

61. Herbert Assmann, "Über Nikotinschäden," *Die Genussgifte* 36 (1940): 39.
62. See Robert Pois, *National Socialism and the Religion of Nature* (New York: St. Martin's Press, 1986); Gert Groening and Joachim Wolschke-Bulmahn, "Some Notes on the Mania for Native Plants in Germany," *Landscape Journal* 11 (1992): 116–26; also my *Racial Hygiene*, pp. 223–50.
63. Ernst G. Schenck, *Patient Hitler: Eine medizinische Biographie* (Dusseldorf: Droste, 1989), p. 32.
64. D. Bauer, "So lebt der Düce," *Auf der Wacht* 54 (1937): 19–20. German propaganda also portrayed Churchill as an excessive drinker.
65. Georg Bonne, "Nachbehandlung nach Krebsoperation," *Hippokrates* 9 (1938): 612–13.
66. Karl Kötschau, "Über Umweltschädigungen," *Hippokrates* 9 (1938): 1282–83.
67. Gustav Riedlin, "Das Kochsalz als Kulturgift," *Fortschritte der Medizin* 53 (1935): 543–44; compare also Hugo O. Kleine, *Ernährungsschäden als Krankheitsursachen: Versuch einer Darstellung der gesundheitsschädlichen Folgen zivilisationsbedingter Fehlernährung* (Stuttgart: Hippokrates, 1940).
68. Roland Blaich, "Nazi Race Hygiene and the Adventists," *Spectrum* 25 (September 1996): 14.
69. Felix Grüneisen, "Krebsbekämpfung im nationalsozialistischen Staat," *Deutsche medizinische Wochenschrift* 59 (1933): 1498. In a bizarre case of straw-manning, Grüneisen accused "Bolshevist-materialists" of claiming that cancer should not be fought, since it was a "natural" consequence of growing old and a "natural regulator" of the human population (p. 1499).
70. Anton Missriegler, "Die Krebsangst," *Hippokrates* 9 (1938): 469–71.
71. Hans Hinselmann, "14 Jahre Kolposkopie. Ein Rückblick und Ausblick," *Hippokrates* 9 (1938): 661–67; compare also the historical introduction in Hans-kurt Bauer, *Farbatlas der Kolposkopie*, 4th ed. (Stuttgart: Schattauer, 1993). Hinselmann developed the colposcope in 1924. He joined the Nazi party on May 1, 1933, and three years later was awarded Germany's first Dozentur (lectureship) for colposcopy and early uterine cancer diagnosis. The American Society for Colposcopy, publisher of *The Colposcopist*, was founded in 1963.
72. Georg Winter, "Die erste Krebsbekämpfung, ihre Erfolge und Lehren," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 1 (1933): 3–10.
73. There were some seventy Krebsberatungsstellen in Germany in 1941. Counseling centers were also established in the occupied East; see, for example, "Krebsberatungsstelle Litzmannstadt," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 11 (1943): 72. Not every counseling center was heavily patronized: the center in Lodz, for example, recorded only two hundred visitors in 1941 (*ibid.*).
74. Rudolf Ramm, "Systematische Krebsbekämpfung," *Die Gesundheitsführung*, November 1942, pp. 268–69. *Jeder Achte*, also known as *Ein Film gegen die Volkskrankheit: Krebs*, was produced by Walter Ruttmann in 1941 with scientific advice from Hans Auler. There are at least two Weimar-era cancer films: *Die Krebskrankheit* (1925), produced by Julius Mayr, Paul P. Gotthardt, and Carl Moncorps; and *Krebs* (1930), an eighteen-minute silent film produced and distributed by the Deutsches Hygiene-Museum in Dresden. The best analysis of

- Nazi medical films is Ulf Schmidt, *Medical Research Films, Perpetrators, and Victims in National Socialist Germany, 1933–1945* (Oxford: D.Phil. diss., 1997).
75. Rachel Carson, *Silent Spring* (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, 1962), pp. 219–44.
 76. Felix von Mikulicz-Radecki, "Vorsichtsuntersuchungen im Rahmen der Bestrebungen um die Krebsfrüherfassung," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 9 (1942): 84–88.
 77. Georg Winter, "Die Früherfassung des Krebses in der Zukunft," *Monatsschrift für Krebsbekämpfung* 10 (1942): 1–5.
 78. Robert Hofstätter, "Über die Notwendigkeit der periodischen Gesunden-Untersuchung und der allgemeinen Meldepflicht zur Bekämpfung der Krebskrankheit bei der Frau," *Wiener medizinische Wochenschrift* 89 (1939): 931–34. The calculations were actually those of Carl H. Lasch.
 79. Hofstätter file, BDC.
 80. Walter Niderehe, "Bericht über die Vorträge betr. Krebsbekämpfung auf dem 3. internat. Kongress f.d. ärztl. Fortbildungswesen in Berlin," Aug. 24, 1937, p. 4, E 1496, Thüringisches Hauptstaatsarchiv, Weimar (hereafter THW).
 81. *Ibid.*, p. 8. Felix von Mikulicz-Radecki upheld this view.
 82. Hermann Langbein, *Menschen in Auschwitz* (Vienna: Europaverlag, 1972), pp. 427–28. I would like to thank Scott Lentz for drawing this material to my attention.
 83. Lifton, *Nazi Doctors*, p. 391.

CHAPTER 2

THE GLEICHSCHALTUNG OF GERMAN CANCER RESEARCH

1. Three of the cancer researchers fired from the Charité—Ferdinand Blumenthal, Eduard Jacobs, and H. Rosenberg—obtained professional positions, at least for a time, in Belgrade; see Michael Hubenstorf and Peter Th. Walther, "Politische Bedingungen und allgemeine Veränderungen des Berliner Wissenschaftsbetriebes," in *Exodus von Wissenschaften aus Berlin: Fragestellung, Ergebnisse, Desiderate*, ed. Wolfram Fischer et al. (Berlin: Walter de Gruyter, 1994), pp. 34–35.
2. Blumenthal was fired on September 24, 1933; his replacement, Hans Auler, with whom Blumenthal had long worked, was named deputy director of the Charité's Cancer Institute. (Ferdinand Sauerbruch was named director in 1935; see Wagner and Mauerberger, *Krebsforschung*, pp. 13–14.) Blumenthal (1870–1941) had been chief physician at the Charité's Fürsorgestelle für Krebskranke und Krebsverdächtige in 1906; he later explored the heritability of cancer and the role of trauma. In 1931 he predicted that if Germany and England each were to build one less Dreadnought and invest the resulting RM 40 million in forty cancer institutes for each country, "we would not only see the cancer question solved but would also see the number of cancer victims reduced by half." See his "Zum 25-jährigen Bestehen," p. 543. Blumenthal fled to Czechoslovakia in 1933, then to Vienna and then Belgrade after the annexation of Austria. From Belgrade he traveled first to Tirana, Albania, and finally