



Letter from Jacob Haut to his wife and children, with a drawing of two children gathering apples, 10 August 1941

Private collection



ID photo from **Jacob Haut's** Wehrpass (military identity card) 1937. Jacob Haut was imprisoned at Neuengamme Concentration Camp as an 'anti-social' prisoner and died there on 22 April 1942.

Photo: unknown, private collection

BETWEEN COERCION AND CONCENTRATION CAMP

THE POOR AND THE MARGINALISED IN HAMBURG DURING THE NAZI ERA

An exhibition by the Foundation of Hamburg Memorials and Learning Centres Commemorating the Victims of Nazi Crimes, with the support of the Hamburg Parliament, F&W Fördern & Wohnen AöR, and PFLEGEN & WOHNEN HAMBURG GmbH

Visit our exhibition online at www.offenes-archiv.de.

The 'Hamburg Memorial Foundation and Learning Centres Commemorating the Victims of Nazi Crimes' serves as a reminder of the Nazi crimes perpetrated in and around Hamburg and their consequences. Its activities revolve around the Neuengamme Concentration Camp Memorial as an international remembrance site. The Neuengamme concentration camp network was the largest concentration camp in North-west Germany, housing over 100,000 prisoners in the main camp and over 85 satellite camps for men and women. Today, the memorial is a place of remembrance and learning that preserves the memory of the victims of SS terror.

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 Stiftung Hamburger Gedenkstätten und Lernorte
zur Erinnerung an die Opfer der NS-Verbrechen

Under the Nazi regime, thousands of socially marginalised persons living in poverty were persecuted as supposedly 'anti-social'. But it was not until 2020 that the German Bundestag finally recognised them as victims of Nazi persecution. Who were these women and men, these adolescents and children? What had they suffered? Why did their history of persecution go unnoticed for decades?

This exhibition provides an account of the many hundreds of Hamburg residents who were written off, declared legally incompetent and forcibly sterilised, locked away in closed institutions and imprisoned in concentration camps. It sheds light on the role played by the public welfare services, welfare institutions and the police, and illustrates the tradition of exclusion and degradation of people deemed 'anti-social' – an attitude that persists to this day.



Aerial view of the **Farmsen 'care home'**, under the Nazi regime a Bewahranstalt (retention facility) for those forcibly admitted there, c 1930

Photo: unknown, Staatsarchiv Hamburg, 720-1/343-1/L0001240

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