

Jewish Resistance in World War II Bulgaria: An Introduction & Reference Materials

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Introductory Note

The literature about Jewish resistance during the Second World War has grown in recent years but little has been written about Bulgaria. Perhaps this is because the overall scale of the resistance was not large and while Bulgaria was a Nazi ally it was never occupied by German troops. Thus, the resistance was largely a Bulgarian versus Bulgarian affair. Nonetheless, there was resistance to the government of Tsar Boris III and his anti-Semitic pro-Nazi policies, and it included significant Jewish participation. This document is an effort to note some of the basic materials concerning that resistance with a focus on Jewish participation and with the hope that it will serve as a partial correction to statements that little is known about the subject.²

Throughout the 1930s Bulgaria under the leadership of the Tsar became more closely tied to Germany economically, politically, and militarily and in March, 1941 it formally allied with Nazi Germany. It then facilitated the German Army's invasion of Northern Greece, and Yugoslavia and subsequently occupied parts of those regions. This occupation served the dual purpose of freeing German forces for Operation Barbarossa—the attack on the U.S.S.R.—while fulfilling Bulgaria's revanchist desires to take territory it believed it had wrongfully lost. The resistance movement began soon after that and comprised both armed and unarmed elements. It grew slowly at first and then increased until the takeover of the Bulgarian government by the Communist dominated Fatherland Front on 9 September 1944.

During that period of around three and a half years:

- The resistance was ethnically integrated—there were never separate Jewish formations. Similarly, and unlike the situation in countries such as Yugoslavia, Greece, Poland, France, and others there was only one partisan force, i.e. there were not separate forces based on political allegiance.

² See the Jewish Partisan Education Foundation, “There is little available information about Bulgarian Jewish partisans.” http://www.jewishpartisans.org/t_switch.php?pageName=map+main&country=Bulgaria , accessed March 5, 2016 or the Bulgaria section of United States Holocaust Memorial Museum, *Jewish Resistance—A Working Bibliography* <http://www.ushmm.org/research/the-center-for-advanced-holocaust-studies/miles-lerman-center-for-the-study-of-jewish-resistance/jewish-resistance-working-bibliography/bulgaria> , accessed March 5, 2016.

- While the partisan force was never large, especially when compared to Greece, Yugoslavia, and countries to the North, it nonetheless was larger than that of other Nazi allies such as Romania and Hungary. Estimates of the actual number of partisans have been the subject of much ideologically skewed writing, but recent scholarship has settled on a figure of 9 to 10 thousand partisans.³
- Partisan groups operated mostly in rural areas engaging in sabotage of transportation, communications, and supply depots, rather than set battles with the German or Bulgarian military.
- Armed resistance also took the form of small combat groups (*Boynite Grupi*) operating in urban areas.⁴ The members lived covertly amongst the urban population and engaged in sabotage and assassination. Most notably, one Sofia group assassinated General Hristo Lukov, a leader of the fascist Legionnaires and Colonel Atanas Pantev an ally of Lukov and head of the Sofia Military Tribunal.⁵ The group included the Jewish fighters Miko Papo, Leon Kalora, and Violeta Yakova.

³ Roumen Daskalov, *Debating the Past - Modern Bulgarian History: From Stambolov to Zhivkov*, Kindle Edition (Sofia: Central European University Press, 2011), loc. 3191.

⁴ For a memoir of the combat groups see Mitka Grabcheva, *V imeto na naroda* (In the Name of the People), (Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Komunisticheska Partiya, 1964). See also Vladimir Bonev. “Za deynosta na boynite grupi i boynata organizatsiya v Sofia 1941//1944” (On the Activities of Combat Groups and the Organization of Battles in Sofia 1941–1944,” in *Revolutsionna Sofia 1891/1944* (Revolutionary Sofia 1891/1944), compiled by Dimitar Vasilev, et. al., 716–744, Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Bulgarskata Komunisticheska Partiya, 1969; Slavcho Radomirski, “Stranitsi ot deynostta na bojnite grupi sas spetsialno prednaznachenie” (On the Operations of the Special Assault Squads in Sofia). *Godishnik*. 18 (1983):177–205; Boris Stoykov, *Nespokoen til: stranitsi iz deïnosta na boynite grupi prez godinite na vaorazhenata borba protiv fashizma, 1941–1944*. (The Restless Rear: Pages About the Activities of the Combat Groups During the Years of Armed Struggle Against Fascism, 1941–1944). Sofia: Narodna prosveta, 1964.

