petko M A R I N O F

Bulgarian Lieutenant Commanding of Security at Pravata in the year 1941 - 1942.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού. (ΜΗ ΜΕΤΑΦΡΑΣΘΕΙΣ)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

S E R R E S Area

1941 - 1942

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιδιουμένου εγγλεματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. I and IO.

-Murders and extortion of private property-

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλεματος εις κατάλογον εγγλεματιών πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murders and violent extortion of private property by the Bulgarian Lt Petko MARINOF in the Serres Area.

Transmitted by
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΕΠΙΣΤΗΜΟΝΙΚΗ ΕΡΕΥΝΑ
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΙΤΙΟΛΟΓΟΥΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Petko MARINOF, 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 pretexts.

He murdered by thrashing them Ist Panayoti Kousse and 2nd Karalexis from Monoklissia.

Similarly he murdered Athanasios Ioakimides from Anokamila, Christos Nados from Koumaria, and Demetrio Trainakis from Ano Kamila.

The same Lieutenant looted the property of his victims.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) Apostolos DINAKIS
- 2) George GOGAKIS
- 3) Kyriakos KOUSSE
- 4) Euripides BAILLIYANNIS
- 5) Constantine MASSIOUSSEJIS
- 6) George EMANOUEL
- 7) John BESSIRIS

Page 4
Σελ. 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξη αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκοῦντως πλήρως).

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 fummy proved.

Athens, June 18.1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2012

3765/G-1/B/96

DENTCHEF, Alexis

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1946

A

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3765/G-1/B/96

Registered Number 163

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3765/Γ-Β/96

Χρονολογία λήξεως = 1 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ	G R E E K	Charges against	BULGARIAN	War Criminals
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ	Κατηγορία κατά	α/96		εγκλημάτων πολέμου
	Charge No	359		

Λοθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Alexis DENTCHEF

(Not to be translated)

Bulgarian Major of Gendarmerie, C.O. of the Gendarmerie at Serres in the year 1944.

Όσοι ατελειώνησαν κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος αδιότις ατόμου (Νά μή μεταφραστούσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

S E R R E S

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. N° 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B. I. - Murders -

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνα δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murders committed at Serres by Alexis DENTCHEF, major of Gendarmerie, C.O. of the Gendarmerie at Serres in the year 1944.

Transmitted by
Αιεβιβασθη υπό

ΕΙΣΗΓΗΤΙΚΟΝ ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΝ ΑΡΘΡΟΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΛΛΗΓΕΤΟΥ ΚΡΙΜΗ
ΑΕΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΑΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Alexis DENTCHEF, 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 New Spilion twelve (12) civilians among whom Theophanis Dedoussis and his four boys, John, Constantine, Basile and Demetrios.
- 2nd : On the 10th March 1944, by his orders Mrs Panayota Dedoussis and her four daughters : Anastasia, Vaia, Steryani and Vassiliki were burned alive.
- 3^d : By his orders John Baratos, Athanasios Bintas, Demet. Papaeconomou, and Athanasios Gregoriades, all from Ayion Pnevma village were executed.
- 4^d : 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
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) George TSAMIS
- 2) Greon FLORIDIS
- 3) Alexander VADIAKAS
- 4) Athan. KARABELAS

- 5) Const. NASSIOUTZIS
- 6) Peter STAVRIANOS.

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαίτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δοῦστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀνοκύντως πλήρως).

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.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2017

3766/G-1/B/97

MINTSEF, Ivan

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

5 AUG 1946

A for expropriation
& theft.

RM

CARDS CHECKED

LIST 43

3766/G-1/B/97

ΕΙΟΣ

2018

Registered Number 274

Date of receipt in Secretariat

3766/Gv/B/97

Χρονολογία λήψης

1 AUG 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

B/97

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 505

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Ivan M I N T S E F P E N T S E F
Bulgarian rural-guard from Bourlka-Bulgaria.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος τίτλος αυτού
(Νά μή μεταφρασθή)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

H Y D R O M I L I - K A V A L L A
1942.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως έπιδεδουμένου έγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 10.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον έγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Violent extortion of private property by the Bulgarian rural-guard Ivan MINTSEF PENTSEF.

Transmitted by
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΕΡΙ ΤΗΣ ΑΡΧΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΑΛΛΗΓΟΥΜΕΝΗΣ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΑΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Ivan MINTSEF, 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 Sava Panayotoglou and 500 leva from Prodromo Papaioannou, 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
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- I) Panayoti PANAYOTOPOULO
- 2) Prodromo PAPAIOANNOU
- 3) Sava PANAYOTOGLOU
- 4) Demetre PARASKEVAIDI.

0505

2021

Page 4
Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ προτοβουλία τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἡνώχ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crimes were committed by the accused's own initiative.

They appear fully proved.

Athens, June 22, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

3886/G-1/B/98

2022

SLATANOF, Vangelis

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1948

A

CARDS CHECKED

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3886/G-1/B/98

CSOS

2023

Registered Number 164

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3886/Γ-Β/78

Χρονολογία λήψης 21 AUG 1948

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/98

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 369

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Lt. Colonel Vangel S L A T A N O F

(Not to be translated)

commanding the Garrison of Abdira (Xanthi)/

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

A B D I R A (XANTHI).

1944.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως: απροσδιορισμένων εγκλημάτων.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°B. I. -Murders-.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murders committed by the Bulgarian Lt. Colonel Vangel SLATANOF at Abdira (Xanthi).

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

3JA 1 S

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
 ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Vangel SLATANOF 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
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- I. Elia SEFETZIS
2. Theodore BEBEKIS
3. Victoria GAZAKI
4. Theodoros BEBEKIS
5. Syrmatenia GAZAKI
6. Charalambos SEFENTZIS
7. John MOURIDIS
8. George INGLESSIS
9. Stavros DERMANITIS
10. Alexander TSIMANIDIS
- II. Andrew PAPADOPOULOS.

Page 4

Σελ. 4

NOTES 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).

(Υπό τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιολογία, γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τό ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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.

2027

3887/G-18/99

GOSTOURKOF, Demetrios .

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee

CALLS CHECKED

29 AUG 1948

A

LIST 43

3887/G-18/99

ESOS

2028

Registered Number 150

Αριθ. πρωτ. 3887/6-10/99

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψης 21 ΑΙΣ 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά 8/99

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No. 355

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Demetrios GOSTOURKOF

Bulgarian commanding Security of Serres

1941 - 1942, native of Sofia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

SERRES

September 1941 to August 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov; Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. I, IO.

- Murders and violent extortion of private property -

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murders and violent extortion of private property by the Bulgarian Demetrios GOSTOURKOF at Serres.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

BARI OJA 1 S

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian, Demetrios GOSTOURKOF 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. Tzimos, 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 Prodomos, Damaskinos and Chrysanthos have been tortured first and murdered after;
- c) he illtreated Dr John Zacharopoulos.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1. George MOSCHOS
- 2. Constantine NASSOUZIS
- 3. Creon FLORIDES
- 4. George TSAMIS.

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Page 4

Σελ: 4

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 τὸν τίτλον αὐτὸν δεῖν νὰ περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράτου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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.

3888/G-1/B/100

2032

KYROF
and 2

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED
9 AUG 1948	1, 2 - A	LIST 43

3888/G-1/B/100

Registered Number 155

Date of receipt in Secretariat

*Αριθ. πρωτ. 3888/G/B/100

Χρονολογία λήψεως 21 AUG 1948

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/100.

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No. 226

*Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

*Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

1) KYROF, Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant, having served in the Polygyro area in 1944.

2) Gerassimos THEODOSIOS, who served in the Polygyro area in 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης; απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

TAXIARCHIS-POLYGYROS

July - August 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

*Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°B. 15, 2I.

- Murder of civilians - Malevolent destruction of property -

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murdering civilians, and malevolent destruction of property by the Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant KYROF and Gerassimo THEODOSIOS at Taxiarchis-Polygyros.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΑΡΧΙ ΔΙΑ 1 Σ

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant KYROF, having under his orders a detachment of Bulgarians, to which detachment belonged also the Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant Gerasimos THEODOSIOU, invaded repeatedly the village of Taxiarchis-Polygyros and in the course of this inroads 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.

ΚΟΝΣΤΑΝΤΙΝΟΣ ΚΥΡΟΣ (2ος ΛΟΙΠΟΝ)

ΕΠΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΗΣ ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΥ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1. Michael TSOLAKIS
2. George KEKERIS
3. Kyriakos GOTZISSIS
4. Penelope SOTIRIOU
5. Demetrios BOTSIOU
6. Demetrios MITSIOU
7. PANAG. NIKOLOUDS
8. John VOULGARIS
9. Steriani GEORGIOU
10. Evangelia PHILIPPIDI
11. Mary SIDERI
12. Triantafyllos POLITIS
13. Paul PAPAPOULOS
14. Ann YIANNIKI.

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σζηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπευθυνότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

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3889/G-1/B/101

PROCOPIEF, Valentino

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CAPES CHECKED
29 AUG 1946	A for pillage <i>ML</i>	LIST 43

3889/G-1/B/101

ΕΞ05

2038

Registered Number 125

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ 3889/G-Β/101

Χρονολογία λήψης 21 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/101

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No. 19/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθούσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγγλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Valentino PROCOPIEF

Member of the Bulgarian Security of Kavalla.

K A V A L L A

December 1942.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°B. 10.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Extorsion with violence of private property by the Bulgarian Valentino PROCOPIEF in Kavalla during December 1942.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΡΩΤΟ ΔΙΑΛΟΓΟΝ ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΩΝ ΤΟΥ ΑΛΛΗΓΕΔΟΥ ΚΡΙΜΕ
 ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian Valentino PROCOPIEF, 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 PROCOPIEF has removed from their persons or from their houses, the following:

1st;- From Aaron Tsimino, son of Jacob, he took away two sets of silver cutlery (forks, spoons, knives, etc.) valuing £ 18 (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 thousands prewar drachmas).

3d. - He removed from the house of Alexander Moscoveli furniture and other things valuing ninety thousand prewar drachmas.

4th.- He repeatedly blackmailed Athanasios Fanariotis and received from him money, in order ^{not} to be persecuted.

He blackmailed in the same manner numberless citizens and has thus robbed and extorted their fortunes.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1. Aron TSIMINO, son of Jacob.
2. Emil ANTIPA, " " Xenophon.
3. Alexander MOSKOVOLIS, son of Pandelis.
4. George POURIDIS, son of Sotirios.
5. Athanasios FANARIOTIS.
6. George DEMETRIADES.
7. Alexánder DOITSINOF.

