

U N W O C C

CHARGE FILES

YUGOSLAVIA vs. BULGARIANS

PAG - 3

UNWCC

CHARGE FILES

YUGOSLAVIA vs. BULGARIANS

PAG - 3

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331/y/30/1

0006

1. PISAROV, Mitko
2. RACEV, Raco
3. PETKOV
4. POPOV, Georgi
5. PUSKAREV
6. BAJKUSEV
7. VAZAROV
8. COKEV
9. ENEV
10. NATJANOV
11. GORCILOV
12. Others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

11.x.44 1-11 B1

12 C 2

28.xi.44 1-11 A B Slips done

SLIPS CHECKED

331/y/30/1

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

330/R/B/1

9 October 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/B/1 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Mitko PISAROV, Regional Governor of PIROT until June, 1942.
- 2. Raco RACEV, Chief of Police in PIROT and assistant to PISAROV.
- 3. PETKOV, Chief of Police who replaced RACEV, on duty in PIROT
- 4. Georgi POPOV, Former postmaster of the (until June, 1942. Bulgarian Parliament (NARODNO SOBRANJE), Regional Governor in PIROT since June, 1942.
- 5. PUSKAREV, Chief of Police in PIROT since June 1942.
- 6. BAJKUSEV, Head of Police Agents (PUNKTOV NACALNIK) in PIROT.
- 7. VAZAROV, Police Agent in PIROT.
- 8. COMEV, Police Agent in PIROT.
- 9. EMEV, Police Agent in PIROT.
- 10. NAJDANOV, Police Agent in PIROT.
- 11. GORCILOV, Captain, O.C. the Bulgarian troops in PIROT.
- 12. OTHER perpetrators of the crimes described below.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-From April 1941 to June, 1942 and in August and November, 1943. in PIROT, Banovina VARDARSKA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

II-Torture of civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Article 46 Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Articles 178 - 181 Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

1. From April, 1941 to June, 1942 the criminals -PISAROV, RACEV, PETROV, BAJKUSEV, VASAROV, COMEV, EMEV, and NAJDANOV beat and tortured a large number of inhabitants in the police jail at PIROT.

2. In August, 1943, the Bulgarian military and police authorities in PIROT arrested 35 (thirty-five) Yugoslav officers, who had recently returned from Germany where they had been prisoners of war, on the pretext that they had plotted against the Bulgarian authorities. These 35 officers were tortured by Captain GORCILOV and Bulgarian police officials. After that they were sent to Bulgaria and it is feared that they were put to death.

3. In November, 1943, at about 4 a.m. the Bulgarian police in PIROT arrested several (see Continuation Sheet)

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. S. [Signature]

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

No further details concerning the crimes described on Page 1 under 1 and 3 are available at present.

As regards the crime described under 2, the witness states that at that time, because of the horrible Bulgarian terror, many people fled from inhabited localities and started sporadic guerilla fighting against the members of the Bulgarian authorities. But, he expressly points out that the 35 officers, who were arrested, were taken from their homes in PIROT, to which they had recently returned from Germany, where they had been prisoners of war, and that they were arrested on the pretext of having fermented a plot against the Bulgarians. It is believed that these arrests and tortures took place as a reprisal for the resistance which the Bulgarian authorities encountered from the population.

- 1 - (Continuation)

civilians, accusing them of having maintained a liaison with General MIHAJLOVIC's men. Among those arrested was Dusan STEVCIC, a doctor and senator. Those civilians who were arrested were beaten so badly that, when they were transferred from the prison to the court for interrogation, they could hardly move. It is feared that subsequently they were put to death, since a special investigator was sent from SOFIA to compel them to make confessions.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The crimes described on Pages 1 and 2 were reported to the Yugoslav authorities by Monsieur Leon SID, a Yugoslav Jew, who lived in PIROT from June 23, 1941 up to the end of 1943, when he escaped and reached Palestine through Turkey.

The criminals named on Page 1 were known personally to the witness, who also had a personal knowledge of their crimes. He expressly states that the members of the Bulgarian police whom he has named were the chief perpetrators of the acts of torture. He reported the details given on Page 1 under 2 and 3 merely as an illustration of the terror systematically carried out by the Bulgarian authorities. As regards the crimes described on Page 1 under 1, he personally heard very frequently from his home the screams of the many people tortured by the Bulgarian police, because he lived in the vicinity of the police premises. He maintains that for many nights neither he nor the members of his family could sleep on account of those screams.

He could not recollect the names of the victims, but he knows that the following were responsible for the tortures that took place between April 1941 and June 1942:

PISAROV,
RACEV,
PETKOV,
BAJKUSEV,
VASAROV,
CONEV,
ENEV,
NAJDANOV.

As regards the crimes described on Page 1 under 2, those who were responsible were:

POFOV,
HUSKAREV,
BAJKUSEV,
VASAROV,
CONEV,
ENEV,
NAJDANOV and
Captain GORCILOV.

GORCILOV was in command of the two battalions of the 25th Infantry Regiment from SLIVNICA which were detailed to form a Bulgarian garrison in PIROT. GORCILOV is indicated by the witness as a most brutal man.

As regards the crimes described on Page 1 under 3, those responsible are the same as for the crimes described under 2, with the single exception of Captain GORCILOV.

The witness maintains that, apart from those named in this charge, many other members of the Bulgarian military and police authorities participated in the crimes committed in the district of PIROT.

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.)

illegally
R. Z.
It is important to point out that PIROT and its district was situated in the territory which was annexed by Bulgaria from Yugoslavia. ~~Therefore, the members of the Bulgarian military, police, and other authorities did not act as part of an occupying force, but as part of the central Bulgarian authority over a territory to which Bulgarian sovereignty was extended arbitrarily and in violation of international law.~~

(a) PISAROV, RACEV, PETKOV, POPOV and PUSCAREV represented the highest local police authority and Captain GORCILOV, the highest local military authority, so that, until proof to the contrary is established, it is to be considered that they committed the crimes on their own initiative, by virtue of wide powers given to them by the central authorities.

(b) There are no positive indications as to what the probable defence of the accused will be, but it is possible to assume that they will try to cover themselves by charging their victims with having threatened the security of the Bulgarian authorities.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

425/Y/Bu/2

0012

1. BELEV
2. BAKRDIJEV
3. POPOV
4. KONSTANTINOV
5. PUSKAREV
6. RACEV
7. GORCILOV
8. BAJKUSEV
9. VASAROV
10. KONEV
11. ENEV
12. NAJDANOV
13. KRSTEV
14. Others

Submitted Decision of Committee I
3.1.45 1-13 A C Slips done
(14) others C B

SL IPS CHECKED

425/Y/Bu/2

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0013

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

425/Y/Bu/2

16th December 1944

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/B/2 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. -Dr. Aleksandar BELEV, Commissioner for Jewish Affairs in SOFIA.
2. -Kristo BAKRODJEV, Delegate of BELEV in PIROT.
3. -Georgi POPOV, Chief of the District (Highest local authority)
4. -KONSTANTINOV, Mayor of PIROT.
5. -PUSKAREV, Chief of a Police Department in PIROT.
6. -Raco RACEV, Chief of a Police Department in PIROT.
7. -GORCILOV, Captain, Chief of the Bulgarian Intelligence Service in PIROT, liaison officer with the Gestapo.
8. -BAJKUSEV, Chief of the Police Agents in PIROT.
9. -VASAROV, Police Agent.
10. -KONEV, Police Agent.
11. other perpetrators.

(Summarised) R. Z.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-May and June, 1941, as well as during the whole of 1941 and 1942, and on March 12, 1943 in PIROT.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-V. Rape. -VII. Deportation of civilians. -XII. Attempts to denationalise the inhabitants of an occupied territory. -XIII. Pillage. -XIV. Confiscation of property. -XVIII, Wanton devastation and destruction of property.
-Violations of the Provisions of Section III Hague Regulations 1907 and of Articles 23 (g) and 46 Hague Regulations 1907.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

1. Immediately after the Bulgarian occupying authorities were established in PIROT, they confiscated all the estates belonging to the Yugoslav State as well as the estates of those persons who refused to stay in PIROT.
2. Two months after the Bulgarian occupying authorities were established in the district of PIROT, they carried out attempts to denationalise the Yugoslav population.
3. On March 12, 1943, they deported all the Jews from PIROT and the district to an unknown destination.

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

R. Zimonic

* 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. The first concern of the Bulgarian occupying authorities in PIROT, immediately after their arrival there, was to confiscate and appropriate all the estates belonging to the Yugoslav State and to those persons who did not want to stay in PIROT. They put up on all these estates large boards bearing the words "Public Estate". They raised the rent of all the estates and a month later ejected all the tenants declaring that the estates were needed for the Bulgarian officials. They made arbitrary use of all the confiscated houses, using a great number of them as stables and store places, as in the case of the house of the judge, JOJIC, and that of the barrister, Sava RANCIC, and that of the doctor, MISIC.

2. Two months after they were established in PIROT, the Bulgarian authorities ordered that all the inhabitants of PIROT and its surroundings of both sexes from the age of 15 upwards should have personal identity cards. The nationality of the bearer was included in the data on the cards. When they had completed the issue of the identity cards, the Bulgarian authorities had to face the fact that almost all the inhabitants of PIROT and its surroundings were Serbs and not Bulgarians. So they started to terrorise the population. Without a single exception, anyone who stated his true nationality was subjected to punishment and ill-treatment. When this method brought no success, the Bulgarians simply confiscated their estates and deported them across the frontier to the Serbian state created by the Germans after the occupation of Yugoslavia. The deportations took place every ^{day}, the people being made to go on foot escorted by gendarmes. Whole families including women and children were deported. The first groups to go consisted exclusively of civil servants, officers and priests, all the common people going afterwards. Those in the villages who did not want to report as Bulgarians were beaten to death. The military and civil authorities ill-treated the population in various ways, such as the confiscation of cattle and live-stock, prohibition on the bringing of food and wood to the town, rounding up of the people in the town and the surrounding villages. When rounding up the people, Bulgarian soldiers and gendarmes used to make searches, supposedly for the purpose of finding concealed arms, but in fact, in order to find money, jewellery and gold.

3. At dawn on March 12, 1943, two Bulgarian gendarmes appeared at each house occupied by Jews and demanded entry. Having entered the houses, these gendarmes ordered the occupants to get up and collect together their most essential belongings, especially money and jewellery, allowing them only half an hour for the purpose. All these people were then taken to the yard of the secondary school in PIROT. There they were searched and all their valuables taken away. After that they were all put into a concentration camp.

In this camp, the Jews from PIROT were constantly ill-treated, in particular being starved. They were kept in the camp until March 19, when, again at dawn, 178 of them were deported to LOM in Bulgaria and eventually sent to an unknown destination.

During the seven days that these people were interned in the camp, PUSAREV displayed the greatest brutality. He raped several Jewish women and used to beat those who resisted him.

Continuation from Page 1.

11. -ENEV, police agent.
12. -NAJDANOV, police agent.
13. -KRSTEV, police sergeant, commandant of the Jewish camp in PIROT.
14. -Other perpetrators of the crimes described below.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The crimes described on Page 2 were reported to the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission by the witnesses Leon SID and Marko KONFINO, both of whom lived in PIROT and were among those interned. They succeeded in escaping from the camp before the deportation took place and reached the Middle East through Turkey in 1944.

The witnesses are reliable and their statements can be trusted.

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.)

(a) The responsibility for the crimes described above lies with all the accused as members of the Bulgarian occupying authorities in PIROT and its environs who personally directed or committed these crimes. Until proof to the contrary is established it is to be considered that the crimes were committed on their own initiative, most probably by virtue of the wide powers conferred on them by superior authorities.

(b) The defence of the accused will most probably consist of a reference to superior orders.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

613/Y/B/3

0017

1. PANEV, Petar
2. HADZI-ILIJEV
3. others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

14. 3. 45 1+2. A }
 3 C } B.

613/Y/B/3

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0018

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

613/Y/B/3

7 MAR 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/B/3 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. -Petar PANEV, Colonel
2. -Boja HADZI-ILIJEV, Lieutenant
3. -Other perpetrators of the crimes described below.

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

-In October 1942, in KRIVA REKA and MACKOVAC in the KOPAONIK Mountain district; in the villages of GOLO SELO and TRSTENO.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. -Murder and massacre.
XVIII. Wanton devastation and destruction of property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

-Violation of Articles 23(g) and 46 Hague Regulations 1907 and of Paragraphs 167 and 187 and subsequent Paragraphs of the Yugoslav Penal Code.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Colonel Petar PANEV was the officer in command of the Bulgarian troops who massacred a great number of Serbs in KRIVA REKA and MACKOVAC (KOPAONIK Mountain district) in October, 1942. These Bulgarian troops killed 690 innocent people, men, women and children, on that occasion. They locked 129 completely innocent people in the church at KRIVA REKA and burned down the church. It is known that on the same occasion two little girls, Milenka MILIC, 1 year old, and Vera NIKATIC, 5 years old, were bayoneted to death by Bulgarian soldiers.

Boja HADZI-ILIJEV, from CUSTEDIA, Bulgaria, a Lieutenant in the Bulgarian Army Reserve, aided by Bulgarian troops killed 6 people in the village of GOLO SELO and in the village of TRSTENO burned down several houses, 8 people being burnt alive in them. These crimes were probably committed in October, 1942.

All these crimes were committed against a perfectly peaceful population

TRANSMITTED BY the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission:

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0019

No further details are available at present.

Continuation from Page 1

for the purpose of terrorisation.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

The particulars of the crimes described above were transmitted to the Yugoslav War Crimes Commission through the Yugoslav Legation in Stockholm.

These particulars have been verified.

NOTES ON THE CASE

0021

(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.)

(a) Colonel PANEV and Lieutenant HADZI-ILIJEV, as the officers commanding the units which committed the crimes, are the chief accused. It is to be assumed, until proof to the contrary is established, that they acted on their own initiative.

(b) It is not possible at the present time to foresee any defence by the accused.

(c) The case is sufficiently complete to be brought before the United Nations Commission and the competent court.

