Chronology

May 1939  The Ravensbrück concentration camp, which will become the largest women’s camp in the German Reich, is opened.

1 September 1939  German troops invade Poland; beginning of the Second World War.

From 1941  Special transports out of the so-called General Government, an area subjected to a separate, legally enshrined civil administration by the Nazi regime.

December 1940  Dr Herta Oberheuser becomes a doctor at Ravensbrück concentration camp.

From November 1941 to at least September 1943  At least 184, mostly young, Polish women, who had presumably been sentenced to death by special courts and deported from the General Government so that their labour could be exploited in the Ravensbrück camp, are summarily shot by the SS.

March/April 1942  About 1,600 “selected” Ravensbrück inmates are gassed as part of the euthanasia killings (action 14f13) in the Bernburg Sanatorium and Mental Hospital, including 700 to 800 Jews.

July 1942 to August 1943  Medical experiments on 74 Polish prisoners and 10 women of other nationalities. 17 of them die immediately after the operations; six of them are shot a short time later with as yet unhealed wounds.

1942 to September 1943  Polish women and girls imprisoned at the Ravensbrück concentration camp carry on an illegal correspondence with Polish prisoners of war and smuggle information on these crimes out of the camp.

Autumn 1943  The last consignment of smuggled documents is buried in woodland near the Fünfeichen prisoner of war camp.

9 December 1946  The Nuremberg Doctors’ Trial begins.

20 August 1947  The verdict is pronounced.

31 January 1951  Herta Oberheuser’s successful appeal: her prison sentence is commuted to 10 years; on 5 April 1952 she is released early on ground of “exemplary behaviour”.

1975  The glass jar of smuggled documents is dug up.

Source: http://learning-from-history.de/Online-Lernen/Online-Module/all Module: The Doctors’ Trial in Nuremberg