Page 4

Σελι: 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριτομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰ δὲν ἡ υπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2042

3890/Gv/B/102

KIROF CHRISTOF FILIPPOF

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1946

A

[Handwritten mark]

CAPT'S CHECKER

LIST 43

3890/Gv/B/102

2043

1405

Registered Number 124

Date of receipt in Secretariat

*Αριθ. πρωτ. 3890/G/B/102

Χρονολογία λήψεως 21 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G. R. E. E. K. Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/102 εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 18/46

*Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

*Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

KIROF CHRISTOF FILIPPOF
Bulgarian officer of the Kavalla Security native of Haskovo-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

KAVALLA
September 1941 to September 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

*Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 10, and violation of the penal Law.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Violent extorsion of private fortune; especially attack with violence by KIROF Christof Filippof against and to the detriment of Greek citizens of Kavalla.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

3121 3JA 1 S

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian KYROF CHRISTOF FILIPICF, 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 torsions, and those who refused to submit to his blackmail.

ΔΕΛΤΑ 1
1943
(1943.09.01) 3121 3JA 1 S
3121 3JA 1 S

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Page 3
Σελις 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1. Leon VARON, son of Kyrido.
2. Benjamin Joseph MEVORAH.
3. Const. TOPOUZI, son of John.
4. Alexander DOITSINOF.
5. George VALETTA, son of Constantine.
6. Goerge DEMETRIADES.
7. Seraphim TSAOUSSIDES.

Page 4

Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον να περιληφθῇ ἡ σημασιθεσία γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπευθυνότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν τῷ πρῶτῳ, καὶ τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεξαχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστη ἢ κατ' ἐπαγγελίαν, συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

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
DEM. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2047

3891/Gv/B/103

POPOF, Joseph

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1948

A

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CARDS "H" KE

LIST 43

3891/Gv/B/103

Registered Number I23

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. ποστ. 3891 / Gv/B / 103

Χρονολογία λήψης 21 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά Β / 103 έγγλημάτων πολέμου
 Charge No. I7/46
 Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Joseph P O P O F

Bulgarian Deputy Mayor and afterwards
 President of the Jewish Community.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

K A V A L L A

1942/1943

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απρόδικτου έγγλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 2, 5, IO.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγγλήματος εις κατάλογον έγγλημάτων πολέμου

- Terrorism and deportation of civilians and extortion of private property. -

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος 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 PCPOF in Kavalla during the Bulgarian occupation.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

DJA

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Joseph POPOF, 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) Caroló Hazan, son of Jacob
- 2) Peshah Levi
- 3) Binio Mevorah
- 4) Leon Varon
- 5) Moses Bebenitse, son of Jacob.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1. Karolos HAZAN, son of Jacob.
2. Leon VARON, " " Kyriacos.
3. Joseph VENIAMIN, " " Mevrah.
4. Moïse PESSAN.
5. Anthony KALAFATIS.

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Σελίδα 4

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 τὸν τίτλον αὐτὸν δεῖν νὰ περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτακτικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐὰν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ προτροπῇ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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
DEM. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2052

3892/GW/B/104

GRECEF CHRISTOF VASSILIEF

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

29 AUG 1946

A

12/1

CARDS H. KE

LIST 43

3892/GW/B/104

1-205

2053

Registered Number 108
Αριθ. πρωτ. 3892/Gr/B/104

Date of receipt in Secretariat
Χρονολογία λήψης 31 AUG 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά Β/104 έγκληματιών πολέμου
Charge No 370
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

GRECEFF CHRISTOF VASSILIEF.

Bulgarian mayor of Stavroupolis Xanthis
in the year 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδομένου εγκλήματος.

STAVROUPOLIS - XANTHI - 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°B. 5.

-Deportation of civilians without sufficient reason of military safety.-

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Deportation of civilians without sufficient reason of military safety by the bulgarian Mayor of Stavroupolis Xanthi, Greceff Christo Vassilief, in the year 1944.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

0021 0JA 1 S

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarian GRECEP CHRISTO VASSILIEF, 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.- Spiridi's John, son of Spyros; 2nd.- George Athanasia-
des, son of Elias; 3d.- John Chronis, son of Evangelos
and others. This same Bulgarian was requisitioning cattle be-
longing to the inhabitants without indemnity or by paying an
insignificant price.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Sworn testimonies by :

1. Antonio TOULSI, son of Christo.
2. Demetre ANTIKAZIDI,
3. John SPYRIDIS, son of Spyros.
4. George ATHANASSIADIS.
5. John CHRONIS.

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Σελή: 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἐξουσία αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῆ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρης).

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.KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2057

4065/G-1/B/105

SOLEF, Gregory

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2,6 SEP 1946

1 on A

B

CARLS (HONORED) LIST 44

4065/G-1/B/105

2058

Registered Number 162

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 4065/64/B/105

Χρονολογία λήψεως 19 SEP 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά B/105 έγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 357

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Gregory S O L E F.

Bulgarian Lieutenant, having served in Provata

(Serres) in the year 1941.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθούσ)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

S E R R E S

1941.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως άπιδιδόμενου έγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°B. I.-Murders.

Breaking the Common Penal Law art. 273-Rape.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγκλήματος εις κατάλογον έγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murders and rape committed by the Bulgarian lieutenant SOLEF in Serres.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΠΑΡΤΙΚΟΥΛΑΡΣ ΟΥ ΑΛΛΕΓΕΔ ΚΡΙΜΕ
 ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Gregory SOLEF, 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 SOLEF has murdered:

- 1st.- The Reverend Constantine, priest of Koumaria whom he also castrated.
 2nd.- Athanasios Arabatzis
 3d .- Nicolas Chrystomanos
 4th.- Christos Nidos.

This same Lt SOLEF has raped the following Greek women:

- Helen Arvanitides
 Paraskevi Kreonodes.

1308

2060

Page 3

Σελίς 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1. George MOSCHOS
2. Apostolos DINAKIS
3. George GEORGAKIS
4. George NASSIOUTZIS
5. George BAILIGAMIS
6. Kyriakos KIOUSSE
7. Creon FLORIDES
8. George EMMANUEL.

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Σελις 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινος, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορμῶντος πλήρη).

The crimes have been committed on the accused's own initiative. He will probably plead in his defence that he was executing the orders of his superiors. The crimes are fully proved.

Athens, July 30. 1946



The Director
D. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2062

4066/Gr/B/106

BOYIAN ANGUELEF

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

26 SEP 1948

1 on A

B

CARLS ON RECD LPT 44

4066/Gr/B/106

1305

2063

Registered Number 161

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ 4066/G/B/106

Χρονολογία λήψης 19 SEP 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά B/106

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No. 353

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθούσι)

BOYIAN ANGELEF

Bulgarian Second Lieutenant from Kioustendil

Bulgaria, Commanding a Company at Psychico

Serres 1941/1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως άπιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

PSYCHICO - SERRES

1943 - 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B.I.

M u r d e r s .

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murders committed by Boyian Anguelef at Psychico of Serres during the years 1943 - 1944.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

8081 932 0 B

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

BOYIAN ANGUELEF 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 IORDANI DIMA and FANA-YOTI HATZIDIS.

In January 1944 he murdered STAVRO PETRAKIDIS all inhabitants of Psychico.

In May 1943 he murdered ten (10) civilians from the village AYION PNEUMA and another nine (9) hailing from the village EMMANOUIL GEPA.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Depositions of Witnesses.

- 1) Nicolas STERGIAIDIS
- 2) Sofoclis KONTOGLIOU
- 3) Basile TOSSIDIS
- 4) George EMMANOUIL
- 5) John LASSESSIRIS

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Σελίς 4'

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἰσχύος, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crimes have been committed on the initiative of the accused.

,Probably the accused will pretend in ~~kkk~~ his defence that he acted in obedience to the orders of his Superiors.

The crimes appear fully proved.

Athens, July 31, 1946

The Director

D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.



2067

4067/G-1/B/107

PENEF, Panayotis

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

26 SEP 1946

1 of A

B

CARLS CHECKED LIST 44

4067/G-1/B/107

Registered Number II3

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 4067/62/B/101

Χρονολογία λήψης

19 SEP 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά B/107 έγκλημάτων πολέμου
 Charge No. 504
 Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Panayotis P E N E F
 Bulgarian policeman from Makak Souzi-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδόμενου έγκλήματος.

K A V A L L A
 November 19, 1943.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
 Art. I Par. 2 N°B. 3, 5, 10.
 Torture of civilians; seizure of private property by violence.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
 ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Torture of civilians and seizure of private property by the Bulgarian policeman Panayoti PENEFF in Kavalla.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1 9 SEP 1948

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Panayotis PENEF, Bulgarian policeman, native of Makak Souzi, Bulgaria, accompanied by two other policeman, 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 Voulalas 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 GENNIADIS
4. Spyros ALEXIOU.

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθή ή σχηματοθεσία γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλία τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριτομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς κινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ἐπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούτως πλήρως).

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.



Athens, February 26, 1946

The Director

D. NICOLAIDIS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2072

4068/G-1/B/108

KAVALDJIEF, Demetrios

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

2,6 SEP 1946

1 on A

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 44

4068/G-1/B/108

Registered Number II2

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ 4068/ΓΥ/Β/108

Χρονολογία λήψεως 19 SEP 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/108

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 503

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπλεγμα: ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθούσι)

K A V A L D J I E F, Demetrios (or KAMBOURIS)
member of the Bulgarian Ochrana Security Service.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

K A V A L L A

1943-1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N°B. 3, 6.

Torture and incarceration of civilians under inhuman conditions.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Torture and incarceration of civilians under inhuman conditions by Demetrios KAVALDJIEF, Kavalla, during 1943-1944.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1081 932 0 1
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Dimitrios KAVALDJIEF, member of the Bulgarian Ochrana Security Service, serving in Kavalla, arrested Theodoros Velis, lawyer, on the 23^d December 1943 and dragged him to the police station, kicking him on the way. There, KAVALDJIEF 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. KAVALDJIEF also illtreated Cornelia Ioannides, 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.

KAVALDJIEF 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 Kyriakides, son of Fotios, to similar tortures, during an inquiry held for various reasons.

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Page 3
Σελίδα 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Theodoros VELIS, son of George
2. Cornelia IOANNIDOU, daughter of Leonidas
3. Elizabeth, wife of Constantinos STAVRIDES
4. Casandros KYRIAKIDES, son of Fotios.

