

Subject Guide: German-Language Publications Held in Tretter Collection

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Table of Contents

Context	2
Introduction/Overview	2
A brief history of LGBTQ+ cultural visibility in German-speaking Europe	2
Imperial Germany (1871-1918)	2
Weimar Period (1918-1933)	3
Nazi Germany (1933-1945)	3
East vs. West: “German-German” LGBTQ+ History (1945/49-1990)	4
LGBTQ+ Publications Since 1990	4
What Types of German-Language Publications are housed in the Tretter Collection?	5
Periodicals	5
Books	6
Other formats	6
Partial annotated inventory	7
Uncataloged periodicals	7
LGBT Danmark Collection (a special subcollection of published materials)	11
Secondary Sources/Further Reading	12
Bibliographies	12
Books and Articles (in German and English):	12
Websites	14

Context

Introduction/Overview

The Tretter Collection contains a robust collection of German-language periodicals, journals, as well as significant secondary sources pertaining to German history and literature not commonly found in circulating libraries (or even research collections) in the US. Many of these materials were collected by the collection's founder, Jean Tretter—a linguist with an interest in LGBTQ+ themed German-language literature and history.

The Tretter Collection's holdings may be of special interest to researchers interested in Germany's role as a pioneering center of sexology in the early 20th century; in Nazi Germany's brutal crackdown of minority groups (including LGBTQ+ people); in German responses to issues of global importance in the postwar period (e.g., environmentalism, the Cold War, sexual politics, and immigration); or in the transformation of LGBTQ+ rights following the unification of East and West Germany.

Although the Tretter Collection holds published materials from as early as the 18th century, a significant subset of items in the collection are periodicals from the 20th century—which often contain op-eds, artistic content, scholarly articles, and cultural commentary related to Germany, Austria, and Switzerland. In addition to editions of literary texts that are much more commonly found in general collections (by, among others: Goethe, Schiller, Thomas Mann, and Thomas Bernhard) the Tretter also holds rare books, pamphlets, and periodicals found only in a select few research libraries around the world.

This guide is meant to serve as a starting point for researchers interested in discovering and using these materials. It is not an exhaustive list of all German language or Germany-related material in the collection. And although this guide includes some information about Tretter materials that are catalogued in the UMN library catalog, **its focus is on helping researchers discover and use materials that remain, for the moment, uncatalogued.**

A brief history of LGBTQ+ cultural visibility in German-speaking Europe

Imperial Germany (1871-1918)

After the founding of the German Empire in 1871, Paragraph 175 (which had existed in Prussia and other northern German principalities) criminalized homosexuality across Imperial Germany. Nevertheless, by the end of the 19th century German-speaking Europe had also become a center for the academic study of sexuality, which was itself an extension of ethnological

research stemming from colonialism. The Austro-Hungarian writer Karl Maria-Kurtbeny is one of the figures credited for coining the terms “heterosexual” and “homosexual,” which were then borrowed by Richard Krafft-Ebing in [Psychopathia Sexualis](#), one of the first texts to address homosexuality. In 1896, a periodical called [Der Eigene](#) (issues of which are held at the Tretter)—credited as being the first successful gay journal in the world—began publication in Berlin under the editorship of Adolf Brand. In 1897, Magnus Hirschfeld founded the Scientific-Humanitarian Committee (*Wissenschaftlich-humanitäres Komitee*, or WhK), which fought against criminalization and promoted social recognition for LGBTQ+ people in Germany. WhK also published the [Jahrbuch für sexuelle Zwischenstufen](#) (also available in the Tretter’s holdings).

