

	Jewish narrative	Homosexual narrative
Pre-1933	Antisemitism & pogroms “Jewish conspiracy” theories Jewish emancipation Modern Jewish thought	Homophobia & criminalization of homosexuality Paragraph 175 (passed in 1871) Sexual Science research, led by Magnus Hirschfeld (from 1919); “Gay Berlin” (1924: State of Illinois recognizes Chicago Society for Human Rights)
1933	Boycott of Jewish businesses Burning of Jewish books	<i>Nazi Party rises to power; Adolf Hitler appointed as Chancellor of Germany</i> Closing of gay & lesbian cafés, bars, and clubs Ransacking of The Institute for Sexual Science; sexuality research burned
1934	Discrimination worsens	“The Night of the Long Knives” - alleged homosexual Storm Troopers murdered Incarceration, “re-education,” & castration of German homosexuals begins Death through labor, beatings, pseudo-experimentation, starvation, & disease
1935	Nuremberg Race Laws passed	Paragraph 175 amended
1936		Nazi Office for Combating Homosexuality & Abortion opened
1938	Jewish refugee crisis (Evian) “The Night of Broken Glass” Incarceration of Jews begins “The Yellow Star” introduced	<i>The Anschluss (German annexation of Austria)</i> Incarceration of Austrian homosexuals begins Over time, Nazis’ oppression of women and lesbians worsens Throughout Nazi era, a small number of lesbians are incarcerated as “Asocials”
1939	Europe’s Jews targeted Ghettos opened	<i>German invasion of Poland; World War II begins</i> “The Pink Triangle” introduced in some camps
1941	Systematic murder begins	<i>Some Jewish homosexual camp prisoners forced to wear a pink triangle over a yellow star</i>
1942	Jewish memorial proposed	
1945	Liberation & reparations Nuremberg trials begin	<i>Himmler orders the destruction of evidence; World War II ends</i> British & American lawyers recommend that homosexual survivors of Nazism be considered criminals and be re-incarcerated
1946	Kielce pogrom (42 murdered)	Requests for reparations for homosexual survivors denied
1948	Founding of The State of Israel	
1952	Anne Frank’s diary in English	<i>United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights</i> - excludes sexuality as protected category
1953	Yad Vashem opens in Israel	Gay men in Germany continue to be imprisoned under Paragraph 175 up until 1969
1959	Yom HaShoah established “Diary of Anne Frank” (movie)	
1961	Adolf Eichmann trial in Israel	
1969		Paragraph 175 limited; similar anti-homosexuality European laws repealed
1973		Community appropriation of “Pink Triangle”
1978	“The Holocaust” (TV series)	
1979	Wiesel defines “Holocaust” as a uniquely Jewish event	Wiesenthal defines “Holocaust” to include all of the Nazis’ victims The play “Bent” opens in London before opening on Broadway a year later
1980	“Diary of Anne Frank” (TV)	Heger’s “The Men with the Pink Triangle” published in English
1982	“Genocide” (documentary)	
1985	“Shoah” (documentary)	Official German acknowledgement that homosexuals were in Nazi camps
1988	“Maus” comics win Pulitzer	Section 28 prohibits British schools from “promoting” homosexuality
1990		<i>Illinois becomes first U.S. state to mandate Holocaust education</i>
1993	“Schindler’s List” (movie)	<i>US Holocaust Memorial Museum opens in Washington, DC</i> - includes homosexual victims Public protests against the inclusion of homosexuals in museum’s exhibition
1994		Germany’s Paragraph 175 abolished entirely
1997	NY Museum of Jewish Heritage	“Bent” (movie)
2000		“Paragraph 175” (documentary)
2002	“The Pianist” (movie)	Germany apologizes to homosexuals for Nazis’ actions; reparations granted
2003		US Supreme Court holds anti-sodomy laws unconstitutional
2005		<i>International Holocaust Memorial Day ratified</i>
	“Everything Is Illuminated” (movie)	Polish authority excludes LGBT community from attending official ceremony at Auschwitz-Birkenau - little press coverage of this
		<i>European Parliament’s Holocaust resolution passed</i> - includes homosexual victims
	“Fateless” (movie)	Yad Vashem includes homosexuals in permanent exhibition
2008	“The Reader” (movie)	UN Declaration to Decriminalize Homosexuality; President Bush does not sign
2009	“Inglourious Basterds” (movie)	President Obama signs Declaration to Decriminalize Homosexuality
2012		At United Nations, Secretary Clinton states “Gay rights are human rights”
2014		Memorial to the Nazis’ homosexual victims opens in Tel Aviv, Israel
2015	“Son of Saul” (movie)	“Transparent” (TV series) features Magnus Hirschfeld and addresses sexual diversity and the persecution of homosexuals in 1930s Berlin