1062/Y/B/4

0022

1. LJUBOV
2. FILIPOV

Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 JUL 1945 Bocha A B

1062/Y/B/4

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0023

1062/Y/13/4

14 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. E/B/6 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	- 1. LJUBOV, Captain in the Bulgarian Army of Occupation (F.617) - 2. FILIPOV, 2nd Lieutenant in the Bulgarian Army of Occupation (F.616)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- 2nd - 6th August, 1943: at GORNJI STUPANJ, in the district of ZUPA.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	- III. Torture of Civilians.
References to relevant provisions of national law.	- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Bulgarian troops, under the command of Captain LJUBOV, arrested Luka CVETKOVIC on the 2nd August 1943. Captain LJUBOV struck the arrested man in the face and, later, 2nd Lieutenant FILIPOV beat him with a rifle-butt while he was questioning him and kept him under arrest for four days.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lazar Marković

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

6th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Bulgarian troops, under the command of Captain LJUBOV, arrested Luka CVETKOVIC on the 2nd August 1943. The Captain struck the arrested man in the face. 2nd Lieutenant FILIPOV, while questioning CVETKOVIC, beat him with a rifle-butt and kept him in prison for four days. As a result of his injuries CVETKOVIC had to remain in bed for 15 days and, as he was unfit for work, he lost the wages he would otherwise have received. CVETKOVIC claims 10,000 dinars in compensation for his injuries and the loss of his wages.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence has been given to the State Commission by the witnesses, Momcilo CVETKOVIC and Jedomir STARICA, both of GORNJI STUPANJ.

A.S.K.

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.)

1063/Y/B/5

0027

NIKOLOV and 18 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

18 JUL 1945 ^{All A} plus new names - commands B

1063/Y/B/5

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0028

1063/Y/B/5

14 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/7 *

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

- See enclosed documents.

(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 The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. K. Zimonja

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

10th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

ADDENDUM TO JUGOSLAV CHARGE B/B/7

- 1. BOJADZIJEV, 2nd Lieutenant, 7th Cavalry Squadron at Vel. Plans (F.955/I)
- 2. DJORDJE, Corporal in the Bulgarian Infantry Regiment at LESKOVAC (F.1022)
- 3. Name Unknown - Commander of the Bulgarian Division stationed at KRUSEVAC in June 1942.

These three individuals took an active part in the commission of crimes on June 20-22, 1942 in the district of VELIKI JANYAREVAC, described in the above-mentioned charge under (2): BOJADZIJEV and DJORDJE being assistants of Captain Todor STANIKIROV, who conducted the action and the unknown C.C. of the Bulgarian Division from KRUSEVAC commanding the units from KRUSEVAC who joined in the action.

Transmitted by The Yugoslav State Commission:

16th July, 1945.

Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

- 1. NIKOLOV, General-Leutnant, Commander of the 1st Bulgarian Corps of Occupation. (F.481.)
- 2. SAPUNDZIEV, Colonel, Commander of the 17th Infantry Division with its H.Q. at PROKUPLJI (F.778)
- 3. MANEV, Aleksander, Colonel, Commander of the Garrison at PROKUPLJI (F.779)
- 4. Penco SERAFOV, Lieutenant-Colonel, Commander of the Artillery unit No.5765 of the 17th Infantry Division. (F.776)
- 5. ATANASOV, lieutenant in the artillery unit, No.5765. (F.777)
- 6. BOGDANOV, General, Commander of the 7th Infantry Division of "Rila" (July 1942 - March 1943) (F.482)
- 7. HANDZIEV, Colonel, Commander of Bulgarian forces at LESKOVAC, Deputy Commander of the 7th Infantry Division of "Rila". (F.483)
- 8. ZEKOV, Major, stationed at LEBANE (F.484)
- 9. Todor STANIMIROV, Captain, Officer Commanding the 7th Cavalry Squadron at VELIKA PLANA (F.661)
- 10. Nikolaј PETROV, Captain, Officer Commanding the 6th Machine-Gun Company (17th Infantry Division) (F.662)
- 11. Georgi NIKOLOV, 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry Squadron, (F.663)
- 12. RUSEV, 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry Squadron (F.664)
- 13. NIKIFOROV, 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry Squadron (F.665)
- 14. Nikola TODOROV, 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry Squadron (F.666)
- 15. ANEV, 2nd Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry Squadron (F.667)
- 16. DRAGANOV, Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry Squadron (F.668)
- 17. MADJARSKI, Lieutenant in the 7th Cavalry Squadron (F.669)
- 18. GALEV, Private. (F.670)
- 19. STANKOV, Lieutenant. (F.954)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1942 - 1943: in Serbia.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.
- Violation of Article 23(g) and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

The Bulgarian forces, which were put in charge of a part of Serbia by the Germans, terrorised the inhabitants of the occupied territory and committed innumerable crimes during the period when they were in occupation.

(a) On the 20th February 1942, a Bulgarian punitive expedition from PROKUPLJI massacred 26 inhabitants of the village of GORNJA STRAZAVA and wounded 8.

(b) 140 peasants were shot and 7 wounded in the district of VELIKI JASTREBAC on June 20-22, 1942.

(c) 69 persons were murdered and 16 hostages shot in the district of PROKUPLJI, in December 1942.

(d) In the district of JABLANICA, in March 1943, 100 persons were killed, 455 arrested and sent to work in Germany and 190 interned. 635 houses were burnt down.

The individuals mentioned on the list in this charge participated in the commission of the above-mentioned crimes. (See particulars in the following section.)

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

The inhabitants of that part of Serbia which the Germans handed over to the Bulgarians to administer, were terrorised throughout the years of Bulgarian occupation (1942-1944). The inhabitants were subjected to systematic massacres on such a scale that even the Germans were forced to remark upon it in official documents. (For instance, in a report by the 1st German Gebietskommandatur at NIS, it is stated that operations undertaken by the Bulgarians in most cases took the form of mere massacres and wanton destruction and devastation of entire localities.)

The 1st Bulgarian Army Corps of Occupation, under the command of General NIKOLOV, had its H.Q. at NISKA BANJA. His command included the 7th Bulgarian Infantry Division of "Rila" (G.O.C. - General BOGDANOV) with its H.Q. at PROKUPLJE, and comprised the two infantry regiments stationed, one at LESKOVAC (O.C. - Colonel HANDZIEV, Deputy Commander of the 7th Infantry Division) and one at LEBANE (O.C. - Major ZEKOV.)

Under General NIKOLOV's command was also the 17th Infantry Division (G.O.C. - Colonel SAPUNDZIEV) which included among other units, artillery unit No. 5765 under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Penco SERAFOV.

Upon the orders of the G.O.C. of the German Forces in Serbia, General BADER, and the G.O.C. of the Bulgarian Forces, General NIKOLOV, the above-mentioned Bulgarian units undertook a series of reprisals and punitive expeditions against the innocent Serbian population which resulted in torture, mass massacres, devastation and destruction.

The following are some particulars of the crimes committed, full evidence of which has been collected by the State Commission:-

1. On the 20th February 1942, a Bulgarian patrol of three men entered the village of GORNJA STRAZAVA. A group of 10 Partisans, who were in the village at that time, called to the Bulgarians to surrender. But the latter refused and started shooting.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME (cont'd)

One of the Bulgarian soldiers was killed, one hid in the village and one escaped back to PROKUPLJE. The mayor of the village, Milan PANTIC, went at once to PROKUPLJE, in accordance with his instructions, to report the incident to the Bulgarian Authorities. He was arrested and nothing more has been heard of him since.

Meanwhile only a few inhabitants of the village fled, the majority remained, as they did not expect any reprisals since the Bulgarian soldier had not been killed by any inhabitant of the village but by members of the Yugoslav Armed Forces. However, within an hour of the occurrence of the incident, a Bulgarian punitive expedition surrounded and entered the village.

This expedition was ordered and planned by Colonel Aleksander MANEV, Commander of the garrison at PROKUPLJE, and Colonel SAPUNDZIEV, Commander of the 17th Infantry Division, while the organiser of the expedition was Lieutenant-Colonel Penco SERAFOV, Commander of Artillery Unit No. 5765 which participated in this operation. Lieutenant ATANASOV, member of the above-mentioned unit, was actually in charge of the shooting, while SERAFOV issued instructions and supervised the operations.

First all the inhabitants of the village, including old men and women and children, were herded into a field and ordered to sit in the snow. Then, on the instructions of SERAFOV, 39 victims were selected - the youngest and strongest peasants in the group. These peasants were driven away to a place called "TERZIJE" and sprayed with bullets from three heavy machine-guns which had been brought to the spot for that purpose. Those who were not killed were finished off by the Bulgarian soldiers who slashed them with knives and bayonets. In order to be sure that no one should escape, the Bulgarians made use of a trick, telling the victims that those who were still alive could go home - but those who believed them and betrayed by their movements that they were still alive were killed. 26 were shot that day, 4 were seriously wounded, 4 lightly wounded and only one, who lay concealed under his dead comrades, remained unhurt.

2. On June 20-22, 1942, Bulgarian units from LESKOVAC, under the command of Colonel HANDZIEV, together with some from KRUSEVAC, undertook a great "clearing-up action" in the district of VELIKI JASTREBAC, extending to the villages of GORNJA BRESLICA, DONJA BRESLICA, KONCIC, ZDRAVINJE, VELIKA PLANA, GORNJA JOSANICA and others.

The action was conducted by Captain Todor STANIMIROV, his assistants being those listed on page 1 (Nos. 10 to 19).

On the 21st June, 200 peaceful peasants were rounded up from surrounding villages, brought to JASTREBAC and forced to parade in front of photographers with sticks and agricultural implements in their hands, in order to give the impression of a general uprising. Later the picture was published under the heading "Revolt at Toplice", as a justification for reprisals.

On the 22nd June the massacre of peasants started. 140 men in all, between the ages of 15 and 60, were shot, 7 wounded, while a few escaped. The shooting was carried out in groups.

The first group of 20 men from the village of GORNJA BRESLICA was shot at the place called "TISOVAC", four of the men escaping although they were wounded.

The second group comprised 47 peasants from the villages of GORNJA JOSANICA, KONCIC and BRESLICA. They were divided into two parties. The first party was shot by the firing squad. The second party was forced to lie down and was machine-gunned on the ground. Of this group of 47, only 3 escaped and one was wounded. The shooting took place on the mountain VELIKI JASTREBAC at a place called "STOVARISTE",

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME (cont'd)

A third group of 49 peasants was executed at a place called "KRIVI VRH". Five of them were placed apart at the last moment and sent to KRUSEVAC - later on they were released.

A fourth group of ten persons was taken to a place called "VELIKA DJULICA". Three escaped and one was wounded. The rest were shot. They were machine-gunned on the ground.

On the same day, i.e. the 22nd June 1942, a group of 20 young peasants from VELIKA PLANA together with 7 others who were picked up on the way, were gathered together at a place called "DETELJINA DARINKE KRSTOVIC" and machine-gunned. One of them escaped before the shooting and one was wounded.

The names of the victims and of those who escaped are available.

Apart from these murders, the Bulgarians took every opportunity to commit atrocities wherever they passed. For instance, they got hold of a 17 year-old shepherd, Dozdje KOZOVIC, from the village of DONJA BRESLICA and beat him so severely that, after three days, he died.

3. In March, 1943, the Bulgarian units from LEBANE, under the command of Major ZEKOV, undertook a "purge of communists" in the district of JABLANICA and PROKUPLJE. Later on these units were reinforced by the units from LESKOVAC, NIS and PROKUPLJI and the command of the whole force was taken over by Colonel HANDZIEV.

As a result of this action, 635 houses in the villages of GORNJI GAJTAN and DONJI GAJTAN alone. 100 persons were shot (35 men and a child from the district of JABLANICA, the rest from the district of PROKUPLJE). 645 inhabitants of the JABLANICA district were driven away from their homes: 70 were interned in LESKOVAC, 120 in PROKUPLJE, and the remaining 455 were sent to work in Germany.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Evidence consists of:-

1. Original German documents, such as:-
 - (a) A confidential document from the G.O.C. German Forces in Serbia Ia No.684/43 of 2.3.43.
 - (b) A document from the Polizei-Gebietskommandatur I. No.5220-2 of 17.2.43.
 - (c) A document from the Polizei-Kreistelle No. 6070-2 of 14.3.43.
2. Reports from the local Civil Authorities at LESKOVAC No. K.Pov.2091 of 31.12.42 and Pov.160 of 31.1.43.
3. The testimony of 31 witnesses whose statements are on the files of the State Commission.
4. Numerous reports, from the actual victims, of the damage caused by Bulgarian activities as described in this charge.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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.)

1064/Y/B/6

0037

KOZAROV, Hristov + 30 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

26 JUL 1945

All A B

RDSTCHB3002

1064/Y/B/6

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0038

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1064/Y/13/6

14 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/8 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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 The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zivkovic

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

14th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0039



Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

- 1. Hristov KOZAROV, General-Major, Commander of the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE. (F.671)
- 2. Kiril KISELICKI, Colonel, Chief of Staff of the 27th Infantry Division. (F.672)
- 3. SAVOV, Captain, Commander of the Artillery at PROKUPLJE (F.673)
- 4. Kosta ZLATAROV, Commander of the Signal Unit and Commander of the Garrison at PROKUPLJE. (F.674)
- 5. Kanca KANEV, 2nd Lieutenant, Commander of a Unit in the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE (F.675)
- 6. PETROV, Major, Intelligence Officer of the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE. (F.676)
- 7. KOSTOV, Commander of the Unit of the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE. (F.677)
- 8. Anastas Mihajlov ARNAUDOV, a Sergeant in a Unit of the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE. (F.678)
- 9. JAMADJIJEV, N.C.O. in a Unit of the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE (F.679)
- 10. Georgi Gancev TOTEV, N.C.O. in a Unit of the 27th Infantry Division (F.680)
- 11. Zlate Simeonov VASILJEV, Private in the Unit of the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE (F.681)
- 12. Angel VASILJEV, Private, 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE (F.682)
- 13. Ilija CANEV, Chief of Police, attached to the 27th Infantry Division. (F.683)
- 14. Venca SILESAROV, Police Agent attached to the 27th Infantry Division (F.684)
- 15. GRAF, Agent of the Special Police from Sofia, attached to the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE (F.685)
- 16. LICEV, Captain, Commander of the 1st Company, 122nd Battalion, at ZITNI POTOK. (F.687)
- 17. CERKEZOV, 2nd Lieutenant in the 1st Company of the 122nd Battalion at ZITNI POTOK. (F.688)
- 18. Stefan LALCEV, on duty, attached to the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE (F.645)
- 19. Todor NIKOLOV, Customs Officer at OSMAKOVO (F.640)
- 20. BALABANOV, 2nd Lieutenant. (F.638)
- 21. Sergije STOICKOV, Mayor of OSMAKOVO. (F.639)
- 22. Boris MITOV, Customs Officer at OSMAKOVO (F.643)
- 23. Dimitrije MARKOV, Chief of Police at PIROT. (F.641)
- 24. STAMENOV, 2nd Lieutenant, Deputy Chief of Police at PIROT (F.634)
- 25. NEDELJKOV, Captain of the "Lovna družina" (F.633)

- 26. Aleksandar GORCILOV, Captain, Commander of "Lovna Druzina". (F.632)
- 27. TOTOMANOV, 2nd Lieutenant, Commander of the Garrison at PIROT (F.630)
- 28. Nikola STRANSKI, Commander of the 2nd Company of the 50th Regiment (F.631)
- 29. GANCEV, Lieutenant, attached to the 67th Regiment of the 27th Infantry Division at BLACA. (F.737)
- 30. Vasil SLAVOV, Agent attached to the Staff of the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE. (F.738)
- 31. BOZILOV, Lieutenant, Commander of a police unit attached to the 27th Infantry Division at PROKUPLJE. (F.739)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1943 and 1944: in Serbia.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

- I. - Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.