⁵ Both Lukov and Pantev were strong supporters of Hitler and the Nazis. They were viewed by the Tsar as threats to his government. Stéphane Groueff, *Crown of Thorns* (Lanham, MD: Madison Books, 1997), 311–12, 328, 337–38; Marshall Lee Miller, *Bulgaria During the Second World War*. Stanford, Calif.: Stanford University Press, 1975, 198.

- In addition to armed fighters the resistance included many who managed clandestine radio broadcasts,⁶ and printed newspapers and leaflets⁷, as well as supporters (*yatatsi*) and helpers (*pomagachi*) who provided food, shelter, medical assistance, and information.⁸ One estimate is that there were 25 to 30 thousand such supporters.⁹
- Jewish participation in the resistance was disproportionately large. The identities of 272 Jewish fighters are known (see [Annex D](#)); and therefore Jewish participation in the armed resistance is estimated, proportionally, to have been three to four times that of non-Jewish Bulgarians.¹⁰ This does not include the many supporters and members of the unarmed resistance.
- Jewish partisans were young, over 56 percent being 20 years old or younger and women comprised more than 20 percent of the Jewish fighters. A majority of these

⁶ Ivan Kyulaovski, ed., *Govori Radio-Stantsiata "Khristo Botev" (Radio Station "Hristo Botev" Speaking)* 7 vols. (Sofia, 1951-2). There was also at least one other illegal radio station, "Naroden glas" (The People's Voice).

⁷ *Borcheskiyat pat na pechatarskite rabotnitsi v Bulgaria* (The Fighting Path of the Bulgarian Printers). (Sofia Hauka i izkustvo, 1966); Doncho Stanchev & Anton Mihaylov. "Nelegalnite pechatnitsi v treti rayon na stolitsata" (Underground Printing Presses in the Third District of Sofia). *Godishnik* 17 (1982): 235–62. Illegal newspapers included ("Rabotnichesko delo", "Naroden drugar", "Naroden glas", "Istina", "Naroden partizanin", "Partizanska borba", "Otechestven front"). Leaflets were often distributed by tossing stacks from balconies in theaters and cinemas, or by leaving copies on public conveyances.

⁸ See Slavcho Transki, *Yatatsi: dokumentalna kniga* (Supporters: A Document Collection). (Sofia: Partizdat, 1983); Haim Benadov, "Po dirite na nelegalnite kvartiri" (Tracking the Underground Shelters). *Godishnik*, 11 (1976): 345–72; 12 (1977): 177–98.

⁹ Daskalov, *Debating the Past*, Loc. 3199.

¹⁰ Demographic characteristics are computed from the *List of Jewish Partisans*. ([Annex D](#))

Calculation of Jewish Participation				
	Bulgaria	Non-Jews	Jews	Jews as %
1934 Population	6,077,939	6,029,541	48,398	0.80%
Partisans	9,600	9,328	272	2.83%
Partisans as %	0.16%	0.15%	0.56%	

Sources: Bulgaria, Census of the Population, 1934; Daskalov, *Debating the Past*, Loc. 3191; *List of Jewish Partisans* ([Annex D](#)).

partisans belonged to the communist youth organization (Young Workers Union – *Rabotnicheski Mladezhki Sayuz*) and/or Zionist organizations such as Maccabi, Hashomer Hatzair, and Betar. In general this was the case for Jewish resisters throughout Europe.

- Arrayed against the resistance was not just the Bulgarian army, but also the country's police force, and a specially created unit of gendarmes. The latter were notorious for carrying out atrocities against captured partisans and their supporters including beheadings, and the burning of villages of suspected sympathizers.¹¹

With the parameters of Jewish participation in view, the question is why, in a country which was more tolerant and welcoming of Jews than many others in Europe,¹² some were ready to resort to armed resistance. While the Jewish elite and the community's formal leadership (the Consistory) largely believed that Tsar would protect the Jews, the bulk of Bulgaria's Jews were impoverished and living in fragile and constrained circumstances.¹³ Thus it is not surprising that both Zionism and socialism were attractive panaceas, especially for the young.¹⁴ Concomitantly,

¹¹ Miller, *Bulgaria*, 199. Daskalov, *Debating the Past*, Locations 3191, 3203, citing Orlin Vasilev, *Vaorazhenata Saprotiva Sreshtu Fashizma V Bulgaria 1923-1944: Ocherki I Dokumenti (The Armed Struggle Against Fascism in Bulgaria 1923-1944: Essays and Documents)* (Sofia: Izdatelstvo na Rabotnicheskata partiã (komunisti) i Narizdat, 1946), 170–85; 606–33.