Timelines:

The purpose of the timelines on the reverse page is to highlight the factors and events that have led to how we remember the Nazis' homosexual victims. The information presented in these timelines is not intended to be exhaustive. The inclusion of the *Jewish narrative* provides context and a point of reference, as well as highlights the interdependency of Holocaust victim narratives. We cannot compare suffering or pain, and so the pairing of these experiences cannot be used to argue that one group suffered any more or any less than another.

Numbers:

By 1945, the Nazis had arrested over 100,000 men under Paragraph 175. Approximately half of them were incarcerated in prisons or camps. In addition, the Nazis incarcerated a small number of lesbians as "Asocials." By 1945, the Nazis had murdered between 5,000 and 15,000 German and Austrian men that the regime had identified as homosexuals. This does not include the countless homosexuals whom the Nazis murdered for being Jewish, Roma, disabled, or a member of another persecuted group.

Key References:

- Bergen, D. L. (2003). *War and genocide: A concise history of the Holocaust*. New York: Rowman & Littlefield Publishers.
- Giles, G. J. (1992). 'The most unkindest cut of all': Castration, homosexuality and Nazi justice, *Journal of Contemporary History*, 27(1), 41-61.
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- United States Holocaust Memorial Museum (2005). *Holocaust encyclopedia*. Retrieved, February 26, 2005, from <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/> and *Nazi persecution of homosexuals 1933-1945*. Retrieved, February 20, 2005, from <http://www.ushmm.org/museum/exhibit/online/hsx/> and <http://www.ushmm.org/wlc/en/index.php?lang=en&ModuleId=10005143>

Recommended films:

- Aimée and Jaguar* (1999). A feature film directed by Max Färberböck, based on the book by Erica Fischer (1994), about the true-life story of lesbian lovers Lilly Wust and Felice Schragenheim.
- A love to hide* (2005). A fictional feature film directed by Christian Faure centered around a homosexual relationship in Nazi occupied France.
- Bent* (1997). A feature film directed by Sean Mathias, based on the play by Martin Sherman (1979), about homosexuals under the Nazi regime.
- Paragraph 175* (2000). A documentary, directed by Rob Epstein and Jeffrey Friedman and narrated by Rupert Everett, about the Nazis' persecution of male homosexuals and oppression of lesbians. Includes survivor testimonies.

Recommended reading:

- Cohen, D. M. (2011). *Overlapping triangles: Teaching the independency of Holocaust victimhoods*. Article addressing the pedagogical implications of including the non-Jewish victims of Nazism within Holocaust education and commemoration, in the special 'Pink Triangle' issue (4) of the journal *The Holocaust in History and Memory*.
- Cohen, D. M. (2015). *Train*. A novel inspired by hidden history, based on real events of the Jewish, Roma, disabled, homosexual, and political victims of Nazism. Published in partnership with *Unsilence Project*.
- Fischer, E. (1994). *Aimée and Jaguar: A love story, Berlin 1943*. A written account of the true-life story of lesbian lovers Lilly Wust and Felice Schragenheim.
- Heger, H. (1986). *The men with the pink triangle: The true life and death story of homosexuals in the Nazi death camps*. A written testimony of an anonymous homosexual survivor of the Nazi camp, Sachsenhausen.
- Plant, R. (1980). *The pink triangle: The Nazi war against homosexuals*. A historical account of the Nazis' persecution of homosexuals.
- Yolen, J. (1992) *Briar Rose*. A young adult novel entwining the Jewish and homosexual narratives of Nazi persecution.