



Jewish Vienna – Heritage and Mission

Jewish Welcome Service Vienna

City of  Vienna
Vienna is special.

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Foreword

The history of Vienna's Jews is inextricably linked with that of the Austrian capital itself. Countless artists, scientists, intellectuals, bankers, and businessmen have made important contributions to the development of Vienna as a major central European city. Several of the leading Social Democrats behind the "Red Vienna" politics of the inter-war years had Jewish roots. After March 1938, the Nazi regime abruptly severed these bonds between the city and its Jewish inhabitants.

Two thirds of Vienna's Jews were expelled and more than 65,000 murdered in concentration camps. All of these people deserve our respect, and the city of Vienna is well aware of its historic responsibility to ensure that events like this are never repeated. Commemoration and communication are key instruments for confronting and explaining the past, and also send a clear signal that forgetting and looking the other way are not an option. The city has taken an important step in

this direction by establishing the Jewish Welcome Service Vienna. This institution has set itself the task of demonstrating and documenting the presence of a vibrant Jewish community in 21st century Vienna.

In co-operation with the Jewish Welcome Service, the city of Vienna invites former inhabitants now scattered throughout the world to return here to rediscover their own past or that of their friends and relatives. We regard this as a small, symbolic gesture which demonstrates that Vienna is dedicated to promoting understanding and cross-cultural awareness.

In this spirit I would like to welcome you to Vienna. I hope that this brochure will make a significant contribution towards enhancing mutual understanding, and also provide you with a guide to the diversity of Jewish life and Jewish history in Vienna.



*Michael Häupl,
Mayor of Vienna*

Michael Häupl



The History of the Jews in Austria

“Without remembrance, there is no future.”

Primo Levi

Jews in medieval Vienna

The first Jew mentioned in Viennese documents was called Shlom; he was installed as mint master by Duke Leopold V in 1194. Shlom, his family and other Jews – a total of 16 persons – were murdered by marauding crusaders.

However, the Jewish community persisted, and the first Viennese ghetto developed around today’s Judenplatz square. Centuries later, in 1995, a synagogue was excavated here – in the late 13th century, it had been one of the biggest of its kind and attracted the most illustrious rabbis of the era as teachers.

Yet Jews were not allowed to own real estate or farm the land. Likewise, they were barred from most trades and crafts. This left commerce – in particular money-lending against the payment of interest – the only option, which often entailed hostility on the part of Christian debtors.

This was exacerbated by accusations of host desecration and allegations of ritual murder frequently raised against Jews in the Middle Ages. This anti-Semitic climate reached its apex in one of the most terrible pogroms ever: in 1420/21, Vienna’s Jews were expelled and murdered. Many committed collective suicide,

immolating themselves together with their synagogue. Their death, like that of the Jews in Poland centuries later, was a consequence of an insane racist doctrine: members of the SS and the Germany army (the “Wehrmacht”), too, drove Jews into synagogues and prayer houses, where they were burnt alive.

The long road towards equal rights

Until 1624, Jews were not allowed to settle in Vienna; however, numerous exemptions from this prohibition were granted over time. Still, the situation of Jews in Vienna was characterised by massive insecurity, slander and smear campaigns. In 1670, the Jews were again expelled under Emperor Leopold I. Their residential area in the “Unterer Werd” area was re-named “Leopoldstadt”.

As the demand for money rose steeply after the Turkish Wars, Jews were brought back to Vienna in 1683. Following the final peace settlement with the Ottoman Em-

pire in 1718, a Turkish mission was established in Vienna, which also comprised dozens of Sephardic Jews, the descendants of Spanish Jews. Already in 1736, this group was allowed to form their own community, which remained prohibited to the Viennese Jews for more than another century.