Page 4

Σελι: 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ ἀξιωμαθεσία γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαυτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον διοίκησιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη ἐπὶ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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
D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.



2077

4069/G-1/B/109

DAVIDKOFF, Stephen

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

2,6 SEP 1946 1 on A

B

CAR'S CHECKS LIST 44

4069/G-1/B/110

ΕΥΟΣ

2078

Registered Number 66

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 4069/Γ-Β/109

Χρονολογία λήψης: 19 SEP 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/109

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No. 398

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

DAVIDKOFF Stephen
Bulgar. Land-keeper in the district of
Achladikijs- Kavalla-1943.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Kavalla Area

June 1943

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°B. I, 10. -Murder and removal of private property.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

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

Διςβιβάζεθι υπό

0001 932 8 1

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
 ΑΙΤΙΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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) Kosmas Kaleadis son of Constantine, age 35
- 2) Prodromos George Statheropoulos, age 23
- 3) Damianos Melidis, age 40.

He killed in the village of Lefki-Kavalla four heads of the antartes:

- 1) Theofillon Savvidis
- 2) Athanase Protopsaltis
- 3) Aristides Ververin, and a fourth.

Forty civilians of the region of Kavalla in which DAVITKOFF operated, are considered as having been executed by him.

(ΟΕΣ)

DAVITKOFF at the head of his detachment, removed from the houses, clothing, agricultural products, animals etc. belonging to Anargyros Salmanidis from Nigdis, and to others.

The reason DAVITKOFF carried out these crimes was his hatred towards the Greek element which he wished to see exterminated.

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Σελις 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

1. George Prodromo STATHEROPOULOS
2. George Chrysanthos MELETIADIS
3. Anargyros Nicolas SALMANIDIS
4. Cosmas Bas. HADGIVASSI LIADIS
5. Prodromos John HADGIAPOSTOLIDIS
6. Anestis Bas. HADGIVASSILIADIS.

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Page 4

Σελίς 4.

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτὸν-δέον νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπευθυνότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διόρητι αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεκρούηται τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑταίρου, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

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 20.1945

The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.



2082

4070/G-1/B/110

MOUTAPTCHIEV, Demetrios

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2,6 SEP 1946

1 on A.

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CARIS CH 300 L 3 44

4070/G-1/B/110

4305

2083

Registered Number 65

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 4070/G+B/110

Χρονολογία λήψεως

19 SEP 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/110

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No. 397

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού (Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

M O U T A P T C H I E V Demetrios
Bulgarian gendarme from Philippopoli-Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απ'ιδιομένου εγκλήματος.

Old K A V A L L A

June 7, 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N°B. I. Murders-Wounds.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝMurders and wounding of Greek civilians carried out by the
Bulgar. Gendarme MOUTAPTCHIEV at Old Kavalla on June 7, 1944.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβασθη υπό

18 FEB 1944

PARTICUL ARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Demetrios MOUTAPTCHIEV 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.

ΑΝΤΑΡΤΕΣ
7 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 1944

Demetrios Moutaptchiev (Gendarme)
Faki-Philippopoli Bulgaria

ΜΕΡΟΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ ΤΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΜΕΡΟΣ ΔΕΥΤΕΡΟΝ ΤΗΣ ΕΡΕΥΝΑΣ

ΑΝΤΑΡΤΕΣ
7 ΙΟΥΝΙΟΥ 1944

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Alexander George VOYIADGIS
2. Simeon Savva ZAKOBULOS
3. Fotini, ~~wife of~~ Savva EMFIEDGI
4. Apostolos Const. GRIGORELLIS
5. Evangelos Efstr. TZAVELLAS
6. Ifigenia Kyr. TRIANTAFYLLOY
7. Maria wife of Til.LOIZOU

Page 4

Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ οὐκ οὐσιαστικῶς γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν δὲ ἀπόψεις ἐμφανίζονται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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

(sgd) D. KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.



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4071/G-1/B/III

PETROF, Elie

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2.6 SEP 1946

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CANIS CL 44

4071/G-1/B/III

Registered Number 38

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ 4071/ΓΥ/Β/111

Χρονολογία λήψεως 19 SEP 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Β/111

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 368

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Sergeant E L I E P E T R O F
from Sofia (Maria Lilozof Street)
served in 1942 at Lhinos (Xanthi).

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

M E L I V I A - X A N T H I

September 1942

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκληματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 10.

Forced removal of private property.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Forced removal of private property.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. ALI HODJA HAFOUS HOUSSEIN
2. IMAM HAFOUS DAGUT
3. KAKALITZ HASSAN DJEMIL
4. KER ALI HAFOUS HASAN.

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξι αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διατελέσῃ τῆ πρωτοβουλία τοῦ δράστῆ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς αὐτοῦ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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

(Sd) D. KICUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court .



2092 4072/G-1/B/112

RATKO

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

2,6 SEP 1948

For A

B

CARBS ON NEW DATE 44

4072/G-1/B/112

Registered Number 37

Date of receipt in Secretariat 19 SEP 1949

Αριθ. αρμ. 4072/64/B/112

Χρονολογία λήψεως

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά B/112

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No. 367

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

2d Lieutenant R A T K O

From Lizine Philippopolis, Bulgaria, served in Xanthi from November 1943 to April 1944.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

XANTHI

March 1944.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Violation of the ord. Penal Law.

Wounds Art. 308 and destruction of private property Art. 42I.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Wounds. Destruction of other's people property.

Transmitted by

Διευθύνουσα Υπηρεσία

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

RATKO 2d Lieut. of the Bulgarian Army from Lizine, Philip-
popolis, attacked Charitomeni Nikolaidi wife of Anastase inhabi-
tant 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 ac-
cused of having appropriated without any permission certain
furnitures household objects and clothing belonging to the
family of the victim.

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ
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ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗ ΔΙΑΣΤΑΣΗ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

SWORN TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Charitomeni NIKOLAIDIS wife of Anastase
2. Helen PAPANIKARI " " Basilios
3. Anastas NIKOLAIDIS
4. Nikolas Georgiou VOUDOURIS.

RECEIVED
 DEPT. OF JUSTICE
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

Page 4

Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διαπραχθῆ τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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

(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.



2097

4073/GW/B/113

PAPAEVANGELOF, George Popof

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

2,6 SEP 1946

1 A A

B

CARL B. ...

4073/GW/B/113

2203

2098

Registered Number 8
 Αριθ. αριθ. 4073/G-1/B/113

Date of receipt in Secretariat
 Χρονολογία λήψης 19 SEP 1946

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against B U L G A R I A N War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά Β. / 113 εγκληματιών πολέμου
 Charge No. 132
 Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
 (Not to be translated)

GEORGE POPOF PAPAEVANGELOF
 Tax collector of the Bulgarian Government.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.
 (Νά μη μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime

K A V A L L A
 August 1942.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀπιδουμένου ἐγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act. 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
 Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 17.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Looting and removal of private property.

Transmitted by
 Διαβιβασθη υπό

1942 432 8 P

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

GEORGE POPOT PAPAENVANGHEIOT 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. Th. 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.

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Zahar. THEODOROU
2. Demetr. HELEDGIS
3. Eustratious KARAMBASIS
4. Mar. PAFAGHEORCHIOU.

Page 4

Σελις 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς υπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐὰν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐὰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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

(sgd) D. KICUSSORCULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2102

4351/G-1/B/114

ROUSSEI VOLIO-SLAVOFF

and 64

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

19 DEC 1945 1-4: A for murder

CARDS CHECKED LIST 51

4351/G-1/B/114

Registered Number 276
Αριθ. πρωτ. 4357/62/B/114

Date of receipt in Secretariat
Χρονολογία λήψεως 5 DEC 1946

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE
ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
Κατηγορία κατά B/114 έγγληματιών πολέμου
Charge No 177/46
Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.
(Not to be translated)
Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.
(Νά μή μεταφρασθούσι)

- 1) ROUSSE KOLIO-SLAVOFF, Bulgarian gendarme, from Fedari, Nova-Zaborga, Bulg.
- 2) Dimitri KARINOFF or THEODOROFF } night guard, from Keresli Kirtzali - Bulgaria.
- 3) KIRO CHRISTO POPOFF, agent of the Bulg. Security.
- 4) Angelo VOITSEFF, secret agent of the Bulg. Security, from Kirtzali - Bulgaria.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime
Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως άπιδιδουμένου έγγληματος.

KOSMION - KOMOTINI.
June 15.1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.
Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγγληματος εις κατάλογον έγγλημάτων πολέμου
Referances to relevant provisions of national law.
Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 N° B. I-murder.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder of Greek citizens in Kosmie-Komotini by the Bulgarian gendarme ROUSSE KOLIO-SLAVOFF and his accomplices.

Transmitted by
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

8001 3300

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

The Bulgarians:

- 1) ROUSSE KOLLO SLAVOVOFF, gendarme
- 2) DIMITRI MARINOFF or THEODOROFF, night guardian
- 3) KIRO CHRISTO POPOFF, and
- 4) ANGELO VOLTCHEFF

secret agents of the Bulgarian Security Service, have killed, in the night of 15 June 1944, in Kosnia-Komotini, Frangoula 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.

Page 3
Σελις 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Charicleis Basil PARTSA
2. Nicolas MARGARISIOTIS
3. Athanasia MYLONA
4. George TSOUKALAS
5. Christos SPAPANIDES.

Pare 4
Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς κενῆς, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crime has been committed on the initiative of the accused.
It appears fully proved.

Athens, June 11. 1946

The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOLIOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, November 25. 1946

The Secretary



2107

4667/Gv/B/115

TSANEF, Alexander

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

27 FEB 1947

A for mass murder,
torture & pillage.

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 54

4667/Gv/B/115

Registered Number 426

Date of receipt in Secretariat

4667/G/B/115

Χρονολογία λήψης 12 FEB 1947

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against B U L G A R I A War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά GR/B/115

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 307/1946

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος τίτλος αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

Alexander T S A N E F
Bulgarian Colonel or Lt Colonel.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απ'ιδιουμένου εγκλήματος.

FLORINA and CASTORIA Prefectures.
Jan. 16, 1944. to Febr. 10, 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No B. 1, 2, 3, 6, 9, 17.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθόρισμός κατάσφαιθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

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.

