

whether Hueper would be appropriate for a German academic post. Hueper in his view was not yet senior enough for a professorship (*Berufung*), as he was "not a major figure [*Grosse*] in the field"; Rössle also noted that it would not be fair to Germany's many junior professors to appoint a man who had not "remained true to Germany in its difficult time" (Rössle to Ministerialrat Schnöring, November 13, 1933, in *ibid.*). My thanks to Michael Hubenstorf for drawing these files to my attention.

2. See my *Cancer Wars: How Politics Shapes What We Know and Don't Know about Cancer* (New York: Basic Books, 1995), pp. 36-53; also Christopher Sellers, "Discovering Environmental Cancer: Wilhelm Hueper, Post-World War II Epidemiology, and the Vanishing Clinician's Eye," *American Journal of Public Health* 87 (1997): 1824-35.

3. For recent overviews, see Ernst Klee, *Auschwitz, die NS-Medizin und ihre Opfer* (Frankfurt: S. Fischer, 1997); Christoph Meinel and Peter Voswinckel, eds., *Medizin, Naturwissenschaft, Technik und Nationalsozialismus: Kontinuitäten und Diskontinuitäten* (Stuttgart: Geschichte der Naturwissenschaften, 1994); also Renneberg and Walker, *Science, Technology and National Socialism*.

4. Michael H. Kater, *Doctors under Hitler* (Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press, 1989); Ute Deichmann, *Biologen unter Hitler: Vertreibung, Karrieren, Forschung* (Frankfurt: Campus, 1992).

5. Robert N. Proctor, "From Anthropologie to Rassenkunde: Concepts of Race in German Physical Anthropology," in *Bones, Bodies, Behavior: Essays on Biological Anthropology*, ed. George W. Stocking, Jr. (Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 1988), pp. 138-79.

6. Paul Weindling, *Health, Race and German Politics between National Unification and Nazism 1870-1945* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1989); Christian Pross and Götz Aly, eds., *Der Wert des Menschen: Medizin in Deutschland 1918-1945* (Berlin: Edition Hentrich, 1989); Götz Aly and Karl Heinz Roth, *Die restlose Erfassung: Volkszählen, Identifizieren, Aussondern im Nationalsozialismus* (Berlin: Rotbuch, 1984); also my *Racial Hygiene: Medicine under the Nazis* (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1988).

7. Jeffrey Herf, *Reactionary Modernism: Technology, Culture, and Politics in Weimar and the Third Reich* (Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1984); compare also Zygmunt Bauman, *Modernity and the Holocaust* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1989), and Mario Biagioli, "Science, Modernity, and the 'Final Solution,'" in *Probing the Limits of Representation: Nazism and the "Final Solution"*, ed. Saul Friedlander (Cambridge: Harvard University Press, 1992), pp. 185-205.

8. *Trials of War Criminals before the Nuernberg Military Tribunals*, vol. 7 (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1953), p. 27.

9. John Gimbel in his *Science, Technology, and Reparations: Exploitation and Plunder in Postwar Germany* (Stanford: Stanford University Press, 1990) includes the following in his list of innovations of the Nazi era: cold-steel extrusion, aerial infrared photography, new kinds of optical glass, power circuit-breakers, die-casting equipment, wind tunnels, acetylene chemistry, new textiles and textile machinery, new forest products and ceramics, X-ray tubes, tape recorders, heavy presses, diesel motors, high-tension cables, radio con-

densers, insecticides, color film processing, precision grinding machines, and "a unique chocolate-wrapping machine" (p. 22).

10. Office of Military Government for Germany, Field Information Agency Technical FIAT Review of German Science, 1939-1946, *Complete List of Review Titles* (Wiesbaden: Klemm, 1947); Gimbel, *Science, Technology, and Reparations*.

11. Kristie Macrakis, *Surviving the Swastika: Scientific Research in Nazi Germany* (New York: Oxford University Press, 1993), pp. 110-11.

12. A minor exception is Gustav Wagner and Andrea Mauerberger's institutional hagiography: *Krebsforschung in Deutschland* (Berlin: Springer, 1989); compare also Evelyn H. Salazar, *Krebsforschung und Krebsbekämpfung in Berlin bis zum Jahre 1945* (Berlin: Med. diss., 1986); Ronald Woitke, *Zur Entwicklung der Krebserfassung, -behandlung und -fürsorge im "Dritten Reich"* (Leipzig: Med. diss., 1993); and Achim Thom, "Zur Entwicklung, staatlichen Förderung und Wirksamkeit der ausseruniversitären Krebsforschungszentren in Deutschland zwischen 1900 und 1945" (unpub. MS). Ute Deichmann has a brief discussion of cancer research in her *Biologen unter Hitler*, pp. 126-29. The most comprehensive bibliography of cancer research in the Nazi and immediate post-Nazi period is Ernst Rückert and Heinz Kleeberg, *25 Jahre Krebsforschung im deutschsprachigen Schrifttum: Eine Auswahl von Buch- und Zeitschriftenliteratur aus den Jahren 1931-1955* (Berlin: Volk und Gesundheit, 1961); the most extensive bibliography of pre-twentieth-century literature, with many flaws, is Robert Behla, *Die Carcinomliteratur. Eine Zusammenstellung der in- und ausländischen Krebschriften bis 1900* (Berlin: R. Schoetz, 1901).

13. See, for example, Gerhard Baader and Ulrich Schultz, eds., *Medizin und Nationalsozialismus: Tabuisierte Vergangenheit—Ungebrochene Tradition?* 2d ed. (Berlin: Verlagsgesellschaft Gesundheit, 1983); Johanna Bleker and Norbert Jachertz, eds., *Medizin im Dritten Reich* (Cologne: Deutscher Ärzte-Verlag, 1989); Gisela Bock, *Zwangsterilisation im Nationalsozialismus: Studien zur Rassenpolitik und Frauenpolitik* (Opladen: Westdeutscher Verlag, 1986); Fridolf Kudlien, ed., *Ärzte im Nationalsozialismus* (Cologne: Kiepenheuer & Witsch, 1985); Achim Thom and Genadij I. Caregorodcev, eds., *Medizin unterm Hakenkreuz* (Berlin: Volk und Gesundheit, 1989); also my *Racial Hygiene* and Robert Jay Lifton's *The Nazi Doctors* (New York: Basic Books, 1986).

14. Ludwig Rehn, "Blasengeschwülste bei Fuchsin-Arbeitern," *Archiv für klinische Chirurgie* 50 (1895): 588-600.

15. E. Pfeil, "Lungentumoren als Berufserkrankung in Chromatbetrieben," *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* 61 (1935): 1197-1200.

16. Paul G. Unna is usually credited as the first to associate skin cancer with sunlight; see his *Die Histopathologie der Hautkrankheiten* (Berlin: A. Hirschwald, 1894).

17. Albert Friebe, "Cancroid des rechten Handrückens," *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* 28 (1902): 335; Kurt Ziegler, *Experimentelle und klinische Untersuchungen über die Histogenese der myeloiden Leukämie* (Jena: G. Fischer, 1906); Heinrich W. Schmidt, "Radioaktivitätsmessungen in St. Joachimsthal," *Physikalische Zeitschrift* 8 (1907): 1-5; Ekkehard Schmid, "Messungen des Radium-Emanationsgehaltes von Kellerluft," *Mitteilung aus dem physikalischen Institut der Universität Graz* 82 (1932): 233-42. Austrians were the first to report a high