Weimar Period (1918-1933)

Following the collapse of the German Empire, LGBTQ+ visibility increased in Weimar Germany, and there were further attempts to repeal Germany’s anti-sodomy laws. Berlin also became a global center for LGBTQ+ culture, and was a well-known haven for writers, actors, and other figures from around the world. The politics of visibility in Weimar Germany, however, often teetered between the pragmatic and the reactionary. Gender essentialism, anti-communism, and antisemitism often converged, further complicating Weimar Germany’s legacy today. Magnus Hirschfeld founded the Institute for Sexual Research (*Institut für Sexualwissenschaft*) in 1919. LGBTQ+ cinema in Germany also emerged at this time. Partially funded by Hirschfeld’s institute, *Anders als die Andern* (Different from the Others) was reportedly the first film ever to positively depict homosexuality, and other gay-themed films followed throughout the Weimar period. Until the Nazi destruction of the Institute in 1933, [Hirschfeld and his studies](#) of queer and trans subjects (some of which are held at the Tretter) remained influential—even as Hirschfeld often failed to take into account race and class, both in his calls for decriminalization, and when pushing for greater acceptance of his theories of sexuality and gender expression.

Nazi Germany (1933-1945)

The partial liberalization of gender expression and sexuality ended with the brutal and genocidal crackdown of non-cisgender, non-heterosexual activity under the Nazis. The Nazis, who had initially been somewhat permissive of male homosexuality within their masculinist ranks, destroyed Hirschfeld’s library and institute on May 6th 1933, which also coincided with nationwide book burnings of works the Nazis deemed subversive.¹ The Nazis also strengthened Paragraph 175 in 1935, which occurred alongside the introduction of the Nuremberg Race Laws that prohibited relations between “Aryans” and “non-Aryans.” Furthermore, the Nazis shut down LGBTQ+ locales and publications, and many LGBTQ+ individuals fell victim to Nazi persecution. The only homophile publication in German that remained in print was the Switzerland-based [Der Kreis](#) (issues of which are held at the Tretter).

¹ Reportedly recovered from the book burning of Hirschfeld’s Institut für Sexualforschung was [a book](#) by Ivan Bloch that is currently housed in the Tretter Collection.

East vs. West: “German-German” LGBTQ+ History (1945/49-1990)

As materials in the Tretter Collection from the mid-20th century attest, legacy of Nazi persecution was and is long-lasting. Many of the Weimar-era advances in LGBTQ+ visibility took decades (if ever) to recover, with few national-level organizations for LGBTQ+ rights reemerging prior to the 1970’s or 1980’s. Many LGBTQ people imprisoned (and who survived the concentration camps) under the Nazis remained incarcerated after 1945, and “homosexual activity” remained criminalized. East Germany only partially repealed Paragraph 175 in 1950, and again in 1968, followed by West Germany in 1969.² In addition to Paragraph 175, varying degrees of criminalization and censorship across German-speaking Europe remained in place for decades. LGBTQ+ publications (or the lack thereof) thus reflected additional continuities between postwar East and West Germany and Nazi Germany. For example, anti-pornography and censorship laws in both countries limited the types of publications that could be printed. As a result, many LGBTQ+ publications appearing in West Germany were hyper-localized, or were printed abroad and imported from neighboring countries with more liberal censorship laws. Until policy reforms in the 1980’s, the SED (Socialist Unity Party of Germany) and the Stasi (the secret police) often thwarted LGBTQ+ activism in East Germany.

LGBTQ+ Publications Since 1990

Coinciding with wider trends for LGBTQ+ visibility, post-unification Germany began to liberalize its laws, in order to promote more assimilationist policies for LGBTQ+ individuals. Age of consent was equalized, the German Bundestag (Parliament) recognized the Nazi crimes against homosexuals, and Paragraph 175 was fully repealed in 1994. In the 2000’s, civil unions and adoption rights were codified for LGBTQ+ citizens, a ban on conversion therapy took hold, and several openly gay politicians brought further visibility to LGBTQ+ issues. However, as documented in various publications held in the Tretter Collection, following the unification of East and West Germany neo-Nazi ideology (particularly in the former East Germany) and xenophobia began targeting marginalized groups, including Queer Germans of Color and LGBTQ+ immigrants, who began spearheading political action and memory projects that grappled with Germany’s complicated legacy for LGBTQ+ rights.