Transmitted by

Διαβιβασθήσεται

FEB 1945

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
 ΑΕΠΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.Os 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 Flam-bouro Gabriel Profkos, Dem. Balassis, Chr. Catsis, Phil. Tahos, having repeatedly bayoneted their head, neck, stomach, torn their golden teeth off, etc.
2. They have submitted to horrible tortures the inhabitants of Flam-bouro Sotirios Kakaratzos, Christo Mitroussis, Xenofon Mitroussis, Constantine Nakis vice-President of the Community, Nicolas Elovarris forester, George Tzekas, having extirpated the right eye of Xenofon 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 Profkos, Demetre Balassis, Chr. Katsis and other inhabitants of Flam-bouro.
4. They have submitted to horrible tortures the inhabitant of Armeno-horion Gregory Kitenidis although he was ill in bed, the inhabitant of St Bartholomeos Lucas Protopapas school-teacher, the inhabitant of St Athanase Pellis panayoti Tzikas priest, the inhabitant of Ammohorion Papapanayoti 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, Ethnikon etc., as well as the food provisions, clothing and other articles from the houses of the villages Flam-bouro, 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 Kelli 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.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

- 1) Report N° 68I of Dec. 30, 1945 from the Prefect of Florina to the Ministry of the Interior.
- 2) Application under date of Febr. 2, 1944 by Michael TSIOTSIOS to the Florina Prefecture.
- 3) Report of Jan. 22, 1944 from the Prefect of Florina to the Feldkommandatur of Salonica.
- 4) Official act of exhumation of the murdered inhabitants of Flamouro, which took place on Febr. 13, 1944.

5) Many testimonies.

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταγμα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεκπεραιώθη ἐπὶ προσηγορίᾳ τοῦ δοῦντος ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκειμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑνός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορῶντως πλήρως).

The accused is responsible as abettor of the crimes which have been committed by his order and by officers, N.C.Qs and privates of a regiment of the ^{Regular} 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

TRUE COPY

Athens, February 5.1947

The Secretary

N. Raptis
N. RAPTIS



2112

5023/G-1/B/116

ZAHAROF, *Andreas*

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7 MAY 1947

A for illtreatment
only

8

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5023/G-1/B/116

Registered Number 277

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 5023/57/B/116

Χρονολογία λήψης: 28 APR 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G. R. E. E. K. Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά Εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No I4/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας GR/B/116

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

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.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απροδιδυμένου έγγληματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. IO.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγγληματος εις κατάλογον έγγλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Extortion of private property by the Bulgarian Andrea ZAHAROF.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.

NEA KALLISTI - RHODOPE

Σελίδα

Από: Ανεκδότ. Αρ. 1102

Αρ. 1102 Ανεκδότ. Αρ. 1102

Από: Ανεκδότ. Αρ. 1102

Από: Ανεκδότ. Αρ. 1102

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY/

- 1. Apostolos Christidis
- 2. John Papadopoulos
- 3. Dem. Papadakos
- 4. Dem. Christidis.

[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page]

Page 4

Σελί: 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σηματοθεσία γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον διοίκησιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλήμα διετελέσθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δραστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἡνώσ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ υπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crimes were committed on the accused's own initiative.
They are fully proved.

Athens, January 29.1947

The Director

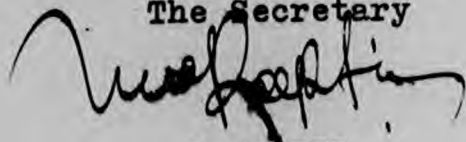
(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, February 27.1947

The Secretary



N. RALLIS

2117

5024/G/B/117

TSATSEF, Isatoo

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7 MAY 1947

A for deportation
illegal
& confiscation of
property

~~X~~

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5024/G/B/117

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ

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 citizenh Bangofanidis George and Tsangalidis 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:

- 1. Christo GREGORIADES
- 2. Elie GREGORIADES
- 3. Evangelos PAPAZOGLOU
- 4. George VLAKIDES.

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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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δέον νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαυτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξη αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑταίρου, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crimes were committed on the accused's own initiative.
They are fully proved.

Athens, January 29.1947

The Director

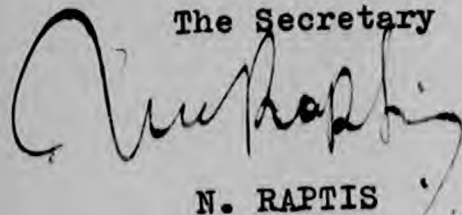
(Sgd) D. KIOUSHOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, January 29.1947

The Secretary



N. RAPTIS

2122

5025/G-1/B/118

SLATEF, Stephan
and 2

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

7 MAY 1947

1: A for illtreatment
resulting in death,
and rape.
2: adjourned

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 53

5025/G-1/B/118

Registered Number 277

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 5025/Γ-Β/118

Χρονολογία λήψεως

28 APR 1947

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No I4/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας GR/B/118

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

- 1) Stephan SLATEF, Bulgarian S/major, from Kornobat-Bulgaria.
- 2) Christo PETROF, Bulgarian Gendarme.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

NEON KAVAKLI - Rhodope.

1942 - 1944.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απ'ιδιασμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. I, etc.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

^{Rape} Murder; violation of women by the Bulgarian S/major of Gendarmerie Stephan SLATEF.

Handwritten notes:
for...
in...
and...

Transmitted by
Απεβιβάσθη υπό

1943

2121

Page 2
Σελ: 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.

(G.S. 228.744. 2121/2. 1943)
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0015

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1. Christo KATSKIDIS
- 2. George VLAΪKIDIS
- 3. Dem. PARÁSKEVOUDIS
- 4. Morzakis MORFIDIS.

The names were recorded in the original report and in the summary.

These names were also recorded in the original report and in the summary.

SEARCHED
SERIALIZED
INDEXED
FILED

2315

2126

Page 4
Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιταυότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοσιώντως πλήρως).

The crimes were committed on the accused's own initiative.
They are fully proved.

Athens, January 29.1947

The Director

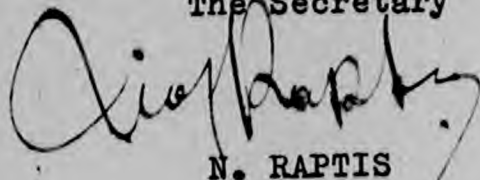
(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, January 29.1947

The Secretary



N. RAPTIS

2127

5026/G-1/B/119

RASVANIKOF, Vladimir

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7 MAY 1947

A for illtreatment
resulting in death,
^{illegal}
+ confiscation of
property

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5026/G-1/B/119

Registered Number 277

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. καταρ. 5026/Gr/B/119

Χρονολογία λήψης

28 APR 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No I4/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/119

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Vladimir RASVANIKOF
from Moustafa Pasha-Bulgaria

(Not to be translated)

President of the Community of N.Kavakli-Rhodope.

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.
(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

NEON KAVAKLI - RHODOPE

1944.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. I, IO.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

1 A for initial report and follow up

Murder etc. committed by the Bulgarian RASVANIKOF Vladimir at Neon Kavakli-Rhodope.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.

ΣΤΡΟΦΗ - ΕΙΣΑΓΑΓΗ ΜΟΝΗ

ΛΕΥΚΗ

(020 . 280 . 700) ΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΤΟΥ . 2000

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ΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

ΛΕΥΚΗ ΚΑΙ ΣΤΡΟΦΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ
- ΕΙΣΑΓΑΓΗ ΜΟΝΗ ΤΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

ΛΕΥΚΗ

1015

2130

Page 3

Σελις 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1. Christo GREGORIADES
- 2. Constantine GEORGIADIS
- 3. George RAHMANIDIS
- 4. Theodore CAPOUNIARIDES.

The witness was examined on the witness's own initiative.
They are fully proved.

Απόστολος, Αθήνα, 24.11.1947
Ο Διευθυντής

(Σφδ) Δ. ΝΙΚΟΛΑΪΔΗΣ

Head Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

Απόστολος, Αθήνα, 24.11.1947
Ο Διευθυντής



Δ. ΝΙΚΟΛΑΪΔΗΣ

0615

2131

Page 4

Σελίδα 4

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 δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰς τὸ ἐγκλήματα διετράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δόξιστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ἕκδοσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρης).

**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

2132

5027/G-1/B/120

KOVATCHEV, Stepan
and 67

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

7, MAY 1947

1 : A } for murder, torture,
2-7 : S } wanton destruction
of property + economic
exploitation + illegal
confiscation of property

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 58

5027/G-1/B/120

Registered Number 57

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. καταρ. 5027/6v/B/120

Χρονολογία λήψης

28 Apr 1947

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 270

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/120

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

- 1) Lieut. KOUVATCHEV STEPHEN, from Dumbitcha-Sofia.
- 2) PETROV COSTA GEORGE, forester, from Stenimachos.
- 3) KARAVICH ORNIK or CANES, Bulg. soldier, Telephone operator, from Haskovo.
- 4) KALOGIANEV GEORGE assistant to the mayor of Aesymi from Haskovo (Bulgaria).
- 5) PRIANTSOV ALEXIS, assistant to the mayor of Aesymi inhabitant of Haskovo.
- 6) GOUSGOUNOV MAVRI, actually living at Haskovo.
- 7) KIRTCHEV KOSTAS, forester, inhabitant of Steimacht

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

AESYMI - HEVRÒS

1941 - 1944

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απροσδοκώμενου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. I, 3, 7, 9, 10, 2H.

Murder - torture - looting etc.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder; torture; looting etc. on civilians of Aesymi-Hevroë carried by 2d Lieut. KOUVATCHEV and by his men, in 1941-1944.

Handwritten notes:
L-7 20A
for number 120
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Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

2d Lieutenant Stephen KOVATCHEV of the Bulgarian Army was town-major of Aesymi-Hevros during the Bulgarian occupation 1941-1944. Following his orders, his men carried out in the above mentioned locality the following war crimes:

1. 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 Galanteridis, 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 KIRTCHEV.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΛΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1. Iordanis KERESIDIS
- 2. Paul GALANTERIDIS
- 3. Const. LEPTOKAROPOULOS
- 4. Adam CHLORIDIS
- 5. Elie EVANGHELIDIS
- 6. Anthony TOKMAKIDIS.

