Between 1939 and 1945, German psychiatry was responsible for the deaths of hundreds of thousands of mental patients in what was euphemistically called “euthanasia.” When in December 1946 an American Military Tribunal opened proceedings against leading members of the Nazi medical elite, these crimes were part of the indictment, although the main focus of the court was on egregious medical experiments performed on concentration camp inmates. When the court rendered its verdict in August 1947, it also laid out fundamental bioethical principles that came to be known as Nuremberg Code. Nearly 70 years after the Doctors Trial, it is time for a reappraisal of its enduring legacy.

Herwig Czech is a research fellow at the Documentation Centre of the Austrian Resistance and lecturer at the Medical University Vienna. Studied history at the Universities of Graz, Vienna, Paris VII and Duke. 2003/04 Gedenkdienst (voluntary service) at the Centre de Documentation Juive Contemporaine in Paris. 2007 PhD from Vienna University with a thesis on Medicine in National Socialist Vienna. Teaching assignments at the Universities of Wroclaw, Newcastle and Vienna 2006, 2012/13 and 2014 Visiting Fellow at the Institute for Human Sciences, Vienna. 2011 to 2014 recipient of an APART-fellowship of the Austrian Academy of Sciences for a project on social and medical conditions in Vienna, 1944 to 1948.

Cathrin Dorner has studied Social Economics at Johannes Kepler University, Linz. In 2003, she started working at Hartheim Castle - Place for Learning and Remembrance as assistant to the director and later second director. Since the birth of her first child she has reduced her working hours and is part time member of the managing team.
Stacy Gallin DMH: The Ethical Implications of Nazi Medicine for Current Medical Practice, Healthcare Policy, and Human Rights Endeavors

Stacy Gallin, D.M.H. is the founder and Director of the Maimonides Institute for Medicine, Ethics and the Holocaust ([www.mimeh.org](http://www.mimeh.org)), a non-profit organization dedicated to exploring the ethical implications of the medical transgressions that took place during the Holocaust for modern scientific theory, medical practice, healthcare policy, and human rights endeavors. Dr. Gallin earned her doctoral degree in Medical Humanities from Drew University in 2012. She has taught several courses and seminars on bioethics and the Holocaust, the ethics of human subject research, and human rights abuses in vulnerable populations at Drew University and NYU Langone School of Medicine. Dr. Gallin was the organizer and chair of the Conference on Medicine, Bioethics, and the Holocaust, held in Madison, NJ on April 16, 2015. This conference brought together internationally renowned scholars in the field and members of the medical, educational, and general communities to begin a dialogue about the ways in which we can use the lessons learned from the abrogation of medical ethics that occurred in Nazi Germany to help inform our present outlook on medicine, bioethics, human rights, and healthcare policy. To support her educational endeavors, Dr. Gallin was awarded a teaching grant from the Holocaust Educational Foundation of Northwestern University. She is a member of the Bioethics Committee at CentraState Medical Center and has collaborated with many top scholars in the field to help raise awareness of the participation of the medical community in the Holocaust and its ramifications for modern society.

Dr. Gazdag Gábor MD, MSc, MBA, PhD: History of Eugenics in Hungary

Dr. Gazdag graduated at Semmelweis University in 1993 with a diploma work prepared in the field of bioethics. Later he specialized in psychiatry, psychotherapy, addiction medicine, psychiatric rehabilitation and geriatrics. He got his master degree in biomedical engineering in 2001 and in business administration in 2007 at the Budapest University of Technology and Economy. Completed his PhD studies at Semmelweis University and got the degree in 2005. The theme of his thesis was electroconvulsive therapy. He is working as consultant of psychiatry and addiction medicine in Szent Isvan and Szent Laszlo Hospitals. Beside clinical issues of psychiatry, since 2005 his interest turned to history of psychiatry. He has published 90 scientific papers and presented more than 100 lectures in scientific meetings.