¹² For an overview of the position of the Jews in Bulgaria before the 20th century see Guy H. Haskell, *From Sofia to Jaffa: The Jews of Bulgaria and Israel* (Wayne State University Press, 1994), pt. II. Vicki Tamir, *Bulgaria and Her Jews: The History of a Dubious Symbiosis* (New York: Sepher-Hermon Press for Yeshiva University Press, 1979). Pavel Stefanov, "Bulgarians and Jews Throughout History," *Religion in Eastern Europe* XXII, no. 6 (2002): 1–11. N. M. Gelber, "Jewish Life in Bulgaria," *Jewish Social Studies* 8, no. 2 (April 1, 1946): 103–26.

¹³ See John R. Lampe, "Interwar Sofia versus the Nazi-Style Garden City The Struggle Over the Muesmann Plan," *Journal of Urban History* 11, no. 1 (1984): 40–46, doi:10.1177/009614428401100103.. See, for example, Leon Trotsky, *The War Correspondence of Leon Trotsky: The Balkan Wars 1912-13* (Broadway NSW. Australia: Resistance Books, 1980).

¹⁴ Mariet Avramova & Mariya Pencheva. "V imeto na svobodata" (In the Name of Freedom), *Godishnik* 20 (1985): 225–53. Astrukov–Herts, Yosif. "Iz borbite na Bulgarskata revolyutsionna mladezh protiv fashizma I reaktsiata" (On the Struggles of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Youth Against Fascism and Reaction), *Godishnik* 7 (1972): 231–314.

there was an increase in official anti-Semitism beginning in the early 1930s, and by 1941 when the armed resistance began there was knowledge of the ultimate fate of Jews in Nazi controlled territory¹⁵. In retrospect, it should not seem strange that Jews would feel sufficiently alienated from and threatened by a Nazi allied anti-Semitic government to take up arms.

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The political and military impact of the resistance, as with its scale, became a subject of ideological debate in the post-war period. The communist regime devoted considerable effort to glorifying the resistance and assigning it a determinative role in the downfall of the monarchy and the ascension to power of the Fatherland Front. A more complex view would assign much of the cause of these events to the realization that the Germans were losing the war and the impending arrival of the Soviet Army. Nonetheless, the resistance should be credited with several impacts.

- It kept up the pressure on the government not to succumb to German demands to declare war on Russia. The Tsar continually worried that declaring war on Russia would result in huge increase in the resistance as much of the population remained strongly Russophile.
- It assassinated influential fascist leaders. Paradoxically, this also strengthened the Tsar's control as he worried that General Lukov and others were planning, with German complicity, to stage a right wing coup.
- It impeded and diminished supplies to German forces and forced the Bulgarian regime to devote military and police resources to fighting the partisans, especially in 1944.

¹⁵ See USHMM, "Timeline of Events - 1939–1941," *United States Holocaust Memorial Museum*, accessed December 20, 2015, <http://www.ushmm.org/learn/timeline-of-events/1939-1941>. As late as March, 1943 the position of the Bulgarian government was that it was handing over Jews to the Nazis for labor. See Prime Minister Filov's statement in Charles Redard, "Report to the Political Department in Berne [Switzerland]," in *The Fragility of Goodness: Why Bulgaria's Jews Survived the Holocaust: A Collection of Texts with Commentary*, ed. Tzvetan Todorov. (Princeton, N.J: Princeton University Press, 2001), 92–94.

- After the armistice with USSR on 28 Oct 1944 the Bulgarian Army joined the Soviets in attacking Germany and fought alongside Soviet Marshal Tolbukhin all the way to Budapest and Vienna (some former partisans, Jews and others, also participated). This then left the partisan force as the main large armed group in the country thus facilitating the communist dominance of the Fatherland Front and subsequent takeover of the country.¹⁶ In the end, even if it was not determinative in ending Bulgaria's participation in the war, it did play an influential role in the country's future politics and governance.

And finally, as with resistance in general, the psychological and social impacts are often more significant than the military consequences. To quote Morris Schappes: where there is fascism "resistance is the lesson,"¹⁷ and some Bulgarians, both Jews and others, stood up and fought back against the anti-Semitism and Nazification of Bulgaria.

¹⁶ R.J. Crampton, *Bulgaria* (Oxford University Press, USA, 2007), 310.

¹⁷ Morris U. Schappes, "Resistance Is the Lesson," *Jewish Currents*, accessed January 6, 2016, <http://jewishcurrents.org/resistance-is-the-lesson-39733>.

