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# Nazi Human Experimentation

**Nazi human experimentation** was a series of medical experiments on large numbers of prisoners by the [German](#) Nazi regime in its concentration camps during [World War II](#). Prisoners were [coerced](#) into participating: they did not willingly volunteer and there was never [informed consent](#). Typically, the experiments resulted in death, [disfigurement](#) or permanent disability. At [Auschwitz](#) and other camps, under the direction of [Dr. Eduard Wirths](#), selected inmates were subjected to various experiments which were supposedly designed to help German military personnel in combat situations, develop new weapons, aid in the recovery of military personnel that had been injured, and to advance the racial ideology backed by the Third Reich. <sup>[1]</sup> [Dr. Aribert Heim](#) conducted similar medical experiments at [Mauthausen](#). Carl Vaernet is known to have conducted experiments on homosexual prisoners in attempts to "cure" homosexuality. After the war, these crimes were tried at what became known as the [Doctors' Trial](#), and revulsion at the abuses perpetrated led to the development of the [Nuremberg Code](#) of [medical ethics](#).

## Experiments

According to the indictment at the [Subsequent Nuremberg Trials](#), <sup>[2][3]</sup> these experiments included the following:

### Experiments on twins

Experiments on twin children in concentration camps were created to show the similarities and differences in the genetics of twins, as well as to see if the human body can be unnaturally manipulated. The central leader of the experiments was [Josef Mengele](#), who from 1943-1944 performed experiments on nearly 1,500 sets of imprisoned twins at Auschwitz. Only 200 individuals survived these studies. <sup>[4]</sup> While attending [University of Munich](#) (located in the city that remained one of [Adolf Hitler's](#) focal points during the revolution) studying [philosophy](#) and [medicine](#) with an emphasis on [anthropology](#) and [paleontology](#), Mengele stated: "this simple political concept ([fascism](#)) finally became the decisive factor in my life". <sup>[5]</sup> Mengele's new found admiration for the "simple political concept" led him to mix his studies of medicine and politics as his career choice. Mengele received his PhD for a thesis entitled "Racial Morphological Research on the Lower Jaw Section of Four Racial Groups", which suggested that a person's race could be identified by the shape of the jaw. <sup>[6]</sup> The Nazi organization saw his studies as talents, and Mengele was transferred to the German Auschwitz concentration camp located in [Poland](#) on May 30, 1943. Contrary to common belief, Mengele was not the only doctor at Auschwitz nor was he even the highest-ranking physician: SS captain [Dr. Eduard Wirths](#) was the physician in charge at Auschwitz. <sup>[7]</sup> There, Mengele organized [genetic](#) experiments on twins. The twins were arranged by age and sex and kept in [barracks](#) between experiments, which ranged from injection of different chemicals into the eyes of twins to see whether it would change their color to literally sewing twins together in attempts to create [conjoined twins](#). <sup>[8][9]</sup>

### Bone, muscle, and nerve transplantation experiments

From about September 1942 to about December 1943 experiments were conducted at the Ravensbrück concentration camp, for the benefit of the German Armed Forces, to study [bone](#), [muscle](#), and [nerve regeneration](#), and bone transplantation from one person to another. Sections of bones, muscles, and nerves were removed from the subjects without use of [anesthesia](#). As a result of these operations, many victims suffered intense agony, mutilation, and permanent disability. <sup>[10]</sup>

### Freezing experiments

In 1941, the [Luftwaffe](#) conducted experiments with the intent of discovering means to prevent and treat [hypothermia](#). One study forced subjects to endure a tank of ice water for up to five hours. Another study placed prisoners naked in the open air for several

hours with temperatures as low as -6°C (21°F). Besides studying the physical effects of cold exposure, the experimenters also assessed different methods of rewarming survivors. <sup>[11]</sup>

The [freezing](#)/hypothermia experiments were conducted for the Nazi high command to simulate the conditions the armies suffered on the [Eastern Front](#), as the German forces were ill-prepared for the cold weather they encountered. The principal locales were [Dachau](#) and Auschwitz. Dr [Sigmund Rascher](#), an [SS](#) doctor based at [Dachau](#), reported directly to [Heinrich Himmler](#) and publicised the results of his freezing experiments at the 1942 medical conference entitled "Medical Problems Arising from Sea and Winter". <sup>[12]</sup>