² Paragraph 175 was not fully abolished until 1994, four years after the unification of East and West Germany.

What Types of German-Language Publications are housed in the Tretter Collection?

Periodicals

The Tretter's German-language periodicals holdings range from highbrow to lowbrow, many of which transcend traditional genre categories. Genres include:

- **Directories.** Guides, published locally and usually monthly, that include contact information about LGBTQ+Q-friendly services (coffeehouses, medical services, sports clubs, etc);
- **Newsletters.** Smaller-scale publications issued usually by grassroots and justice-seeking organizations throughout German-speaking Europe; and
- **Newspapers.** Larger-circulation periodicals often published weekly or monthly in major cities.

Many of the Tretter Collection's German-language periodicals are cataloged and searchable within the University of Minnesota's library catalog. These materials include homophile and free body culture publications from the mid-to-late 20th century, newsletters, and other periodicals. (Browse the cataloged materials [here](#).) Highlights from the Tretter's cataloged publications include:

- *FKK(-Jugend)* (Freikörperkultur - Free-Body Culture) publications from 1963 (Note: found in in catalog under "Schrifttum für eine naturnahe Lebenskultur")
- *Ihresinn: eine radikalfeministische Lesbenzeitschrift* - appeared twice annually between 1990 and 2004 and based in Bochum
- *Jahrbuch für sexuelle Zwischenstufen mit besonderer Berücksichtigung der Homosexualität* - a yearly publication that appeared between 1899 and 1923 under Magnus Hirschfeld
- Mid-century German-language homophile publications Note: *For a list of the Tretter's known homophile holdings, please see [this subject guide](#).*
- *Mitteilungen der Magnus-Hirschfeld-Gesellschaft* (2 Boxes; November 1982 - July 1983, no. 1 - December 2003, no. 35/36). Irregularly published newsletters containing information about the work of the Magnus-Hirschfeld-Gesellschaft as well as a "reconstructed" understanding of the sexual history and research it helped to pioneer—after research was targeted, attacked, and disrupted by the Nazis. Features include biographical sketches of surviving researchers, documents from Hirschfeld's archive that survived the Nazi era, reports on the current state of academic initiatives, reporting on political topics contemporary to the time of the newsletters' publications, and scholarly essays.

- *Spartacus International Gay Guide* - formerly a printed travel guide (1970-2017), contains information according to country regarding travel destinations, local laws, etc.

But: a significant portion of the Tretter's German-language periodical holdings remain, at this time, uncataloged. Uncatalogued materials include free or community-led publications dating from postwar West Germany, event guides, classifieds, news-oriented publications that grapple with social issues, primarily in West Germany (although a sizable minority address East Germany as well as other, non-German speaking countries in Europe). The collection is especially strong in publications from larger metropolitan areas (e.g, Hamburg, Frankfurt, Berlin)—but it also holds some publications with content about or from less-populated federal states, cities, and regions.

Notable highlights contained in the uncataloged collection include:

- *Lubunya* (early 2000's; issues available from 2002-2003), a publication published in both Turkish and German, which addresses topics related to immigrants in Germany.
- *Nummer* (1980s; issues available from 1982-1988) and *Dorn Rosa* (1980's-1990's), publications that addressed social issues as they relate to queer visibility and identity prior to the repeal of Paragraph 175 (Germany's anti-sodomy law) which was not fully repealed until 1994.

Books

The Tretter holds a fairly large collection of German-language books—including canonical literary texts (by authors like Goethe, Thomas Mann, and Thomas Bernhard), as well as more rare and specialized historical, literary, and medical materials. The collection is especially strong in early sexology and accounts of male homosexuality in Germany throughout the 20th century, including early editions of works by Magnus Hirschfeld (e.g., *Geschlechts-Anomalien und Perversionen*), Richard von Krafft-Ebing (e.g., *Psychopathia Sexualis*), and Ivan Bloch. Other books pertain to life during the Weimar period, the Third Reich, and postwar East and West Germanies. Most of these items are cataloged and searchable within the University of Minnesota Libraries [catalog](#).

