



Liceo Scientifico "E. AMALDI"

ERASMUS+ KA2

Local Event - European Impact: Local History in European Context



Co-funded by the
Erasmus+ Programme
of the European Union

THE RESISTANCE
IN MEMORY
VOICES

What were the (economic) hardships, deprivations (food, clothing, affections) or other renunciations of the population during the Second World War?

PASQUALE, CECILIA'S GRANDFATHER, 72

“The economic hardships concerned shopping, in fact they lived with what they had and ate what was produced in their fields, while the deprivations concerned their beloved ones (with whom they kept in touch through letters or postcards), they were deprived of clothing, energy and water consumption in the houses and food, which was not abundant and had to be preserved because it was collected”.

ANTONIA, EMANUELE'S GRANDMOTHER, 75

“When the war broke out, I was a child, but I remember some things that have stuck with me. My family was considered rich because we had two shops, a grocery and a hardware store, thank to this there were always sufficient provisions. But I remember that, since many families were less fortunate, we helped each other”.

What was the ration card (also called the bread card)? Why did the cards have a different color?

VITO, GIULIA'S GRANDFATHER, 77

“During the Second World War, citizens could withdraw food through the per capita ration card, thanks to which everyone could receive a predetermined amount of food; the card had different colors to distinguish groups according to their age. Obviously, the food quantities that were given were very small, many families also had to let their sons, and husbands go to war”.

TERESA, AGNESE'S GREAT AUNT, 89

“They decided how much pasta and how much bread we could eat. We received some tickets to use when it was time to eat. We could eat up 100 gr bread per person”.

What was bought at the “black” market? And who mainly went to the black market?

PASQUALE, CECILIA'S GRANDFATHER, 72

“Basic necessities, such as flour or eggs, were bought on the black market, but contraband goods were paid a lot and often the police upon arrival requisitioned the goods”.

Was sharing food the main opportunity to socialize, discuss and be in solidarity with acquaintances?

ANTONIA, EMANUELE'S GRANDMOTHER, 85

“I lived in a small town, and we helped each other in all possible ways, especially among relatives. Very often my family had lunch with my uncle, my dad's brother, because we brought some things from our shop and my uncle had a small garden where he grew vegetables”.

PASQUALE, CECILIA'S GRANDFATHER, 72

“Yes, sharing food was the main opportunity to socialize, discuss and be in solidarity with acquaintances, in fact, my grandfather told me that his mother cooked and delivered portions of food to some elderly people in difficulty”.

What are the songs of the Italian Resistance?

PASQUALE, CECILIA'S GRANDFATHER, 72

Some songs of the Italian Resistance are: "Fischia il vento", "Marciam, marciam", "Dalle belle città", "Canzone dell'8 settembre", "Là sui quei monti" and the best known "Bella ciao".

Were there war victims or war invalids in your family?

ANTONIA, EMANUELE'S GRANDMOTHER, 85

“In my family there were three children, two girls and a boy, and I am the oldest and therefore no one of us was called to war.”

VITO, GIULIA'S GRANDFATHER, 77

“My father died in France during the war”.

PASQUALE, CECILIA'S GRANDFATHER, 72

“My father fought in Africa during the war, but luckily, he survived; he later died of old age”.

Do you know what the curfew was during the war period?

VITO, GIULIA'S GRANDFATHER, 77

“During the war it was forbidden to hang out from 9PM to 5AM”.

PASQUALE, CECILIA'S GRANDFATHER, 72

“The curfew during the war period was around 10 in the evening and, every day, all habitants of each town had to stay indoors with the lights off and without making noises so as not to be noticed by air attacks that could drop bombs on towns they lived in and avoid looting”.

TERESA, AGNESE'S GREAT AUNT, 89

“At 9 PM the curfew started, it was forbidden to turn the lights on inside the houses, both windows and shutters had to be closed: light might be considered as a possible signal”.

