

103. Wilhelm Preiss, *Verordnung über nikotinarmen und nikotinfreien Tabak* (Berlin: Von Decker, 1939).
104. Klarner, *Vom Rauchen*, pp. 43-44.
105. Ibid., pp. 39-41.
106. Else Pappenheim and Erwin Stengel, "Zur Psychopathologie der Rauchgewohnheiten," *Wiener klinische Wochenschrift* 37 (1937): 354-56.
107. "Professor Dr. Schlick ermordet," *Tabakfreie Kultur* 25 (1936): 8.
108. "Berlin," pp. 2163-64; *Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt* 14 (1939): 323, 511-12, 550.
109. Wilhelm Spengler, *Genuss?—Ja! Genussgifte?—Nein!* (Dresden: Mül-
lersche Verlagshandlung, 1939), p. 53.
110. Kurt Friebe, *Eisenbahn-Verkehrsordnung* (Leipzig: Verkehrswissen-
schaftliche Lehrmittelgesellschaft, 1938), p. 29.
111. "Anordnung," *Reichs-Gesundheitsblatt* 14 (1939): 550; "Rauchverbot für
die Polizei auf Strassen und in Diensträumen," *Die Genussgifte* 36 (1940): 59.
112. "Berlin: Alcohol, Tobacco and Coffee," *JAMA* 113 (1939): 1144-45.
113. "Kleine Mitteilungen," *Vertrauensarzt* 9 (1941): 196; "Mitteilungen,"
Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst 7 (1941): 488.
114. Charman, *German Home Front*, p. 56; Christoph M. Merki, "Die na-
tionalsozialistische Tabakpolitik," *Vierteljahrshefte für Zeitgeschichte* 46 (1998):
36.
115. Walther Fromme, "Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst," in Rodenwaldt
et al., *Hygiene*, p. 36.
116. *Informationsdienst des Hauptamtes für Volksgesundheit der NSDAP*, April/
June 1944, pp. 60-61; Martin Bormann to Hans-Heinrich Lammers, March 4,
1944, R43 II/1226b, BAP.
117. *Reichsgesetzblatt* 1 (1940): 742 and 814.
118. "Rauchverbot," *Arbeitsschutz*, May 15, 1943, p. 136. Prior even to the
war, some tobacco bans had little to do with health. Smoking was not allowed
in hospital wards and on German U-boats, for example, though in the latter
case ten-minute smoking breaks were sometimes allowed when a submarine
had surfaced. Smoking was also often banned in factory bathrooms, because
urinals kept clogging up from the discarded butts; see Klarner, *Vom Rauchen*,
pp. 29-31.
119. "Todesstrafe für verantwortungsloses Rauchen," *Die Tabakfrage* 24
(1942): 89.
120. "Bestimmung des Werberates," *Wirtschaftswerbung*, December 1941,
pp. 396-97; "Berlin: The Nicotine Content of Tobacco Products," *JAMA* 113
(1939): 1145-50.
121. "Werberat," *Chronica Nicotiana* 3 (Heft 1, 1942): 91-92.
122. Rath to Astel, February 25, 1942, Bestand L 512, Universitätsarchiv
Jena.
123. Klarner, *Vom Rauchen*, p. 7.
124. Walther Funk to Partei-Kanzlei, May 20, 1941, R43 II/1226b, BAP.
125. Bormann to Lammers, April 16, 1941, R43 II/1226b, BAP. Hitler's order
was issued April 23, 1941.
126. Walther Funk to Partei-Kanzlei, May 20, 1941, R43 II/1226b, BAP.
127. "Erkennung und Bekämpfung," pp. 183-85. Hitler contributed RM

- 100,000 from his Reichskanzlei; Frau Alfred Ploetz, wife of the deceased racial
hygienist, also contributed RM 500; see Bestand L 510, Universitätsarchiv Jena.
By 1944 this institute was sometimes called the Institut zur Bekämpfung der
Tabakgefahren; this is the name printed, for example, on the title page of Erich
Schöniger's medical dissertation; see his *Lungenkrebs und Tabakverbrauch* (Jena:
Med. diss., 1944).
128. Lickint to Astel, April 21, 1941, Bestand L 512, Universitätsarchiv Jena.
129. "Erkennung und Bekämpfung," pp. 183-85.
130. Ibid. Compare Klarner's characterization of the tobacco industry as
"stark mit jüdischen Elementen durchsetzt" (*Vom Rauchen*, p. 46).
131. "Why has the struggle against tobacco arisen in Thuringia? Because in
Thuringia we have eliminated one enemy of the people [Volksfeind] after an-
other (most recently, tuberculosis)"; see "Auszugsweise Abschrift," May 5,
1941, R43 II/1226b, BAP. Saxony's Gauleiter Martin Mutschmann was another
antitobacco activist; by 1939 he had barred smoking in all government office
buildings (Sauerbruch, Lickint, and Gabriel, *Arzt, Alkohol und Tabak*, p. 13).
132. Klee, "Euthanasie," pp. 341-42 and 425.
133. "Erkennung und Bekämpfung," p. 183. Astel had joined the anticom-
munist Freikorps shortly after the First World War; he was named president of
Thuringia's Landesamt für Rassewesen on September 1, 1933, and director of
Jena's Anstalt für Menschliche Züchtungslehre und Vererbungsforchung in
June of 1934 (in 1935 renamed the Institut für Erbforschung und Rassenpoli-
tik). He was awarded the NSDAP's Goldenes Ehrenzeichen in January of 1939.
134. Weindling, *Health*, p. 529.
135. "Die einzelnen wissenschaftlichen Bearbeiter dürfen, damit sie in Blick,
Urteil und Haltung unbefangen und unabhängig sind, nicht tabaksüchtig sein.
Nichtrauchen ist daher für die Mitarbeit an der Erforschung und Bekämpfung
der Tabakgefahren genau so Voraussetzung wie arische Abstammung für die
Eignung zu völkischem Kampfe, der zum Siege führen soll"; see Fritz Sauckel,
"Abschrift," March 20, 1941, R43 II/745b, BAP. Sauckel's proposal was appar-
ently conveyed to Hitler by Reichsleiter Martin Bormann, who approved the
funds. Reichsstathalter and Gauleiter Fritz Sauckel (sometimes derisively re-
membered as "Sauleiter Gauckel") launched an antitobacco campaign for Thu-
ringia about this time, involving measures such as the barring of women under
the age of twenty-five from smoking in public; see NS 18/22 and 18/1826,
BAK.
136. Goebbels, *Tagebücher*, p. 714. In February of 1939 *Reine Luft* announced
the decision of a "major film company" to make an antitobacco film in collab-
oration with the German Antitobacco League (21 [1939]: 2); it is not clear
whether this was the same as the film mentioned by Goebbels.
137. Bestand L510, Universitätsarchiv Jena; compare also Roth, "Filmpropa-
ganda," in *Reform und Gewissen: "Euthanasie" im Dienst des Fortschritts*, ed. Götz
Aly et al. (Berlin: Rotbuch, 1985), pp. 125-93; and Michael Burleigh's 1993 film,
Selling Murder: The Killing Films of the Third Reich. After the war, on Decem-
ber 1, 1945, Skramlik filed a petition to be considered "a victim of fascism"; see
Susanne Zimmermann, *Die medizinische Fakultät der Universität Jena während der
Zeit des Nationalsozialismus* (Jena: Med. diss., 1994), p. 96. Skramlik was named