Other formats

In addition to books and traditional periodicals, the Collection holds a range of materials in other formats, including pamphlets (small-circulation booklets on a range of topics—such as the history of discrimination against LGBTQ+ people in Germany, and HIV/AIDS awareness); organizations' bylaws; book catalogs; conference proceedings; and government publications.

Partial annotated inventory

Uncataloged periodicals

Below is a partial list of uncataloged German-language periodicals held in the Tretter. (List in-process.)

Andere Welt

(1 Box; Issues available: May 1993 - December January 1994, May 1996, September 1996, January 1997, August 1997, November 1997, March/April 1998, February/March 1999, September/October 1999, November/December 2001).

Andere Welt was a monthly news magazine published in the 1990s that covered topics including HIV/AIDS (issues include reporting on the 9th AIDS Conference in Berlin, as well as infection rates in the former GDR); interviews and biographical profiles (of Christopher Marlowe and Carolyn Gammon among others); reporting on human rights in former Eastern Bloc countries (e.g., Romania), minority rights in Germany, violence against queer people in Germany, and many other topics.

Box (1 Box; Issues Available: Nr. 98-100, 102, 123-124, 129-130, 138, 180, August 2001-2008).

Box was a publication published in the 2000s. It featured personals and event listings.

Coverboy (1 Box; Issues available: April 1995-October 2005) .

Coverboy was an erotic magazine publishing in the 2000s, featuring semi-nude and nude photographs. It also included advertisements, solicitations for sex, and announcements about events in Berlin. Older issues were free, later issues were not

CSD (1 Box; Issues available: 2000-2008, select extra issues also available).

CSD is the official magazine for Christopher Street Day events in various cities across Germany.

Dorn Rosa, Newspaper/New Outlet of the Democratic Lesbian and Gay Initiative (1 Box; issues available: Nr 20-27, 31-36)

Dorn Rosa was published in Hamburg, and the content is political in nature. Issues address a range of topics, including:

- health during the AIDS epidemic in East and West Germany
- challenges facing “Lesben und Schwule” (lesbians and gay men) in East Germany after the fall of the Berlin Wall
- wreath laying (in March 1990, Nr. 23) at Buchenwald, something that had been impossible for gay rights groups to do under the Stasi regime.

- protests against Nazism .
- Dispatches/Messages, and notes from here and elsewhere—articles looking to other groups in neighboring countries (including Eastern Europe).
- Economic policies following the unification of East and West Germany via the currency reforms). December 1990 (Nr. 27) issue mentions “Coming Out,” the well-known DEFA film (DEFA, or Deutsche Film-Aktiengesellschaft was the state-owned film studio of East Germany)
- Interview with Andrea Dworkin in October 1991 Nr. 31 issue. In Nr. 34 May 1992 issue, there is a piece on
- Persecution of lesbians during the Nazi regime, often overlooked by historians, who often suggest that this was something only homosexual men experienced. Claudia Schoppmann (who wrote a dissertation on the subject) mentions that lesbians were persecuted far more often than is commonly assumed due to the sexual and gender hierarchies put in place by the Nazis. Critical of *Wende* (German unification) politics

***Down-Town* (1993-1994, June 1996, Nr 2-5 & other select issues available)**

Down-Town advertised itself as “Germany’s most widely distributed, independent gay newssource” - published in the middle of each month.

Du & Ich (Issues available: July 1973, October 1987, July 1997, February 2003, Extra Nr. 14 - June/July 2005).

Du & Ich was made available in Austria, Switzerland, Italy, and Luxembourg). Earlier issues focus more on pornographic and homoerotic content, also contain personals (sometimes based on postal code), lifestyle topics and travel.

Gay Express: (1 Box; 1983, Issues (Nr) 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 10, 11 (x2), 12 are available).

Periodical documenting scene for gay men in Hamburg, Berlin, and Frankfurt. Covers topics including laws of consent in Germany (Paragraph 182), marriage equality in various European countries, renters’ rights, Paragraph 175, Stasi and homosexuals, gay men in the Bundeswehr, and other subjects.