Do you remember any actions of resistance against fascism (writings on the walls, smeared symbols, leaflets, etc.) during the curfew?

VITO, GIULIA'S GRANDFATHER, 77

“Once a friend of mine was beaten by a black shirt (a Nazi) for not respecting the curfew”.

Are there any written traces of that period: postcards, letters, call letters to arms, clothing, medals, etc.?

VITO, GIULIA'S GRANDFATHER, 77

“He still has a photo of his father who died in war and on the back of the photo, there is a short letter”.

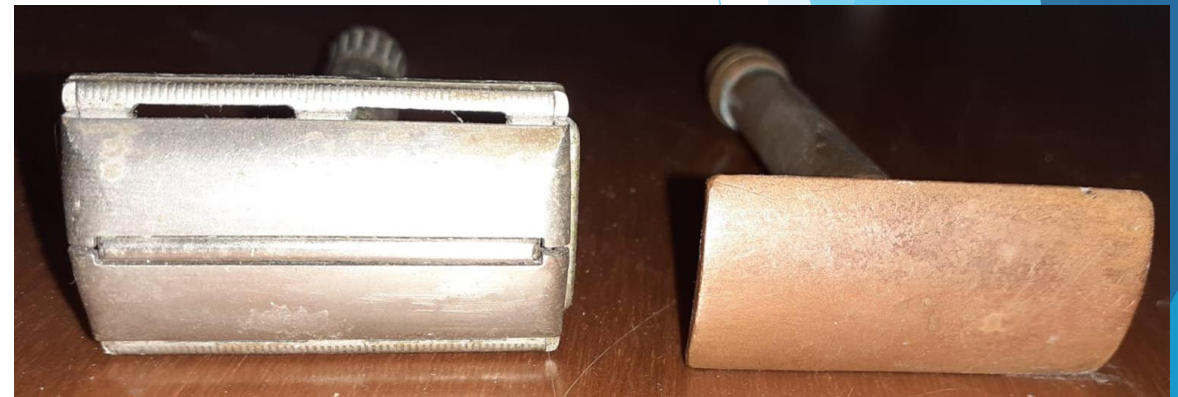
One last voice...

TERESA, AGNESE'S GREAT AUNT 89

“After the liberation the soldiers arrived by their jeeps and distributed bread along the road. An American soldier wanted me to let my mom go abroad with him”.