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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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτακτικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον δυνάμει αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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

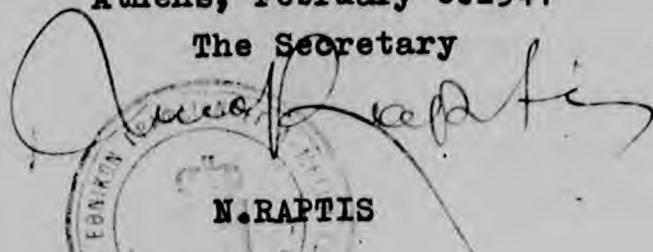
(Sgd). D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, February 6.1947

The Secretary


N. RAPTIS



**REGISTERED
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REGISTERED

MISSING

2137 5029/Gv/B/122

DIMITROF, Ivan
and Co 16

Date Submitted Decision of Committee I

7 MAY 1947 I: A for confiscation
of property +
economic exploitation;
2-16 adjourned.

B

CARDS CHECKED LIST 08

5029/Gv/B/122

Registered Number 277
 Αριθ. πρωτ. 5029/Γ-Β/122
 Date of receipt in Secretariat
 Χρονολογία λήψης 28 APR 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K : Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals
 Κατηγορία κατά εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No I4/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας GR/B/122

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού.

(Να μη μεταφρασθεί)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

(Ονομασία)

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

- 1) Ivan DIMITROF, son of Petkos from Kavakli-Bulgaria. Bulgarian President of the Community Neon Kavakli-Rhodope.
- 2) Peter DINEF, sergeant-major, from Elhovo (Bulg)
- 3) Slavi MITJOF, son of Dimitri, gendarme, from Kazanlik-Bulgaria. (continued on report - 277a).

KAVAKLI - RHODOPE

1942 - 1943

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 N° B. 10 etc.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
 ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Taking by force private property, etc. by the Bulgarian Ivan DIMITROF.

[Handwritten notes in Greek]

Transmitted by
 Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΗΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Ivan DIMITROF, 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:

- I. 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 Kazanlik-Bulgaria.
- 5) Athanase IVANOF - gendarme, from Sinapovo-Elhovo (Bulgaria).
- 6) Stoyan KOKKALITSEF - field guard, from Mikro-Monastirion (Elhovo) Bulgaria.
- 7) George MIZOF - " " " Sinapovo-Elhovo "
- 8) Petko KALOYANNOF, son of Popof - cleric, from Iamboli- "
- 9) Ivan TSERVENKOF, " " Peter - cashier, " " "
- 10) Ivan YORDANOF, " " Sfetko- cleric.
- II) Nicholas VELIKOF - cleric, from Elhovo-Bulgaria.
- 12) George GEORGIEF - " " Agathopolis "
- 13) Ivan DELTSEF - " " Kirdjali "
- 14) George SEREMETEF - " " " "
- 15) Stoitso POULOF - " of the Community.

Registered Number 277^a

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. αρχειο

Χρονολογία λήψης

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No I4/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Να μὴ μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδιδόμενου ἐγγλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή ἐγγλήματος εἰς κατάλογον ἐγγλημάτων πολέμου

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Κατηγοριεὶς παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

- 4) Athanase PETROF, gendarme, from Tsikourkioi Elhovo-Bulgaria.
- 5) Paul MIZOF, gendarme, from Kazanlik-Bulg.
- 6) Athanase IVANOF, " " Sinapovo-Elhovo - Bulgaria.
- 7) Stoyan KOKKALITSEF, field guard, from Mikron-Monastirion-Elhovo (Bulg.)
- 8) George MIZOF, field guard, from Sinapovo-Elhovo (Bulg.)
- 9) Petko KALOYANOF, son of Popof, cleric, from Iamboli (Bulg.)
- 10) Ivan TSERVENKOF, son of Peter, cashier, from Iamboli (Bulg.)
- 11) Ivan YORDANOF, son of Sfetko, cleric .
- 12) Nicholas VELIKOF, cleric, from Elhovo (Bulg.)
- 13) George GEORGIEF, " " Agathopolis "
- 14) Ivan DELTSEF, " " Kirdjali "
- 15) George SEREMETOF, " " " "

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

- 16) Stoitsos POULOF, cleric, of the Community.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1. Christo GRIGORIADIS
- 2. Constantine GRIGORIADIS
- 3. Panayotis TERZOUDIS
- 4. George VLAÏKIDIS.

The above named persons, who are citizens of the Republic of Greece, have been examined by the undersigned in their own homes and in the presence of their families, and have given the following statements:

The undersigned, in this regard, will testify to the fact that the above named persons are the persons who were arrested on the 22nd of September, 1944.

Attest, London, January 21, 1945

W. J. ...

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511X

Page 4

Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἐξουσία αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορῶντος πλήρως).

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

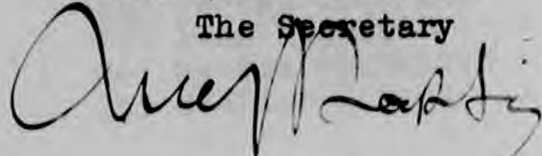
(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, January 29.1947

The Secretary



N. RAPTIS

SAIN

2143

Page 4

Σελίδα 4

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 δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἀδούτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰν ἡ ἐπίθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκεῖντος πλήρους).

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

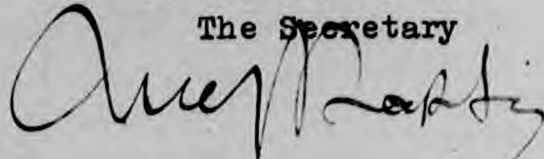
(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

TRUE COPY

Athens, January 29.1947

The Secretary



N. RAPTIS

2144

5619/G~B/123

KAMBOURF, *George*

Date Submitted. Decision of Committee I

26 JUN 1947

*A for illtreatment
resulting in death*

ky

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

5619/G~B/123

3215

2145

Registered Number 277
5619/G-1/B/123

Date of receipt in Secretariat
Χρονολογία λήψης 19 JUN 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά GR/B/123. έγκληματων πολέμου

Charge No 14/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

George KAMBourof

Bulgarian gendarme.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

KRAVILLI-RHODOPE

May 1944.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδόμενου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. I Par. 2 No B. I.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Mortal Wounds.

*A for...
wounds...
death*

Transmitted by
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

CRIS

2146

Page 2

Σελι: 2

ΣΑΕΙ ΝΟΛ 91

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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 assailed 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.

ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΗ

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ

(1944.05.10) 10010 10010

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ΑΠΟΔΕΙΞΗ

ΑΡΙΘΜΟΣ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

1. Joacim KOSKERIDIS
2. Savas Symeonidis
3. Chrysost. Sevdenidis
4. George Mavridis
5. John Mavridis.

Page 4

Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἑνός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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 11, 1946

The Director

(Sgd) D. KICUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

124

NOS.

REGISTERED

MISSING

2149

5621/Gv/B/125

DOUREF George
and 67

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

26 JUN 1947

1, 2, 5, 7 : A

3-4 : S

6 : adjourned

CARDS CHECKED LIST 61

5621/Gv/B/125

Registered Number 285
Αριθ. τριμ 3621/G/B/125

Date of receipt in Secretariat 19 JUN 1947
Χρονολογία λήψης

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 330/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας GR/B/125

Name of accused his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδίότης αυτού (Νά μή μεταφρασθή)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνα δικαίου.

- 1) George DOUREF, Bulg. President of the Community Paraneation of Drama; from Sirokolok-Teven-Bulg.
- 2) KYRILLOS YANNAKOF JOSEF, community employee, from Kioustendill, Dobroutza-Bulgaria.
- 3) Nicolas Thodor SGOUROFSKY, Sgnt/major Police, from Sirokolok, Teven-Bulgaria.
- 4) Basil SGOUROFSKY, Community employee, from Sirokolok, Teven-Bulgaria.
- 5) Marino PETKOV, policeman, from Potevgrad-Bulgaria.
- 6) SAVOUROV, 2nd/Lieut., from Sofia.
- 7) Nicolas KOTSEV, policeman, from Trigrad-Teven-Bulg.

PARANESTION-DRAMA.
1941 - 1944.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)
Art. I Par. 2 No B. I, IO, 22.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder, looting and pillage.

Handwritten notes:
1-9 575
3-4
The above are
not in the list
but in the
list of the
war crimes

Transmitted by
Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΕΠΙΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΙΜΑΤΟΣ

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, Paschalia, 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 2d/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 Bulg. 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 Marino PETKOV, Sofronio Demetriades inhabitant of Aidonochori, d) on 12.5.1944, 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 (85) houses of the village Paschalia, 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 Paschalia, g) at the end of May 1944, he looted many houses of the villages Neochorion, Aidonochorion and Kapnofyton 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 Vounoplaga 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, j) 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 Polygefiron (burning alive in the school 22 persons), Trigonon, Pefki, Thermia, Strofas, Aetorachi, Farasinon, Zarkadi, Pefkolofon, Tychonta and Dratsista. In these crimes the Bulgarian Communal secretary KYRILLOS YANNAKOV JOSEF took an active part.

4) The same accused DOUREV, deported to Bulgaria for forced labour 180 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. Anastase Taskalides
- 10. Kyriako Georgiadis.

Page 4
Σελ. 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτιμότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τό ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ προποβολῇ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ἐπίθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2154

6752 / G / B / 126

AVRAMOV, Bai Petro
and 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 OCT 1947

1-2: A for
complicity in
murder and pillage

[Signature]

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

6752 / G / B / 126

Registered Number 489.

Date of receipt in Secretariat OCT 1947

Αριθμ. 6752/G/B/126

Χρονολογία λήξεως 24 OCT 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 538/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/127

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού.

(Να μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιτιδιουμένου εγκληματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός αρραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

1. **Bai Petre AVRAMOV**

from Karlovo (Bulgaria), President of the Community of Gisela (Xanthi area).

2. **Petko DOUZEV**

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
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Complicity in murder - Extortion of private property.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Bai Petro Avramov from Karlovo (Bulgaria) President of the Community of Gizela and Petko Douzev 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 black-mailed the Greek population and extorted from them various sums of money, jewels, foodstuffs and clothing.

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Page 8
Σελ: 8

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Witness Telemaque KOURTIDIS testifies that both the accused are responsible for the execution of Bechliivanidis 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 KOKKINIDIS 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.

2158

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Σελ: 4

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 δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἡγεσίας, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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.

2159

6753 / Gv / B / 127

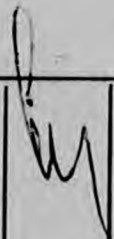
TZAMALIEF, Yanko

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 OCT 1947 A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65



6753 / Gv / B / 127

Registered Number 355.

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 6753/Αν/Β/127

Χρονολογία λήψεως 24 OCT 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 447/46.