Hinnerk “Das schwule Magazin im Norden” (1 Box; Issues available: Nov. 93, Jan. 94, Dec. 97, Jan. 98, Feb. 99, July 00, Sept. 01, Oct 01, Nov 01, Dec 01, Sept. 03, Oct. 03, Feb. 04, March 04, April 04, May 04, June 04, July 04, Aug. 04, Sept. 04, Nov. 04, Dec. 04, Aug. 05, Oct. 05, Dec. 05, April 06, May 06, June 06, July 06, Sept. 06, Nov. 06, Dec. 06).

Founded in 1993, a free magazine distributed in Northern Germany catering to gay men in Hamburg and Bremen. Contains gay-specific coverage about events, relationship advice, social issues. Primarily geared toward gay men.

LMag (1 Box; Issues available: (Summer 2003 - August 2004, Jan/Feb 2005, August 2006)

Based in Berlin, the subscription-based magazine focuses on entertainment (music, film, etc), reviews, travel info.

Lubunya (1 Box; Issues available: April 2002-December 2002, January-March 2003, August 2003).

A bilingual (Turkish/German) magazine that described itself as a “monthly Journal for Lesbians and Gay Men from Turkey and their partners.” The subheading of the August 2002 issue also mentions trans immigrants, as well as (cis) gay and lesbian migrants. That issue also features a report from an AIDS relief organization about an immigrant who came to Germany when he was 15 with his family and worked as a sex worker, before contracting AIDS; a the r. The October 2002 issue features a piece by Jörg Litwuschuh about gay/lesbian (schwulesbisch) Muslims facing discrimination in the aftermath of 9/11. The publication is generally politically oriented and concerned with social justice issues facing gay, lesbian, and trans Turkish Germans and migrants.

Luv un Lee (Issue available: September 2003) .

A printout newsletter from Schleswig-Holstein that contained short, paragraph-length pieces of information with brief summary headings in English.

Magnus (1 Box; Issues available: Jan. 1990, June 1990, May 1991, Nov.-Dec. 1992, Feb.-April 1993, Oct-Nov. 1993, June-July 1994, Oct.-Dec. 1994, Jan. 1995, Feb. 1995, Jan. 2000, April 2000; special issues also available). Magazine. Coverage of topics including underwear, AIDS, progress with LGBTQ+ rights, gay Jews, memorials in concentration camps, fashion designers for Hannelore Kohl, Hirschfeld, Mapplethorpe, life for queer people after the Wende and the differences between both sides of the former Germanies about AIDS, gay men in South Africa, gay men in Cuba, Pet Shop Boys, interviews with Sarah Schulman, discussions of Matthew Shephard, and other topics.

Miscellaneous periodicals and promotional materials: among the uncataloged materials is a variety of small periodicals and promotional materials, as well as theater playbills, postcards, and programs for art exhibitions. Available materials include:

- **Pride Das lesbisch/schwule Österreichmagazin.** Several issues, 2003-2012.
- **Adam: Das schwule Lifestyle-Magazin.** July/August 1997 - Heft/Nr. 164
- **Aktuell: Das Magazin der deutschen AIDS-Hilfe.** April 1993, Sept. 1993, Feb. 1995 Nr 18 - 1997,
- **Blu.** Based in Berlin, the periodical advertises events and businesses. Edition 131 - December 2007, January 2008, May 2008, 132 - June 2008
- **Boys * Kerle (Hamburg).** Color and black and white nude photos, personal ads, short stories, - Number 11 & 12 available
- **BSV-Magazin: Berliner Schwulenverband.** Newsletter format.
- **Der Spiegel.** 6 June, 1983, 26 July 1993:
- **Gab: Das gay Magazin (Gaycity.com).** Februar 2004, October 2003

