

Treatment of Sick Prisoners



Pen drawing by Ragnar Sørensen, date unknown. Ragnar Sørensen, a former prisoner from Norway, was imprisoned in Neuengamme in March/April 1945.
(MDF)

Lab Records

The sick-bay's lab records are among the few original documents from Neuengamme concentration camp that remain today. They contain around 17,900 entries dated between May 1941 and May 1944. Examinations of urine and sputum as well as blood sedimentation tests were already routine procedures at the time, whereas blood group tests and examinations of faeces were more demanding, both for the lab's equipment and the lab staff. A striking feature of these records are the many cases of active tuberculosis. Replica.
(ANg)

X-Ray Photograph of a TBC Experiment



In 1944/45, SS physician Dr. Kurt Heißmeyer carried out experiments with tubercle bacilli at Neuengamme concentration camp, at first on up to 100 men and later on 20 Jewish children between the ages of five and twelve. For most of Heißmeyer's subjects, these experiments resulted in severe permanent damage to their health, and for many of them they proved fatal. On 11 October 1944, Heißmeyer used a probe to inject tubercle bacilli into the lungs of 21-year-old Soviet prisoner Ivan Churkin (see photograph). On 9 November 1944, he had Churkin hanged so he could dissect his body and analyse the results.
(ANg)

Collage Made up of Five Photographs

Photographs of five of the 20 Jewish children who were brought to Neuengamme from Auschwitz concentration camp in November 1944 to be used as subjects for Heißmeyer's medical experiments. On 20 April 1945, SS men hanged the children at the evacuated Bullenhuser Damm satellite camp in Hamburg. Günther Schwarberg, a journalist from Hamburg, carried out extensive research into the murders in the late 1970s, and managed to get in touch with many relatives of the murdered children.



Jacqueline Morgenstern,

born 26 May 1932. In September 1943 her family had left Paris for Marseille to escape being deported by the German occupying forces. In Marseille, the family was arrested by the French police, who handed them over to the Gestapo. Jacqueline Morgenstern's parents died in Auschwitz and Dachau concentration camps respectively. Undated photograph.



Sergio de Simone,

born 29 November 1937. His family had left Naples for Fiume (today Rijeka), fleeing the Allied air-raids. In spring 1944, they were arrested there and imprisoned in the infamous Risiera di San Sabba concentration camp in Trieste. From there, the entire family was deported to Auschwitz. Undated photograph.



Eduard and Alexander Hornemann,

born 1 January 1933 and 31 May 1936. In August 1943, all Jewish employees of the Philips factory in Eindhoven in the Netherlands were arrested, among them the father of the two boys. His wife and two children were also deported to Vught concentration camp near 's- Hertogenbosch. In June 1944, the family was deported to Auschwitz, where the boys' mother died in September 1944. Their father died in January 1945 on a transport. The photograph was taken circa 1943.



Rywka Herszberg,

born 7 June 1938. In Summer 1943, she and her parents were deported to Auschwitz from Petrikau (Piotrków Trybunalski) in Poland. Only her mother survived. The photograph shows Rywka Herszberg in early 1945 after she had been subjected to Heißmeyer's TBC experiments. A plastoma can be seen in the place where the bacilli had been injected, and a postoperative scar can be seen under her armpit. Heißmeyer had the children's lymph nodes removed so he could dissect them.



Marek James,

born in 1939 in Radom, Poland. Little is known about him. He was deported to Auschwitz on 1 August 1944, from where he and other children were taken to Neuengamme concentration camp in November 1944 to serve as subjects in Heißmeyer's TBC experiments.