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/48

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού (Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

YANTSO T Z A M A L I E F

Naval Officer, serving in Kavalla (Western Thrace),
in 1942.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγγλήματος.

K A V A L L A

September 12, 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγληματιών πολέμου

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder.-

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

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Page 2

Σελίδα 2

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Naval Officer YANTSO TZAMALIEF, 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 Velisarios Yannopoulos, resident of Kavalla.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
 ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Witness Angeliki YANNOPOULO 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. KOUDOGIORGOS 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.

 The above is a true and correct copy of the original as submitted to the U.S.S.

Witness

Witness

Witness

Witness

Page 4

Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπαυτικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον διαταγήν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crime was committed on the accused's own initiative. It appears fully proved.

Athens, August 27, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS

2164

6754/Gv/B/128

FRONTOV, *bolā*

and 2.

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 OCT 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

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Registered Number 505.

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 6754/Γ1/Β/128

Χρονολογία λήψης: 24 OCT 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 10/1947.

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/129

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδίότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθή σι)

1. Sergeant of the Gendarmerie COSTA FRONTOV from Philippopoli (Bulgaria).
2. Gendarme Nicola GOUMOURTATZIEF from Philippopoli (Bulgaria).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ατιδιδομένου εγκλήματος.

X A N T H I

April 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκληματίων πολέμου

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250-)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder of two Greek civilians.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβασθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Sergeant of the Gendarmerie COSTA FRONTOV and gendarme NICOLA GOUMOURTATZIEF, on April 1944, murdered in the outskirts of the village Polyssitos (Xanthi area) the Greek citizens Panauotis Kourtidis and Efstathios Bouchalidis, without any previous trial and as reprisals for the shooting of a Bulgarian by the "andartes".

(mirrored) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

(mirrored) ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

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ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

ΕΠΙΣΗΜΟΓΡΑΦΗ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Witness Kyranthi KOURTIDIS certifies that the accused, on April 1944, killed her husband and Bouchalidis, who were arrested by the Bulgarian Police.-

Witnesses Dimitrios KANELIDIS and George VALASSIDIS testify that the accused executed, on April 1944, Kourtidis and Bouchalidis who were arrested by the Bulgarian police.

The above is a true and correct copy of the original of the evidence in support of the charges against the accused, as presented to the court by the Bulgarian authorities.

Witness, Kyranthi Kourtidis
The accused
Dimitrios Kanelidis
George Valassidis

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκτακτικότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον διότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἀνά, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκύντως πλήρως).

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

2189

6755 / G- / B / 129

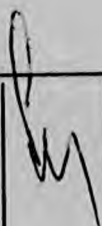
SLAVEF, Dimitri

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 OCT 1947

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

6755 / G- / B / 129

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Registered Number 504

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ.

6.755/Gv/B/129

Χρονολογία λήψης

24 OCT 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 1/47.

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/130

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

Lieutenant DMITRI SLAVEF

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος τίτλος αυτού

(Να μη μεταφρασθῆσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

K O R M I S T I (Drama area).

October 1, 1941.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως ἀτιτιδομένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 15.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Mass murder of Greek civilians.

Transmitted by

Αιεβιβάζθη υπό

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Page 2

Σελι: 2

1941 100 AS

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

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. STATHOPOULOS 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.

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ χρηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τήν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινος, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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

2174

6756/Gv/B/130

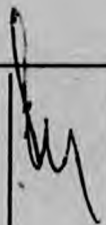
YANTZEV, Nicola

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

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CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

6756/Gv/B/130

Registered Number 359.

Date of case in Secretariat 4 OCT 1947

Αριθ. πρωτ. 6756/Αν/Β/130

Χρονολογία λήψης

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 451/46.

GR | B | 13+

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπισημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

NICOLA YANTZEV

rural guard in Nea Santa (RodoPI).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απ'ιδιαιτέρου εγκλήματος.

NEA SANTA (RODOPI).

July 1942.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 3.

and art. 273 of the Penal Law.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Rape of a woman.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Witness John BIKAS certifies that YANTZEV 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. CHALKIDIS testifies that the accused is guilty of the rape, illtreatment and death of Constantia wife of John Bikas, on July 1942.

5515

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Σελ: 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξη αὐτοῦ π. γ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διετράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἀνω, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοσούντως πλήρως).

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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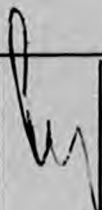
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KOTSOF, Dimitrios

Date Submitted	Decision of Committee I	CARDS CHECKED LIST 65
30 OCT 1947	A	

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Registered Number 386.

Date of receipt in Secretariat 24 OCT 1947

Αριθ. αρχ. 6757/Α/Β/131

Χρονολογία λήψης

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 453/46.

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Colonel DIMITRIOS K O T S O F

from Sfelino (Bulgaria).

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσι)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

NEA ZICHNI (XANTHI).

1944.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απεικονιζόμενου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κατόνοσ δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder.-

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΚΑΤΕ ΤΟΥ ΕΣ

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Colonel DIMITRIOS KOTSOF, from Sfelino (Bulgaria), ordered on May 1944, at Nea Zichni, the execution of Dimitri Koutrouli and Nicos Koutrouli without any trial and under the pretext that they gave food to the "andartes".

Colonel Dimitrios Kotsof
(Sfelino - Bulgaria)

(1944) 1944 05
1944

Colonel Dimitrios Kotsof
1944 05 19

Colonel Dimitrios Kotsof
1944 05 19
1944

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ 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 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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματιζομένη γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον Διότιμα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δόξου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς κεντρ. (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ἀπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφορῶντως πλήρως).

The crime was committed on the accused's own initiative.

It appears fully proved.

Athens, September 2, 1947.

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS

2184

6758 / G. / B / 132

NICOLAEV, Vachler

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 OCT 1947

A for murder and
wanton destruction
of property

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

6758 / G. / B / 132

3815

2185

Registered Number 381.

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 6758/Α.Β/132

Χρονολογία λήψεως 24 OCT 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά έγκλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 187/46.

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Α.Ρ.Β.132

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπαισιμος ίδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθή σι)

VACHTER N I C O L E E V

Bulgarian officer (rank unknown).

From Sofia.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

F L O R I N A

January 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov.Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1 and 22.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνα δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder - arson .

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

ΤΑΡΧΗ ΤΟΥ ΔΕ

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΗΜΑΤΟΣ

VACHTER NICOLAËV, 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.

ΥΠΕΡ ΤΗΣ ΠΡΟΣΤΑΣΗΣ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

Αθήνα, 1944

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ

ΚΑΡΑΥΑΝΙΩΤΗΣ

ΚΑΤΑΛΟΓΟΣ ΕΓΚΑΗΜΑΤΟΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

ΕΠΙΧΕΙΡΗΣΙΑΚΟ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟ ΤΗΣ ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΗΣ ΔΗΜΟΚΡΑΤΙΑΣ

Αθήνα, 1944

ΑΝΤΙΣΤΡΑΤΗΓΟΣ

0812

2187

Page 3

Σελίς 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ - ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

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.-

[Faint, illegible text]

ΣΕΙΣ

Page 4
Σελίδα 4NOTES 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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιταύτητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. εἰν τό ἐγκλημα διεκρούθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆ, κινῶ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ υπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crime was committed on the accused's initiative. It appears fully proved.

Athens, September 2, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS

2189

6759/GA/B/133

KOUMANEF, Dimitri

6 10

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

30 OCT 1947

1-10: A for
murder

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

6759/GA/B/133

Registered Number 365

Αριθ. πρωτ.

6759/G-1/B/133

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Χρονολογία λήψης

24 OCT 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against

BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 199/45.

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/134

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή επίσημος ιδιότητος αυτού (Νά μή μεταφρασθήσιν)

- | | |
|-----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1) Captain Dimitri KOUMANEF | 6) 2nd-Lt Costa BRANEF |
| 2) Lieut. Bogdan BOGDANEF | 7) " NALMANDIEV |
| 3) 2nd-Lt MAVROUDIEV | 8) " IVANOV |
| 4) " George SIMEONOV | 9) W.O. KYRKEV |
| 5) " Mitse MITSEF | 10) " ISTIVEV |

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

FLORINA area.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης απειδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκληματιών πολέμου

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of Greek civilians.

Transmitted by

Απεβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
 ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Captain Dimitri KOUMANEF, Lieut. Bogdan BOGDANEF, second-lieutenants: MAVROUDIEV, George SYMEONOV, Mitse MITSEF, 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 Flamouro, eleven of its inhabitants and on January 21, 1944 Theodoros Torchalidis.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

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. Torchalidis and on February 8, 1944 eleven other Greeks among whom were Christo and Xenophon Mitrossidis.-

SEIS

2193

Page 4
Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐταιριοτήτος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π. χ. εἰάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δραστοῦ ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ανόχου, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) εἰάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκίοντος πλήρως).

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

2194

6822/A/B/134

APOSTOLOF, George Popof

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

6 NOV 1947

A for ill-treatment
resulting in death

R. Eri.

CASES CHECKED LIST 65

6822/A/B/134

2195

2195

Registered Number 327.

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 6822/α/Β/134

Χρονολογία λήξεως 31 OCT 1947

CREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 456/46.

GR/B/135

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσι)

GEORGE POPOF APOSTOLOF

from Topolograt (Bulgaria), custom official of Avas (Evros).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

A V A S - E V R O S

October 1942.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ
Murder.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

2012

2196

Page 2

Σελίδα 2

TABLE 100 12

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

GEORGE POPOF APOSTOLOF, from Topolograt-Bulgaria,
customs official of Avas, on September 1942, illtreated
the old woman Marina Hadjisaak 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.

SECRET TO ALLIED FORCES
NOT TO BE DISCLOSED TO THE ENEMY

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Witness Isaak HADJISAAC testifies that the accused went to his house where he found his old mother Marina, whom he subjected to such an illtreatment that next day she died.

Witnesses Ignace HADJIPAVLO and Barbara ISAPRASSIDIS, neighbours of the victim, testify that they saw POPCF APOSTOLCF beat inhumanly the old woman Marina Hadji-saac, who died some hours after the illtreatment; the cause was that she refused to give information about her son.

Page 4

Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῆ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περὶ τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον δίοτητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπραχθῆ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἡγετοῦ, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

The crime was committed on the accused's own initiative.

It appears fully proved.

Athens, September 2, 1947

The Director

(Sg) A. TOUSSIS

6823/G/D/135

2199

ELIEF

64

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

6 NOV 1947

1: S for mass-murder

2-4: adjourned R. Dr.