Approximately 100 people are reported to have died as a result of these experiments. <sup>[13]</sup>

#### Malaria experiments

From about February 1942 to about April 1945, experiments were conducted at the [Dachau concentration camp](#) in order to investigate immunization for treatment of [malaria](#). Healthy inmates were infected by mosquitoes or by injections of extracts of the [mucous glands](#) of female mosquitoes. After contracting the disease, the subjects were treated with various drugs to test their relative efficiency. Over 1,000 people were used in these experiments, and of those, more than half died as a result. <sup>[14]</sup>

#### Mustard gas experiments

At various times between September 1939 and April 1945, experiments were conducted at [Sachsenhausen](#), Natzweiler, and other camps to investigate the most effective treatment of wounds caused by [mustard gas](#). Test subjects were deliberately exposed to mustard gas and other vesicants, which inflicted severe [chemical burns](#). The victims' wounds were then tested to find the most effective treatment for the mustard gas burns. <sup>[10]</sup>

#### Sulfonamide experiments

From about July 1942 to about September 1943, experiments to investigate the effectiveness of [sulfonamide](#), a synthetic antimicrobial agent, were conducted at Ravensbrück. <sup>[15]</sup> Wounds inflicted on the subjects were infected with bacteria such as [Streptococcus](#), [Clostridium perfringens](#) (the causative agent in [gas gangrene](#)) and [Clostridium tetani](#), the causative agent in [tetanus](#). <sup>[16]</sup> Circulation of blood was interrupted by tying off blood vessels at both ends of the wound to create a condition similar to that of a battlefield wound. Infection was aggravated by forcing wood shavings and ground glass into the wounds. The infection was treated with sulfonamide and other drugs to determine their effectiveness.

#### Sea water experiments

From about July 1944 to about September 1944, experiments were conducted at the Dachau concentration camp to study various methods of making sea water drinkable. At one point, a group of roughly 90 [Roma](#) were deprived of food and given nothing but sea water to drink by [Dr. Hans Eppinger](#), leaving them gravely injured. <sup>[12]</sup> They were so dehydrated that others observed them licking freshly mopped floors in an attempt to get drinkable water. <sup>[17]</sup>

#### Sterilization experiments

From about March 1941 to about January 1945, sterilization experiments were conducted at Auschwitz, Ravensbrück, and other places by [Dr. Carl Clauberg](#). <sup>[10]</sup> The purpose of these experiments was to develop a method of sterilization which would be suitable for sterilizing millions of people with a minimum of time and effort. These experiments were conducted by means of [X-ray](#), [surgery](#) and various drugs. Thousands of victims were sterilized. Aside from its experimentation, the Nazi government sterilized around 400,000 individuals as part of its [compulsory sterilization](#) program. <sup>[18]</sup> Intravenous injections of solutions speculated to contain [iodine](#) and [silver nitrate](#) were successful, but had unwanted side effects such as vaginal bleeding, severe abdominal pain, and

cervical cancer.<sup>[19]</sup> Therefore, radiation treatment became the favored choice of sterilization. Specific amounts of exposure to radiation destroyed a person's ability to produce ova or sperm. The radiation was administered through deception. Prisoners were brought into a room and asked to complete forms, which took two to three minutes. In this time, the radiation treatment was administered and, unknown to the prisoners, they were rendered completely sterile. Many suffered severe radiation burns.<sup>[20]</sup>

#### Experiments with poison

In or around December 1943 and October 1944, experiments were conducted at [Buchenwald](#) to investigate the effect of various poisons. The poisons were secretly administered to experimental subjects in their food. The victims died as a result of the poison or were killed immediately in order to permit [autopsies](#). In September 1944, experimental subjects were shot with poisonous bullets, suffered torture and often died.<sup>[10]</sup>

