Even though the subject of the repatriation policy of the Fatherland Front Government (including the fate of the people it concerned) is rather extensive and has many aspects, it has remained outside the interest of the historian researchers. The article deals with only one of its manifestations, it specifically studies the fate of the Bulgarian diplomatic representatives (including legation, consular and other employee), who after the 9th of September 1944 declared themselves on the side of the new government of Fatherland front. In connection with the first activities of the First Fatherland front’s government and as a consequence of them, the article introduces facts and circumstances connected with the internment, and afterward the repatriation of these nearly 100 people, half of which women and infants. The German Ministry of external works treats them as a special “Bulgarian diplomatic group”, which until the end of the war was not allowed to leave the Third Reich.