Reference Materials

The subjects of the included references are broader than just the Jewish resistance not just because it was, as noted, an integrated force, but also because the context is important. Nonetheless, included are a large number of descriptions, biographical sketches, and memoirs of Bulgarian Jewish partisans and their actions. Finally, many of the Bulgarian language sources were produced under the aegis of the Bulgarian Communist Party as it strove to glorify the resistance. Thus, many of the sources are replete with heavily ideological language. However, this does not mean that significant information cannot be gathered from their pages.

The document has four annexes:

- An annotated bibliography of Bulgarian language paper and electronic references. ([Annex A](#)) Bulgarian sources have been transliterated according to the official or simplified system.¹⁸
- A bibliography of English language paper and electronic references. ([Annex B](#))
- A filmography listing relevant Bulgarian feature films. Many documentary films were also produced but no centralized listing is available and identifying the appropriate material will require future archival research. ([Annex C](#))
- A listing of known Jewish partisans with place of origin, and dates of birth and death when available. ([Annex D](#))

¹⁸ Republic of Bulgaria. [State Gazette # 19, 13 March 2009](#) , 6.

Annex A. Bibliography: Bulgarian Sources

“Arhivite Govoriyat” (The Archives Speak), *Godishnik*¹⁹ 18 (1983): 19–34; 19 (1984): 17–36; 20 (1985): 351–361; 21 (1986): 395–402; 22 (1987): 388–397; 23 (1988): 267–296.

Recollections of the 24 May 1943 demonstration against the deportation and internment of the Bulgarian Jews. Included are the memoirs of several Jewish partisans.

Arditi, Benyamin. “Emil Shekerdzhiski,” in *Vidni evrei v Bulgariya* (Distinguished Jews in Bulgaria). Tel Aviv: 1969, 1: 213–16. Shekerdzhiski was a well known writer and Jewish partisan who died fighting the Bulgarian forces.

Arditi, Benyamin. “Leon Yosif Tadzher (1903–1941),” in *Vidni evrei v Bulgariya* (Distinguished Jews in Bulgaria). Tel Aviv: 1973, 4: 210–14. Tadzher undertook one of the first acts of Jewish resistance blowing up a Nazi oil depot in the Danube port of Ruse in 1941. He was subsequently captured and executed by the Bulgarian government.

Astrukov–Herts, Yosif. “Iz borbite na Bulgarskata revolyutsionna mladezh protiv fashizma i reaktsiata ” (On the Struggles of the Bulgarian Revolutionary Youth Against Fascism and Reaction), *Godishnik* 7 (1972): 231–314. Describes the participation of Jewish youth in the underground movement in Youchbunar, the Jewish Quarter of Sofia.

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¹⁹ *Godishnik* was an annual journal published by Shalom, The Organization of Jews in Bulgaria, from 1965 to 1990.

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Annex C. Filmography: Bulgaria and the Second World War²⁰

Title BG	Title EN	Director BG	Director EN	Year
„Тревога"	"Alarm"	Захари Жандов	Zahari Zhandov	1950
„Наша земя"	"Our Land"	Антон Маринович Стефан Сърчаджиев	Anton Marinovich Stefan Sarchadzhiev	1952
„Песен за човека"	"Song of Man"	Борислав Шаралиев	Borislav Sharaliev	1953
„Септемврийци"	"The Heros of September"	Захари Жандов	Zahari Zhandov	1954
„На малкия остров"	"At the Small Island"	Рангел Вълчанов	Rangel Valchanov	1958
„Командирът на отряда"	"The Squad Commander"	Дучо Мъндров	Ducho Mandrov	1959
„Звезди"	"Stars"	Конрад Волф	Konrad Wolf	1959
„А бяхме млади"	"We Were Young"	Бинка Желязкова	Binka Zhelyazkova	1961
„Паролата"	The Password	Петър Б. Василев	Petar B. Vasilev	1964
„Крадецът на праскови", „"	"The Peach Stealer"	Въло Радев	Valo Radev	1964
„Цар и генерал"	"Tsar & General"	Въло Радев	Valo Radev	1966
„С пагоните на дявола"	"With the Devil's Shoulder Straps"	Неделчо Чернев	Nedelcho Chernev	1967
„Осмият"	"The Eight"	Захо Хескея	Zaho Heskeya	1969
„Птици и хрътки"	"Birds and Hounds"	Георги Стоянов	Georgi Stoyanov	1969
„На всеки километър"	"At Every Kilometer" (a)	Любомир Шарланджиев и Неделчо Чернев	Lubomir Sharlandjiev & Nedelcho Chernev	1969 – 1971