References to Relevant Provisions of National Law.

Violation of Article 23(g) and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

From the collected facts, it would appear that a certain rivalry existed between the enemies of Yugoslavia as to could exterminate the population in the districts they occupied the more completely and speedily. In this charge, the names of Bulgarians of the 27th Infantry Division are submitted, together with the names of those connected and attached to the Division. The following is a summary of crimes committed:-

1. "Actions" in June, 1944.
2. The burning of the village VLAHOVO - Toplica district - during the winter of 1944.
3. The burning of villages round DOBRI DOL in June, 1943.
4. The burning of the villages GUBETINA, GORNJA TOPLICA, and TRPEZA in the autumn of 1943.

5...

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS (cont'd)

5. Execution of Peasants at JUGOVAC and BABIN POTOK.
6. Burning of the village GAJTAN and execution of peasants in 1943.
7. Execution of 50 peasants in 1944.
8. Execution of 10 prisoners of war in June 1944.

Particulars of these crimes and the names of the persons who committed them are given in the following section.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

General-Major Hristo KOZAROV was in charge of the Bulgarian Forces which conducted "operations" in Serbia in 1943 and 1944. KOZAREV gave orders and was well informed of their execution, and he is therefore one of the principal criminals. His subordinates acted under his personal orders and instructions.

Captain SAVOV was ordered by KOZAROV to bombard the villages RADAN, GAJTAN and JABLANICA. The order was carried out so thoroughly that the villages suffered heavy material loss. SAVOV ordered the execution of innocent peasants at JUGOVAC and BABIN POTOK. He also maltreated the inhabitants of PROKUPLJE and TIHOMIR DJOPDJEVIC who suffered deeply through his inhuman "actions".

Captain Kosta ZLATAROV shot 47 persons at BOJNIK, of whom four were prisoners of war. While in PROKUPLJE, he arrested a number of the inhabitants and treated them very badly. He used to send 10-15 persons daily to the Germans for "further consideration". Later, as Commander of the Garrison at ZITNI POTOK, ZLATAROV ordered the village of GAJTAN to be burnt down and a number of peasants to be shot. The consequent devastation was even noted in some German official documents. A German N.C.O. said in his report that, after the Bulgarians had taken all the male inhabitants of the village, only women and children were left and that, not satisfied with this, they then burnt the village. ZLATAROV also gave orders, in the Spring of 1943, for the execution of 4 peasants from PETROVA GORA and 10 lumbermen at RADAN.

In the winter of 1944, KOZAROV gave an order to Kanka KANEV, Commander of a unit of the 27th Infantry Division, after which he, with his sergeant ARNAUDOV, set fire to the village VLAHOVO. The same man burnt down a number of villages round DOBRI DOL and gave the order to shoot a teacher and two school boys. Three peasants were shot at the village SUNENU, at his order, for no reason. Under KANEV's supervision, the villages GUBETINA and GOINJA TOPLICA were set on fire in the Autumn of 1943. He also ordered the village of TRPEZA to be burnt down.

KANEV organised small groups of five or six men whose task was to loot the villages while the operations were taking place. ARNAUDOV, JAMADJIJEV, Georgi TOTEV, Zlata VASILJEV and Angel VASILJEV worked together closely under his personal supervision. 2nd Lieutenant CERKEZOV carried out ZLATAROV's order that every peasant caught in the "sphere of operations" should be shot at once. Captain LICEV received the same order and he shot every guide who showed him a direction or a road.

KOSTOV participated in all operations and took an active part in burning the village of TRPEZA.

Colonel Kiril KISELICKI, Chief of Staff at KOZAROV's H.Q. issued orders in Spring 1944 to burn the villages round BLACA. He was very corrupt. If bribed with large sums of money he would set prisoners free. He used to arrest people so as to blackmail their families. In this way he extorted 40,000 dinars and clothing from Danila MILENKOVICA whose son had been arrested.

Ilija PACEV, Chief of Police at PROKUPLJE, and as such attached to the 27th Infantry Division, committed a great number of crimes against innocent persons. He is responsible for the maltreatment, arrest and torture of Nada and Ruza BALCAKA, Bogomil PETROVIC, Marko and Maja NIKOLIC who eventually died in prison from their injuries. He also was very corrupt. He released Radmila KRIVOKAPIC for two loads of fire wood. That is only one insignificant example of Bulgarian administration and corruption. PACEV gave orders for 17 persons to be shot at BELI POTOK and SILESAROV and GRAF co-operated closely in this "operation".

SILESAROV had beaten 6 prisoners at PROKUPLJE after which they died and were buried in the prison yard. He also cut out the tongue of Draga KAMPNERIC of PROKUPLJE.

Major PETROV used to compile the list of persons to be shot and submit it to the authorities. The result was that these persons were arrested. He ordered the shooting of many persons already in prison. A teacher, a member of the Partisan Forces, who had been captured near BOLJEVCI, was shot on his orders. Like all other Bulgarians in authority, he was corrupt. He would release arrested persons for large sums of money.

Lieutenant GANCEV was ordered to take ten prisoners of war to PROKUPLJE but he shot them all 3 kilometres from the town. This happened in June 1944. In the same month he arrested a number of persons, for no reason, and tortured them.

Vasil SLAVOV, agent attached to the 27th Infantry Division, abused his power and arrested Spasoje VUJIC, a Judge, President of the Court at PROKUPLJE and maltreated him. During his stay in PROKUPLJE he arrested a great number of innocent persons while his associates pillaged the houses of those whom he had arrested.

Lieutenant BOZILOV conducted the execution of two or three peasants in public in order to terrorise the population. In one village he set a house on fire and forced a woman to stay in it. As Commander of a Police Unit attached to the 27th Infantry Division he arrested and prosecuted numerous persons. Later the majority of those under arrest were shot by his orders.

Stefan LALCEV, a fanatical opponent of everything Serb, maltreated peasants and pillaged their homes. He ordered the pillaging and burning of a house in a village. When the peasant to whom the house belonged protested, he was shot by LALCEV himself.

GORCILOV behaved in much the same way. He was particularly ferocious when it was a question of men of the Liberation Army. In February 1944, Sreten PEJIC and 8 friends were arrested. They were tortured in prison and then shot on the left bank of the river NISAVA. The villages ZUMAJEVO, SLIBANE, GERMANCI, and PETROVAC were burnt down by his orders. He himself shot 12 men and ordered the execution of another 40.

At the request of Sergije STOICKOV, Todor NIKOLOV, and Boris MITOV, a "punitive" expedition arrived at the village OSMAKOVO in the Autumn 1943. Lieutenant BALABANOV was in charge of this unit. Ten persons were killed, amongst them being Zivojin DIMITRIJEVIC, Zivadin RISTIC, Krsta KRSTIC. STOICKOV, NIKOLOV and MITOV took an active part in this crime and BALABANOV gave the order for the execution. GORCILOV, Nikola STRANSKI, Dimitrije LARKOV and STALENOV were together responsible for the torturing and

●ooting of Sreten PEJCIC and his eight friends.

Captain NEDELJKOV, Commander of a unit "LOVNA DRUZINA", with his friend Lieutenant STRANSKI, shot six persons in the village of VISOCKOJ RZANI on the 5th July 1944. Among the six were Janacko PETROVIC, Kostadin MILCIC, Todor KOCIC and Miladin DENKOVIC. Lieutenant-Colonel TOTMANOV gave the order for this execution.

Dmimitrije MARKOV, Chief of Police, was responsible for the arrest of 22 Jews at PIROT. They were given up to the Gestapo while their property was pillaged. He also participated in the murder of Sreten PECIC and his friends. He tortured Ljubomir KARTALJEVIC, a courier of the Bulgarian Communist Party who was going to meet Dragoljub MILENKOVIC, a courier of the Yugoslav Communist Party. After "interrogation", he found out their meeting place. MILENKOVIC was then shot on the 19th September 1942 and his companion BLIGER, who had been wounded was imprisoned.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Evidence consists of:-

1. A statement given by Hrista CANKOV on the 13th October 1944.
2. A document, Pov.br.639 of 21.7.43. in the municipality of LEBANE.
3. A document Pov.br. 60 of 16.7.43. in LEBANE district.
4. A document Pov. br. 213 of 15.2.44. from the chief official in the municipality of LESKOVAC.
5. A document Pov. Br. 599 of 25.4.44. from the same source.

Testimony has also been given by numerous individuals, amongst whom are ANIC, Milan TRICKOVIC of BABUSNIGI, Vukasin DJORDJEVIC, Dragoje CIRIC, Aleksandar KOSTIC, all of BABUSNIGI, Isak JUSUFOVIC of PIROT, Radovan PEJCIC.

All the documents mentioned above are on file in the archives of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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.)

1136/V/B/7

0047

DELCEV Nedeljko

Submitted Decision of Committee F
- 1 AUG 1945 A (H) UNCHECKED

1136/V/B/7

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. **0048**

1136/Y/B/7

2 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/9 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Nedeljko DELCEV, Commandant at the PLOVDIV Internment Camp where Serbs were interned. (F.635)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- PLOVDIV.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- III. Torture of Civilians.
VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 4, 5, & 46, Hague Regulations, 1907 and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Commandant of the camp at PLOVDIV where Serbs were interned, DELCEV systematically starved the internees. As well as the physical maltreatment to which he subjected them, he also withheld the pay to which they were entitled in return for their heavy labour.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *M. R. Zimovic*

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
17th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the Bulgarian occupation of Serbia, DELCEV was Commandant of the concentration camp at PLOVDIV in Bulgaria to which about 300 Serbs had been deported. Among the inmates of the camp was Stanoje ZIVKOVIC, a witness in this charge.

DELCEV deliberately subjected the inmates of the camp to systematic starvation and made them do heavy work. If any of the internees bought food he would take it away and beat the person in question.

In addition he reduced or, often, completely withheld the pay to which the internees were entitled for their labour. In this way the internees in the camp at PLOVDIV alone were cheated of over 500,000 leva.

DELCEV is also responsible for torturing several Serbs in the camp who came from PIROT.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

vidence consists of a certified copy of the statement which Stanoje ZIVKOVIC made to the Local police station in the district of PIROT and of a certified copy of the notes of the hearing of Stanoje ZIVKOVIC at the PIROT police centre.

A.S.K.

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.)

0052

1137/Y/3/8

APOSTOLOV Aleksander Konstantinov

Submitted Decision of Committee I
= 1 AUG 1945 A ~~B~~ + 200 CHECKED

1137/Y/3/8

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1137/Y/B/8

2 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CASE No. R/B/10 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Aleksandar Konstantinov APOSTOLOV, Lt.Colonel, Commander of the Frontier Detachment at VLADICIN HAN. (F.717)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- February 1943: VLADICIN HAN, District of POLJANICA, Kriva Reka.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
III. Torture of Civilians.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Lt.Colonel APOSTOLOV gave the orders for arrests and himself participated in the torturing and killing of civilians. He ordered wholesale shooting of civilians who were killed without any trial.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M R. Zivkovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

As Commander of the frontier units, "granichni ucastuk", Lt. Colonel APOSTOLOV and his units terrorised the Serbian inhabitants of the whole area.

In February 1943, he ordered the arrest of Bozidar BATIC who, with Gradimir MILENKOVIC, had shortly before been released from prison. APOSTOLOV himself questioned BATIC and tortured him in an effort to extract from him a confession that he was a member of the Communist party. When BATIC refused to say anything APOSTOLOV ordered that his tongue should be cut off. Afterwards BATIC and 36 other civilians, also under arrest, were taken out of the town and all of them were brutally shot in a valley at VLADICIN HAN.

Also in February 1943, APOSTOLOV gave orders for the shooting of six Serbs from the village of JAOVAC, in the district of POLJANICA. These men were: Josif RISTIC, Milutin CVETKOVIC, Stanko DIMITRIJEVIC, Aleksandar CVETKOVIC, Stanko CVETKOVIC and Stojadin MIHAJLOVIC. On the same day eleven Serbs were executed in the village of BELANOVAC (district of POLJANICA) while another thirteen Serbs were brutally executed at RAVNA REKA.

These summary executions were carried out without any trial or evidence of guilt on the part of the victims.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn statements have been made by Stanko K. KOSTIC
and Milosav M. STAMENOVIC to the local police at PIROT.

A.S.K.

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.)

1138/Y/B/9

0057

1. STOJANOV Aleksandar
2. HRISTOV Slavou Dono
3. BOLUCEV Zarko C.
4. SLAVOV Slave
5. CIBROV Boris

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 AUG 1945 All A

B

UNRECORDED

1138/Y/B/9

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0058

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

● 1138/Y/B/9

21 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/11 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1. Aleksandar STOJANOV, Lieutenant, O.C. the frontier zone at PREDEJAN. (F.1360) - 2. Slavov Dono HRISTOV, N.C.O. in the frontier Company at PREDEJAN (F.1361) - 3. Zarko C. BOLUCEV, Policeman at PREDEJAN (F.1362) - 4. Slave SLAVOV, Policeman at PREDEJAN (F.1363) - 5. Boris CIBROV, Policeman at PREDEJAN (F.1364)
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>22nd February 1943 & 23rd March 1943: REPISTE and PREDEJANE (district of VLADICIN HAN)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. - V. Rape. - XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. - Violation of Article 23(g) and 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-listed individuals are charged with:-

- (a) mass murder and wanton destruction of property at REPISTE (23.3.43.)
- (b) rape and murder of four persons, at PREDEJANE (18/19.9.43.)