(See Minutes 120)

CARDS CHECKED LIST 68

6823/G/D/135

Registered Number 192

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 6823/Αν/Β/135

Χρονολογία λήψης 21.06.1941

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No. 358/45 (Pr. 135)

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/136

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθώσι)

- 1) E L I E F, Bulgarian Infantry Colonel, C.O. of the 59th Regiment of Serres.
- 2) Nionio BOYANDJIEF, Mayor of Neon Skopon (Serres).
- 3) Boris Elief SLATKOV, Bulgarian gendarme at Neon Skopon (Serres) in 1941, native of Sofia.
- 4) Stoyan Ivan LAZAROF, Bulgarian gendarme, native of Sgetvrais (Bulgaria).

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγκλήματος.

S E R R E S area.

September - October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par 2 No B. 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Execution of civilians as reprisals for actions
committed by third persons.

Transmitted by

Διαβιβάσθη υπό

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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 28-9-41 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.

STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY :

- 1) George Elioglou
- 2) Demetre Tsamis
- 3) John Motouris
- 4) Constantine Tahmidjidis
- 5) Savas Theodoridis
- 6) Andreas Telkeridis
- 7) Vergos Doutsopoulos
- 8) Floros Pavlidis.

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Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐκαισιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ιδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δρώσαντος ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀνοχοῦντος πλήρως).

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.

Athens, May 25, 1947.

The Director

(Sgd) D. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2204

6824 / G. / B / 136

PETKOF, Ivan

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

6 NOV 1947

S for murder.
(See Minutes 120).

R 21

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

6824 / G. / B / 136

3055

2205

Registered Number 207

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. αρχ.

6824/A/B/136

Χρονολογία λήξεως

31 OCT 1941

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 190/46

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/137

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθῆσιν)

IVAN PETKOF

from Kazanlik (Bulgaria), Mayor of Rodolivos (Serres) in 1941.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απ'ιδουμένου εγγλήματος.

RODOLIVOS (SERRES).

October 1941.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 15.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβιασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Mass execution of civilians.

Transmitted by

Διςβιβάζθη υπό

148 700 18

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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 with-
out any investigation or trial.

Among the so murdered citizens were: 1) Constantine
Bektsidis, 2) Damianos Bektsidis, 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 187, Charge
No 211/46) was issued, and was revealed by a complementary
investigation carried on.

8033

2207

Page 5

Σελίδα 5

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1) George Vassiliadis
- 2) Athanasios Gregoriou
- 3) Eustathios Alexandridis
- 4) Michael Georgiadis
- 5) John Ioannidis

Page 4

Σελίδα 4

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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διεπραχθῇ τῇ προτροπῇ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκούντως πλήρως).

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. KIOUSSOPOULOS

Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court.

2209

6825/Gv/B/137

TSANEF, Alexander

64

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

1-6 NOV 1947

1-4: S for murder
and ill-treatment
(See Minutes 120).

R. G. W.

CAPTS CHECKED LIST 65

6825/Gv/B/137

Registered Number 356

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθ. πρωτ. 6825/Γιν/Β/137

Χρονολογία λήψεως 31 OCT 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΕΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

G R E E K

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 339/46

GR/B/138

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμο κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος τίτλος αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθούν)

- 1) Colonel Alexander T S A N E F
- 2) G O G O F, Bulgarian officer
- 3) W/Officer RATKO TSORPATSISKY
- 4) Sergeant-Major THOMAS ROPOF.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τέλεσης ατιτιδομένου έγγληματος.

FLAMBOURO (FLORINA).

February 7, 1944

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή έγγληματος εις κατάλογο έγγλημάτων πολέμου.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

Referances to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός παραβασθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ

Murder.

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1481 130 12
PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

In the beginning of 1944, units of the Bulgarian Army, under the command of Colonel Alexander TSANEF, 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 TSANEF, after having tortured them during several days.

8133

2212

Page 3

Σελις 3

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1) John Kambossos
- 2) Olga, widow of K. Nassis
- 3) Constantina, widow of Mitroussidis
- 4) Theano, widow of Galios.

SISS 4

2213

Paré 4

Σελίς 4

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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ὑπευθυνότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διοίκησιν αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματος ἐγκρινομένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀφοκίοντος πλήρως).

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.

2214

6826/Gv/B/138

ANGHELOF, Smit

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

6 NOV 1947

S for mass-murder R. B. (See Minutes 120).

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

6826/Gv/B/138

Registered Number 193

Date of receipt in Secretariat

Αριθμ. πρωτ. 6826/44/B/138

Χρονολογία λήψης 31 OCT 1947

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN

War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγκληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 360/45

AR/B/139

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή έπίσημος ιδιότης αυτού.

(Νά μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

SMIL ANGHELOF**Bulgarian Major, C.O. of the Gendarmerie of Serres in 1941-1942.**

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδιδόμενου εγκλήματος.

SERRES area.**September - October 1941.**

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγκλήματος εις κατάλογον εγκληματιών πολέμου.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)**Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 15.**

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθορισμός αναβασιθέντος κανόνος δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ**Execution of civilians as reprisals
for deeds committed by third person.**

Transmitted by

Διεβιβάσθη υπό

1481 130 12 PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
 ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

Major SMIL ANGHELOF Commander of the Gendarmerie of Serres in September-October 1941, applying 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 Tsolekis, Stratis Stanimeris, Stergios Saradjis, Demetrios Saradjis, inhabitants of Serres.

2) John Manoussaridis, Michael Paparighis, Alecos Saccos and other inhabitants of Anglisti.

3) George Michaelidis of Pefkon, Constantine Karalexidis and Panayotis Kiousses of Monoklissia.

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.

8158

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

TESTIMONIES BY:

- 1) Vassilios Bentoulis
- 2) George Kouzas
- 3) George Moschos
- 4) Kreon Fyridis
- 5) George Emmanuel.

Από τον υπεύθυνο της έρευνας
Κ. Κ. ΚΑΡΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ
Από τον υπεύθυνο της έρευνας
Κ. Κ. ΚΑΡΑΓΕΩΡΓΙΟΥ

7155

2218

Page 1

Σελ. 1

NOTES ON THE CASE
ΣΗΜΕΙΩΣΕΙΣ ΕΙΣ 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 τόν τίτλον αυτόν δεόν να περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιπτώσεως τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον διάταξιν αὐτοῦ π. γ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διαπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστου ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν ἀποστήματος ἐγκειμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός. (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως. (γ) εἰάν ἡ υπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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. KIOUSSOPOULOS
Deputy Prosecutor of the Supreme Court

2219

6827/av/B/139

BLADENOF

610

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

- 6 NOV 1947

1-10: A for
murder spillage

R2w

CARDS CHECKED LIST 65

6827/av/B/139

Registered Number 515.

Date of receipt in Secretariat 31 OCT 1947

Αριθ. πρωτ. 6527/47/B/139

Χρονολογία λήψης

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK Charges against BULGARIAN War Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγγλημάτων πολέμου

Charge No 307/46.

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

GR/B/140

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορούμενου, βαθμός, μονάδα ή επίσημος ιδιότης αὐτοῦ

(Νὰ μὴ μεταφρασθῆσι)

1. BLADENOF, officer (rank unknown).
2. DOITSEV, University Professor.
3. Spyro VASSILEV, ex-Bank clerk in Sofia.
4. Joseph MARKOV, officer (rank unknown).
5. PETROV MARKOV, school-teacher.
6. BABOULOV, officer (rank unknown).
7. Major MITKOV.
8. DIMITROV, of the Bulgarian Foreign Office.
9. STROMTSE KARTSEV, officer (rank unknown).
10. 2nd-Lieut. RADOS, of the Medical Corps.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

KASTORIA - FLORINA area.

Χρονολογία καὶ τόπος τελέσεως ἀποδιδόμενου ἐγγλήματος.

1941 - 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250).

Αριθμὸς καὶ περιγραφή ἐγγλήματος εἰς κατάλογον ἐγγλημάτων πολέμου

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1,9,17.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Κατηγοριὰς παραβίασθεντος κανόνος δικαίου

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝMurder - Attempt to uproot the national feeling -
Looting - Plunder.-

Transmitted by

Διαβιβάσθη ὑπὸ

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΑΙΤΙΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΑΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΑΗΜΑΤΟΣ

BLADENOF, DOITSEV, SPYRO VASSILEV, JOSEPH MARKOV, PETROV MARKOV, BABOULOV, Major MITKOV, DIMITROV, STROMTSE 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 realised that propaganda was not successful, they took more drastic steps. Bands of "comitadjis" were formed, which terrorized the population 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 mentioned persons, who are responsible for the following War Crimes

1. They tried to uproot the national feeling by propaganda 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 according 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 torturing 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 Damianos Voyatzakis, L. Magotsis, Dem. Sgouras; they burned alive Sonia Georgiadis in the oven of her house; they burned down 15 houses of Argos Oréstikon with their inhabitants and all the furniture.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

Witnesses A. CHRYSOCHOOU and Chr. TSAOUSSIS testify that the accused were the local organizers and the chiefs of the Bulgarian "comitadjis" in Western Macedonia; they gave them orders to illtreat 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 the Greek population. The atrocities committed were unheard of : Karacostas, 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.

SSSS

Page 1
Σελίδα 1NOTES 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 τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιτιμότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρὸς τὴν ἐπίσημον ἰδιότητα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἐγκλημα διαπραχθῇ τῇ πρωτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δόσαντος ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογὴν συστήματός ἐγκειμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς τινός, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀνοκύντως πλήρως).

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.

222A

6904 / Gv / B / 140

KLESKOV

und 2

Date Submitted

Decision of Committee I

4 DEC 1947

1. 2 : A

CARDS CHECKED LIST 5

6904 / Gv / B / 140

2225

2225

Registered Number 501.

Date of receipt in Secretariat 8 NOV 1947

Αριθ. αγωγής 6704/Αν/Β/140

Χρονολογία λήψεως

GREEK NATIONAL WAR CRIMES OFFICE

ΕΛΛΗΝΙΚΟΝ ΕΘΝΙΚΟΝ ΓΡΑΦΕΙΟΝ ΕΓΓΛΗΜΑΤΩΝ ΠΟΛΕΜΟΥ

GREEK

Charges against BULGARIAN.

War, Criminals

Κατηγορία κατά

εγγληματιών πολέμου

Charge No 540/46.