- **Gay-press - Nachrichten - hinterfünde - szenefinfos**
- **Gegenpol. Nr. 51 / May 2000** - Das Schwulesbische Monatsmagazin aus Berlin
- **Informationsprojekt Naher und Mittlerer Osten.** Winter 2007 **Konkret : Sexualität.** 10 Mark, 1985
- **Straight. Autumn 2002 (Issue 12?)**
- **Rik.** 10/03 (Issue 217), 12/01 (Issue 195),
- **Tilt. 3/96** (DM 4 + shipping)
- **Unter uns international.** 8,50 DM Nr 12, (possibly Frankfurt) -
- **Vary: The Best You Can Get. June 1997.**
- **Vis-A-Vis.** One issue from 1989.
- **Your Gay News.** 2/92 April-June 1993, 1/93 January-March 1993
- **OK Magazine** - 78 (Dutch). Inserted inside is a German translation (a printout) of a piece in this issue about "Sexual intolerance" and why a radical sexual tolerance is needed. The photos in the magazine are of pre-pubescent boys (not pornographic).
- **NSP - Lesbischwules Magazin für Nordbayern.** 10/2003 nr 204.

Nummer (1 Box; select issues from 1982-1988.

Free regional Newspaper of the gay movement in Hesse, Rheinland-Palatinate, and Saarland, published irregularly (on average, released every three months). , ssues cover gay rights issues (including CDU/CSU policies, decriminalization/ recriminalization) in East and West Germany, environmental issues (the *Startbahn*, runway project at the Frankfurt Airport that was met with considerable resistance by environmental groups), Die Rosa Lüste Mainz Wiesbaden (a group of activist gay men (eine politische Schulengruppe) that wanted to appeal to heterosexuals. Other topics that received attention in this publication include book fairs, theater, and other "alternative" events. Also contains advice columns, letters to editors, hotlines for those coming out, political op-eds, health ads, ads for gay camps, secluded house/mansion rentals, comics, beefcake-like photos and other erotica, poetry, news about political activism for gay rights and environmentalism, and other topics.

ÖTV (1 Box; issues available: Numbers 1-10)

A newsletter that also reported national coverage, *ÖTV* was published by the city of Frankfurt (Main).

Pink Power. Nr. 1, 3-5, January 1994 - May 1995. Berlins Schwule Stadtmagazin - Kostenlos 5. Jahrgang - Nummer 4 - May 1995)

This magazine mostly contained advertisements, pieces about conformity around hairstyles in the gay community, and sometimes other political /cultural issues. For example, in one issue there is a piece about gay victims of the Nazis not being allowed at Sachsenhausen, as well as pieces on the Weimar film *Anders als die Anderen*, bystander experiments about harassment, and other topics.

Queer: Die Monatszeitung für Schwule und Lesben. (1 Box; Issues available: May 2001, August 2001 - December 2001, November 2006, January 1997, April 1997, June-August 1997)

Queer was a free newspaper that reported on current events, culture, historical topics (such as Nazi persecution of LGBTQ+Q people), trans visibility, and other subjects.

Sergej (2 boxes; Issues available: Ausgabe 1, 4, 6, 8-12, 14-15, 17, 19-20, 24, 35, 49, 50-54, 75-77, 82-83, 85, 88-91, 95, 99 - July 1997 - September 2005, May 2006 - June 2006, September 2006)

Published in Berlin. Contains event and business listings,. Also available: special Issues of *Sergej* (Munich): 10/03 and 12/01.

Siegessäule (5 boxes; Issues available: Sept 1992, July 1993, Oct. 1993, January 1994, April 1994, May 1998, Feb. 1999-March 1999, May 1999-July 1999, Sept. 1999 - Nov. 1999, Feb. 2000, May 2000, July 2001-Dec. 2001, May 2003-June 2003, Sept- 2003 - Dec. 2003, Jan 2004 - March 2004, April 2004 - August 2004, Oct. 2004 - Dec. 2004, January-Sept 2005, October 2005 - November 2006, Jan. 2007 - June 2007, Aug 2007 - Dec. 2007, Jan 2008, March 2008 - May 2008)

Based in Berlin, Siegessäule is the most widely-distributed queer magazine covering nightlife, film, events, etc. but also larger issues such as prostitution, originally a supplement for *Magnus* magazine **See also: *Siegessäule - Kompass* (select issues from 2001-2005)**. Free directory of community-friendly resources. ote: [select issues](#) are catalogued.