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zorkovic

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

17th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Lieutenant Alexander STOJANOV, O.C. at the frontier zone at PREDEJANE, was reputed to be one of the most bloodthirsty of the Bulgarian fascists in that district. He carried out the orders of his superior, Lt. Colonel Alexander APOSTOLOV (see charge R/B/10) and issued further instructions to his subordinates for the commission of crimes. Among the many atrocities which were committed under his command, details of the following are available:-

1. On the 23rd March 1943, a Bulgarian unit under the command of Lieutenant STOJANOV entered the village REPISTE and rounded up all the male inhabitants between the ages of 16 and 70, about 80 to 100 persons. These persons were driven away to a place called "TRESIZUB", where 18 were butchered, a dozen wounded and the rest succeeded in escaping. The names of the victims are available. Among them were: Jovan STANKOVIC, Vljako MILENKOVIC, Milutin MILENKOVIC and Stanojko STANKOVIC. In addition to these murders, the Bulgarians burnt to the ground the houses, farm buildings and property of the victims named above and the damage amounted to 330,000 dinars.

STOJANOV directed the crimes committed against REPISTE and Slavov Dono HRISTOV and Zarko BOLUCEV were among those who actually carried out the shooting and set fire to the houses.

2. On the 22nd February, 1943, the Bulgarian Police at PREDEJANE arrested Petronije STAMENKOVIC and sent him to the concentration camp at KRSTOPOLJE where he was kept until January 1944. He was arrested because his son was in the National Liberation Army. While he was in the concentration camp, the Bulgarian soldiers under the command of STOJANOV, together with the policemen from PREDEJANE (listed on page 1 from 3 to 5) carried out a monstrous revenge against the family of STAMENKOVIC. In the night of the 18th and 19th September 1943, they broke into his house through the windows and drove his wife and two daughters, Vera and Rada, out of bed. They were brought to the local H.Q. where the girls were first raped, then they and their mother were stabbed with knives and buried in a ditch while half dead. The mother of Petronije STAMENKOVIC, who was 83, died of shock and his father of 78 died some days afterwards.

All movable property belonging to the family was looted, the damage amounting to 280,000 dinars.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence has been given by numerous witnesses, including some who escaped from the massacre described in this charge under (1)

Z.G.

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.)

1157/Y/B/10

0062

PETROV J. Simoun

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 AUG 1945

A B

~~CARDS~~

1157/Y/B/10

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0063

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1157/Y/B/10

2 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/4 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1. J. Simeun PETROV, a forester in the village of KRUPAC, near MIS. (F.727)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1943: Village of KRUPAC, near MIS, in the district of Pirot.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

PETROV used to denounce Serbs from the village to the Bulgarian police as a result of which the persons in question were beaten and maltreated by the police.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

H. R. Zivkovic

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In 1943 PETROV suggested to the Bulgarian police that Cedomir VELJKOVIC, of the village KRUPAC, was in possession of a rifle. As a result of this denunciation VELJKOVIC was summoned to the police station where he was questioned by some unknown Bulgarian policemen from PIROT. As he would not give in - for he had no rifle in his possession - the policemen, at the instigation of PETROV, beat VELJKOVIC and caused him grave physical injury. PETROV is entirely responsible for the maltreatment of VELJKOVIC.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0065

Evidence is based on the sworn statement of
Gedonir VALJKOVIC given at the police centre for the
FIRST district.

...S.K.

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.)

**REGISTERED
NOS.**

11

TO

20

**REGISTERED
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20

1158/v/13/11

0067

DAKOV MARINOV. Dako

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1 AUG 1945

A. B.

CARDS CHECKED

1158/v/13/11

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0068

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1158/Y/B/11

2 JUL 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/B/5 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Dako DAKOV MARINOV, Captain in the 52nd Infantry Regiment at VRANJE (F.1285)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- May 1943 : VRANJE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- III. Torture of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named individual is charged with assault on two persons and the infliction of heavy injuries on them.

TRANSMITTED BY

The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr. R. Zivkovic

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

20656 WFP2224 3/10 340 A.V.F.W.I.C. Gp.685

21st July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

The case of Captain Dako DAKOV MARINOV is typical of the way in which the Bulgarians treated the inhabitants of territory occupied by them.

On a morning in May 1943, MARINOV entered a newspaper shop belonging to Strakinje POP-TRAJKOVIC. He flew into a rage because the newspaper he wanted had been sold out and first struck the brother of the shop proprietor with his sabre and then struck the proprietor himself with his revolver. Both men suffered from grave head injuries.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

vidence consists of statements made by Stokinje
POP-TRAJKOVIC and his brother.

2.G.

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.)

1230/Y/B/12

0072

PETRUNOV, Ivan

Submitted Decision of Committee I

AB
CIRDS 7043287

1230/Y/B/12

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0073

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1230/Y/B/12

7 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/12 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	- 1. Ivan PETRUNOV, formerly a forest surveyor. (F.637)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- During the Bulgarian Occupation: District of PIROT. <i>Between 1941 and 1943</i>
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. XIII. Pillage. XV. Exaction of Illegitimate or of Exorbitant Contributions and Requisitions. XVIII. Wanton Devastation & Destruction of Property. - Violation of Article 23(g), 46, 47, 49, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Jugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

PETRUNOV, in conjunction with the notorious Lieutenant STOJANOV, carried out unprecedented acts of terrorism in the villages of the Pirot district. He himself participated in all large scale criminal activities such as punitive expeditions, including mass murders and the wanton burning down of farm buildings. As forest surveyor he also ordered large areas of forests to be cut down. In addition he exacted labour from every farmer in the district and a regular contribution of butter.

TRANSMITTED BY The Jugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zivkovic

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

25th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PETRUNOV was one of the most hated Bulgarian criminals in the Pirot district. Being familiar with the district through his former occupation of forest surveyor, he acted as guide in all the large scale criminal activities such as "punitive expeditions" when the so-called "istrebitelji" (exterminators) carried out wholesale murders, devastated villages and State property and dragged away the inhabitants to forced labour and concentration camps.

PETRUNOV took part in the punitive expedition against the village VISOKO where he killed about 50 of the inhabitants and burnt down about 100 farm buildings. In the village RSOVCI he killed 22 persons; in the village VISOKA RZANA he killed 2; in KRUPAC 5; in BUDZAK 12; in CAREVA CEBMA 3. In the village DOJKINCI he personally burnt down the house of a Partisan and in the village PAKLESTICA he burnt down three houses and ordered large areas of the forest to be cut down thereby causing loss to the State amounting to 1,000,000 leva.

He also ordered every farmer in the village of DOJKINCI to contribute labour and regular contributions of a pound of butter.

PETRUNOV is responsible for the whole series of outrages in the district of PIROT.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the certified copy of a hearing of Dim. JOVANOVIĆ at the Pirot police headquarters.

A.S.K.

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.)

1231/Y/B/13

0077

DASKALOV, Nicola

Submitted Decision of Committee

A B

~~CRDS 1231-13~~

1231/Y/B/13

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0078

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

Ukrainian

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 4/B/13 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1. Nikolic DASKALOV, Feldwebel, 11gerische 3, trufove Druzine, 2. pos. grupe (P. 656)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>February 1944; Komolovgrad (Hungary)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law</p>	<p>III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.</p> <p>- Violation of Article 4, 5, 6, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 27, Geneva Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The person in charge of the group of 100 internees sent to the camp at Komolovgrad, near Buda, was DASKALOV. Various forms of torture were applied to the internees to meet the demands of the camp.

TRANSMITTED BY *[Handwritten Signature]*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In February 1944, the Bulgarian occupation authorities arrested 74 Serbs in the village SIOL, near LUZNIK (Pirod district) and deported them, together with internees from VRANJE district, to MONCILOVGRAD in Bulgaria. 246 of these internees were chosen to do heavy work on the railway line at the village of PETKOV.

DASKALOV, who was in charge of this group, ordered his subordinates to beat the internees with whips or sticks, or to withhold their meals if the required work was not performed in time. As the meals provided for the internees were neither sufficient nor regular, they were forced to buy their own food or to have it sent to them from home. However, the N.C.O's and other Bulgarian soldiers took even this food from the internees.

DASKALOV himself used to torture the internees in various ways, and would threaten to "slaughter" them. He would order them to look into the blazing sun or make them hold long iron rods with their hands stretched out horizontally.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on a certified copy of the hearing of Dragomir M. KASTIC and a certified copy of the statement submitted by Isidor VUKOVIC.

A.S.K.

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.)

1232/Y/B/14

0082

1. POPOV, Ivan
2. HADJIJSKI
3. GONEV, Anastias

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1-3 A 

CARDS 707 1991

1232/Y/B/14

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0083

Registered Number:

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1232/1

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 3/5/44 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Ivan POPOV, Colonel, Commander of a Division at VRANJE. (F.743/I)
- 2. KATJUSKI, Lieutenant Colonel, Commander of the Garrison at JELASHICA. (F.743)
- 3. Anastas BILIV, on duty at the village JELASHICA (Sarajevan District) (F.743)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 21st October, 1943: JELASHICA.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
XVIII. Wanton Devastation - Destruction of Property

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 25(a) and 40, Hague Regulations 1907 and of Article 33, Geneva Military Courts Act, 1915.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The three men listed above are responsible for the murder and destruction by fire of houses at JELASHICA on the 21st October 1943 and for the wanton destruction of property at JELASHICA.

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

As Commander of a division at VRANJE, Ivan POPOV issued orders and instructions to his subordinates resulting in crimes against the civilian population. Acting on these instructions and with the full approval of MADJISKI, Lieutenant-Colonel at SURDULICA, Anastas GONEV entered the house of Sima VELJKOVIC of JELASNICA on the 21st October 1943 where he committed the following crimes. First he took the father of Sima VELJKOVIC into the courtyard and shot him. Then he set the house on fire and the outhouses containing 3,500 kg. of wheat, horses, three bulls and other animals. The mother of Sima VELJKOVIC was taken by Anastas GONEV to an unknown place and nothing has been heard of her since. There is a strong probability that she also was shot.

The same man, GONEV, shot five men from the village STOJKOVCI in the mountain VRANJE STRANA.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence has been given by the victim, Sima VELJKOVIC, of JELASHNICA, and document No.29 of 22nd November 1944 from 40 Division XIII Corps of the National Liberation Army of Yugoslavia is available. These documents are on file in the archives of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

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.)

1233/Y/B/15

0087

I. VELKOV Ljubomir and 4 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I.

1 A

2-5 S B CARDS CHECKED

1233/Y/B/15

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0088

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/15 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Ljuzimir VILKOV, 52 years old, from PIRAJ, Street 188 No. 3 (F.783)
- 2. G. PETKOV, County Police Director at PIRAJ, (Charge R/B/1) (F.787)
- 3. Ing. Hristo PIRAJOV, County Director of Sofia's Police Directorate. (F.784)
- 4. Gg. SISOV, County Police Director at Sofia (F.785)
- 5. P. KOSTENKOV, Director of State Security at Sofia. (F.786)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

April 1942: PIRAJ.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VIII. ~~Internment of civilians under inhuman conditions.~~

Deportation and arbitrary arrest

- Violation of article 4, 5, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts, 1942.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Josef LINT, a former Yugoslav Soldier, was sent to forced residence for six months in Bulgaria, on a false denunciation, by the Bulgarian authorities in April 1942.

TRANSMITTED BY

Yugoslav State Commission

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

However, PERKOV, the Bulgarian Police Director, took no notice of LEVI's defence, and sent report No. 1109 of the 1st April, 1942 to PERKOV, Director of the Sofia Police, who decided that Hosa LEVI should be sent to DRINOVO (a village in the district of Popovo, Bulgaria) for six months forced residence under police control. The order was transmitted by PERKOV and KOSSEMBERKOV to PERKOV who put it into execution.

Ljubomir VILKOV denounced Hosa LEVI to the Bulgarian police at PIRHOT on the 24th March 1942. VILKOV alleged that LEVI, a former Yugoslav Judge from PIRHOT, had spoken to schoolboys, who were carrying pictures of Bulgarian sovereigns and shouting "hooray", - "Don't shout and don't go to school because Englishmen and Russians will soon be setting all Bulgaria on fire." On the basis of this denunciation LEVI was arrested. He pleaded not guilty and explained that the accusation was false and prompted by the personal enmity of VILKOV.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

This charge is founded on documents which have been found. The Yugoslav State Commission is in possession of photostats of Document No. 1109 of the 1st April 1942, documents from SISKOV and KOSTEBEKOV, and order from PETROV and sworn statements from VELKOV and LEVI.

L.M.

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.)

1234/Y/B/16

1. CONEV Cono
2. POPOV

Submitted Decision of Committee I

Both A **B** REGISTERED

1234/Y/B/16

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0092

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1934/Y/1310

SECRET

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

CHARGES

AGAINST GERMANS

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 7/24/34 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. JONO JONIV, Commander of the 2nd Battalion of the 25th Inf. Reg. (V.713)
- 2. FEROV, Lieutenant of the 3rd Company, 2nd Battalion 25th Inf. Reg. (V.714)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During the Bulgarian Occupation: Rodre Stena, district of Piroz.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Articles 46 and 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Jugoslav Military Courts Act, 1933.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the Bulgarian Occupation, the 2nd Battalion of the 25th Inf. Regiment, under the command of JONIV, was stationed at Rodre Stena, near Piroz. JONIV gave orders for a number of executions of civilians in the district. The executions were carried out by Lieutenant FEROV. Among the victims were: three women from the village of BUKOVIC (series of VLADIMIRAC), one woman and two children from the village of BUKOVIC, from the district of Piroz, 1,100 women and 12,000 men as well as other civilians, and children from the village of BUKOVIC and two children from the village of BUKOVIC who were sent to the camp at Piroz. The bodies of all these victims were not buried and their names were not recorded without any list or record of any kind.

TRANSMITTED BY

[Handwritten signature]

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0091

Evidence is based on a certified copy of the hearing
of I. MILOVANOVIĆ recorded at the Police Centre in PISA.
(No.1762)

A.S.K.

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.)

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0097

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/17 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>- 1. Veličko GUGOV, Mayor of the village of Gnjilan (F.720)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- Village of Gnjilan, district of Pirot; during the Bulgarian occupation.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- VIII. ^{Complicity in} Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. - Violation of Articles 4 & 5, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944¹</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As the mayor of the village, GUGOV compiled long lists of Serbians who were then arrested and sent to internment where a number of them died.

During the Bulgarian occupation, GUGOV was "centralni kmet" i.e. mayor of the village Gnjilan in the district of PIROT. In his capacity as mayor he denounced a great number of Serbs from the village to the Bulgarian Police authorities, as Communists, although they were far from being Communists; GUGOV also compiled lists of the names of the Serbs whom he marked as Communists. These were then arrested and sent to concentration camps. Among those he denounced to the police was Vladimir MANČIĆ, accusing him of hiding in his house, in the village of Žukov, a partisan called "LOZOVSKI" with three other partisans. As a consequence of this accusation MANČIĆ was sent to the internment camp, where he died because of the inhuman condition in the camp.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *M. R. Z. ...*

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

30th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavit given by D. IGNJATOVIĆ and others to OZNA at PIROT.

