

5. Bejach, *Die tabakgegnersche Bewegung*, pp. 1-7. Eugen Dühring, Engels's antisemitic nemesis, opposed tobacco as "unclean"; see Frederick Engels, *Anti-Dühring* (New York: International Publishers, 1939), p. 130.

6. The Bund Deutscher Tabakgegner, publisher of *Der Tabakgegner*, was established in Dresden-Bühlau in 1912; that same year an Alkohol- und Tabakgegnerverein was established in Hanover, headed by Hermann Stanger; the Graz organization was headed by a Dr. Meister. In May of 1914 an "Internationale Anti-Tabak-Liga" was founded with German, Austrian, Danish, and Swedish representation; the league organized antitobacco congresses after the war. See Bejach, *Die tabakgegnersche Bewegung*, pp. 3-4; Egon Caesar Conte Corti, *Die trockene Trunkenheit: Ursprung, Kampf und Triumph des Rauchens* (Leipzig: Insel, 1930); and Richard Bretschneider, ed., *Der Weltbund der Tabakgegner (Internationale Anti-Tabak Liga): Vorgeschichte, Gründung und Entwicklung* (Dresden: Emil Pahl, 1939). The Bund Deutscher Tabakgegner was moved to Berlin in 1936 and renamed the Deutscher Bund zur Bekämpfung der Tabakgefahren, where it was attached to the Reichsarbeitsgemeinschaft für Rauschgiftbekämpfung.

7. John C. Burnham, *Bad Habits: Drinking, Smoking, Taking Drugs, Gambling, Sexual Misbehavior, and Swearing in American History* (New York: New York University Press, 1993).

8. *Die Genussgifte*, for example, was published from 1904 to 1938 under the title *Die Alkoholfrage*; after 1940, the journal was titled *Die Volksgifte. Auf der Wacht* was subtitled *Ämtliche Organ der Reichsstelle gegen Alkohol und Tabakgefahren*, combining both alcohol and tobacco temperance. This last-named journal was published by the Wacht Verlag, which also published the *Wacht-Zeitschrift: Kampfblatt gegen den Missbrauch des Alkohols; Garungslose Früchteverwertung*; and the *Blätter für praktische Alkoholgefährdeten-Arbeit*. In 1937, the print run for Wacht Verlag journals was 310,000. In 1940, the publishing house became a division of the Reichsgesundheitsverlag.

9. Robert E. Gaupp, Emil Kraepelin, Emil Abderhalden, and Adolf von Strümpell, "An die Deutsche Ärzteschaft," *Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift* 68 (1921): 832.

10. Bejach, *Die tabakgegnersche Bewegung*, p. 6.

11. Louis Lewin, *Phantastica: Die betäubenden und erregenden Genussmittel* (Berlin: Georg Stilke, 1924), pp. 320-21.

12. Hofstätter, *Die rauchende Frau*; compare his equally paternalistic *Die arbeitende Frau: Ihre wirtschaftliche Lage, Gesundheit, Ehe und Mutterschaft* (Vienna: M. Perles, 1929).

13. Gilman, *Freud*, p. 176.

14. Boehncke, "Tabak und Volksgesundheit," pp. 625-30.

15. See my *Racial Hygiene*, pp. 228, 239-40.

16. Corti, *Die trockene Trunkenheit*; Walter Hermannsen, "Erzieher und Erzieherin! Ein Wort an Euch!" *Die Genussgifte* 35 (1939): 74-75; Fritz Lickint, "Nikotinmissbrauch und Nikotinismus," *Zahnärztliche Mitteilungen* 30 (1939): 306-9. Otto Neustätter, an Austrian socialist, characterized smoking as "lung masturbation" in his "Zur Frage des Lungenrauchens," *Münchener medizinische Wochenschrift* 78 (1931): 794. The expression "dry drunkenness" dates from the

satire of the Jesuit poet (and smoker) Jakob Balde: *Truckene Trunkenheit: Strafrede wider den Missbrauch des Tabaks* (Nuremberg: Michael Endter, 1658); for background, see Sigmund von Birken, *Die Truckene Trunkenheit*, ed. Karl Pömbacher (Munich: Köel, 1967).

17. Conti's words were spoken at a May 25, 1939, Berlin meeting sponsored by the Werberat der deutschen Wirtschaft; see *Volksgesundheit und Werbung*, pp. 7-10.

18. Blaich, "Nazi Race Hygiene," p. 15.

19. John Hill, *Cautions against the Immoderate Use of Snuff* (London, 1761), pp. 27-38; Samuel T. von Soemmerring, *De morbis vasorum absorbentium corporis humani* (Frankfurt, 1795), p. 109. Joannes Jacobus Holland appears to have been the first to propose a link between smoking and cancer, in his *Dissertatio inauguralis medico-chirurgica sistens carcinoma labii inferioris absque sectione persanatum* (Rinteln, 1739).

20. Juraj Körbler, "Thomas Harriot (1560-1621), fumeur de pipe, victime du cancer?" *Gesnerus* 9 (1952): 52-54.

21. Etienne-Frédéric Bouisson, *Tribut à la chirurgie*, vol. 1 (Paris: Baillière, 1858), pp. 259-303. A good early statistical review of the role of tobacco in cancers of the mouth, lips, and esophagus is Hugo H. Ahlbom's "Prädisponierende Faktoren für Plattenepithelkarzinom in Mund, Hals und Speiseröhre: Eine statistische Untersuchung am Material des Radiumhemmets, Stockholm," *Acta Radiologica* 18 (1937): 163-85. Sigmund Freud, who contracted cancer of the mouth in 1923 and eventually died of the disease, in 1924 and again in 1939 attributed his malady to his fondness for cigars; see Gilman, *Freud*, pp. 175 and 177.

22. Friedrich Tiedemann, *Geschichte des Tabaks* (Frankfurt: H. L. Brönnner, 1854), p. 371.

23. Michael Kaminsky, *Ein primäres Lungenkarzinom mit verhornten Plattenepithelien* (Greifswald: Med. diss, 1898).

24. Isaac Adler, *Primary Malignant Growths of the Lungs and Bronchi* (New York: Longmans, Green, and Co., 1912), p. 3.

25. Georg A. Brongers, *Nicotiana Tabacum: The History of Tobacco and Tobacco Smoking in the Netherlands* (Amsterdam: H.J.W. Becht's, 1964), pp. 228-29. At the Paris World Exhibition of 1867, a machine capable of rolling 3,600 cigarettes per hour was exhibited; see Paul Seufert, *Der Feldzug gegen die Zigarette* (Basel: Ernst Reinhardt, 1964), p. 33. By 1933, a high-speed rolling machine in Dresden operated by only three or four workers could produce 400,000 cigarettes per day; see "Allgemeine Tabakgegner-Umschau," *Deutscher Tabakgegner* 17 (1935): 17. The Philip Morris factory in Concord, North Carolina, today produces more than twice that many cigarettes every hour; see Christian Tenbrock, "Glimmstengel mit Batterie," *Die Zeit*, March 31, 1995, p. 39.

26. "Rauchen: Wie Gut," *Der Spiegel*, January 22, 1964, p. 63.

27. Hess, *Rauchen*, p. 49.

28. Anton Bock, "Das Lungenrauchen," *Vertrauensarzt* 6 (1938): 155-56.

29. See, for example, Kurt Wolf, "Der primäre Lungenkrebs," *Fortschritte der Medizin* 13 (1895): 725-38, and the references cited in my "Nazi War on Tobacco," pp. 444-45. The turning point in the acceptance of an increase was the