#### Incendiary bomb experiments

From around November 1943 through to circa January 1944, experiments were conducted at Buchenwald to test the effect of various pharmaceutical preparations on [phosphorus](#) burns. These burns were inflicted on prisoners using phosphorus material extracted from incendiary bombs.<sup>[10]</sup>

#### High altitude experiments

Further information: [Hubertus Strughold](#)

In early 1942, prisoners at Dachau concentration camp were used by Rascher in experiments to aid German pilots who had to [eject](#) at high altitudes. A [low-pressure chamber](#) containing these prisoners was used to simulate conditions at altitudes of up to 20,000 m (66,000 ft). It was rumored that Rascher performed [vivisections](#) on the brains of victims who survived the initial experiment.<sup>[21]</sup> Of the 200 subjects, 80 died outright, and the others were executed.<sup>[12]</sup>

#### Aftermath

Many of the subjects died as a result of the experiments conducted by the Nazis, while many others were murdered after the tests were completed to study the effect post mortem.<sup>[22]</sup> Those who survived were often left mutilated, suffering permanent disability, weakened bodies, and mental duress.<sup>[12][23]</sup> On August 19, 1947, the doctors captured by Allied forces were put on trial in *USA vs. Karl Brandt et al.*, which is commonly known as the [Doctors' Trial](#). At the trial, several of the doctors argued in their defense that there was no international law regarding medical experimentation.

The issue of [informed consent](#) had previously been controversial in German medicine in 1900, when Dr. Albert Neisser infected patients (mainly prostitutes) with syphilis without their consent. Despite Neisser's support from most of the academic community, public opinion, led by psychiatrist [Albert Moll](#), was against Neisser. While Neisser went on to be fined by the Royal Disciplinary Court, Moll developed "a legally based, positivistic contract theory of the patient-doctor relationship" that was not adopted into German law.<sup>[24]</sup> Eventually, the minister for religious, educational, and medical affairs issued a directive stating that medical interventions other than for diagnosis, healing, and immunization were excluded under all circumstances if "the human subject was a minor or not competent for other reasons" or if the subject had not given his or her "unambiguous consent" after a "proper explanation of the possible negative consequences" of the intervention, though this was not legally binding.<sup>[24]</sup>

In response, Drs. [Leo Alexander](#) and [Andrew Conway Ivy](#) drafted a ten point memorandum entitled *Permissible Medical Experiment* that went on to be known as the [Nuremberg Code](#).<sup>[25]</sup> The code calls for such standards as voluntary consent of patients, avoidance of unnecessary pain and suffering, and that there must be a belief that the experimentation will not end in death or

disability.<sup>[26]</sup> The Code was not cited in any of the findings against the defendants and never made it into either German or American [medical law](#).

#### Modern ethical issues

Contemporary knowledge concerning the manner in which the human body reacts to freezing is based almost exclusively on these Nazi experiments. This, together with the recent use of data from Nazi research into the effects of [phosgene](#) gas, has proven controversial and presents an [ethical](#) dilemma for modern physicians who do not agree with the methods used to obtain this

data.<sup>[17]</sup> Similarly, controversy has arisen from the use of results of [biological warfare](#) testing done by the [Imperial Japanese Army's](#)

[Unit 731](#).<sup>[27]</sup> However, the results from Unit 731 were kept classified by the United States and the majority of doctors involved were given pardons.<sup>[28]</sup>

#### See also

[Nazi eugenics](#)

[Josef Mengele](#)

[Torture](#)

[Unit 731](#)

[Japanese human experimentations](#)

[Human experimentation in the United States](#)

[Human radiation experiments](#)

[Dr. Henry Beecher](#)

[Frank Olson-subject of CIA human experimentation](#)

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## External links

The Infamous Medical Experiments from Holocaust Survivors and Remembrance Project: "Forget You Not"

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum - Online Exhibition: Doctors Trial

United States Holocaust Memorial Museum - Online Exhibition: Deadly Medicine: Creating the Master Race

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Citing Nazi 'Research': To Do So Without Condemnation Is Not Defensible

On the Ethics of Citing Nazi Research

Remembering the Holocaust, Part 2

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