Civitella, Arezzo.

7th November, 1944.

STATISUENT OF; -

ROSSI Lina, Civitella, Areszo.

Female. 35 years.

Who saith.

I am the nièce of the late priest DON ALCIDE LAZZERI, he was murdered by the Germans on the 29th June, 1944. He was fifty seven (57) years of age and priest in CIVITELLA at the church of the ASSUMOTION. He had lived in CIVITELLA for five years previous to which he lived at PONTICINO.

On the night of the 18th June, 1944, about 20.00 hours, I was in the house near the church when I heard a few shots apparently from just obtaide the house. I is noise frightened me so I called my uncle who arrived a few minutes later. By uncle had not heard the shots but because the people outside here running about and shouting we realized that something had happened in the village. It was about 23.00 hours the same evening when we were told that two (2) German soldiers had been killed in the DOIOLAVORO CLUB. He were also told that these soldiers had been killed by Fartisans. We passed the night watching in case other Germans should return and take reprisals on the village.

The next morning, Monday, 19th June, 1944, my uncle left CIVITELLA for the farm of BONICOLINI, which is about three (3) kilometres south of the village. I remained in the village, my uncle returned about 17,00 hours the same evening.

On Tuesday, 20th June, 1944, some German soldiers came into the village and they sent for my uncle. He was taken by them to the DOFOLAVORO CLUB and stood by whilst the Germans removed the papers from the pockets of the dead soldiers. Then the Germans had finished they told my uncle through means of an interpreter that they would return for the bodies at 17.00 hours the same day. However they returned at 14.00 hours, and sent for my uncle, he was out attending to something but when he returned about 15.00 hours he went with them immediately. He accompanied the Germans to the cemetery and performed the burial service. Then the Germans returned to the village about 17.00 hours they were very angry, they saw some young men who were afraid and running away, they immediately fired at them, no one however was hurt.

After this by uncle and I went to the farm of B BCOLINI where we remained until Thursday, 22nd June, 1944, when we returned to the village about 06.30 hours in the morning.

Everything went well in the village until Tuesday, 27th June, 1944, up to then we never saw any more Germans although during this time everyone seemed to be in fear of what may happen and somehow expecting reprisals.

Between 14.00 hours and 15.00 hours, on Tuesday, two German

/tio Commen soldiers.

collect at the house of my mole. They asked for freless sets, typersiters or aims, by mole informed them that he had a ireless set. hey took the ireless (value 3000 lire), my mole tried a pursued them to leave it but they said, they maked my mole too me and show them the had a wireless sets in the village but he refused. By mole ten told them that he had seen several fartisans in the village of late and asked them to leave quickly and so avoid trouble. They told by mole that they had orders to fill fifty (50) civilians for each soldier killed by fartisans and that they would leave on they were ready. They loft shortly after and that seven I alreless sets in my they loft shortly after and that seven I alreless sets in my they loft shortly after and that they seven I alreless sets in my they loft shortly after and

in thursday, 19th June, 1944, I went to the the day of at eter and thele about 97.15 hours seen people started conductinto the cauch they appeared afraid and there was a lot of chispering. It was about this the then I beard sime firing. I said simpone that the trong and they tol me that the Germans were in the village and they were placing specine gams outside the church. I Laformed my uncle of this in consequence of t is he stopped the service and siid to the people, I do not know what is hap oning but I think that the Germans are retreating and the British occupying the village. If the Commans try to take a ything let then have it and so avoid trouble. Then my anale occried on with the service, when it was finished he told the people that they eld remain in the church until the digiting was finished.

best 98.50 bears a Terman soldie, cale into the oborde, he mad abouting and enving a pistal about at everyone. Te mas tollowed a few sinutes later by a second German soldier and they both came to t e front of the church then they ordered everyone outside. By uncle tried to remon wit, these soldiers but one of them stuck a pistol in his fa e and told its to go outside also, hen me got outside, (by unale and I), we saw terms n soldiers lying behind machine guns and others standing about in the square all the weapons of mone description hold in front of their badies. At ne slide of the square there was a group of men from the village tley lers under an aimed guard. By under seemed to realise that was going to imposu and asked permission to say Fenediction to his people, this was granted and none of the Germans spoke as he went through the service.

hen he finished the Germans started going through every ones prokets taking watches, wallets or anything of value. After a while a German soldier came up to me, as I was still holding my note's arm and told me to go army, I refused. Se pulled me off my uncle's arm, then held a pistol at my head and torped me to walk up the street. All the village at this time uppeared to be ablaze and I enquired where I was supposed to go. The German told me to get right out of the village. By this time we had reached the hospital and lying outside I saw a pile of old men, they had all been shot and were lying in a pool of blood. The read out I the village scenes to be littered with the bodies of men. The men

/bodies of men.

German so diers were loughing as they carried these bodies and threw them into bouses that were on fire and blazing furiously. I noticed that all the women and children were going in the direction of POGULALL so I followed and got to the orphanage there between 10.00 and 11.00 hours that merning.

I remaine here for about eight (8) days and then went to LOKTE S SAVING. I returned to CIVITELLA on 17th July, 1944, when the British were here. I asked who had buried my uncle it was LARMIONI Luigi of CIVITELLA.

or any political party. He had been a priest for 35 years and always belonged to the church.

I remember a little about the Germans, they were all dressed in canouflaged jackets and wore steel helmets.

I have read over the above statement. It is correct and true. I here ith append my signature.

(Sgd) LINA ROSSI.

Statement written down in Italian and signature witnessed by MUSICARO ALBERTO, Interpreter, in the presence of Sgt CLEMIOW both of 78 Section, B. I.B. on the 7th November, 1944, at CIVITELLA.

I certify that the above stranslation from Italian is correct and true and to the best of my ability.

husicaro Alberto.