²⁰ Prepared in association with Dr. Alexander Lazarov

„Селцето”	“The Village”	Иван Терзиев	Ivan Terziev	1970
„Черните ангели”	“The Black Angels”	Въло Радев	Valo Radev	1970
„Четиримата от вагона”	"Four Men in a Boxcar"	Атанас Трайков	Atanas Traikov	1971
„Краят на песента”	"The End of the Song"	Христо Писков и Ирина Акташева	Hristo Piskov i Irina Aktasheva	1971
„На зазоряване	"At Daybreak"	Иван Ничев	Ivan Nichev	1972
„Този хубав живот”	"This Wonderful Life"	Мария Русева	Maria Ruseva	1974
„На живот и смърт”	"Life or Death"	Неделчо Чернев	Nedelcho Chernev	1974
„Бой последен”	"The Last Battle"	Зако Хеския	Zako Heskiya	1976
„Петимата от РМС”	"RMS Five" (b)	Владислав Икономов	Vladislav Ikonomov	1977
„Сами сред вълци”	“Alone Among Wolves” (b)	Зако Хеския	Zako Heskiya	1979
„В името на народа”	"In the Name of the People"	Иванка Гръбчева	Ivanka Grabcheva	1984
„Памет”	"Memory"	Дочо Боджаков	Docho Bodzhakov	1985
„Ешелоните на смъртта не потеглиха”	“The Death Trains Did Not Depart”	Борислав Пунчев	Borislav Punchev	1986
„Пет жени на фона на морето”	"Five Women and the Sea Beyond"	Владислав Икономов	Vladislav Ikonomov	1986
„Те надделяха” [Бригадата]	"They Prevailed" [The Brigade]	Киран Коларов	Kiran Kolarov	1986

Notes:

(a) 26 episode TV series

(b) 5 episode TV series

Annex D. Bulgarian Jewish Partisans

Family Name	Given Name	Origin	DoB	DoD
Abramovich	Zhan (Benkovski)	Sofia	1924	1944
Aladzhem	David Bohor (Docho)	Sofia		29-Dec-43
Aladzhem	Solomon (Ladzho)	Sofia		
Albahar	Daniel	Sofia	1923	
Albolah	Isak Yosif	Chirpan	1922	14-Dec-43
Albolah	Yako Yosif	Chirpan	1923	14-Dec-43
Alfandari	Zhozef (Zhitsi)		1921	
Alfandari-Levi	Viki Elazar	Sofia	1921	
Alkalay	Zhak Eliezer	Sofia	1923	
Alkolumbre	Albert Mois (Mitlo)		10-Aug-22	3-Jan-44
Almalek	Albert			
Almalek	Bela			
Alvas	Albert Eliezer		1922	7-Nov-44
Alvas	Isak M	Sofia	1924	
Amado	Zhak Izrael	Plovdiv	Jul-24	11-May-44
Anavi	Bentsion Leon	Plovdiv	24-Jun-24	22-Jun-44
Anavi	Leon			
Arama	Sinto (Grisha)	Sofia	1923	1944
Asa	Anri	Yambol		
Asa	Haim (Miki)	Plovdiv	1922	
Asa	Zhak		1915	10-Mar-45
Asa – Papo	Aron – Chapay	Plovdiv	1922	
Asael	Mazal	Sofia		
Asher	Sami Zhak	Sofia	1923	
Avdala	Samuil	Sofia	1925	
Averbuh	Saul Mihail		1913 1915	25-Jan-44
Avram	Zhak		1925	26-Oct-44
Avramov	Leon			
Avramov	Mois	Dupnitsa		
Avramov	Nisim Aron	Sofia		
Avramov	Zhak Solomon	Plovdiv	22-May-22	1-Mar-44
Avramova	Dora	Sofia		
Ayzner	Izidor	Ruse	1922	16-May-43
Bahsi	Elka	Shumen	1925	
Bakish	Sonya	Sofia	1923	
Bali	Haim	Sofia	1916	1944
Bali	Solomon	Sofia	14 Sep-08	23-Jul-93
Baruh	Ruben Moshe		24-Jul-15	26-Oct-44
Behar	Avram Mordu (Toma)	Yambol	1926	20-Aug-44
Behar	Ester Gavriel (Gita)	Plovdiv	1926	
Behar	Isak	Yambol	1924	
Behar	Leon David	Plovdiv	2-Apr-05	21-Jun-43
Behar	Marko		1914	1973
Behar	Mois			2-Nov-44
Behar	Mordehai Sabat			
Behar	Nisim			9-Nov-44
Benaroya	Mois Isak	Yambol	1927	
Benaroyo	Yako Mordohay		3 Mar 1876	27-Oct-43
Benatav	Gavriel Samuil	Sofia	1923	
Benatav	Rashel	Sofia	1925	
Benatova	Sheli		1927	
Benbasat	Berta Yosif (Yafa)	Plovdiv	1921	
Benbasat	Izrael David	Sofia	1923	
Benbasat	Mois Yosif	Plovdiv	1912	28-May-44
Benbasat	Neli Yontov	Sofia	1925	
Benbasat	Yosif Haim (Bay Mihail)	Pazardzhik	20-Feb-08	1943