Note: Also included in the uncatalogued periodicals is the Czech-language *Soho Revue* (Czechia). (1 Box; Issues Available: Oct 1993, Jan-March 1994, August-Dec. 1994, January 1995, March-June 1995, Sept.-Nov. 1995, Jan.-Dec. 1996, Jan.-March 1997, Oct. 1997, Jan. 1998.)

LGBT Danmark Collection (a special subcollection of published materials)

The collection, which was donated to the Tretter by a European library that was deaccessioning materials from its collection, contains harder-to-find primary and secondary sources, some of which are only found in select research libraries around the world. A full list of materials in this subcollection can be viewed on the UMN libraries catalog, [here](#).) This collection includes:

- Special publications (e.g., from the editors of *Der Kreis*) and academic journals.
- Materials originating in publishing houses specializing in LGBTQ+ content that have since folded or merged with larger publishing conglomerates, including:
 - Frauenoffensive
 - Gmünder
 - Rosa Winkel
 - Querverlag
- Post-World-War-II feminist publications
- 20th-century Lesbian fiction
- Studies of lesbian cinema and culture in Germany and globally
- Studies of homosexuality under the Nazis
- Assorted queer fiction (related to WWII; written by authors from postwar Poland and published in German translation; etc)
- Reprints of works by Richard von Krafft-Ebbing and Magnus Hirschfeld

- Rare pamphlets and zine-type publications related to LGBTQ+ history in Germany following the Nazi era, HIV/AIDS, and other topics
- Zine-like publications that grapple with German memory culture (or lack thereof at the time) around Nazi persecution of homosexuals, especially as the introduction of the Nuremberg Race Laws and the strengthening of Germany's anti-sodomy laws that occurred simultaneously under the Nazis in 1935

Secondary Sources/Further Reading

A brief list of widely available materials on topics addressed in this subject guide. (Note: this list is not intended to be exhaustive, but rather as a starting point for those interested in learning more about topics related to this subject guide.)

Bibliographies

- [Bibliography on LGBTQ+ Communities Before, During, and after the Holocaust](#) (by Dr. Jake Newsome)
- [Bibliography on Lesbian and Trans Women in Nazi Germany](#)
- [Gays and Lesbians - a Bibliography](#) (from United States Holocaust Memorial Museum)

Books and Articles (in German and English):

Davidson-Schmich, Louise K. *Gender, Intersections, and Institutions: Intersectional Groups Building Alliances and Gaining Voice in Germany*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2017.

Evans, Jennifer. "Bahnhof Boys: Policing Male Prostitution in Post-Nazi Berlin," *Journal of the History of Sexuality* 12, no. 4 (October 2003), 605-636.

———. "Homosexuality and the Politics of Masculinity in the GDR" in *The Long Postwar* edited by Karen Hagemann and Sonya Michel, (Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, in 2014), pp. 343-362.

———. *Life Among the Ruins: Cityscape and Sexuality in Cold War Berlin* (Palgrave Macmillan, 2011).

———. *Queer Cities, Queer Cultures: Europe Since 1945* (Continuum, 2013), with Matt Cook.

———. *Was ist Homosexualität? Forschungsgeschichte, gesellschaftliche Entwicklungen und Perspektiven*, co-edited with Florian Mildenberger, Rüdiger Lautmann, Jakob Pastötter (Männerschwarm Verlag GmbH, 2014).

———. "Why Queer German History?" *Queering German History*, Special Issue of *German History*, 34/3 (August 2016): 1-14.