In 1782, Emperor Joseph II promulgated the Edict of Toleration, which liberated the Jews from many restrictions and allowed them to settle in Vienna. In 1812, Emperor Francis I issued a permit for the inauguration of a school and prayer house in Seitenstettengasse. In these years, some Jewish citizens were raised to nobility; the tradition of literary salons, such as that of Fanny von Arnstein, was established. In 1825/26, the City Temple was built in Seitenstettengasse based on plans by Josef Kornhäusel.

1848 – The first step towards the Jewish Community

The revolutionary year 1848 was also an important and seminal year for the Viennese



Fanny von Arnstein



Adolf Fischhof

Jews, especially because of the leading role some of them played in these events. For example, it was the Jewish physician Adolf Fischhof who on 13 March 1848 formulated the key demands of the revolution – freedom of religion, of the press, of teaching and learning – in front of the “Landhaus” (provincial assembly) in Herrengasse. Many other Jewish citizens followed in his footsteps and thus contributed significantly to the long road towards the Austrian Constitution finally adopted in 1867.



Theodor Herzl

One of the belated consequences of the 1848 revolution was the permission granted in 1852 to establish a Jewish Community of Vienna (“Israelitische Kultusgemeinde”). This paved the way for the rise of the Jewish population to the haute bourgeoisie and aristocracy. Jewish families played a prominent role in the economic and cultural upswing that characterised the second half of the 19th century. The liberation from prohibitions and restrictions stimulated a flour-



Viktor Adler

ishing community that contributed essentially to the development of Vienna in these decades. The Viennese Jews identified with Habsburg Austria, with the liberal ideas of the period and with what is commonly considered “German-language culture and thought” while yet preserving their own identity – a difficult tightrope walk that was not facilitated by the religiously motivated anti-Semitism of Vienna’s Mayor Karl Lueger.

Zionism and workers’ movement

“If you will, it is no fairytale” – these words of Theodor Herzl are true both of the emerging Zionist movement and the budding emancipation of the working class. In 1878, Theodor Herzl transferred from Budapest to Vienna. As an editor of the “Neue Freie Presse” newspaper, he was confronted with virulent religiously as well as politically motivated anti-Semitism. In 1896, Herzl’s visionary book “The Jewish State” put political Zionism on the map. The physician Viktor Adler, too,

was concerned with political issues. Aware of the social tensions of his time, he ceaselessly drew attention to the miserable conditions of life and work of the proletariat – and taught the workers to fight. Viktor Adler died on 11 November 1918, one day before the proclamation of the Republic. In its obituary, the “Arbeiter-Zeitung” newspaper compared him to Moses, “who, like Adler, never set foot inside the Promised Land ...”

The First Republic and “Red Vienna”

In May 1919, the first general, democratic municipal elections entitling men and women to vote took place in Vienna and brought victory to the Social Democrats. Jakob Reumann became Mayor of Vienna, initiating a comprehensive reform policy that met with worldwide acclaim. Names such as Julius Tandler, Hugo Breitner and Robert Danneberg are emblematic of the social, sanitary and housing policies of that period.

The era of “Red Vienna” came to an end in 1934, when the

Social Democrats were violently removed from Vienna City Hall by representatives of the corporative state.

Despite all political problems, Jews played an important part in Austrian society during the monarchy and the First Republic. The majority of Austrian Nobel Prize winners, many well-known writers, musicians, stage and visual artists or physicians came from Jewish families. Yet anti-Semitic propaganda fomented envy of the attainments of these successful scientists and artists.

From racist mania to genocide

Already in the 1930s, religiously and politically motivated anti-Semitism in Vienna was compounded by racial anti-Semitism. The entry of Hitler’s army into Austria in March 1938 triggered unprecedented suffering and hard-

A Jewish child is forced to write “JEW” on his father’s storefront





Nuremberg Racial Laws, which robbed the Jewish population of practically all property and civil rights. Jews were forced to wear the yellow star and had to assume the first names "Sara" or "Israel". Many shops and assets were expropriated ("Aryanised"); those able to escape faced an uncertain future, deprived of their possessions and without a basis for their livelihood.