ASK.

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.)

1236/V/13/18

0101

PANEV, Milan Nickslov

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1236/V/13/18 A B C RDS 123456789

1236/V/13/18

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0102

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1236/Y/B/18

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

YUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/3/18 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position.</p> <p>(Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>- L. MILAN NIKOLAY PANEV, Mayor of the Village of PAKLESTICE, District of PIROT. (F.715)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- During the Bulgarian Occupation: Village of PAKLESTICE, and township of VELIKA LUKA.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list.</p> <p>References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- III. Torture of Civilians. VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions. XIII. Pillage.</p> <p>- Violation of Article 45, 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

When the Bulgarians invaded Yugoslavia, PANEV was appointed Bulgarian mayor of PAKLESTICE, near PIROT. He inaugurated a reign of terror for the Serbian population. Not only did he loot their food supplies but he also stole from the regular contributions of food and money which they were forced to make to the Bulgarian Forces of Occupation. Together with the notorious police agent, KRODINOV, (352/Y/30/2 and 25/Y/30/2) he mistreated the Serbian population, forbade the cultivation of land belonging to families whose members were suspected to be with the Partisans, and selected victims for internment. PANEV also carried on similar activities in the municipality of VELIKA LUKA.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

By R. Zindovic

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

30th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on a written statement submitted by Dimitrije J. STAINOVIC to the State Commission.

A.S.K.

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.)

1237/Y/B/19

0106

KOCEV

Submitted Decision of Committee I

1507 A D C 180870430KED

1237/Y/B/19

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0107

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1237/Y/B/19

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/19 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. KOCEV, High police official. (F.721)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- During the Bulgarian occupation : Village of ZAVIDINAC, in the district of PIROT.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- III. Torture of Civilians.
- XIII. Pillage.

- Violation of Articles 46 & 47, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Bestially maltreated the Serbian population and took from them food supplies and other valuables.

During the Bulgarian occupation KOCEV was appointed "Staršiji Kalavura" i.e. high Police official, in the village of ZAVIDINAC, district of PIROT. As such he maltreated the population and beat them in a most cruel way. Among his victims were Stojanka MIJALKOVIĆ (woman), Petar MILOŠEVIĆ and Dragoslav SIBINOVIĆ. At the same time he took from his victims any valuables, especially food supplies. He took from Svetomir MIJALKOVIĆ a case of cooking fat and other things.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zimoric

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

1296551 W.P.2524 5,000 5/45 A & E.W.L.11 Gp.585

30th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavit given to the OZNA at PIROT by Tihomir STANKOVIĆ.

ASK.

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.)

1238/Y/B/20

0111

ZELESKOV Aleksandar

Submitted Decision of Committee I

A B

RECORDED

1238/Y/B/20

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0112

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1238/Y/B/20

7 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/20 *

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

- 1. Aleksandar ZELESKOV, 2nd Lieutenant of the Bulgarian 25th Infantry Regiment. (F.718)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

June 1944: Babusnica, district of PIROT.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In June 1944, the Bulgarian 25th Infantry Regiment arrived at BABUSNICA. The Police Chief of the town handed over to the Commander of the Regiment 14 partisans captured in the surrounding villages - BAKOVI DOL, RADOSINCI and JABUKOVIK. The Commander, whose name is not known, gave 2nd Lieutenant ZELESKOV the task of examining the Partisans and of finding out from there where their ammunition store was. As no one would tell him, 2nd Lieutenant ZELESKOV dragged out a woman Partisan from the group and shot her in front of them. Two Partisans then said that they knew where the ammunition was. 2nd Lieutenant ZELESKOV then ordered his soldiers to shoot the remaining eleven Partisans and took the other two away. A terrible massacre began, the soldiers shooting at random and covering the Partisans with wounds. ZELESKOV finally returned to the scene and despatched those who were still alive.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission. [Signature]

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn statements have been made by Sodor M. DASKALOVIC and Vladimir STANOJEVIC to the Police Centre in the PEROT district.

A.S.K.

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.)

**REGISTERED
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**REGISTERED
NOS.**

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TO

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1239/Y/B/21
0116

PETROV Angel

Submitted Decision of Committee T

A B

CONFIDENTIAL

1239/Y/B/21

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0117

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1239/Y/B/21

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/21 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. <i>(Not to be translated.)</i>	- 1. Angel PETKOV, Sergeant. (F.719)
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- 11th May, 1944 - Village of KAMIK, district of PIROT.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. - Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While his unit was on the march through the village of KAMIK, for no reason he shot and killed Radomir S. ZDRAVKOVIC, who was walking on the road.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *M. R. Zivkovic*

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

12955 W.P. 2524 5,000 5/45 A & E.W.L.D. Gp.655

30th July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

On May 11th, 1944, one unit of the Bulgarian forces of occupation - the so-called "Istrebitelji" i.e. those who exterminate, was marching in the neighbourhood of the village of KAMIK (district of PIROT). Sergeant PETKOV, who was in the unit, without the slightest provocation or reason shot and killed Radomir S. ZDRAVKOVIC, who was driving sheep along the road.

When the parents of ZDRAVKOVIC wanted to take his body home, the Bulgarian soldiers forbade them to do so and then took the father, Sreten ZDRAVKOVIC, with them. He, however, managed to escape from them on the way.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Affidavit given to the Commander of the garrison of PIROT.

ASK.

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.)

1240/Y/B/22

0121

DJUMURDJIEV, Georgijev Dimitrije

Submitted Decision of Committee I

A ~~B~~

CONFIDENTIAL

1240/Y/B/22

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0122

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1244/Y/B/22

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/E/22 *

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

- Georgi,jev. Djaltrije DJURDJIJEV, Secretary of the Municipality of SUKOV, district of PIROT. (F.726)

(Not to be translated.)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During the Bulgarian occupation: Township of SUKOV.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians.
XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 1, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Secretary of the township, employed by the occupying civil authorities, he terrorised the population in various ways and embezzled part of the money given to him as payment of taxes, as well as tampering with various people's salaries.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

A. R. Zivneric

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

31st July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the Bulgarian occupation, DJUMURDJIJEV was secretary of the municipality of SUKOV where he terrorised the inhabitants in various ways. For example, in 1944 he met a peasant on the road, Stojan MINCIC, who was returning from his work in a vineyard. DJUMURDJIJEV asked him where he had been. He did not believe MINCIC's explanation, that he had been at work in a vineyard, and pointing his revolver at MINCIC's chest began to shout, saying that MINCIC was really taking bread to the Partisans in the woods and that he would shoot him for that. Finally, however, he let MINCIC go.

Also in the course of 1944, DJUMURDJIJEV embezzled part of the money various persons had paid to him as taxes. For example, he took the sum of 900 leva from Desanka NIKOLIC as payment of her tax but he never gave her a receipt and kept the money for himself. In the same way he embezzled nearly half of the wages due over a period of six months to the local school attendant, Dusan VELICKOVIC, depriving him of 5,286 leva.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Sworn statements of Stojan KINCIC, Desanka NIKOLIC
and Dusan VELICKOVIC.

A.S.K.

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.)

1241/Y/B/23

0126

CANKOV Histo

Submitted Decision of Committee I

A B

1241/Y/B/23

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0127

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1241/4/13/23

1 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/23 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Hristo CANKOV, Mayor in GRADESNICA (F.722)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- During the Bulgarian Occupation: GRADESNICA, in the district of PIROT.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- VIII. ^{Illegal arrest} Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 4 & 5, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As Mayor of GRADESNICA, he denounced a number of Serbs to the district Mayor for internment.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zivneric

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State.
(29655) Wt.P.252.4 5,000 5/45 A.&E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

31st July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In his capacity of Mayor of GRADESNICA, CANKOV denounced a number of Serbs as "Left" in consequence of which they were deported and interned in Bulgaria. On the 27th April 1944, CANKOV wrote to the Mayor of the Pirot District, demanding that Simo Petrov Ivanov alias Sima P. Ivanovic - whose Serbian name had been Bulgarised according to the rules of the Bulgarian-Fascist occupation - should again be tried and interned " as a man who disobeys the Bulgarian authorities and is in contact with the Partisans".

Simo Petrov Ivanov, alias Sima P. IVANOVIC, had been interned on two previous occasions, in Bulgaria, on the accusation of being "Left". On the first occasion he was interned from the 9th April to the 13th June 1942 in the village of Belen near Sviscov and on the second occasion from the 25th January to the 22nd November 1943 in Krstopolje. As a result of CANKOV's demand, PETROV was again interned in spite of his ill health and his being over sixty years of age.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the original document sent by
CANKOV to the Mayor of PIROT District (No. 714 of the
27th April 1944.)

A.S.K.

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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.)

1267/Y/B/24

0131

RIBARSKI, Georqie

Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 JUL 1945

A

W.

CARDS CHECKED

1267/Y/B/24

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1267/Y/B/24

4 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. B/B/24 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Georgije RIBARSKI, Deputy Mayor of the Village VOJNEGOVAC (F.723)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- June 1944: Village of VOJNEGOVAC, district of PIROT.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- III. Torture of Civilians.
V. Rape. XIII. Pillage.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the Bulgarian occupation, RIBARSKI was appointed deputy-mayor of VOJNEGOVAC, near Nis, in the district of PIROT. He was guilty of many criminal acts such as the rape, in June 1944, of Verica ARINKOVIC of VOJNEGOVAC and soon after of another girl, of the same village, Malinka CVETKOVIC. RIBARSKI would often beat the peasants whom he had forcibly recruited to guard the village from Partisans, and stole their lambs, chicken and other livestock. He was particularly violent when drunk.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Lj. N. Zivkovic

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

31st July, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the sworn statement of Branko
Dj. STANISIC of VOJNEGOVAC.

A.S.K.

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.)

1268/Y/B/25
0136

1. DUSKOV Petar, and 36 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1945 Adjourn W.

29.8.45 All - A. I

1268/Y/B/25

0137

Jugoslav Delegate to the
United Nations War Crimes
Commission.

195, Queen's Gate, S.W.7.

August 21, 1945.

The Secretary General,
United Nations War Crimes Commission.

✓ The Jugoslav charge against Bulgarian war criminals
R/B/25 was adjourned by Committee I at its meeting on
August 15 in order that additional information might
be supplied by this office. This information is set
forth in the attached pages which should replace pages
3 and 4 of the original charge.

Dr R. Zinkovic

Not as destroyed!
21/1/45 E.T.C.

Old pages

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

The inhabitants of the district VLADICIN HAN were terrorised and indiscriminately massacred by the Bulgarian Civil and Military Authorities in occupation, who seemed to have as their main purpose the extermination of the Serbs. The whole Security and Police apparatus was employed for this purpose, the military units being mainly used for punitive or clearing up operations against the innocent population.

This charge will deal with the gruesome part played by the Bulgarian civil authorities and their subordinates in the district of VLADICIN HAN. Petar DUSKOV and Ivan CENOV were the two successive chiefs of police at VLADICIN HAN. They carried out the instructions received from their immediate superiors (listed on page 1 from 3 to 10) and on their own initiative issued orders to their subordinates (listed on page 1 from 11 to 35) for the commission of despicable crimes against the Serb population.

A series of the most gruesome atrocities were committed throughout the district of VLADICIN HAN on the 7th February 1945 by members of the Bulgarian police force, police agents and military units from SKOPLJE and VLADICIN HAN. On that day extensive massacres were carried out in all the villages of the district, the list of the victims having been prepared beforehand. Before the victims were killed they were subjected to torture: ears were cut off, arms broken, eyes pulled out. Some bodies were found with as many as twenty wounds on them or with fingers and arms cut off.

The following details were established:

- (a) Six men from the village of JOVAC were shot at a place called "Guste Slive", among them being Milutin STANKOVIC, Josif KRSTIC, Aleksandar STOSIC. Milan NILOSAVLJEVIC from the village of BELISEVO was also shot in the same place. To date, the only names available of those who perpetrated this crime are: Pance VODENICAROV (Mayor at JOVAC), Kiro DENKOV (Deputy Mayor at JOVAC) and Kiril VELKOV (Policeman from VLADICIN HAN).
- (b) Three men were arrested from the village of PRIBOJ and shot at a place called "SUNJE". Their bodies, bearing the marks of knives, were found under a heap of stones. (The victims in question were Arifon NILOSAVLJEVIC, Dordje SAVIC and Milan JANJIC.) Nikifor Petrov STANOV (a policeman from VLADICIN HAN) and Vlado Ilijev BJOREV (a police official from the village of STUBLO) participated in this crime.
- (c) Thirteen men from the village of BELISEVO were driven out to a place called "Viarinska dolina" where they were slashed with knives and then shot. Their bodies were found in a ditch. Among the victims were: Milorad ATANASIEVIC, Vasilije CILIC, Boze VEDELJKOVIC. Names of other victims are also available. Bligovije JOVIC from the village of KACAPUN was shot at the same place. The following participated in the commission of this crime: Petar Joncev TARKOV, Cane Andonov PANOV, Nina Pelov MARINOV, Djordje H. - Pance VODENICAROV, Vasil STANJANOV, MARINOV, Ivan LEBEDOV, Konstantin BALKANSKI.

(a)

- (d) Eleven men from the village of R. VIM. EKA and one from SUTACKA, JUNA were taken to a place called "Sipak" where they were subjected to atrocious torture. Their ears, fingers and arms were cut off before they were shot. The names of the victims are available. Kiril VELJKOV, a policeman from VLADICIN HAM, conducted this massacre.
- (e) Three men (Nikodije STOJANOVIC, Danilo NAJDBANOVIC and Dragoljub VILICKOVIC) were arrested at the village of PRKOBCLAC and shot in the churchyard. Georgi Lazarov PCPOV and Marin Vasilov GEORGIEV conducted this crime.
2. On the 29th April 1943, 40 policemen from SKOPLJE and VRANJE came to the village of STUBLO where they rounded up twenty men whose names had been marked down in advance by Cvetan Ivanov ILEV and Krsto Vasov ILIJEVSKI. The victims were taken to a place called "Reskraja" (near the village of SUV DOL) and there they were all shot. Their bodies, which were found in a ditch, bore the marks of torture. Some had arms or legs cut off or broken, some were covered with bayonet wounds, some had been shot through the mouth. The names of ten of the victims are available, the remainder could not be identified. It has been established that Cvetan Ilijev Ivanov, Krsto Vasov ILIJEVSKI, Novak Spasov SIMENOV, Nikola Krstev NIKOLEV, participated in this crime.
3. In January 1943, Panta SPASOV arrested the wife of Ljubomir JOVIC and beat her and stabbed her in order to discover the whereabouts of her daughter who had joined the National Liberation Army. This torture was carried out with the approval of Petar DUSKOV.
- In July 1944, an American plane made a forced landing between the villages of POLCKA and DENUTINAC. Three inhabitants of the village of DENUTINAC were accused of helping the American airmen to escape, one of them being the son of Sima KITANOVIC. This letter was brought to the police headquarters at VLADICIN HAM where Panta SPASOV personally tortured and killed him.
4. At the end of July 1943, Zlatan ABALANSIJEV, a Customs Officer at VLADICIN HAM, assaulted Milan STOKOVIC with a rifle-butt and inflicted serious injuries including a broken rib.