GR | B | 141

Αριθ. κατηγορίας

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.

(Not to be translated)

Όνοματεπώνυμον κατηγορουμένου, βαθμός, μονάς ή έπίσημος τίτλος αυτού

(Να μή μεταφρασθήσεται)

1. Lieutenant K L E S K O V
of the 16th Regiment2. NICOLAS K A M B O U R O V
from Stara-Zagora (Bulgaria),
President of the Community of Myrini (Serres)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

Χρονολογία και τόπος τελέσεως απειδουμένου εγγλήματος.

MYRINI (SERRES).

March 1944.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

Αριθμός και περιγραφή εγγλήματος εις κατάλογον εγγληματων πολέμου

Const. Act 73/1945 (Gov. Gaz. 250)

Art. 1 Par. 2 No B. 1.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Καθαρσμός παραβασθέντος κανόνας δικαίου.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS
ΣΥΝΤΟΜΟΣ ΠΕΡΙΓΡΑΦΗ ΠΕΡΙΣΤΑΤΙΚΩΝ
Murder.-Transmitted by
Αποβιβασθη υπό

2555

2226

Page 2

Σελίδα 2

ΝΑΡΤΙ ΝΟΜ 0 -

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME
ΛΕΠΤΟΜΕΡΕΙΑΙ ΤΟΥ ΑΠΟΔΙΔΟΜΕΝΟΥ ΕΓΚΛΗΜΑΤΟΣ

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.

NI

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT
ΑΠΟΔΕΙΚΤΙΚΑ ΣΤΟΙΧΕΙΑ

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 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).

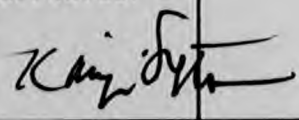
(Υπό τόν τίτλον αὐτόν δεόν νά περιληφθῇ ἡ σχηματισθεῖσα γνώμη (α) περί τοῦ βαθμοῦ τῆς ἐπιαιτιότητος τοῦ κατηγορουμένου ἐν σχέσει πρός τήν ἐπίσημο, διάστημα αὐτοῦ π.χ. ἐάν τὸ ἔγκλημα διεπράχθη τῇ προτοβουλίᾳ τοῦ δράστον ἢ κατ' ἐφαρμογήν συστήματος ἐγκεκριμένου ὑπ' ἀρχῆς ἰσχύος, (β) τῆς πιθανῆς ὑπερασπίσεως, (γ) ἐάν ἡ ὑπόθεσις ἐμφανίζεται ἀρκούντως πλήρως).

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

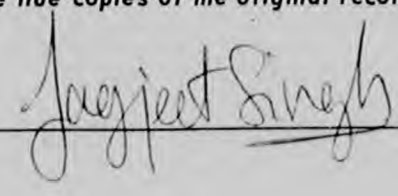
(sg) A. TOUSSIS.

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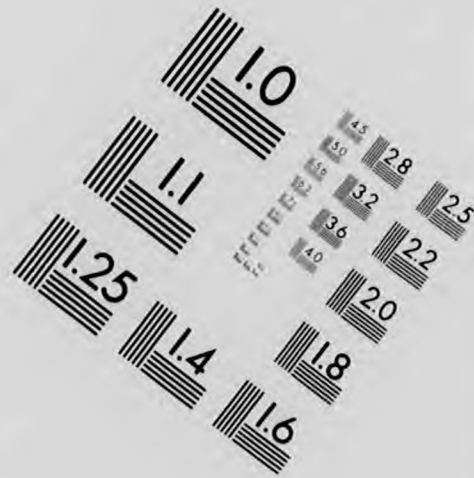
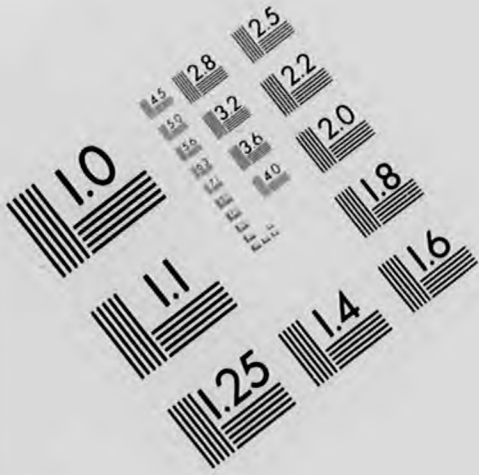
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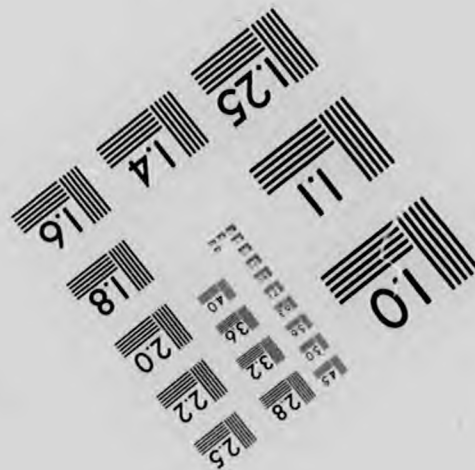
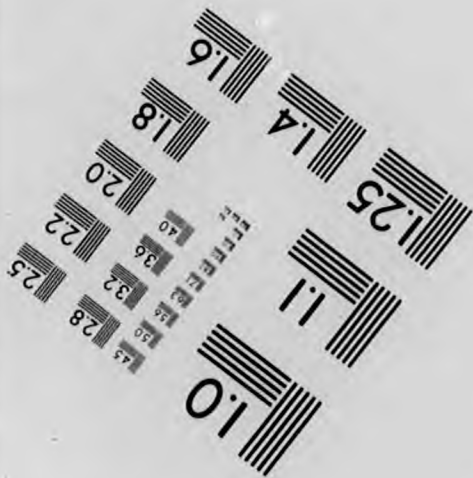
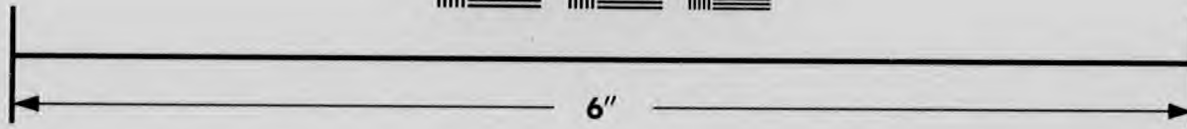
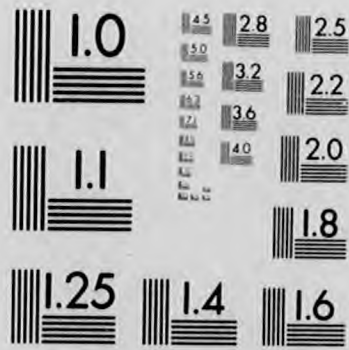
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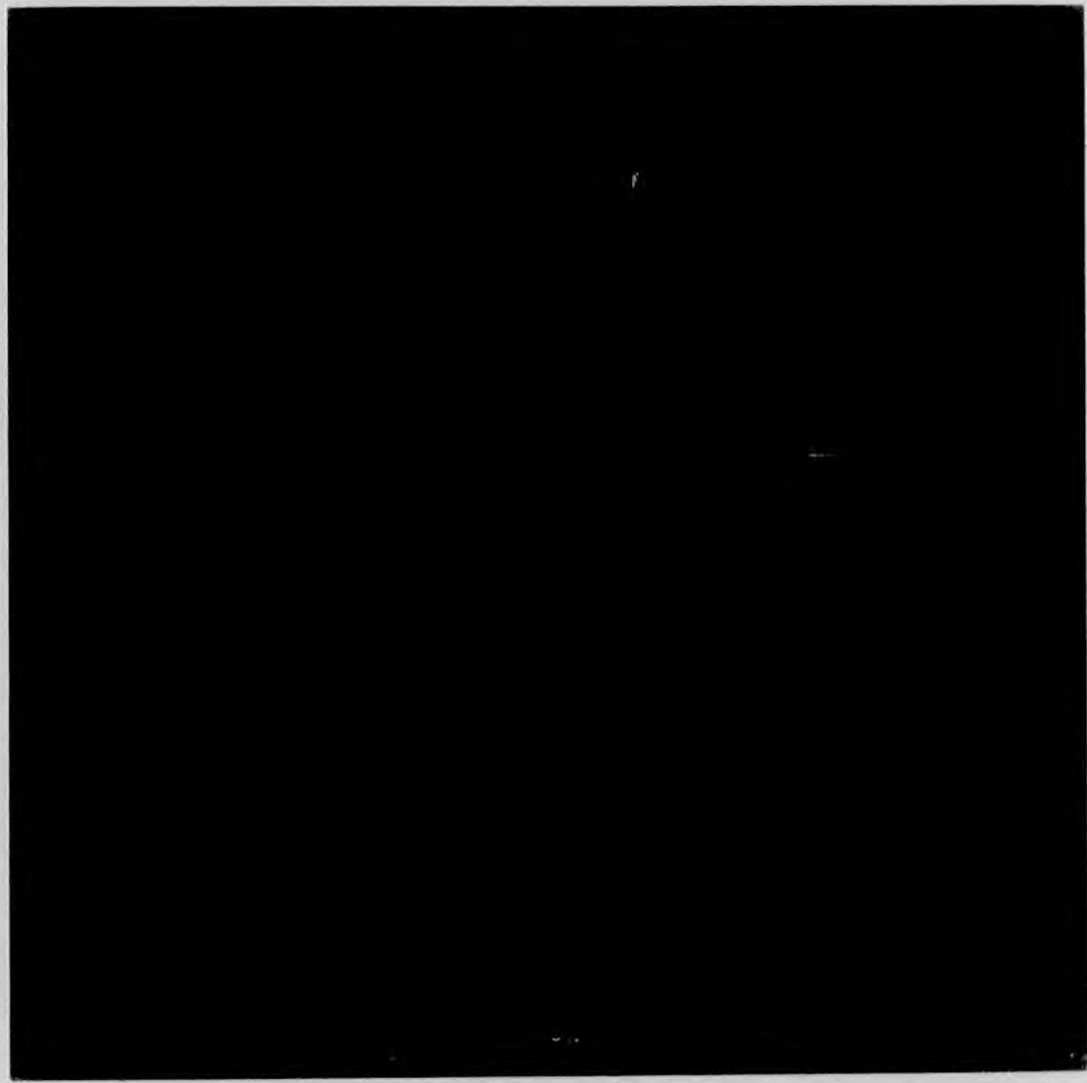
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