Das Bundesarchiv, Berlin. I found the microfilm publication by following Mosse source and found the speech was held in Bad Tölz, Germany. I attained the archive number from the NARA and they sent the original document to Germany. Heinrich Himmler was born to a well-off family in Munich during October of the year 1900. His hardworking parents raised him as a conservative Catholic. During his teenage years he followed the First World War with great excitement and kept diary entries of such events (Longerich 19-20). Himmler started to get involved in politics, particularly “‘land reform, degeneracy, homosexuality, Jewish question’” (59). This was the first sign of Himmler’s reluctance to accept homosexuality and led him to embrace an antisemitic attitude. As Reichsführer-SS. he toured Germany giving speeches regarding the goals of the Nazi party and the vision it had for Germany. Clearly, with the growing hatred towards the already marginalized Jewish and homosexual community, Himmler’s views would be projected through the Nazi regime. During a series of speeches given over the years 1933-1945, Himmler gave his famous 1937 speech to SS leaders about the current state of Germany and how it can no longer tolerate several groups of people, including Jews and homosexuals. He backed his claims with the ideas that incorporating these inferior people into German social affairs would lead to the downfall of the Reich and German socialism.

Ryan Sanders

History 133B

Source Exploration Version 2

10 March 2016

The Roots of Homosexual Hatred in the Third Reich

National Archives Collection of Foreign Records Seized, Record Group 242, Records of

The Reich Leader of the SS and Chief of the German Police, Microfilm Publication

T71, Roll 89, Frames 2026-2028. February 18, 1937

* By finding the audio to some of the later speeches by Himmler, I Google searched Bad Tölz and went to a link at worldfund.org. I searched the exact date of the speech and found they listed the National Archive Research Association (NARA) with exact archival ID numbers for the original microfilm of the speech at SS-Gruppenführer Conference (my source). When I looked up the ID on the website I was only able to find a listing of it with no further listed information. The only way to see the original document would to go to the archive; you can purchase a copy of the record online. So, I was unable to view the microfilm but found where it is located. They list the German Bundesarchiv in Germany where the documented microfilms are being held.

Burleigh, Michael, and Wolfgang Wippermann. *The Racial State: Germany, 1933-1945*.

Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1991. 192-93. [Source]

* On the Question of Homosexuality is a portion of an entire speech given by Heinrich Himmler; Moeller in this source cites this part of the speech. The source explains Himmler's negative views on gays because they fail to reproduce which would result in the collapse of the Reich. The authors do a good job of backing up their claims with proper evidence, such as the propaganda speech I am exploring. The argument they make is that this sort of Nazi racism (and other forms of discrimination) is unique because of how thorough the Nazis were in implementing their prejudice. Although Burleigh and Wippermann make a compelling argument, the source is more of a collection of scholarly sources about the Reich and not particularly clear on how deep the ideology infiltrated German society.
* Farago, Laszló. *German Psychological Warfare*. Oxford, England: Putnam, 1941.
* The source is an annotated bibliography of German psychological warfare in World War I up to World War II. The book touches on countless methods of this type of warfare and gives over 500 sources used in the research. It also explores the literature of Nazi military psychology up to the commencement of World War II; the source depicts how they planned on handling homosexuals (and other groups) with regard to classification, concentration camps, and emigrating them from German society. This survey and bibliography is extremely thorough and would probably make a great starting point if one were to research the third Reich psychology and propaganda. Unfortunately, it did not contain my source; instead it cited a book Himmler wrote that was published in 1936. Citation:

Himmler, Heinrich. 1936. Die Schutzstaffel als antibolschewistische Kampforganisation.

The book is a depiction of the SS as antibolshevik and anticommunism. Top of Form

* Bottom of Form
* Boehnert, Gunner C. "An Analysis of the Age and Education of the SS Führerkorps 1925-1939." Historische Sozialforschung 12 (October 1979): 4-17. http://www.jstor.org/stable/20754623.
* At first I thought the article contained my source but it actually cites a different speech Himmler made to the SS officers. Citation:

Himmler's speech to the officers of the Leibstandarte SS Adolf Hitler in Metz on 7 September 1940, Trial of the Major War Criminals before the International Military Tribunal, 42 vols., Nürnberg 1947, vol. xxix, d.c. 1918-PS, p.107.