Benbasat	Zhak	Haskovo	1922	1944
Beni	Mordo	Sofia	1922	
Bentsion	Efraim Haim	Sofia	1912	1944
Benun	Mazaltov	Plovdiv		
Benun	Sami Menahem (Tano)	Plovdiv	1921 (1923)	
Benvenisti	Albert Haim	Plovdiv	1914	30-Jun-43
Benvenisti	Izrael	Ruse	10 Oct 1898	10-Jul-44
Benvenisti	Nisim	Plovdiv	1926	
BenYosef	Solomon (Moni) M.	Sofia	1923	
Beraha	Leon	Sofia		
Bernshtain	Baruh	Sofia	1923	
Bezalel	Bezalel Marko	Sofia	1924	
Bidzherano	Mihael		1916	6-Mar-45
Chichek	Haim Mois (Dab)	Plovdiv	1923	30-Jun-43
Chichek	Solomon (Monkata)	Plovdiv	17-Feb-23	21-Jun-44
Danailov	Danail Yudov		1898	20-May-44
Daniel	Isak			21-Nov-44
Danon	Beti			
David	Isak Moshe	Sofia	1923	
Davidov	David Aron (Tran)	Plovdiv	7-Feb-27	26-Feb-44
Dekalo	Marko Dzhoshua (Krasin)	Plovdiv	15-Sep-24	5-Mar-44
Dekalo	Moni	Stara Zagora	6-Nov-23	May-44
Dekalo	Zelma Haim (Zlatka)	Plovdiv		
Dubavitski	Benyamin (Benyu)	Varna	20-Oct-12	30-Aug-42
Duenyas	Zhak Yosif		1916	
Dzhain	Nisim (Simcho)	Sofia	1925	
Dzhaldeti	Izrael (Gosho)	Yambol	1926	
Dzhaldeti	Maer Rahamin (mayro)	Plovdiv	1921	Mar-43
Dzhayn	Tinka	Ruse	1921	12-May-43
Elazar	David	Sofia	1920	
Eli	Leon		23-Feb-20	
Eshkenazi	Bonka Isak	Sofia	1927	
Eshkenazi	Donka Avram (Ivanka)	Plovdiv	1920	
Eshkenazi	Hertsel Mois		1923	3-Oct-44
Eshkenazi	Klara Avram (Iskra)	Plovdiv	12-Sep-22	3-Sep-44
Eshkenazi	Leon		1926	
Eshkenazi	Menahem			
Eshkenazi	Menahem (Chicho Miko)			
Eshkenazi	Mihael (Misho)			23-Apr-44
Eshkenazi	Rashel Miko	Sofia		
Eshkenazi	Stela			
Eshkenazi-Asael	Mazal (Mati)	Sofia	1925	
Ezdra	Nisim			Mar-45
Farhi	Albert Manoah	Sofia	1923	
Fintsi	Chadik			
Finzi	Yasko	Sofia	1924	
Fridman	Sara Avram (Elena)	Plovdiv	1922	4-Nov-43
Garti	Sabetay Rofat	Plovdiv		1943
Garti	Suzana			
Geron	Astrak Samuil	Sofia	1923	
Geron	Avram Shapat	Plovdiv	1925	27 Feb 1944 ГЛ
Geron	Izi Avram	Plovdiv		
Geron	Sami	Sofia		
Geron	Suzi Avram (Vera)	Plovdiv	15-Sep-21	30-Jun-43
Gershon	Albert Samuil			
Gershon	Leon Yako	Sofia		
Gershon	Sami			31-Oct-44
Haravon	Chlebi (Bagera)	Kyustendil	1921	7-Jun-44
Herskovitz	Roza	Plovdiv		Nov-43
Ilel	Izrael Maer (Anton)	Plovdiv	1923	4-Sep-44