Prof. Kovács József DSc: Bioethical Lessons of the Eugenics Movement

The contemporary revolution in genetics is the second attempt of the mankind to change the composition of gens of the human race. The first one was by the eugenics movement. During its peak, even before the Nazism, it was a wide-spread attitude toward the social problems. According to its fundamental thesis, the root of the social problems (e.g. poverty) was the inadequate genetic structure. The solution of the problems would be either the elimination of carriers of those genes from the process of reproduction (negative eugenics) or support to the carriers of good genes (positive eugenics). The ultimate goal was the improvement of the set of genes of the next generation. The eugenics, in the form of “race theory” became part of the Nazi doctrine, and
the forces sterilizations, the elimination of disabled executed in its name where a milestone on
the road to the Holocaust.

Dr. Jozsef Kovacs graduated at the Semmelweis University of Medicine in 1979. He is a physician,
and a philosopher by training. He has a specialist examination in Community Medicine and in
Psychotherapy (Cognitive and behavioral therapy) He is a bioethicist and a psychotherapist. At
present he is Professor of Bioethics. He is the head of the Department of Bioethics, and Deputy
General Director of the Institute of Behavioral Sciences, Semmelweis University—Budapest. His
research covers patient rights, ethical questions of human research and research integrity, and
ethics in psychiatry. He has a PhD degree in Medicine (The Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Title
of thesis: Justice in Health Care. The ethical questions of macro allocation.) He habilitated at the
Semmelweis University in 2006, and he became Academic Doctor of Philosophy (D.Sc.) in 2010
(The Hungarian Academy of Sciences; Title of thesis: Bioethical questions in Psychiatry and in
Psychotherapy.) He wrote 3 books in Hungarian, and published several book chapters and
scientific articles in bioethics.

Susan M. Miller MD, MPH, FACP: In the Name of ... Medicine

“History shows us how the demonization of specific populations, medicalization of racial
purification, radicalization of racial hygiene, and state-sponsored genocide provided the necessary
 crucible for the Holocaust.”

John S. Dunn, Sr. Research Chair in General Internal Medicine
Professor of Clinical Family Medicine (Institute of Academic Medicine), Houston Methodist
Research Institute
Chair, Institutional Review Board
Associate Professor of Clinical Medicine, Weill Cornell Medical College of Cornell University
Deputy Chief, elected, Department of Family Medicine, Houston Methodist Hospital

Prof. Szita Szabolcs DSc: Hungarian Race Theory, a Wilding of the Eugenics

The starting point of Lajos Méhel was, that the laws of the
nature are valid for the society and politics as well. The existence
of a nation revolves around its race, every nation has its own race
and it is the supreme value of the nationhood. The Hungarian race
theory, based on biology, as well as on cultural and spiritual
values has been formulated in the 1920s. Its followers were
proponents of the Hungarian race revival. Their aim was the
“purification” of the Hungarian race. Defending of the Hungarian
race was important against two “foreign races” the Germans and the Jews.

Szabolcs Szita has defended his thesis on the forced labor service during WWII and earned his
Ph.D. degree at the Pécs University in 1994. He was recognized as Doctor of Science by the
Hungarian Academy of Science in 2005.

The main fields of research include: History of WWII; Ethnic history of Europe; Economic history
of Hungary in the 19th and 20th century; Race theory and racial persecution; Persecution and rescuing
of Jews in East Central Europe; Forced labor service during the war in Hungary, Austria and
Andrew Weinstein PhD: Artists Respond to Nazi Medicine and Its Legacy

After the Nuremberg Doctors’ Trial, medicine adopted bioethical precepts involved with securing “informed consent” from human subjects and minimizing the pain and suffering of laboratory animals. But the emotional detachment of Nazi doctors that remains central to medical research today led the philosopher Theodor Adorno to consider the scientific way of thinking itself as a source of ethical lapses. Today, artists, like philosophers, ask what we have learned from the Nazi past and how we might move forward as medical advances create new bioethical challenges. This lecture surveys these artistic responses.