Apart from the crimes described above, the State Commission has collected full evidence against the individuals listed on page 1 on other outrages. Names are available of 70 separate victims.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

- (a) As many as 63 testimonies have been given either by witnesses or actual victims of the terror.
- (b) A list of 74 names of persons who were shot is available.
- (c) A list of 4 names of persons seriously injured is available.
-

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0140

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1263/4/R/25

18 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/25 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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 THE JUGOSLAV State Commission:

50 N. 410000

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0141



Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

- ✓ - 1. Petar DUSKOV, Chief of Police at VLADICIN HAN (F.1287)
- ✓ - 2. Ivan GENOV, Chief of Police at VLADICIN HAN (F.1288)
- 3. Hristo L. STILOV, Chief of Police at SKOPLJE (F.1289)
- 4. T.H.PANOV, Chief of Security at SKOPLJE (F.782/I)
- ✓ - 5. Petar CAKANOV, Deputy Director of District Police at VRANJE (F.1290)
- ✓ - 6. Mirco CENKOV, Deputy Director of District Police at VRANJE (F.1291)
- 7. ZELENGAROV, Security Inspector of District Police at VRANJE (F.1292)
- 8. Nikola VABANOV, Chief of District Police at VRANJE (F.1293)
- 9. Georgi PAUNOV, Chief of District Police at VRANJE (F.1294)
- 10. Nenko PETRUNOV, Police Inspector at VRANJE (F.1295)
- ✓ - 11. Petko OPRIKOV, Deputy Police Chief at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1296)
- ✓ - 12. Panta SPASOV, Deputy Police Chief at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1286,1286/I)
- ✓ - 13. Konstantin BALKANSKI, Chief of the Police Agents at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1297)
- ✓ - 14. Ljuben TOMOV, Police Agent at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1298)
- ✓ - 15. Stojan GLIGOROV, Police Sergeant at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1299)
- ✓ - 16. Bonco Trifunov BINCIVSKI, Police Agent at VLADICIN HAN (F.1300)
- ✓ - 17. Sane Andonov PANEV, Policeman at VLADICIN HAN (F.1301)
- ✓ - 18. Djordje M. - (surname unknown) Police Official at VLADICIN HAN (F.1022/I)
- ✓ - 19. Kiril Marinov VELKOV, Policeman at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1302)
- ✓ - 20. MARINOV, Police Agent at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1303)
- ✓ - 21. Zlatan MARALAMPREV, Customs Officer at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1304)
- ✓ - 22. Nikifor Petrov STANOV, Policeman at VLADICIN HAN. (F.1305)
- ✓ - 23. Marin Vasilov GEORGIEV, Police Agent at BREKODOLAC. (F.1306)
- ✓ - 24. Ivan LEBEDOV, former Tax Collector at BELISEVO. (F.1303)
- ✓ - 25. Petar Joncev TASKOV, Policeman at BELISEVO. (F.1309)
- ✓ - 26. Vasil STOJANOV, Clerk at the County Hall and Police Agent at Belisevo. (F.1310)
- ✓ - 27. Mina Pelov MARINOV, State Forester at BELISEVO. (F.1311)
- ✓ - 28. Georgi Lazarov POPOV, Deputy Mayor at BREKODOLAC, ZIFORADJE and POLOMA. (F.1312)
- ✓ - 29. Pance VODENICAROV, Mayor at JOVAC.
- ✓ - 30. Mira DENKOV, Deputy Mayor at JOVAC. (F.1313)
- ✓ - 31. Milko Stanojev DIMITROV, Police Official. (F.1314)

Cont'd.

Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

- ✓ -32. Nikola Krstev NIKOLOV, Teacher, Secret Agent. (F.1316)
- ✓ -33. Vlahko Ilijev DJOREV, Police Official at STUBLO (F.1317)
- ✓ -34. Novak Spasov SINDERLOV, Teacher, Secret Agent at STUBLO (F.1318)
- ✓ -35. Cvetan Ivanov ILEV, Deputy Mayor at STUBLO. (F.1319)
- ✓ -36. Krsta Vasov ILIJEVSKI, Police official (?) at STUBLO.
- Najdan NAJDANOV, Police Agent at VLADICIN HAN. (F.716/I) entered on the list of War Criminals - R/B/1 - 331/Y/Bu/1. He has since been reported to have been executed at SURDULICA on the 27th April 1945. This information appeared in "Politica" on the 3rd May 1945.

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

1943/1944: District of VLADICIN HAN.

Number & Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.

III. Torture of Civilians.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907,
and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The persons mentioned in this case are charged with the massacre of some 74 men in the district of VLADICIN HAN in February 1943.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

The inhabitants of the district VLADICIN HAN were terrorised and indiscriminately massacred by the Bulgarian Civil and Military Authorities in occupation, who seemed to have as their main purpose the extermination of the Serbs. The whole Security and Police apparatus was employed for this purpose, the military units being mainly used for punitive or clearing up operations against the innocent population.

This charge deals with the gruesome part played by the Bulgarian police in the district of VLADICIN HAN in 1943 and 1944.

Petar DUSKOV and Ivan GENOV were the two successive local chiefs of police at VLADICIN HAN. Their immediate subordinates were Petko OPRIKOV (No.11) and Panca SPASOV (No.12). They were placed under the authority of the heads of police at VRANJE and at SKOPLJE, named on page 1, from 3 to 10. On several occasions they received instructions from the latter to undertake terroristic measures against the population in order to subdue the inhabitants of the occupied area to the Bulgarian policy of denationalisation. The instructions used to be issued by any of the individuals named from 3 to 10, according to the occasion.

DUSKOV, GENOV and OPRIKOV carried out these instructions in choosing themselves the practical way to act on the spot. This resulted in a number of crimes, which were perpetrated by the local police officials named on page 1, from 13 to 36.

A series of the most gruesome atrocities were committed throughout the district of VLADICIN HAN on the 7th February 1943 by members of the Bulgarian police force, police agents and military units from SKOPLJE and VLADICIN HAN. On that day extensive massacres were carried out in all the villages of the district, the list of the victims having been prepared beforehand. Before the victims were killed they were subjected to torture: ears were cut off, arms broken, eyes pulled out. Some bodies were found with as many as twenty wounds on them or with fingers and arms cut off.

The following details have been established:

- (a) Six men from the village of JOVAC were shot at a place called "Guste Slive", among them being Milutin STANKOVIC, Josif KRSTIC, Aleksandar STOSIC. Milan MILOSAVLJEVIC from the village of BELISEVO was also shot in the same place. To date, the only names available of those who perpetrated this crime are: Panca VODENICAROV (Mayor at JOVAC), Kira DENKOV (Deputy Mayor at JOVAC) and Kiril VELKOV (Policeman from VLADICIN HAN).
- (b) Three men were arrested from the village of PRIBOJ and shot at a place called "SUMJE". Their bodies, bearing the marks of knives, were found under a heap of stones. (The victims in question were Arton MILOSAVLJEVIC, Dordje SAVIC and Milan JANJIC.) Nikifor Petrov STAMOV (a policeman from VLADICIN HAN) and Vljako Ilijev DJOREV (a police official from the village of STUBLO) participated in this crime.
- (c) Thirteen men from the village of BELISEVO were driven out to a place called "Vidrinska dolina" where they were slashed with knives and then shot. Their bodies were found in a ditch. Among the victims were: Milorad ATANASIJEVIC, Vasilije CELIC, Boze NEDELJKOVIC. Names of other victims are also available. Gligorije JOVIC from the village of KACAPUN was shot at the same place. The following participated in the commission of this crime: Petar Joncev TASKOV,

cont'd.

- (c) Cane Andonov PANEV, Nina Pelov MARINOV, Djordje N. - Panca VODENICAROV, Vasil STOJANOV, MARINOV, Ivan LEBEDOV, Konstantin BALKANSKI.
- (d) Eleven men from the village of RAVNA REKA and one from SOLACKA SENA were taken to a place called "Sipak" where they were subjected to atrocious torture. Their ears, fingers and arms were cut off before they were shot. The names of the victims are available. Kiril VELKOV, a policeman from VLADICIN HAN conducted this massacre.
- (e) Three men (Nikodije STOJANOVIC, Danilo NAJDANOVIC and Dragoljub VELICKOVIC) were arrested at the village of PREKODOLAC and shot in the churchyard. Georgi Lazarov POPOV and Marin Vasilov GEORGIJEV conducted this crime.
2. On the 29th April 1943, 40 Policemen from SKOPLJE and VRANJE came to the village of STUBLO where they rounded up twenty men whose names had been marked down in advance by Cvetan Ivanov ILEV and Krsta Vasov ILIJEVSKI. The victims were taken to a place called "Raskrsje" (near the village of SUV DOL) and there they were all shot. Their bodies, which were found in a ditch, bore the marks of torture. Some had arms or legs cut off or broken, some were covered with bayonet wounds, some had been shot through the mouth. The names of ten of the victims are available, the remainder could not be identified. It has been established that Cvetan Ilijev Ivanov, Krsta Vasov ILIJEVSKI, Novak Spasov SINDERLOV, Nikola Krstev NIKOLOV, participated in this crime, also Milko Stanojev DIMITROV.
3. In January 1943, Panta SPASOV arrested the wife of Ljubomir JOVIC and beat her and stabbed her in order to discover the whereabouts of her daughter who had joined the National Liberation Army. This torture was carried out with the approval of Petar DUSKOV.
- In July 1944, an American 'plane made a forced landing between the villages of POLOMA and DEKUTINAC. Three inhabitants of the village of DEKUTINAC were accused of helping the American airmen to escape, one of them being the son of Sima KITANOVIC. This latter was brought to the police headquarters at VLADICIN HAN where Panta SPASOV personally tortured and killed him.
4. At the end of July 1943, Zlatan HARALAMPIEV, a Customs Officer at VLADICIN HAN, assaulted Milan STOJKOVIC with a rifle-butt and inflicted serious injuries including a broken rib.

It has been established that Ljuben TOMOV (No. 14), Stojan GLIGOROV (No 15) and Bonco BINCEVSKI (No. 16) also took part in the commission of crimes in the district of VLADICIN HAN in 1943 and 1944.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

- (a) As many as 63 testimonies have been given either by witnesses or actual victims of the terror.
- (b) A list of 74 names of persons who were shot is available.
- (c) A list of 4 names of persons seriously injured is available.
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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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.)

1269/V/13/26

0148

1. CENEV, N.
2. GONCEV, N.
3. KEREMITSKI, Cema (Petrov)

Submitted Decision of Committee I

ALC 1945 All A W. CARDS CHECKED

1269/V/13/26

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0149

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1269/118/26

8 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. P/2/26 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- N. GONCEV, Police Director at BABUSNICA, Pirov district. (P.953)

N. GONCEV, Assistant of Police Director at BABUSNICA. (P.952)

Gen. (Petrov) KEREMITSKI, Policeman at BABUSNICA, 32 years old. (P.951)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- During the Bulgarian Occupation: at BABUSNICA and in the surrounding villages (Pirov district)

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.
III. Torture of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

During the Bulgarian occupation of Serbia, KEREMITSKI as policeman at BABUSNICA, acting on the orders of his superiors, GONCEV and GONCEV, killed 17 innocent persons at BABUSNICA.

TRANSMITTED BY

the Yugoslav State Jurisdiction: *L. N. Givoni*

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

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the Bulgarian occupation KEREMITSKI acted under the orders of CENEV, Police Director, and of GONCEV, Assistant Police Director. He committed a series of most cruel crimes, murdering people, cutting throats, putting out eyes, setting houses on fire and so on.

- 1). He killed 17 innocent persons without any reason except to satisfy his criminal instincts. The names of his victims are:-

From the village STRELAC: Svetozar STANOJEVIC,
Vladimir STANKOVIC,
Dobrosav JEVTIC,
Stanko MARJANOVIC,
Redisav LJUBIC,
Velimir CIRIC,
Slavko NESIC.

From the village PALJIN: Pelenko STANKOVIC,
Ilija PETROVIC,
Blagoje MARKOVIC,
Vladimir RANCIC.

From the village RAKOV DOL: Milan PAUNOVIC,
Getko MITROVIC,

From the village RADOSIN: Nikola STOJANOVIC,
Redisav STANKOVIC.

From the village RADILJANAC: Radomir MILIC.

From the village MASUROVAC: Bozidar KRSTIC.

- 2). About the time of the Feast of the Trinity, 1943, KEREMITSKI came to the village BERDUJ (Pirot district) and arrested Stevan MARKOVIC and Dragomir ILIC. He marched them all through the night to BABUSNICA and beat them with a stick all the way. In consequence of this treatment MARKOVIC was in bed for six months and became an invalid incapable of physical work.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Particulars have been given to the Yugoslav State Commission by the victim MARKOVIC and three reliable witnesses. Official documents of the local authorities are also available.

L.H.

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.)