lighter



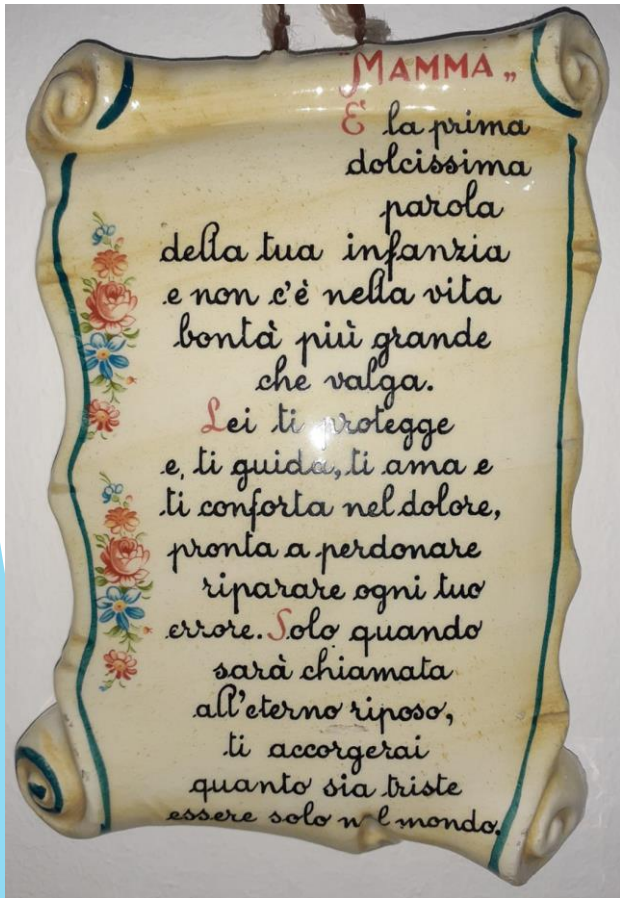
shaving
razor



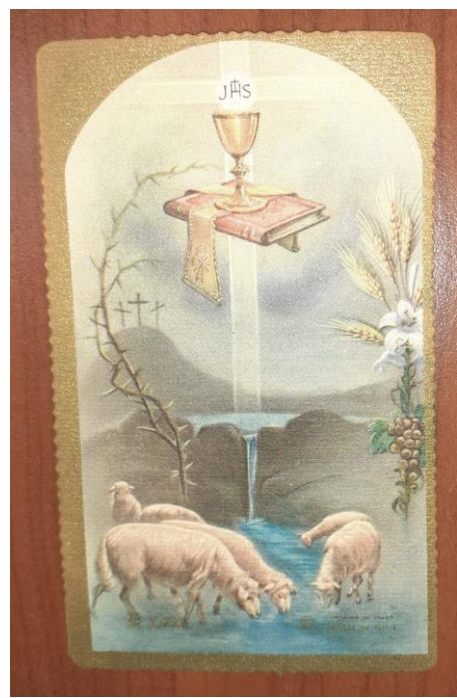
scissors
for
cutting
hair



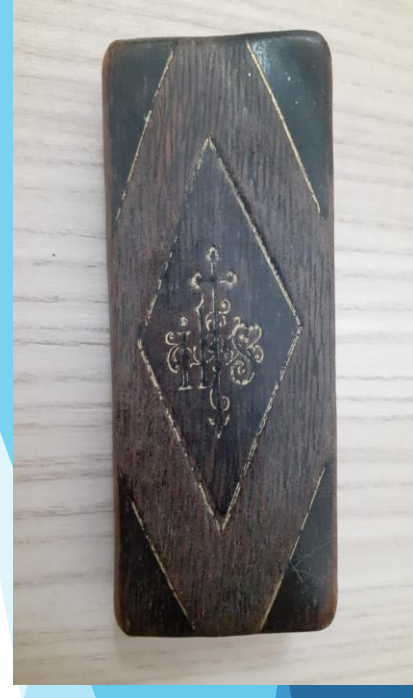
these are some
handmade gifts
for mother's and
father's day



Meals were
usually eaten
in a single
plate
Look how
deep they
are!



these are images of saints and doctrinal booklets, many of them written in



Latin

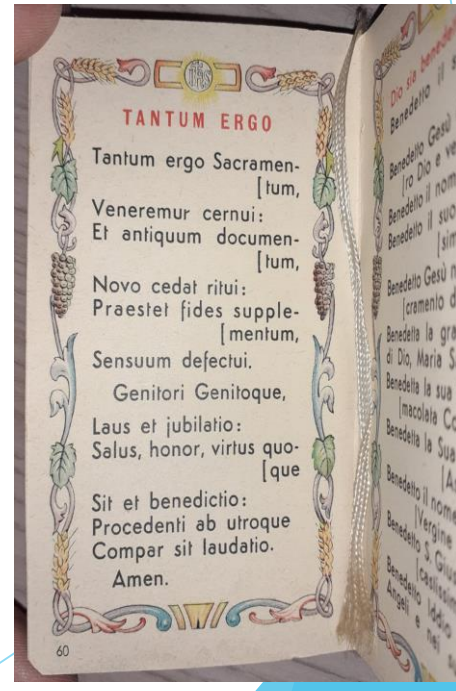
Nihil obstat
quominus imprimatur
Vicetiae, 3 martii 1941.

Joseph Sette - Rev. Eccl.