Ilel	Yosif Itshak (Misho)	Plovdiv	1919	
Ilel	Yosif Maer (Stamo)	Plovdiv	1921	
Isakov	David Sasonov	Asenograd	24-Dec-08	13-Sep-42
Isakova	Nastya			
Izrael	Izrael (Tiko)	Sofia	1923	
Izrael	Izrael Avram	Sofia	1922	
Izrael	Miko	Sofia	1921	
Kalaora	Berta			
Kalaora	Leon	Sofia		2013
Kalderon	Sabetay		1917	18-Feb-45
Kalderon	Zhak Nisim	Yambol	1928	
Kalev	Mois Nisim (mishka)	Sofia	1922	1943
Kalo	Albert	Sofia	1915	
Kalo	Avram	Sofia	1929	1944
Kalo	Ester			
Kalo	Liza	Sofia	1917	26-Dec-43
Kalo	Zelma			
Kamhi	Berta Albert		1900	10-Jul-44
Kamhi	Perets (Shperts)	Sofia	30-May-22	1944
Kario	Luiza	Sofia	1924	
Kazes	Mois			
Kazes	Vizyuka			
Koen	Klara			
Koen	Leon	Sofia	1920	Oct-44
Koen	Sara Nahman (Sonya)		22-Sep-26	1943
Koen	Yasko Isak	Sofia	1924	
Koen	Zhak		19-Nov-25	23-Nov-44
Koen	Zhuli (Zhuna)	Sofia	1922	
Komerchero	Heskiya Shapat (Dobrin)	Plovdiv	1922	
Komfort – Glaserman	Viktoria	Sofia	1923	
Konforti	Zhak			
Konorte	Feliks	Sofia		
Konorti – Alfandari	Yosif	Dupnitsa	1911	1943
Kordova	Solchi Mois (Elka)			
Koshnitski	Mayer Mihaylov (Miho)	Sofia	5-Jul-25	Oct-43
Kovo	Avram		19-Nov-19	3-Nov-44
Lereov	Zhozko	Kyustendil	18-Dec-19	1943
Levi	Albert Ruben	Sofia		
Levi	Isak Aron	Sofia		
Levi	Karolina Rahamin	Sofia	1926	
Levi	Klara Gavriel (Malkata Ivanka)	Sofia	12-Jun-23	1944
Levi	Leon Gavriel	Sofia	1926	
Levi	Mois Avram	Varna	1921	1943
Levi	Mois Yosiv		13-Jun-14	3-Mar-43
Levi	Morits (Kolaka)			
Levi	Morits Buko	Kyustendil	1924	
Levi	Rudolf Gavriel	Plovdiv	1922	
Levi	SabetaY Avram (Zhmakin)	Plovdiv	1923/4	27-Mar-44
Levi	Sami Chelebi	Sofia	1922	
Levi	Samuil Nisim	Sofia	1923	
Levi	Solomon Simanto	Sofia	1925	
Levi	Vita Avram		1920	10-Jul-44
Levi	Vitka Sofiya Haravon (Vera)	Sofia	25-Aug-20	11-Feb-43
Levi	Yosif Rahamin (Lyuben)	Sofia	7-Dec-19	26-Jun-44
Levi	Yuli (Boryana)	Plovdiv	1915	
Levi	Zhak Aron (Misho)	Karnobat	17-Jun-26	22-Feb-44
Malamed	Nisim Mois		25-Jan-26	
Mandil	Fiko Haim		4-Jul-10	14-Nov-44