1270/Y/B/27

0153

I. NAJDANOV Georgi, and 7 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1945

All A

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CARDS CHECKED

1270/Y/B/27

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0154

1270/Y/13/27

18 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/27 *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. - Georgi NAJDANOV, mayor of the village of SINJAC (district of PIROT). F.705.2. - Stanimir JASMAKOV, Lieut. Commander of Frontier guard on the sector of PIROT. F.706.3. - EVROP, Sergeant of Bulgarian Army, at PIROT. F.707.4. - SEMKO, Sergeant of Bulgarian Army, at PIROT. F.7085. - ILIJA, Private, H.Q. of Frontier guard at PIROT. F.7096. - CVETAN, Private, H.Q. of Frontier Guard at PIROT. F.7107. - JORDAN, Private, H.Q. of Frontier guard at PIROT. F.7118. - GEORGI, Private, H.Q. of Frontier guard at PIROT. F.712
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	<p>- February 20th, 1944; in the village of SINJAC (near PIROT).</p>
Number and description of crime in war crimes list.	<p>- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. - III. Torture of Civilians - XIII. Pillage.</p>
References to relevant provisions of national law.	<p>- Violation of Articles 46 and 47, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Georgi NAJDANOV, as a Bulgarian mayor of the village of SINJAC (district of PIROT), committed a series of crimes, denouncing, to the occupying authorities, innocent people from the villages of SINJAC and TRESNJANCI, who were afterwards tortured and shot. Thus, he is responsible for the following :

1) On February 20th, 1944, at 8 p.m., on his suggestion, Bulgarian soldiers shot two people from SINJAC and a man from TRESNJANCI. The order for the shooting was given by Lieutenant Stanimir JASMAKOV. The following soldiers actually took part in the shooting : Sergeant EVROP, Sergeant SEMKO, and soldiers ILIJA, CVETAN, JORDAN, and GEORGI, all from the staff of the Bulgarian Frontier Guard at PIROT.

2) NAJDANOV beat and robbed people from the same villages.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission :

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

(29655) W.P.252/4 5,000 5/45 A. & E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

3rd August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0155

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PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

These particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission on October 19, 1944, by Hristivoje PANAJOTOVIC, whose relative was shot by these criminals.

LM.

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.)

1271/Y/13/28

0158

1. POPOV Ivan, and 4 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

7 AUG 1945

ALL A

W.

CARDS CHECKED

1271/Y/13/28

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0159

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1271/Y/B/28

8 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/28. *

Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. - Ivan POPOV, Colonel, O.C. Bulgarian Division at VRANJE. F.7432. - KAROLIJEV, Lt.Colonel, O.C. 52nd Infantry Regiment at VRANJE. F.742.3. - Vasil (Anastasov) IVANOV, Born January 1, 1907. Lieut. in the 52nd Infantry Regiment, at the frontier Garrison, at the village of VLASE (district of VRANJE). F.7414. - Botja (Hristov) RADOMIRSKI, 2nd Lieut. on Reserve, 52nd Infantry Regiment at the frontier garrison at the village of VLASE (district of VRANJE). F.7405. - Hristiv (Kresimir) DEMITROV) 25-year old corporal, at the garrison at the village of VLASE. F.744
Date and place of commission of alleged crime.	- At the village of VLASE, in July, 1944.
Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- I. Murder and Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.- III. Torture of Civilians.- XIII. Pillage.- XVIII. Wanton Devastation and Destruction of Property.- XXIX. Ill-treatment of wounded and prisoners of war. - Violation of Articles 4-21, 46 and 47, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In July 1944 a unit of the Bulgarian Infantry Division, 52nd Infantry Regiment, was posted in the village of VLASE (district of VRANJE) at the frontier, and carrying out orders received from the Officer Commanding the Division and the 52nd Infantry Regiment, tortured and killed a number of prisoners of war.

TRANSMITTED BY Jugoslav State Commission : *Dr R. Zimonic*

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

(29655) W.P.252/4 5,000 5/45 A.&E.W.Ltd. Gp.685

7th August, 1945

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Colonel POPOV was O.C. a division at VRANJE. He gave orders and instructions to his subordinate units for the crimes committed by them.

In the execution of his orders Lieut. (Hristov) RADOMIRSKI, at the frontier garrison at the village of VLASE (district of VRANJE), committed the following crimes :

1) On July 24th, 1944, RADOMIRSKI, with 50 Bulgarian soldiers, captured three soldiers of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army during the fighting, and ordered Corporal DIMITROV to have each one beaten with 100 strokes, and, with 18 Bulgarian soldiers, to take them out and shoot them. Bulgarian soldiers beat them with clubs and rifle butts, and put their knives into the mouths of the prisoners, and finally ordered them to sit in a chosen place and fired at their backs. Two of them were shot dead. The third, Nikola STOSIC, although shot in the head, managed to escape. By order of RADOMIRSKI, STOSIC'S house was pillaged and then set on fire.

2) RADOMIRSKI ordered the shooting of two Soviet Officers who had escaped from a German Prisoner-of-War camp and who had surrendered to him in order to get protection.

3) He also ordered the shooting of a youngster, who had asked him for protection against the fascists.

4) He ordered the shooting of Milan RISTIC, from the village of GOLEMO (district of VRANJE), because he crossed the frontier.

KAROLIJEV, in his capacity as an O.C. the 52nd Regiment, is responsible for the orders given and the crimes committed by his subordinate Lieut. RADOMIRSKI.

Lieut. Vasil IVANOV was the direct superior of RADOMIRSKI and is responsible for the crimes committed on his orders.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0161

The particulars were given to the Yugoslav State Commission
by Nikola STOSIC, from the village of GOLEMO SELO, on March 14, 1945.

The statement of this victim is reliable.

IM.

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.)

1272/V/6/29

0163

PANAJOTOV Rusan

Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1945

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CARDS 077287

1272/V/6/29

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0164

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1272/Y/3/29

8 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. 1272/Y/3/29 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Musan PANAJOV, Member of the Mounted Police. (T.731)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

July 1943: PIROT.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

III. Torture of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As a member of the Bulgarian Mounted Police Force, in PIROT, PANAJOV caused physical injury to various persons by beating them with his revolver-butt.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. L. Zimic

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

29 August, 1945

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In July 1943, PANAJOTOV, on duty in PIROT as a mounted Bulgarian Policeman, ordered persons gathered round the so-called Gipsy-Fountain in PIROT to disperse. Among those at the fountain was Jovan T. IGIC who was merely watching the shouting policeman. The latter then approached IGIC and began to beat him with his revolver-butt. He then took IGIC to the Military Headquarters, beating him all the way so that IGIC collapsed a number of times. Then the mother of IGIC rushed to him and embraced him, PANAJOTOV struck her on the head a number of times in consequence of which she collapsed from head injuries. PANAJOTOV then took IGIC to prison where he beat him again. After spending two days in prison IGIC was released.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on a sworn statement made by T. IGIC
his mother Besanka IGIC and others.

A.B.K.

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.)

1273/V/B/30

0168

BANKOV, Djadjie

Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1945 A W. CARDS CHECKED

1273/V/B/30

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0169

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1273/Y/B/30.

8 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. H/B/30 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

Djordje BANKOV, Mayor of Veliko BOBINCE. (F.730)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

August 1943: VELIKO BOBINCE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

Violation of Article 4 & 5, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

BANKOV, as Mayor of the village VELIKO BOBINCE, sent Tihomir STANKOVIC of Malo Bobince to the internment camp at PODUJEVO on the 1st August 1943. STANKOVIC lived there for a month under inhuman conditions and had to do heavy work, loading goods-waggons. He received no pay for his hard work. The Mayor BANKOV is responsible for all this ill-treatment of STANKOVIC.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Dr R. Zimonic

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

3rd August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on a sworn statement by T. STANKOVIC.

A.S.K.

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.)

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1274/Y/B/31

0173

SLAVOV

Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1945

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W.

CARDS CHECKED

1274/Y/B/31

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1274/Y/B/31

8 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/31 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- SLAVOV, Captain of the 5th Bulgarian Cavalry Regiment. (F.732)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

April 1943: Village of STRELCE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

V. Rape.

XIII. Pillage.

Violation of Article 46 & 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

While searching houses in STRELCE, Captain SLAVOV stole money and took two women to the Village Hall where he committed rape.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

Mr R. Zirkovic

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

3rd August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

A Bulgarian punitive expeditionary force, led by Captain SLAVOV, arrived at the village STRELCE in April 1943. One evening Captain SLAVOV came to the house of Mrs. Antica BOGDANOVIC and searched her and her daughter Milica. From Milica's bosom he took 20,000 dinars which she had tried to save.

Afterwards Captain SLAVOV took both mother and daughter to the Village Hall where he shut them into separate rooms. First he went to the room where the mother was and tried to rape her. After a long struggle and in face of the blackmailing threat that otherwise the daughter would be taken, the mother gave in on condition that her daughter was left alone. This Captain SLAVOV promised.

However, shortly afterwards he went to the daughter and tried for three hours to rape her. He did not succeed because of her struggles and especially because her screams finally brought a Bulgarian 2nd Lieutenant into the room. Captain SLAVOV was then forced to let the girl go.

Captain SLAVOV is therefore not only guilty of robbery but also of rape under duress and attempted rape.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on the sworn statements
of Antica BOGDANOVIC and her daughter, Milica BOGDANOVIC.

A.S.K.

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.)

1275/V/8/32

0178

MILANOV Kiril Ivanov

Submitted Decision of Committee I

15 AUG 1945

A

W.

CARDS CHECKED

1275/V/8/32

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1275/Y/B/32

8 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/32 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>- Kiril Ivanov MILANOV, Tax-Collector. (F.724)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>- 1943: Municipality of KALANE, district of PIROT.</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>- I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism. - XIII. Pillage. - Violation of Article 46 & 47, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 15, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

As tax-collector, MILANOV cheated the inhabitants of the district of their money and denounced a number of Serbs to the Bulgarian police for liquidation.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: Dr R. Zoric

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

7th August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the Bulgarian occupation, MILANOV was a tax-collector in the municipality of KALANE, in the PIROT district. He terrorised the population by pillaging their food and imposing heavy fines on them. He also pillaged State property.

In addition to this, MILANOV suggested a number of Serbs for "liquidation" to the Bulgarian police authorities. As a result of his suggestions, police and other units carried out punitive expeditions in the course of which the following five Serbs were killed:

Svetislav TRANDAFILOVIC of KALANE
Dusan Dj. VUCKOVIC of INOV.
Ciril TODOROVIC of INOV.
Filip POPOVIC of VRTOVCI
Pavle J. ZIVULOVIC of STANJANCI.

MILANOV is chiefly responsible for the murder of these five innocent persons.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence is based on a police document at
KALANG municipality.

A.S.K.

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.)

1310/V/3/33

0183

PUSKAREV. Georgi

1. BOGDANOV. Aсен
2. PANEV. T.N.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

22.8.45 AM A. B

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1310/V/3/33

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

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Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1310/Y/B/33

15 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CASE No. R/B/33. *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Georgi PUSKAREV (R/B/2 - 4th January, 1945) F.780
- 1. - Asen BOGDANOV, District Chief of Police at SKOPLJE. F.781
- 2. - T.N. PANEV, Chief of Public Security at SKOPLJE. F.782

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 1943 - Concentration Camp at SKOPLJE.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- VIII. Internment of Civilians under inhuman conditions.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Articles 4 and 5, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 15th March, 1945 three persons of Jewish origin were interned in the concentration camp at SKOPLJE.

TRANSMITTED BY Yugoslav State Commission :

M.R. Zimovici

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

9th August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

In the charge R/B/2 the crimes committed by Georgi PUSKAREV were described. Under his instructions and through his personal participation Jews suffered great losses in life and material. Many of them were interned at SKOPLJE horror camp, where Asen BOGDANOV and T.N. PANEV participated in the inhuman treatment and tortures. Particulars regarding the ill-treatment of Jews are given in charge R/B/2. In this particular case, three persons of Jewish origin are in question, one of them a child of only 10 years - Rud Marke KONFINO. The names of the other two are Merdohaj Benzien KONFINO and Bojana M. KONFINO.

The evidence is supplied by many victims, as well as from the document No.1183 of the 15th March, 1943, issued by the District Police headquarters at SKOPLJE.

U.T.

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.)

1333/Y/B/34

0188

NOJEV MINEV. Anastas

Submitted Decision of Committee I.

ALG 1545

A. B

CARDS CHECKED

1333/Y/B/34

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0189

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1333/Y/B/34

2 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/B/35 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- Anastas NOJEV MINEV, Lieutenant. (F.1437)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

- 16th December 1942: MIJAJLOVAC.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions

- Violation of Article 4 & 5, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Bulgarian soldiers, led by Anastas NOJEV MINEV, arrived at the village MIJAJLOVAC on the 16th December 1942. They arrested Jovan MANOJLOVIC who was working in his vineyard. From that moment began a period of great suffering for MANOJLOVIC who was taken from one prison to another. Finally he was sent to the horror camp at Banjica whence he was later sent on forced labour to Greece.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M. R. Zimmerman

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

W.P. 1505 1120 500 144 A.S.E.W.L.11 Cp.685
W.P. 1815 151130 5,000 344

17th August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence in the case has been given by the Serbian
Red Cross. (20.3.1944)

U.T.

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.)

1430/Y/B/35

0193

MANASIEV, Cia

Submitted Decision of Committee 1

5 5 A ~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

1430/Y/B/35

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

0194

1430/Y/B/35

29 AUG 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/B/34 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

1.- Cira MANASIJEV (F.1438) *Bulgarian official in the occupation Administration of Krusevac.*

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

1942 : KRUSEVAC.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

- III. Torture of Civilians.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

- Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

In the summer of 1942, Miroslava BABIC and her daughter, Radmila, were arrested. They were "interrogated" for three days as to why the sons of the family were with the Partisans and their whereabouts. During that time Cira MANASIJEV tortured them and beat them, inflicting on them great physical pain and mental stress.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

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

(26852) W.P.15100 1120 500 144 A & B.W.L.L. Cp.685
(26924) W.P.1817 P.1150 5,000 3 11

17th August, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0195

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence has been given by Milan JOVANOVIĆ of
KRUSEVAC.

U.T.

NOTES ON THE CASE

0197

(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.)

MISSING

REGISTERED
NOS.

36

1503/Y/B/37

0198

JANKOV
and 9 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

17 SEP 1945 AC A B

1503/Y/B/37

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0199

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1503/Y/B/37

12 SEP 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN WAR CRIMINALS
CHARGE No. R/B/37 *

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

See enclosed documents

(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 The Yugoslav State Commission:

Ante Zornic

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

12952 W.P.1505-1120 500 1-41 A & E.W.L.H. Cp.685
129524 W.P.1817-1-1139 5,000 3-41

11th September, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position

- ✓ 1. Jordan Pop JANKOV, Major, Commandant of the Frontier Sector at ZEGREB, from autumn 1942 to September 1944. (F.1818)
- ✓ 2. MARKOV, Chief of Police at KACANIK. (F.1819)
- ✓ 3. MIRCEV, Deputy Chief of Police at KACANIK in 1942 and 1943. (F.1820)
- ✓ 4. MANEV, Chief of Criminal Police at SKOPLJE in 1942 and 1943. (F.1821)
- ✓ 5. Ivan (Hristov) IVANOV, Second Lt. of the 6/2 Frontier Sector at VITINA (district of Vranje) in 1942 and 1943. (F.1822)
- ✓ 6. Ilija (Kostov) KRSTEV, Chief of Police at VITINA, in 1942-43. (F.1823)
- ✓ 7. Stojan MIHOV, Inspector in the Service for the Confiscation of Food Stuffs at VITINA in 1943. (F.1824)
- ✓ 8. Decko (Ivanov) DECEV, Lieutenant at Pasjan, district of Gnjilane. (F.1826)
- ✓ 9. Todor POBORNIKOV, Lieutenant at PASJANE in 1943-44. (F.1827)
- ✓ 10. Andreja PETROV, Feldwebel at the 6/2 Frontier Sector. (.1825)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

January and February 1943, in the district of GNJILANE in Serbia.

