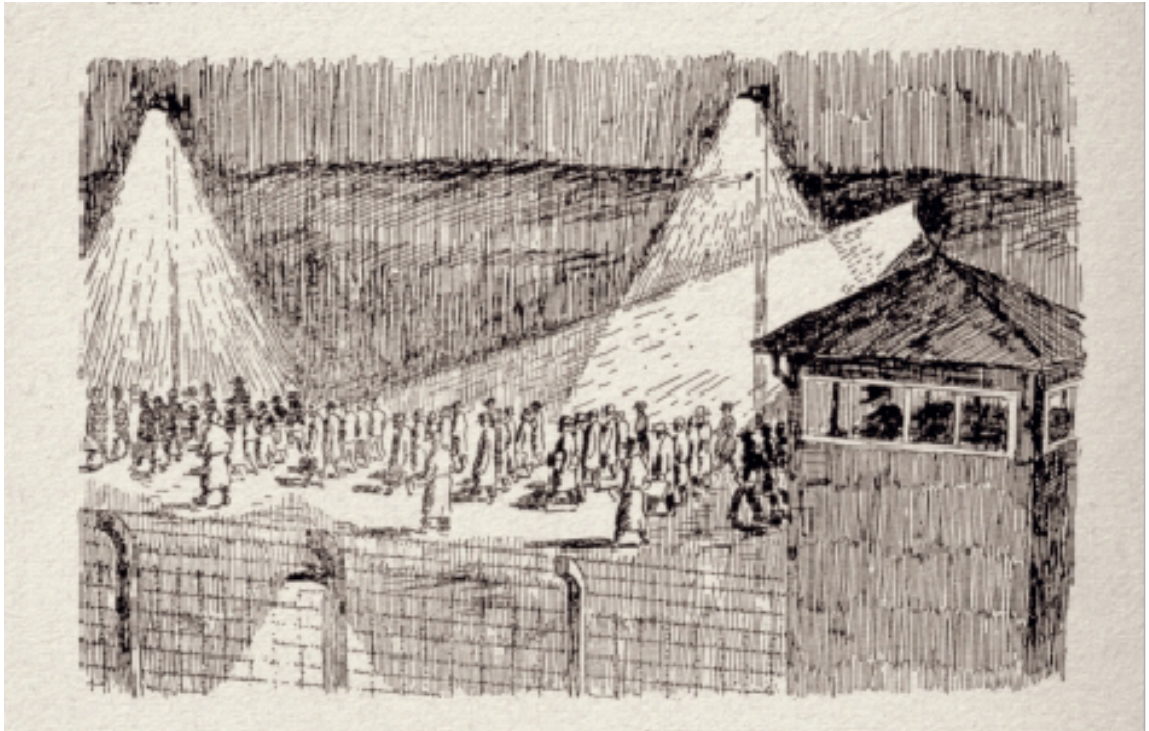


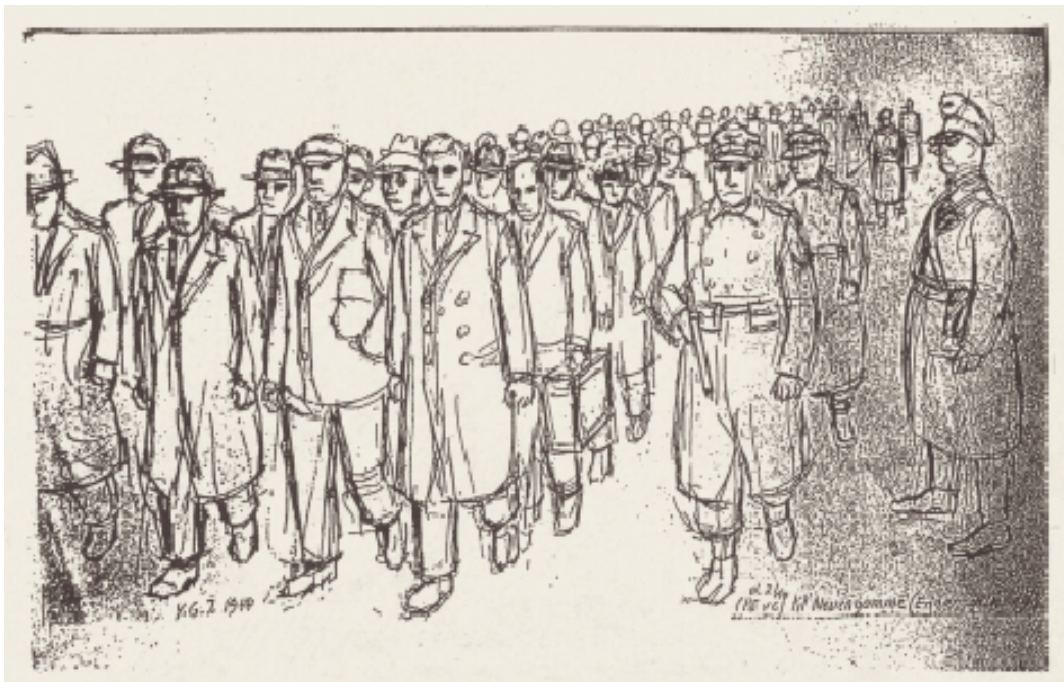
Drawing: New Arrivals (with Fence)



