

opment of cancer. We do not know why Seeger's research caught his eye (it involved the use of the newly invented electron microscope), but his offer of 500 RM per month does suggest he was paying some attention to cancer research. See Karl Brandt to Hans-Heinrich Lammers, 4.2.3.40 R43 II/1226b, Bundesarchiv Potsdam (hereafter BAF). We also have the testimony of the SS doctor Wilhelm Keppler in the Foreign Office, who on October 14, 1944 wrote to Himmler, "I know that the Führer is especially interested in the question of how to combat cancer" (Grawitz file, BDC).

53. The psychohistorian Rudolf Binion is the author of this oft-repeated speculation; see Schenck, *Patient Hitler*, pp. 518-24.

54. Felix Kersten, *The Kersten Memoirs: 1940-1945*, trans. C. Fitzgibbon and J. Oliver (New York: Macmillan, 1957), pp. 41-42, 294.

55. Schenck, *Patient Hitler*, p. 30.

56. Ernst-Günther Schenck, *Ich sah Berlin Sterben* (Herford: Nicolaische Verlagsbuchhandlung, 1970), p. 18.

57. *Ibid.*, pp. 43-44.

58. *Ibid.*, p. 44.

59. *Ibid.*, pp. 44-45.

60. Schenck, *Patient Hitler*, p. 29.

61. Roger Manvell and Heinrich Fraenkel, *Hess: A Biography* (New York: Drake Publishers, 1973), pp. 64-65.

62. Helmut Heiber, *Goebbels*, trans. J. K. Dickinson (New York: Hawthorn, 1972), p. 232.

63. "Kleine Mitteilungen," *Vertrauensarzt und Krankenkasse* 5 (1937): 96.

64. The archives of the Deutscher Verein gegen den Missbrauch geistiger Getränke, later renamed the Deutscher Verein gegen den Alkoholismus, were destroyed by fire in 1944 or 1945. The best bibliography of early alcohol research is Mark Keller, ed., *International Bibliography of Studies on Alcohol* (New Brunswick, N.J.: Rutgers Center of Alcohol Studies, 1966). An earlier bibliography assembled by Emil Abderhalden (*Bibliographie der gesamten wissenschaftlichen Literatur über den Alkohol und den Alkoholismus* [Berlin: Urban & Schwarzenberg, 1904]) contains several dozen entries on the topic of human "spontaneous combustion."

65. "1883-1933: 50 Jahre Deutscher Verein gegen den Alkoholismus," *Auf der Wacht* 50 (1933): 18-20.

66. Geoffrey J. Giles, "Student Drinking in the Third Reich," in *Drinking: Behavior and Belief in Modern History*, ed. Susanna Barrows and Robin Room (Berkeley and Los Angeles: University of California Press, 1991), pp. 132-43.

67. Robert J. Karp et al., "Fetal Alcohol Syndrome at the Turn of the Twentieth Century," *Archives of Pediatrics and Adolescent Medicine* 149 (1995): 45-48.

68. See Brian Katcher, "The Post-Repeal Eclipse in Knowledge about the Harmful Effects of Alcohol," *Addiction* 88 (1993): 729-44; also Philip J. Pauly, "How Did the Effects of Alcohol on Reproduction Become Scientifically Uninteresting?" *Journal of the History of Biology* 29 (1996): 1-28.

69. Hermann Häberlin, "Ueber Verbreitung und Aetiologie des Magenkrebses," *Deutsches Archiv für klinische Medizin* 44 (1889): 475-76 and 496-99; a

good review is Christoph Ludewig, *Beiträge zur Statistik des Speiseröhrenkrebses* (Göttingen: Med. diss., 1905).

70. Karl B. Lehmann, *Kurzes Lehrbuch der Arbeits- und Gewerbehygiene* (Leipzig: S. Hirzel, 1919), pp. 58-59.

71. Staemmler, "Beruf und Krebs," p. 122.

72. Schüller, "Gibt es eine Prädisposition?" p. 829.

73. Hans Doerfler, "Zur Frage der Vererbbarkeit des Krebses," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 10 (1942): 45.

74. Liek, *Der Kampf*, p. 21.

75. "Stand im Zeichen des Alkoholverbotes," *Auf der Wacht* 50 (1933): 38 and 77; Giles, "Student Drinking," p. 134.

76. Werner Bracht and Wilhelm Messer, *Alkohol Volk Staat*, 3d ed. (Berlin: Reichsgesundheitsverlag, 1941), p. 34. Hitler's remarks were first published in the *Völkischer Beobachter* on March 31, 1926. Commenting on his speech, the editors noted that the Führer had not intended to deny a comrade his occasional glass of beer but simply wanted to indicate "how easily a man forgets his duty under the influence of alcohol." Hitler once claimed to have given up alcohol in 1905, after drinking himself into a stupor celebrating his Realschule graduation; during the Second World War he sometimes drank beer to put himself to sleep, though he apparently worried that this would make him fat (Schenck, *Patient Hitler*, p. 33).

77. Prof. Dr. Immanuel Conser, "Zeitwende!" *Auf der Wacht* 50 (1933): 37. Conser had directed the Antialcoholism Association for more than thirty years; he was replaced in 1937 by Ernst Bauer.

78. "Von der goldenen Jubiläumsfeier unseres Vereins," *Auf der Wacht* 50 (1933): 78-80. The "Führer" of the new organization was Fritz Bartels; the chair was Immanuel Conser; see *Vertrauensarzt* 1 (1933): 72. The Reichsstelle gegen die Alkohol- und Tabakgefahren, based in Berlin-Dahlem, grew out of the older Deutscher Verein gegen den Alkoholismus; the new organization eventually swallowed up most of Germany's religious temperance organizations. The Reichsstelle was organized in typical Nazi fashion, with a Gaustelle in all Gaue and a Kreisstelle in all Kreisen; the leaders in each region are listed in "Gae der Reichsstelle gegen die Alkohol- und Tabakgefahren," *Auf der Wacht* 57 (1940): 60-62. The bureau was mainly involved in propaganda but was also involved in coordinating distribution of alcohol-free drinks, supervising ads, administering the state's three hundred Trinkerberatungsstelle and three hundred Trinkerfürsorgestelle, and so forth. On pre-Nazi organizations, see Christian Stubbe, "Deutscher Verein gegen den Alkoholismus 1883-1933," *Auf der Wacht* 50 (1933): 1-3 and 18-20.

79. Max Fischer, "Die Alkoholgefahr," *Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst* 1 (1935): 202-4.

80. "Berichte," *Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst* 1 (1935): 202-4; *Die Genussgifte* 35 (1939): 57, 65.

81. "Stand im Zeichen des Alkoholverbotes," *Auf der Wacht* 50 (1933): 38, 77.

82. Bracht and Messer, *Alkohol Volk Staat*, pp. 26-28.

83. *Ibid.*, pp. 14-16. There were 266,400 traffic accidents in Germany in 1937, and 10,014 traffic deaths in 1935. According to police records, 5,600 of the