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List

I. Murder & Massacres - Systematic Terrorism.

III. Torture of Civilians.

VIII. Internment of Civilians under Inhuman Conditions.

XXIX. Shooting of Prisoners of War.

Violation of Article 4, 5, 46, Hague Regulations, 1907, Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944, and of Geneva Convention (Prisoners of War).

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS

Bulgarian military occupation and police authorities organised an expedition in the district of GNJILANE, upper MORAVA river, from the 19th January to the 3rd February 1943. In the course of this expedition they committed atrocious crimes, killing innocent peasants, torturing peaceful citizens and shooting prisoners of war.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

Major Jordan Pop JANKOV was a commandant of the frontier sector of the district of GNJILANE (with H.Q. at ZEGRA) from Autumn 1942 to September 1944.

On the 19th 1943, he organized a military action against units of the Yugoslav National Liberation Army and on that occasion the Bulgarians captured five wounded Partisans. Major Pop JANKOV personally beat and tortured the wounded prisoners with the result that one of them, PESIC, died on the same day. He sent two of the prisoners, after torturing them, to the Chief of Police, MARKOV, at KACANIK where they were shot.

On the 20th January 1943, in collaboration with Lieutenant Decko DECEV, he shot Blagoje ZLJUZVIC from the village of PASJANE.

Major Pop JANKOV then extended the military action and the following army and police forces participated: police forces from KACANIK, headed by MARKOV, Chief of Police and MIRCEV his Deputy; police forces from SKOPLJE, headed by MANEV, Director of the Criminal Police; army units from the garrison 6/2 of the frontier sector under the command of 2nd Lieutenant IVANOV from VITINA and police forces from VITINA headed by Ilija KRSTEV, Chief of Police from VITINA.

Stojan MIHOV participated as an adviser, indicating who was to be arrested and shot.

This expedition attacked the peaceful peasant population without any reason and committed numerous crimes. Jovan KOJIC and his wife Djurdja were shot in the village of VRBOVAC. Ilija KOJIC was shot on the road leading from VRBOVAC to VITINA, and Djordje FILIPOVIC was shot in the village of BINCA.

At the village of VITINA they took out of prison the persons whom they had arrested and shot them in groups. The first group consisted of five persons, officials of the local administration. In the second group five persons were shot, as well as a woman. Two men were atrociously tortured in prison and killed with sticks.

When this military operation ended on the 3rd February, Pop JANKOV ordered soldiers and police to arrest and torture any persons caught in the streets if they were talking in groups of two or more. Major Pop Jankov personally beat Andjelko VUKASINOVIC and another man with a whip because he found them talking in the street. He beat Ljuba KULIC from PODGORAC without any reason until he fell unconscious.

On the 4th January 1943, he interned Zivojin JOVANOVIC in Bulgaria because he was a prominent man in his own village of VITINA. He also sent forty prominent persons from this region to internment in Bulgaria in revenge for the fact that

Bulgarian soldiers under his command were beginning to desert their units to join the Yugoslav Partisans.

Together with Lieutenant POBORNIKOV, he arrested and tortured a great number of persons at PASJAN and afterwards sent them to Bulgaria to be interned there. Petrus JANCIC was one of those who were severely beaten.

Major Pop JANKOV is responsible for all the crimes which were committed under his leadership as he not only gave orders but also at times took a personal part in their execution.

MARKOV, Chief of Police at KACANIK, is responsible for the shooting of two men who were sent to him by Major Pop JANKOV. He also participated in the action against the peaceful population of the district of GNJILANE (Upper Morava) and is responsible for the crimes which were committed then.

MIRCEV, Deputy Chief of Police at KACANIK, participated actively in the armed expedition conducted by Major Pop JANKOV between the 19th January and the 3rd February 1943, and is guilty also for the crimes which were committed at that time.

MANEV, Chief of the criminal police at SKOPLJE, commanded the police forces on the same occasion and is responsible for the crimes which were perpetrated.

Lt. Ivan IVANOV and Ilija KRSTEV, Chief of Police from VITINA, took an active part in the crimes which were committed as well as Andrej PETROV, a sergeant in the Bulgarian army.

Lt. Decko DECEV, in the company of Major Pop JANKOV, shot Blagoje GUZVIC, an innocent man, on the 20th January 1943.

Stojan MIHOV, an inspector at the office which organised the removal of food from the Yugoslav people for despatch to Bulgaria, actually took part in the military expedition and chose which persons were to be arrested and shot and gave orders to the soldiers to that effect.

Lt. Todor POBORNIKOV distinguished himself, with Major Pop JANKOV, in the arresting, beating and interning of peaceful peasants from the villages of PASJANA and VLASTICA. For example, Petrus JANCIC was beaten to the point of death and then interned.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Reliable witness have given particulars of the crimes described in this charge in the form of sworn statements. The witnesses are from the villages VITINA, KABAS, BINC, BUZOVINK, SMIR and others from the district of GNJILANE.

L.M.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0204

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.)

1549/Y/B/38

0205

COHAKOV, Sava
GHIGORCA, N.

Submitted Decision of Committee I

2 - 10001078 Book A B

1549/Y/B/38

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat. 0207

1549/Y/B/38

19 SEP 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/B/38 *

<p>Name of accused, his rank and unit, or official position. (Not to be translated.)</p>	<p>1.- Sava COLAKOV, Policeman at SURDULICA (Serbia) (F.2495) Reported executed at SURDULICA according to "Politika" of the 3rd May 1945. Date of execution given as 27th April 1945.</p> <p>2.- N. GLIGORCA, Policeman at SURDULICA. (F.2514)</p>
<p>Date and place of commission of alleged crime.</p>	<p>2nd August 1942: SURDULICA (Serbia)</p>
<p>Number and description of crime in war crimes list. References to relevant provisions of national law.</p>	<p>Illegal Arrest. III. Torture of Civilians.</p> <p>Violation of Article 46, Hague Regulations 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.</p>

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

On the 2nd August 1942, the above-mentioned policemen arrested Dragutin LAZAREVIC in the street with no just cause and kept him in prison for 48 hours. They ill-treated him and beat him so violently that his kidneys were ruptured and he died six days afterwards from his injuries.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission: *MR. Zircan*

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

(20922) W.F.1503.1120 500 144 A.S.E.W.L.L. Cp.685
(20924) W.F.1517.1.1130 5,000 344

13th September, 1945

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0208

E
W

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

0209

Evidence has been given by Milan Lazarevic and Dzir Sulejmanovic whose statements are on the files of the State Commission.

U.T.

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.)

1550/Y/B/39

0211

KOZAROV, Hristo
and others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

2 SEP 1945

1 Admin

2-5 A B

1550/Y/B/39

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0212

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1550/Y/B/39

19 SEP 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/B/39 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

- 1. Hristo KOZAROV, Commander of the 27th Infantry Division. (List A - R/B/8 -1064/Y/B/6 (F.671))
- 2. Georgie GANCEV, Lieutenant attached to the 27th Division of the 1st Occupation Corps, Commander of the Garrison at BLACA. (List A - R/B/8-1064/Y/B/6) (F.737/I)
- 3. MANEV, Lieutenant with the 27th Division stationed at BLACA. (F.2638)
- 4. MARINOV, Lieutenant with the 27th Division stationed at BLACA. (F.2637)
- 5. ANTANAS, Private or N.C.O. of the 27th Division stationed at BLACA. (F.2639)

Date and place of commission of alleged crime.

During the period from the 15th to 30th June 1944: at BLACA and the district.

Number and description of crime in war crimes list.

I. Murder III. Illegal Arrests & Torture of Civilians. XIII. Pillage. XVIII. Wanton Destruction of Property.

References to relevant provisions of national law.

Violation of Article 23(g), 46, 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

Georgie GANCEV, Lieutenant of the 27th Division and Commander of the Garrison at BLACA was stationed there in June 1944. As Commanding Officer he issued orders to his subordinate officers for the committing of crimes. His A.D.C. was Lieutenant MARINOV and Lieutenants MANEV and ANTANAS were very close collaborators.

TRANSMITTED BY The Yugoslav State Commission:

M.R. Zimov

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

14th September, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

During the short period of fifteen days, the following crimes were committed against the innocent and peaceful inhabitants of BLACA.

MURDERS:

1. A Bulgarian unit under the command of the above-mentioned criminals, arrested Dositej IVLJANIN. Following this illegal arrest, IVLJANIN was beaten and tortured in prison and was finally shot in front of the local church.
2. Milun STEFANOVIC was shot by the same unit in front of his house for no reason at all.
3. Dragoslav SPASIC was shot 100 yards from his house while on his way to the fields with cattle.

TORTURE:

A great many names are available of persons who were beaten and tortured by soldiers of the Garrison at BLACA and the district. The names are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission. The following are some of them: Rajko SIMIC, Lale LAZOVIC, Milun STEFANOVIC, Borko STEFANOVIC.

PILLAGE:

During the period of fifteen days, Bulgarian soldiers under the command of GANCEV, MARINOV and MANEV, committed acts of pillage in BLACA and the district. 28 victims submitted their charges to the Yugoslav State Commission against the criminals in question and all their particulars are on the files of the State Commission.

Apart from the above, Bulgarian officers and soldiers at BLACA were so corrupt that they promised to leave rich persons alone if they were willing to pay a certain sum of money. This was only an excuse for getting money from the people.

WANTON DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY:

6 During the same period units under the command of the above-mentioned officers burned down and pillaged a number of houses in BLACA and the district. In those fifteen days at least 14 houses were burnt to the ground together with all the furniture etc.,. Fourteen persons have submitted their charges against the officers in question for the burning down of their property. The victims stated that these officers had offered individual inhabitants immunity in return for money. Bribes amounted sometimes to 50,000 dinars.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

Evidence consists of the testimonies of 39 victims. All relevant documents are on the files of the Yugoslav State Commission.

U.T.

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.)

1551/Y/B/HO

0216

KAROLIJEV

and 6 others

Submitted Decision of Committee I

26 SEP 1945	1-3	A	B
	5-7	A	
	4	C	

1551/Y/B/HO

(For the Use of the Secretariat)

0217

Registered Number.

Date of receipt in Secretariat.

1551/Y/B/40

19 SEP 1945

UNITED NATIONS WAR CRIMES COMMISSION

JUGOSLAV

CHARGES AGAINST

BULGARIAN

WAR CRIMINALS

CHARGE No. R/B/40 *

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

(Not to be translated.)

See enclosed documents.

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 The Yugoslav State Commission:

Mr. Zorkov

* Insert serial number under which the case is registered in the files of the National Office of the accusing State. 14th September, 1945.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME

0218

Name of Accused, His Rank and Unit, or Official Position.

- 1. KAROLIJEV, Lieutenant Colonel, Commander of the 52nd Infantry Regiment at VRANJE (Entered on List A - R/B/28 - 1271/Y/B/28) (F.1320/I)
- ✓ - 2. Konstantin Kolev JELENSKI, Lieutenant in the 52nd Regiment at VRANJE. From the village ARDA near KRZALISKA. (F.2480)
- ✓ - 3. Saban ISMAILOV, Private of the 52nd Infantry Regiment at VRANJE. From the village ARDA near KRZALISKA. (F.2481)
- 4. Men of the 52nd Infantry Regiment at VTANJE.
- ✓ - 5. Boris AVRAMOV, Mayor of the Municipality of JELASNICA. From the village OPOTA, near LOVECKO in Bulgaria. (F.2521)
- ✓ - 6. Vasil PANEV, Deputy Mayor of the Municipality of JELASNICA. From the village of KAMOTINA near CARIBROD. (F.2526)
- ✓ - 7. Todor TOSEV, Policeman in JELASNICA. (F.2522.)

Date and Place of Commission of Alleged Crime.

22nd March 1943: Village of JELASNICA (District of SURDULICA)

Number and Description of Crime in War Crimes List.

I. Murder and Massacres.

III. Torture of Civilians.

XIII. Pillage.

Violation of Article 46, 47, Hague Regulations, 1907, and of Article 13, Yugoslav Military Courts Act, 1944.

SHORT STATEMENT OF FACTS.

The above-named individuals are charged with participation in the murder of seven inhabitants of the village of JELASNICA on the 22nd March 1943.

PARTICULARS OF ALLEGED CRIME.

The 52nd Bulgarian Infantry Regiment, stationed at VRANJE under the command of Lt. Col. KAROLIJEV, committed most gruesome crimes against the civilian population wherever they operated. Their barbarity is fully illustrated by the following example: on the 21st March 1943, troops of the 52nd Infantry Regiment surrounded the village of JELASNICA. The next day they gathered all the male inhabitants near the school building and, with the assistance of AVRAMOV and PANEV (local officials listed on page 1 under 5 and 6) they picked out six men whom they subjected to most atrocious torture and mutilation before murdering them. One of their victims, Nikola STOJANOVIC had his legs and arms broken, his head was battered, his eyes put out and his body had fifteen wounds. Finally he was shot in the head. The bodies of the other five victims were likewise mutilated and showed traces of similar torture. The names of these other five victims were: Cedomir JANKOVIC, Dobrosav RISTIC, Rista PAUNOVIC, Dragoljub STOSIC and Janca STOSIC.

While the male population was gathered near the church the Bulgarian soldiers broke into the house of Stojan DJORIC and assaulted his unmarried daughter Stana. They tortured her, slashed her body with knives, broke both her legs and arms, put out her eyes and finally shot her. In addition they pillaged the house and carried away cash and valuables estimated at 186,300 dinars.

Lieutenant JELENSKI conducted and supervised the torture, while Saban ISMAILOV and the policeman TOSEV were among those who actually committed the atrocities.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT.

Evidence has been supplied by numerous eye-witnesses from the village of JELASNICA.

PARTICULARS OF EVIDENCE IN SUPPORT

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.)