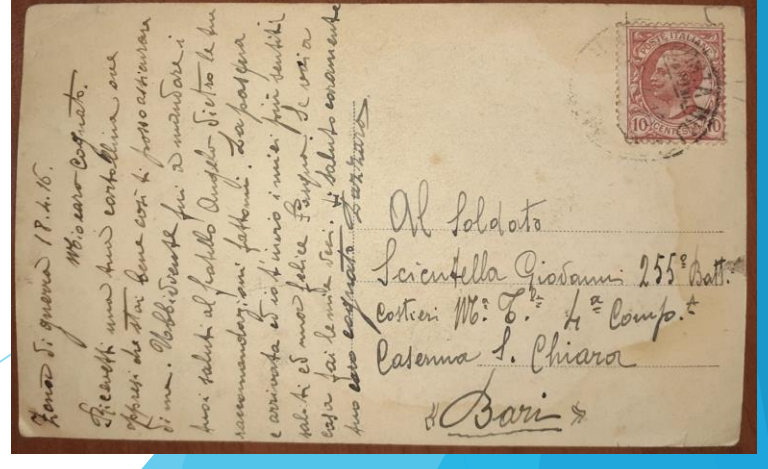
IMPRIMATUR

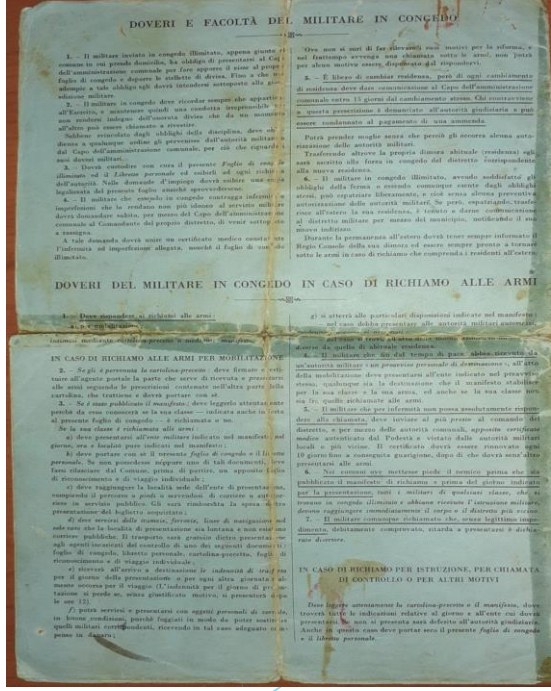
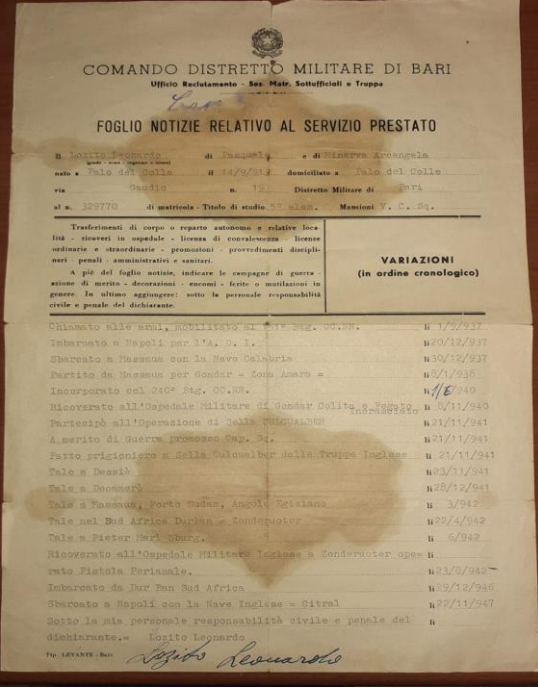
Vicetiae, 4 martii 1941.

Franciscus Snichelotto
Vic. Gen. lis



these are postcards and some objects used in war: a dagger, a water bottle and an ivory box to keep a few objects





these are the war merits given to my grandfather by the Italian army