Drawing by Viktor Glysing Jensen entitled "Arrival of a New Transport of Prisoners", 1945. Viktor Glysing Jensen, a former prisoner from Denmark, was imprisoned in Neuengamme and the Hanover-Stöcken and Alt Garge satellite camps from October 1944.

Aus: Niels Jørgensen: Paa det tyske Slavemarked, Kopenhagen 1945, S. 76.

Drawing: New Arrivals (without Fence)



Pen drawing by Viktor Glysing Jensen: "d. 21.10. På vej til Neuengamme" ("21 October. On the Way to Neuengamme"), 1945. The prisoners, carrying their few belongings, were guarded by SS men. They had to line up and march to the camp in columns from Bergedorf or Curslack train station. The transports did not go directly to Neuengamme concentration camp until after the completion of the rail connection in early 1944.

Aus: J. Bang Clausen: Viktor Glysing Jensen, o. O., Neuauflage 2000, vor S. 4.

Fingerprints/Police Photographs

After being admitted to the camp, new prisoners had to go to the Political Department, which represented the Gestapo at the camp. The interrogation methods used there were feared by the prisoners. The prisoners' files were also kept there. These files included interrogation records, photographs, fingerprints, the department's correspondence with the authorities in charge of admitting prisoners, and other documents. Transfers, escape attempts and deaths were also noted in these files.

(HStA NRW)



Police Photograph from Anton Kirmaier's Gestapo file. Kirmaier was imprisoned in Neuengamme between June and August 1942.



Police Photograph from Lothar Hämer's Gestapo file. Hämer was imprisoned in Neuengamme until November 1941.



Police Photograph from Jakob Fendrich's Gestapo file. Fendrich was imprisoned in Neuengamme from late February 1940.



Police Photograph from Erich Eichenwald's Gestapo file. Eichenwald was imprisoned in Neuengamme for being Jewish. He was transferred to Auschwitz in October 1942.

Fingerabdruckblatt des Preuß. Landeskriminalpolizeiamts in Berlin.

Familienname: Scholz en | Formel: _____ | Geburtsjahr: 1899
 Vorname: Peter | Geschlecht: Männlich
 amehmendes Alter: 35 J.
 angegeb. Alter: 35 J.

Rechte Hand:

1. Rechter Daumen.	2. Rechter Zeigefinger.	3. Rechter Mittelfinger.	4. Rechter Ringfinger.	5. Rechter Kleinfinger.
(n)	(n)	(+)	(+)	(n)
(Fals) (n)		(+)	(+)	(Fals)

Das Blatt ist bei den Fäuln rechtwinklig zu brechen. Die Gelenkbeuge des vorderen Fingergliedes muß über den Fals zu liegen kommen. Das leicht gedrückte Fingerglied (der links vom Aufzunehmenden stehenden Person) wird von links nach rechts auf das betreffende Feld abgerollt. Jeder Abdruck muß so klar sein, daß die Linien der Zeichnung deutlich zu unterscheiden sind. Das Fehlen, Beschädigung oder Verkrüppelung eines Fingers, wodurch die Aufnahme eines Abdrucks überhaupt oder eines klaren Abdrucks verhindert wird, ist unmissig unter Bemerkungen zu verzeichnen. Auch von stark gekrümmten Fingern sind Abdrücke zu nehmen (wie bei Leichn.).

Linke Hand:

6. Linker Daumen.	7. Linker Zeigefinger.	8. Linker Mittelfinger.	9. Linker Ringfinger.	10. Linker Kleinfinger.
(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(+)
(Fals)	(+)	(+)	(+)	(Fals)

Linke Hand. Gleichzeitiger Abdruck der vier Finger.
Rechte Hand. Gleichzeitiger Abdruck der vier Finger.

Karte aufgenommen in Duisburg-Hamborn
 am 7. 9. 1934 von Brauners, Kr. Ass. A.
 Klassifiziert am / von _____
 Nachgeprüft am / von _____

Vordruck Nr. 2304 (L. R. P. II) Siehe Rückseite!

Form for fingerprints issued by the State Office of the Prussian Criminal Investigation Department in Berlin from Peter Scholzen's Gestapo file. Scholzen was imprisoned in Neuengamme concentration camp from September 1941 until his death on 6 October 1942.

