

16. Reichsjugendführung, *Gesund durch richtige Ernährung*, vol. 3 of the *Gesundheitsaktion der Hitler-Jugend* (n.p., n.d.), pp. 15-18, 22-23.

17. The rise of Nazism complicated German vegetarianism: Nazism came under attack at the summer 1933 meeting of the International Vegetarian Union in Switzerland, prompting the German participants to withdraw from the international body. Ragnar Berg, a natural foods advocate at Dresden's Rudolf Hess Hospital, was invited to participate in the union's 1935 meeting in Denmark but refused, protesting its anti-German stance. Berg's protest reached Franz Wirz in Hess's office, who asked the police to detain two German delegates—both physicians—wanting to travel to the meeting. In July of that year, P. Orłowsky of the NSDAP's Hauptamt für Volksgesundheit traveled to the Stettiner Bahnhof to make the arrests, accompanied by two Kriminalbeamte. In his report, Orłowsky characterized the delegates as "eine negative Auslese . . . Männlein und Weiblein in phantastischen Aufzügen, mit Pappschachteln und Paketen beladen, der offizielle grüne Lodenmantel nicht zu vergessen. . . . Schillerkragen und lange Mähne taten das übrige, um zu zeigen, dass hier 'Urnatürliches Leben' am Werke ist" (Orłowsky to Wirz, July 7, 1935, Box 323 Folder 7, Deutsche Kongress-Zentrale, Hoover Institution Archives, hereafter DKZ, HIA). Germany's Verband deutscher Vegetarier-Vereine e.V. was headed by Karl Bartes of Eden bei Oranienburg; vegetarian literature was published by the Vegetarische Presse in Dresden.

18. Anna Goldfeder, "Ist Tomatensaft als krebserzeugender Faktor anzusehen?" *Zeitschrift für Krebsforschung* 40 (1934): 181-85.

19. Schüller, "Gibt es eine Prädisposition?" pp. 826-27; George H. Fink, *Cancer and Precancerous Changes* (London: Lewis, 1903); Hoffman, *Cancer and Diet*, p. 84.

20. Fritz Bodinus, *Der Schlüssel zur wirksamen Krebsbekämpfung* (Cologne: Ernst Stauf, 1937), pp. 60-82.

21. "Mitteilungen," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 10 (1942): 99-100. Høgaard figured that the cancer-free Eskimos of Angmagssalik consumed a daily average of 300 grams of protein, 170 grams of fat, and less than 22 grams of carbohydrates (ibid.). Johannes Kretz's *krebsfeindliche Diät* advised the consumption of easily digestible proteins like fish, along with vitamins and few carbohydrates, while cautioning against animal fats, artificially colored or preserved foods, and coffee, alcohol, tobacco, and foods that are too hot or highly spiced; see his "Krebsfeindliche Diät," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 9 (1941): 161-72.

22. Hans Truttwin, "Fleischerprophylaxe," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 9 (1941): 57. The original French source is Jules Blier, "Une croyance populaire à propos du cancer," *Presse médicale* 43 (1935): 1514.

23. Hans Truttwin, "Krebs und Geschlechtlichkeit," *Wiener klinische Wochenschrift* 56 (1943): 28-31 and 49-54.

24. Victor E. Mertens, "Krebs der Fleischer," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 10 (1942): 219-21. Mertens pointed out that the Arabs had once used meat as a form of cancer therapy, pressing raw chicken meat onto tumors as a compress (p. 219).

25. Druckrey, "Ergebnisse," p. 116.

26. Kitzing, *Erziehung*, p. 182.

27. Schenck, *Patient Hitler*, p. 27; the view was not uncommon in the organic medical community; see Werner Kollath, "Grundlagen einer dauerhaften Ernährungslern," *Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift* 91 (1941): 158.

28. Paul Adloff, "Über die ursprüngliche Lebensweise des Menschen," *Deutsche zahnärztliche Wochenschrift* 43 (1940): 293-94.

29. Wirz, *Gesunde und gesicherte Volksernährung*, pp. 24, 11-13.

30. Cited in Gumpert, *Heil Hunger!*, p. 81, translation slightly modified.

31. Cited in ibid., p. 81.

32. Ibid., p. 77; the original source is Gertraud Fieck, "Vorratswirtschaft, eine ernährungspolitische Notwendigkeit," *Ärztin* 15 (1936): 204 ff.

33. Gumpert, *Heil Hunger!*, p. 83.

34. Goebbels, *Diaries*, p. 81 (entry for February 12, 1942).

35. Ada Petrova, "Tales from the 'Myth File,'" *Newsweek*, May 8, 1995, pp. 52-53.

36. Otto D. Tolischus, "At Home with the Führer," *New York Times*, May 30, 1937.

37. There is no mention of Hitler in Rynn Berry's *Famous Vegetarians and Their Favorite Recipes* (New York: Pythagorean Publishers, 1993).

38. Rudolf Diels, *Lucifer ante Portas* (Stuttgart: Deutsche Verlags-Anstalt, 1950), p. 84.

39. Schenck, *Patient Hitler*, pp. 27-28.

40. Diels, *Lucifer*, p. 82.

41. Robert G. L. Waite, *The Psychopathic God, Adolf Hitler* (New York: Basic Books, 1977), p. 19.

42. Cited in Arnold Arluke and Boria Sax, "Understanding Nazi Animal Protection and the Holocaust," *Anthrozoös* 5 (1992): 18.

43. Peter Viereck, *Metapolitics: The Roots of the Nazi Mind* (New York: Capricorn, 1961), p. 119.

44. Waite, *Psychopathic God*, p. 26.

45. Walter C. Langer, *The Mind of Adolf Hitler: The Secret Wartime Report* (New York: Basic Books, 1972), pp. 49-57; Arluke and Sax, "Understanding Nazi Animal Protection," p. 29 n. 6.

46. Langer, *Mind*, p. 170; Arluke and Sax, "Understanding Nazi Animal Protection," p. 29 n. 6; also Arnold Arluke and Boria Sax, "The Nazi Treatment of Animals and People," in *Reinventing Biology*, ed. Lynda Birke and Ruth Hubbard (Bloomington: Indiana University Press, 1995), pp. 228-60.

47. Picker, *Hitlers Tischgespräche*, pp. 438-39.

48. Thomas Fuchs, "Adolf's Rules," *Los Angeles Times*, December 21, 1986.

49. Waite, *Psychopathic God*, p. 19.

50. Hedwig Winzen to E. M. Hoppe, July 14, 1936, Reel 30, #383, United States Holocaust Museum Research Institute Archives.

51. Gustav Freiherr von Pohl, "Krankheiten durch Erdausstrahlungen: I. Mitteilung, Krebs," *Zeitschrift für Krebsforschung* 32 (1930): 597-604.

52. John Toland, *Adolf Hitler* (Garden City, N.Y.: Doubleday, 1976), p. 277. Hitler personally intervened on at least one occasion—in 1940—to support a scholar's (Gerhard Seeger's) work on the role of follicle hormones in the devel-