I did further research on the speech and found it explains why Himmler, and other SS officers, were filed into their specific fields and given the duties they acquired. The source individualizes Himmler and his views and explains why he was head of the propaganda sector of the NSDPA. So, although the article and the other speech do not have relevance in my exploration, it does give a little background on why Himmler achieved his rank and why Hitler admired him so much.

Stümke, Hands-Georg and Rudi Finkler. *Rosa Winkel, Rosa Listen: Homosexuelle Und*

*"Gesundes Volksempfinden" Von Auschwitz Bis Huete*. Reinbek Bei Hamburg:

Rowohlt Taschenbuch Verlag GmbH, 1981. 217-21.

* After following the Burleigh source, this German book cites my source on pages 217-21. Stümke and Finkler place emphasis on homosexuals and gypsies in concentration camps. They also explain how these crimes are even repressed up to today and the general public only recognizes Jews as being mistreated in Nazi Germany. Furthermore, they explore how government involves itself in private lives of citizens through corrupt policies that have remnants of the Third Reich. The source does a great job of revealing underlying discrimination in the past to reveal institutional inequalities in the 80’s and that go on even today.

Wistrich, Robert S. *Who's Who in Nazi Germany*. New York: Macmillan, 1982.

* Through worldcat I found this source but it only gives biographical information on Himmler and does not cite his speech. Wistrich mentions the speech and other speeches Himmler is known for, but only to give context on his relationship to the Reich and to Hitler. The book also mentions other feats and policies Himmler was known for influencing; all in all, the book is not very helpful during the exploration.

Mosse, George L*. Nationalism and Sexuality: Respectability and Abnormal Sexuality in*

*Modern Europe*. New York: H. Fertig, 1985. 169.

* On pg. 169 I found the exact quote from the speech: “This was no punishment, but simply the extinction of abnormal life.” This book in particular, painted Himmler’s image of homosexuals to be of not only disgust, but also that they were plotting against the Reich and heterosexual mankind itself. It was an interesting take on my source because of how heavy Mosse endeavors into Nazi propaganda against homosexuals. Without doing research like this, I would have never thought that the hatred was so embedded in German society towards homosexuals and other marginalized groups; great source. I followed the citation and found that Mosse cites Himmler, Bad Tölz Speech, which is the first time found that citation in any of the sources I looked through. By searching “Bad Tölz” I found, in the National Archive,

<http://www.archives.gov/research/captured-german-records/sound-recordings.html#nt2>

Several recordings of various speeches Himmler gave, but the earliest recording they have is on Dec. 13, 1940; my source dates February 18, 1937 according to Moeller. So, I’m thinking the quote I found in Mosse could be from another speech where they hold the recording of in the National Archives, Washington D.C. The archive allows you to order copies of the sound recordings, since I did not find the correct speech I didn’t bother; does sound interesting though. [See first bibliography entry for more details]

Boden, Eliot H. (2011) "The Enemy Within: Homosexuality in the Third Reich, 1933-

1945," Constructing the Past: Vol. 12: Iss. 1, Article 4.

* I found an online version of the text through Google scholar. Boden cites the Mosse source on pg. 5 where it cites a portion of the Himmler speech. I found the Mosse source through this book that is located in the Davidson Library. Boden discusses the brutality of the Nazi regime towards homosexuals, but interestingly cites certain German soldiers in the SS that were punished for being homosexual also. He further discusses differing views of Nazi leaders regarding the dangers of homosexuality.

Longerich, Peter, Jeremy Noakes, and Lesley Sharpe. *Heinrich Himmler*. Oxford: Oxford

University Press, 2012. 230.

* By searching Google books, this biography of Heinrich Himmler emerged. Longerich cites a different part of the same speech (this excerpt is about gypsies and is entry 29 in Moeller). The source presented the speech as a fundamental order of race used to label/classify gypsies and homosexuals (p. 230). I followed the footnote and Longerich cites the Institut für Zeitgeschichte (ifZ) in Mùnchen, Berlin. Originally, I believed those archives to hold the original document, but actually they are just a collection of orders from Hitler to the police force not my original source. They were published in 1941 as apart of an adoption collection; the archive number is Dc 017.