Marinchevska	Mika		1925	
Mashiah	Rahamin Avram	Sofia	1926	
Mashiah	Shimon Chelebi	Sofia	1923	
Mashiah	Vita Isak Yakim	Sofia	1924	
Matveeva	Erna		5 Dec 1894	10-Jul-44
Mayer	Izrael			
Melamed	Nisim Moshe	Sofia	1925	
Melamed	Nisim Sabat		1908	1-Nov-44
Melamed	Sabat	Sofia	1922	
Melamed	Yasko	Ruse	1924	
Menahemov	Eli Albert (Kosta)	Plovdiv	1926	
Menahemov	Menahem Albert	Haskovo	7-Nov-23	9-Jun-43
Merkado	Astruk			
Meshulam	Aron			3-Oct-44
Mezan	Aron Nisim (Botyu)	Plovdiv	25-Jan-25	3-Mar-44
Mezan	Beka	Plovdiv	1924	
Mezan	Saul	Pazardzhik	1893	1944
Mitrani	Mati	Varna	27-Jan-08	12-Aug-52
Mizrahi	Yuli (Zhivka)	Plovdiv	1923	
Moiseev	Benyamin Avram	Sofia	1924	
Molho	Yosif Yuda (Mitreto) (Mitko)	Plovdiv	1919	
Mordohay	Ezdra Isak (Kicheto)	Plovdiv	1-Apr-23	22-Feb-44
Moshe	Leon Isak	Sofia	1923	
Moshe	Marko Nisim (Zhorov)	Sofia		16-Apr-44
Moshonov	Isak			
Moskona	Barah		20-Jan-04	
Natan	Isak Samuil	Plovdiv	Dec-26	11-May-44
Natan	Mois	Ruse	1925	
Natan	Mois Yako	Sofia	1923	
Natan	Nichko (Metodi)	Sofia	1921	1944
Ninyo	Reni	Sofia		
Ninyo	Shimon Samuil	Sofia	1923	
Nisimov	Rafael	Sofia	1923	
Oliver	Haim David	Sofia	1919	
Oliver-Seliktar	Mari-Tanya David	Sofia	1924	
Ovadiya	David	Plovdiv	1922	
Papo	Menahem Leon (Miko)	Sofia	1924	1943
Papo	Salvador	Ruse	1925	
Pardo	Itshak Nisim	Plovdiv	1913	
Perets	Mois Izrael	Sofia	1924	
Polikar	Azarya Chelebi	Yambol	1926	
Polikar	Sami Chelebi		10-Jun-28	
Rahamim	Mincho (Spas)	Dupnitsa	1926	1944
Rahamin	Rahamin Isak	Dupnitsa	1925	1944
Reutan	Naomi Eliya (Elena)	Plovdiv	1924	
Rubenov	Shabat			10-Jul-44
Rubenov	Mois Nisim	Sofia	1923	
Rubanova	Mati Shabat (Svetla)	Sofia	25-Jul-25	7-Sep-44
Rubanova	Stela Haim Isak	Sofia	1923	
Safir	Eduard Leon	Sofia	1923	
Safir	Rashel	Sofia		
Safir	Tobias Leon	Sofia	1917	
Salomon	Yako			
Salomova	Klara Yako (Svetla)	Sofia	1917	4-Jun-44
Saltiel	Mois	Sofia	1923	
Samuilov	Isak Nisim	Sofia	1923	
Saranga	Diana Albert (Nadya)	Plovdiv	1922	
Saranga	Santo Shemtov		1915	21-Nov-44
Sarfati	Mois			30-Oct-44
Sasonov	David			

Selektar	Albert			
Seliktar	Marko Samuel	Sofia	1923	
Seliktar	Stela	Sofia	1926	
Semo	Bezalel (Ariko)	Sofia	1921	
Shabat	David Avram	Sofia	16-Apr-24	23-Mar-43
Shakova	Loti			
Shamli	Isak Haim	Sofia	1923	
Shekerdzhiski	Emil	Dupnitsa	6-Apr-1912	3-Aug-44
Shoev	Eliyau	Ruse	1926	
Sidi	Bernard (Orleto)	Plovdiv	1924	
Solomonov	David	Sofia	1924	
Suzin	Izrael Yosif	Sofia	1923	
Tadzher	Leon Yosif (Ben David)	Sofia	1903	14-Dec-41
Tadzher	Mordoshe	Dupnitsa		
Talvi	Aron	Sofia	1924	
Talvi	Isak Rahamin	Sofia	1919	30-May-44
Talvi	Yosif Nisim (Vancho)	Sofia	1923	10-Apr-44
Taranto	Shelomo		17-May-14	Dec-44
Tosheva	Bonka		1926	
Vaena	Albert Mois	Sofia	1920	
Vagenshtain	Anzhel Raimond	Sofia	1922	
Vagenshtain	Beka			
Vaida	Albert			
Vainshtok	Solomon	Sofia		
Ventura	Ana Avram	Ruse	3-Jul-25	22-Feb-44
Vidas	Eliezer	Sofia	1923	
Volitser	Eva Sami (Violeta)	Sofia	1922	7-Sep-43
Yakov	Yako	Ruse	1921	
Yakova	Violeta Yosifova (Ivanka)	Dupnitsa	2-Jun-23	17-Jun-44
Yeniel	Nisim (Niko)	Sofia	1919	
Yona	Zhak			
Yontov	Avram			6-Nov-44
Yuda	Moreno Avram (Miki)	Sofia	1925	
Yulzari	Nilo	Ruse	1925	
Yulzari	Yasko	Ruse	1924	
Zaydel	Ato Oskar	Sofia	1918	
Zilbershtayn	Natan Leon		17-Dec-17	
Zonana	Shimon			18-Oct-44

Ghetto Fighters House; Grabcheva, 1984; Kohen; Konsistoriya Tsentralna na Evreite v Bulgariia, 1958.
Partisan names are shown in parentheses.