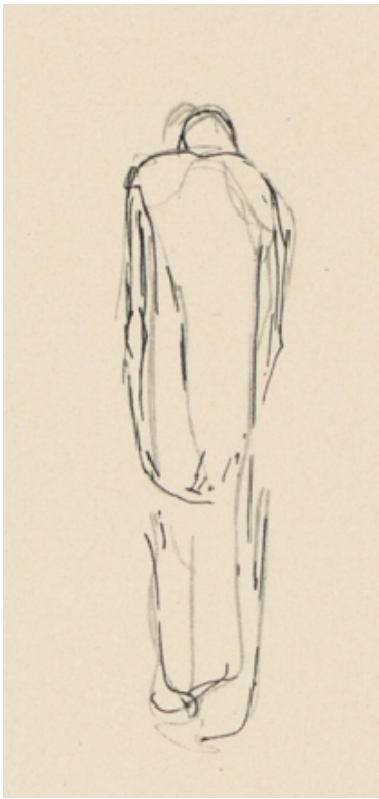
Photographs 1 to 3 come from private collections, photographs 4 and 5 were taken by Neuengamme camp photographer Josef Schmitt at Neuengamme in early 1945.

Prisoner in the Latrine



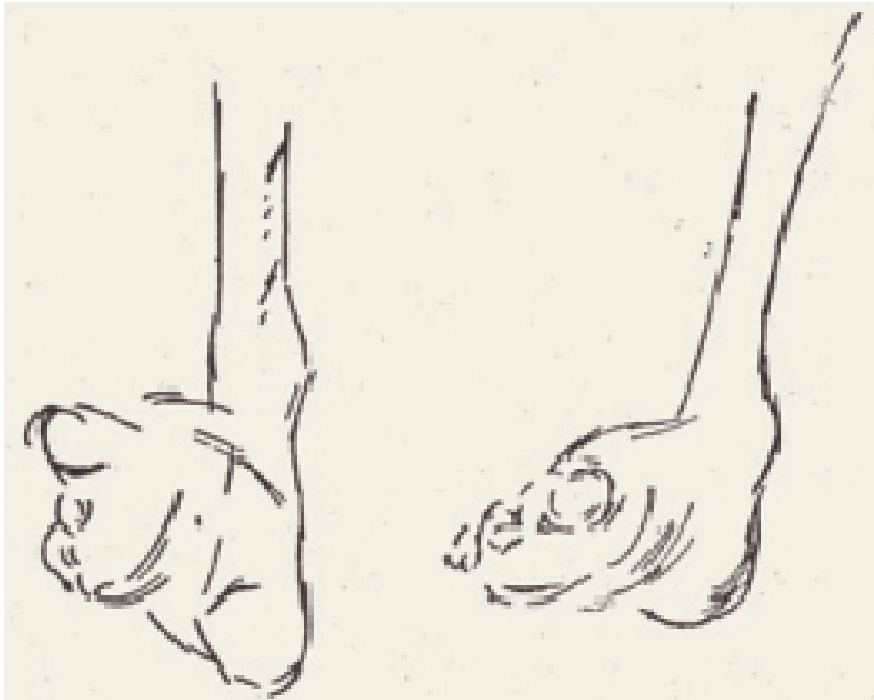
Pencil drawing by Per Ulrich, probably from 1945. Reproduction. Per Ulrich added the following comments: "*Crippled with pain, the prisoners suffering from diarrhoea were so hungry that they continued to eat their rations of turnip soup and rye bread, even though these were actually harmful to the stomach.*" Translation. Per Ulrich, a former prisoner from Denmark, was imprisoned in Neuengamme in March/April 1945.
(MDF)

Prisoner Suffering from Diarrhoea



Pencil Drawing by Per Ulrich, probably from 1945. Reproduction. Per Ulrich added the following comment: *"One of the scourges of the camp was diarrhoea. Prisoners who suffered from it were unable to control their bowel movements and did not have the strength to run to the toilet 20 to 30 times in 24 hours. After a while, their clothes would be completely drenched from their necks to their feet, and excrement, blood, pus, and mucus would be dripping out of their trouser legs."* Translation.
(MDF)

Pair of Feet



Pencil and Indian ink drawing by Per Ulrich, probably from 1945. Reproduction. Per Ulrich added the following comments: "*The extremely long marches and the daily slave labour injured the feet, especially because of the bad footwear. Wounds that did not heal led to blood poisoning, inflammations and unusually large phlegmons which caused the feet and legs to rot.*" Translation. (MDF)