- Frackman, Kyle and Faye Stewart. *Gender and Sexuality in East German Film : Intimacy and Alienation*. Screen Cultures. Rochester, New York: Camden House, 2018.
- Griffiths, Craig. *The Ambivalence of Gay Liberation: Male Homosexual Politics in 1970s West Germany*. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 2021.
- Hájková, Anna. 'Den Holocaust queer erzählen,' *Sexualitäten Jahrbuch*, 2018, pp. 86-110.
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- . *Sexuality and German Fascism*. New York: Berghan Book, 2004.
- . *Unlearning Eugenics : Sexuality, Reproduction, and Disability in Post-Nazi Europe*. George L. Mosse Series in Modern European Cultural and Intellectual History. Madison, Wisconsin: University of Wisconsin Press, 2018.
- Huneke, Samuel Clowes. "Heterogeneous Persecution: Lesbianism and the Nazi State," *Central European History* 54.2 (2021): 297-325
- . "Death Wish: Suicide and Stereotype in the Gay Discourses of Imperial and Weimar Germany" *New German Critique* 46.1 (1 February 2019): 127-166.
- . *States of Liberation: Gay Men between Dictatorship and Democracy in Cold War Germany*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2022.
- Kuzniar, Alice A. *The Queer German Cinema*. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2000.
- Lemmey, Huw & Ben Miller. *Bad Gays: A Homosexual History*. London/New York: Verso Books, 2022.
- See Mailänder, Elissa.
- Marhoefer, Laurie. "Lesbianism, Transvestitism, and the Nazi State: A Microhistory of a Gestapo Investigation, 1939-1943." *The American Historical Review* 121, no. 4 (2016): 1167–95.
- . *Sex and the Weimar Republic: German Homosexual Emancipation and the Rise of the Nazis*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2015.
- . *Racism and the Making of Gay Rights: A Sexologist, his Student, and the Empire of Queer Love*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2022.
- Newsome, Jake. *Pink Triangle Legacies: Coming Out in the Shadow of the Holocaust*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press, 2022.
- Pretsell, Douglas. *Queer Voices in the Works of Richard von Krafft-Ebing, 1883-1901*. Cham: Springer Nature/Palgrave Macmillan, 2023.
- Rottmann, Andrea. *Queer Lives across the Wall: Desire and Danger in Divided Berlin, 1945–1970*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2023.
- Schiels, Chelsea and Dagmar Herzog. *The Routledge Guide to Sexuality and Colonialism*. Abingdon, Oxon ; New York, NY: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group, 2021.

Schmidt, Gary, Merrill Cole, and Project Muse. *Quertext: An Anthology of Queer Voices from German-speaking Europe*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press, 2021

Schopmann, Claudia. Allison Brown tran. *Days of Masquerade: Life Stories of German Lesbians during the Third Reich*. New York: Columbia University Press, 1996.

Sutton, Katie. *The Masculine Woman in Weimar Germany*. New York: Berghahn Books, 2011.

———. *Sex between Body and Mind: Psychoanalysis and Sexology in the German-Speaking World, 1890's-1930's*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2019.

Taylor, Michael Thomas, Annette F. Timm, and Rainer Herrn, Eds. *Not Straight from Germany: Sexual Publics and Sexual Citizenship since Magnus Hirschfeld*. Ann Arbor: University of Michigan Press, 2017.

Vendrell, Javier Samper. *The Seduction of Youth: Print Culture and Homosexual Rights in the Weimar Republic*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2020.

Websites

- From the United States Holocaust Memorial Museum:
 - [Gay Men under the Nazi Regime](#)
 - [Lesbians and the Third Reich](#)
- [Magnus-Hirschfeld-Gesellschaft](#)
- [Queer as German Folk - Goethe Institut](#)
- [Queere Zeitgeschichten im deutschsprachigen Europa](#) (in German - from the Freie Universität Berlin)
- [Rainbow Arcade \(partnership with Schwules Museum Berlin and Temple University\) - an exhibit on queer representation in video games](#)
- [Schwules Museum \(Gay Museum\) Berlin - website](#)

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