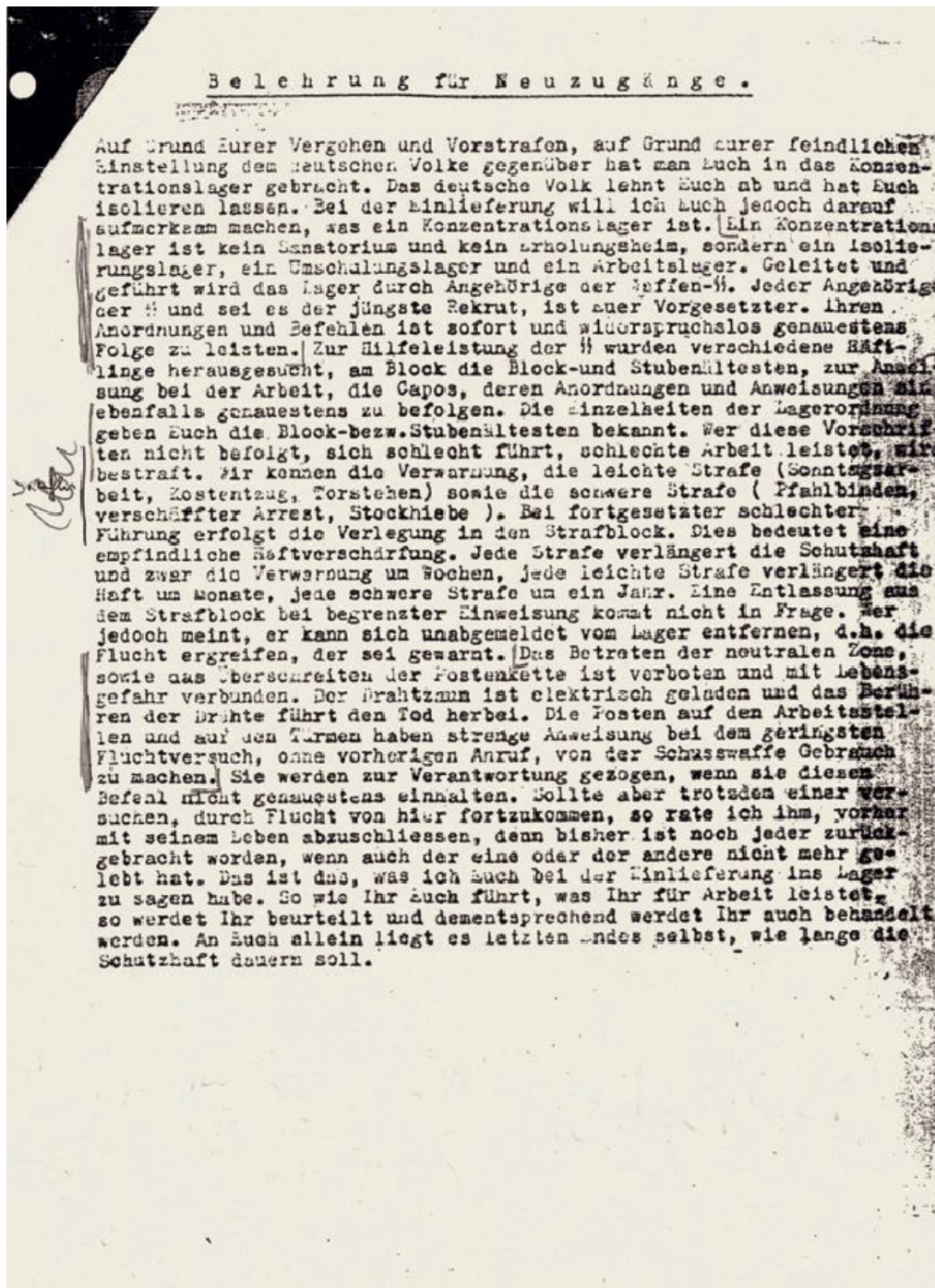
Drawing: Prisoners Being Shaved



Pencil drawing by Félix Lazare Bertrand entitled "Épouillage – Tonsure – Épilage" ("Checking for Lice and Shaving the Head and Body"), 1944/45. Félix Lazare Bertrand, a former prisoner from France, was imprisoned in the camp section for "prominent prisoners" at Neuengamme from July 1944 to April 1945. Newly arrived prisoners found the experience of having to strip naked and have all their hair removed from their heads and other parts of their bodies extremely humiliating. During the shaving procedure, prisoners had to lie down on stools or chests, and they were not allowed to move while they were being shorn like animals with blunt razors.

(MRD)

"Briefing for New Arrivals"



Upon the arrival of new prisoners, a member of the SS would give an intimidating speech, threatening the prisoners with severe punishment if they broke the camp rules or disobeyed orders. At the end of the war, the files of Neuengamme concentration camp were almost completely destroyed. This example of a speech entitled "Briefing for New Arrivals" comes from Natzweiler concentration camp.

(BA (Lichterfelde))