

## **Lernen aus der Geschichte e.V.**

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<http://www.lernen-aus-der-geschichte.de> veröffentlicht.**

Das mehrsprachige Webportal publiziert fortlaufend Informationen zur historisch-politischen Bildung in Schulen, Gedenkstätten und anderen Einrichtungen zur Geschichte des 20. Jahrhunderts. Schwerpunkte bilden der Nationalsozialismus, der Zweite Weltkrieg sowie die Folgegeschichte in den Ländern Europas bis zu den politischen Umbrüchen 1989.

Dabei nimmt es Bildungsangebote in den Fokus, die einen Gegenwartsbezug der Geschichte herausstellen und bietet einen Erfahrungsaustausch über historisch-politische Bildung in Europa an.

### **Student report on the visit to the Moringen youth concentration camp memorial**

On Tuesday, we drove to Moringen and visited the former concentration camp there. Today it is a state hospital where psychologically disturbed people are treated.

At the memorial (Lange Strasse 58), we heard from Ole's father, Fokko Ukena, how the Nazis treated young people who didn't fit into their system.

Those who refused to join the Hitler Youth, "gypsies", those who refused to work, incorrigibles, loafers, (young) "saboteurs", were taken to the concentration camp at Moringen.

They got a very small amount of bread, a teaspoon of marmalade and a bit of margarine for breakfast. At lunchtime, there was a watery soup, which sometimes contained 20 grams of meatballs. In the evening, they were served watery soup again. If the youths had done hard labor, they got an extra piece of bread and a slice of sausage per day.

On Sundays, they did not have to go to work.

Afterwards, we also visited the cemetery where the 55 tombstones of those who died in the Moringen concentration camp can be seen.

Uschi, who works at the memorial, gave us additional information. We found out that Moringen was:

- a men's concentration camp in 1933
- a women's concentration camp from 1933-1938
- a youth concentration camp from 1940-1945

Finally, we summarized our impressions. Some of our classmates painted, others wrote; one wrote poetry.

On this day we discovered another kind of everyday life for young people under Nazism.