

1938

ERINNERUNG
WWW.THEVIENNAPROJECT.ORG

THE VIENNA PROJECT POLITICAL SYSTEMS: NATIONAL SOCIALISM IN VIENNA

Site 1: Palais Rothschild, Eichmann's Central Office for Jewish Emigration Prinz- Eugen-Straße 20-22, 1040 Wien



This spot was the location of the Palais (Albert) Rothschild, of the famous Jewish banking family. The building was “aryanized” by the Nazis after the “Anschluss” and in August 1938, Adolf Eichmann opened the “Central Office for Jewish Emigration”, which operated until the “Final Solution” was implemented in 1942. The office used bureaucratic processes to emigrate thousands of Jews as quickly as possible, while making sure that their property and money remained in Austria.

1938

ERINNERUNG
WWW.THEVIENNAPROJECT.ORG

THE VIENNA PROJECT POLITICAL SYSTEMS: NATIONAL SOCIALISM IN VIENNA

Site 2: The Chinese Consulate General (Dr. Feng Shan Ho, First Secretary) Beethovenplatz 2, 1010 Wien



In the first couple of years after the Anschluss, the annexation of Austria, various persecuted groups still had the hope of being able to escape abroad, as long they could pay the Reich emigration taxes. It was of course necessary to first get a visa to a foreign country. This particular building was the seat of the Chinese Consulate, from where Consul Feng Shan Ho (1901-1997) was able to save thousands of people to whom he issued visas to Shanghai, against the instructions from his superiors.

**Site 3: Morzinplatz--Hotel Metropol (Gestapo Leitstelle Wien/
Gestapo Headquarters in Vienna)**
Salztorgasse 6, 1010 Wien



The Hotel 'Metropol', which was originally owned by a Jewish man from Berlin, was confiscated by the Nazis and from 1938 served as the Gestapo headquarters in Vienna. The Gestapo investigated, spied on, interrogated, and tortured anyone perceived to be "potentially dangerous" to the Nazi State. The entrance for prisoners was on Salztorgasse—prisoners were often tortured for weeks on end, and many died, committed suicide, or were sent to concentration camps after being interrogated.

1938

ERINNERUNG
WWW.THEVIENNAPROJECT.ORG

THE VIENNA PROJECT POLITICAL SYSTEMS: NATIONAL SOCIALISM IN VIENNA

Site 4: Morzinplatz Memorial 1010 Wien



Foto © Bianca Ioanidia

The headquarters of the Viennese Gestapo were located in the former Hotel Metropol on Morzinplatz from 1938 to 1945. The Federation of Concentration Camp Survivors (KZ-Verband) first erected a memorial stone in April 1951 without permission from the City of Vienna, which later accepted the monument as official. The memorial stone was replaced by the current monument in 1985.

Site 5: Wiener Landesgericht /Tribunal of Vienna
Langesgerichtsstrasse 11, 1080 Wien



From 1938 to 1945, the Tribunal of Vienna was the seat of National Socialist court justice in Vienna, and was responsible for persecuting, imprisoning, and executing thousands of “enemies of the state”. Some of these convictions, such as sentences against homosexual men and women, stayed on the victim’s criminal record even after WWII ended. During the time of National Socialist rule, the Land court (equiv. to State court) of Vienna was responsible for the execution of 1,184 persons. The court, during that time, was directly responsible to the Reich ministry of justice in Berlin.

Site 6: Justizanstalt Josefstadt/Prison Josefstadt
Wickenburggasse 18, 1080 Wien



The Judicial facility Vienna-Josefstadt was and still is attached to the Land Court Vienna. The Vienna-Jopsefstadt facility was infamous for being the location of execution of political prisoners. After moving into the prison in 1938, one of the first things the Nazis did was create an execution space with a guillotine sent from Berlin. During the time of National Socialist rule, the Land court (equiv. to State court) of Vienna was responsible for the execution of 1,184 persons. Among them were 537 political death sentences of civilians, 67 beheadings of military personnel, 49 other war-related proceedings, and 31 criminal cases.