

Central Committee for Cancer Research in 1900, the same year London's Middlesex Cancer Research Laboratories were established.

39. Blumenthal, "Zum 25-jährigen Bestehen," pp. 97-107. The surgeon Theodor Billroth (1829-1894) claimed to be seeing higher cancer rates in his clinical practice in Austria; his fears were confirmed by Robert Behla in "Über vermehrtes und endemisches Vorkommen des Krebses," *Centralblatt für Bacteriologie* 24 (1898): 780 ff., and by F. Reiche (for Hamburg) in his "Zur Verbreitung des Carcinoms," *Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift* 47 (1900): 1337-39.

40. Fritz Lickint, *Die Krebsfrage im Lichte der modernen Forschung* (Berlin: F. A. Herbig, 1935), p. 5. Lickint's characterization of cancer as Germany's number one cause of death involved a statistical sleight of hand: he distinguished two types of heart attack, allowing cancer rates to appear higher than either type separately. Cancer in the 1930s was more commonly—and accurately—described as Germany's second leading cause of death. In 1892, 126,000 Germans died of tuberculosis; this had fallen to 48,000 by 1932. The numbers for cancer in these two years, by contrast, were 28,000 and 87,000.

41. "Mitteilungen," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 9 (1941): 158.

42. See my *Racial Hygiene*, pp. 21-22 and 227-50.

43. Georg Boehncke, "Tabak und Volksgesundheit," *Öffentlicher Gesundheitsdienst* 1 (1935): 625.

44. Responding to critiques of his 1932 book on cancer, Liek compared his own plight to that of other much-maligned scientific greats, including Paracelsus, Vesalius, Lister, Pasteur, and Freud. According to Liek, the Viennese psychoanalyst was shamefully "laughed out of court" when he presented his pioneering ideas to the Viennese Medical Society. See Erwin Liek, *Der Kampf gegen den Krebs* (Munich: Lehmann, 1934), p. 13.

45. Erwin Liek, "Versuche am Menschen" (1928), in his *Gedanken eines Arztes* (Dresden: Carl Reissner Verlag, 1937).

46. On Liek's life and work, see Wolfgang Schmid, *Die Bedeutung Erwin Lieks für das Selbstverständnis der Medizin in Weimarer Republik und Nationalsozialismus* (Erlangen-Nuremberg: Med. diss., 1989); Michael Kater, "Die Medizin im nationalsozialistischen Deutschland und Erwin Liek," *Geschichte und Gesellschaft* 16 (1990): 440-63; Heinz-Peter Schmiedebach, "Der wahre Arzt und das Wunder der Heilkunde: Erwin Lieks ärztlich-heilkundliche Ganzheitsideen," in *Der ganze Mensch und die Medizin* (Berlin: Argument-Sonderband, 1989), pp. 33-53; and Michael Jehs, *Erwin Liek: Weltanschauung und standespolitische Einstellung im Spiegel seiner Schriften* (Frankfurt: Mabuse, 1994).

47. Werner Zabel, "Erwin Liek zum Gedächtnis," *Hippokrates* 6 (1935): 188; Kater, *Doctors under Hitler*, p. 227. According to Liek's close friend Alfred Brauchle, Wagner asked Liek to head the Rudolf Hess Hospital in Dresden, but Liek was forced to decline for health reasons; see Brauchle's *Naturheilkunde in Lebensbildern* (Leipzig: Philipp Reclam, 1937), p. 397.

48. Erwin Liek, *Die Welt des Arztes: Aus 30 Jahren Praxis* (Munich: Lehmann, 1933), pp. 239-41.

49. Weindling, *Health*, pp. 169-70; Michael A. Grodin, "Historical Origins of the Nuremberg Code," in *The Nazi Doctors and the Nuremberg Code: Human*

*Rights in Human Experimentation*, ed. George J. Annas and Michael A. Grodin (New York: Oxford University Press, 1992), pp. 127-28.

50. The Lehmann Verlag, the most important publisher of racial theory and racial hygiene during the Nazi period, was disbanded after World War II as a Nazi-affiliated press. The firm's medical and military books were distributed to the Springer and Berg publishing houses, and the racial books went to the Hamburg-based Deutsche Gesellschaft für biologische Anthropologie, an organization with strong neo-Nazi ties. Scandalously, all official German medical bookstores still today bear the Lehmann name. For the early history of the house, see Hermann Wilhelm, *Dichter, Denker, Fememörder: Rechtsradikalismus und Antisemitismus in München von der Jahrhundertwende bis 1921* (Berlin: Transit, 1989), pp. 118-27.

51. Liek, *Welt des Arztes*, pp. 239-44; Jehs, *Erwin Liek*, pp. 36-38.

52. Frederick L. Hoffman, America's premier cancer preventionist of the era (and a dyed-in-the-wool racist), praised Liek as "an outstanding contributor to medical literature" and "a very earnest and competent authority"; see his *Cancer and Diet* (Baltimore: Williams & Wilkins, 1937), pp. 92, 105. Liek was a talented writer, priding himself on his clarity and his avoidance of the jargon (Kauderwelsch) of his academic colleagues. He was a member of the governing board of the Deutsche Sprachverein, an organization devoted to preserving the German language. Liek's gift was conceded even by critics such as Fischer-Wasels, who labeled him a "seductive stylist," and Georg Wolff, who said his cancer book read "almost like a novel" (Liek, *Der Kampf*, pp. 14-15).

53. Erwin Liek, *Krebsverbreitung, Krebsbekämpfung, Krebsverhütung* (Munich: Lehmann, 1932).

54. See Frederick L. Hoffman, *The Mortality from Cancer throughout the World* (Newark: Prudential Press, 1915); Vilhjalmur Stefansson, *Cancer: Disease of Civilization?* (New York: Hill and Wang, 1960); also my *Cancer Wars*, pp. 16-34.

55. Liek, *Der Kampf*, p. 24.

56. *Ibid.*, pp. 25-27.

57. Georg Ernst Konjetzny, "Chronische Gastritis und Magenkrebs," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 2 (1934): 76-78. Opinions on Liek's 1932 book ranged, as noted in his 1934 preface, from *Meisterwerk* to *Mist* (masterpiece to horseshit). Fischer-Wasels of Frankfurt claimed that it contained "not a single new fact"; a reviewer in the *Ärztliche Wegweiser* stated that it brought forth "nothing new." The natural lifestyle advocate Max Oskar Bircher-Benner, by contrast, praised the book as revealing "the only way to combat cancer"; see Liek, *Der Kampf*, pp. 9-10.

58. Liek, *Der Kampf*, pp. 11-12.

59. *Nürnberger Zeitung*, no. 266 (1935): 5. Streicher said that *Krankheitsverhütung* was more important than *Krankheitsbekämpfung*.

60. "Die Aufgabe," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 1 (1933): 2. Hermann Druckrey claimed that "Die beste Therapie ist die Prophylaxe" in his "Ergebnisse der experimentellen Krebstherapie," *Zeitschrift für Krebsforschung* 47 (1938): 124. The *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* was subtitled *Verhütung, Erkennung und Behandlung bösartiger Geschwülste*, which makes it the world's first cancer journal to include the word "prevention" in its title.