To the acclaim of numerous bystanders, Jews are forced to wash the roads

ship for Vienna's Jews. Grave acts of violence against the Jewish population began to proliferate. Jewish citizens were quite openly brutalised and forced into the most humiliating chores – and many, too many Viennese Gentiles preferred to close their eyes. Hitler's racist mania found its first culmination in the

In the November pogrom of 9 to 10 November 1938, synagogues and prayer houses

Viennese Jewish girls with the Star of David pinned to their clothes



Burning temple in Grosse Schiffgasse





Destruction inside the City Temple

were burned down; Jewish shops were looted and vandalised. This “spontaneous eruption of public anger” ordered by Adolf Hitler was nothing but drastic: with the exception of the City Temple in Seitenstettengasse, all Jewish places of worship were razed to the ground. Jews were kicked and battered; numerous victims were killed. And again, many preferred to look away ...

Who can remember all names, count all victims?

The formerly flourishing Jewish community of Vienna was all but obliterated by the National Socialists. By May 1939, roughly 130,000 persons considered Jews under the Nuremberg Racial Laws

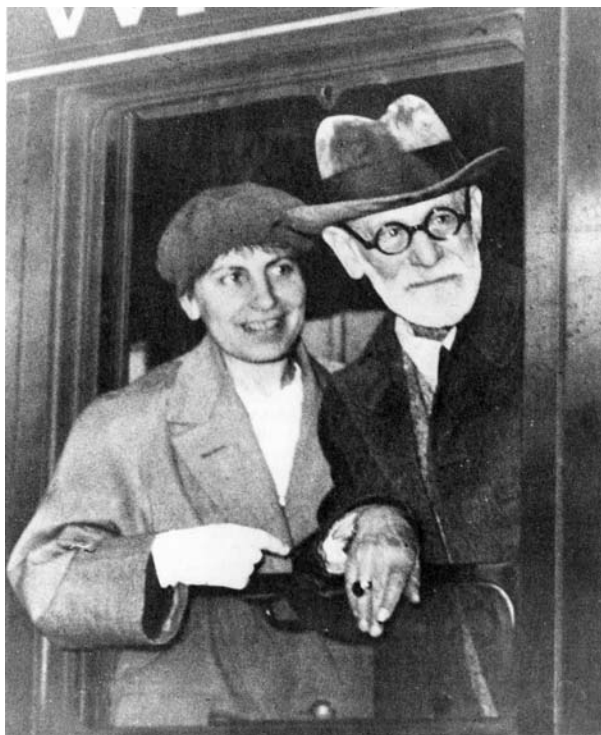
had left the country that once had been called “Austria”, their homeland. One figure suffices to give an idea of this loss: in 1938, approx. 206,000 persons of Jewish extraction (181,000 of which were members of the Jewish Community of Vienna) had been living in the Austrian capital.

A member of the SS oversees the loading of the luggage of Viennese Jews singled out for deportation



The mass deportations of Viennese Jews began in October 1941. Over 65,000 Jews were murdered in concentration and extermination camps. They are part of the six million victims of a mass murder organised with mathematical precision. We owe these victims the solidarity and respect due to them and their suffering.

Anna and Sigmund Freud leaving for exile in Britain



Famous personalities and ordinary citizens – Many went away

Few European cities have a history as closely connected with Judaism and Jewish history as Vienna. And many of those who made this history and are part of it were driven away to other countries. This goes for Sigmund Freud as well as for the Jewish shopkeepers from Leopoldstadt.

After 1938, Vienna lost many inhabitants who – each in his or her own sphere of life – had contributed much to the flowering of this city. They lost their roots, language and identity.

Their possessions were seized by others. Those who went away left a void that can never be filled again.

1945 – Forgetting or reconciliation?

After the war, official Austria preferred to style itself the “first victim of National Socialism” and thus to ignore its complicity in National Socialist crimes. History lessons in school often went no further than the First World War, and many official publications

compressed their overview of the events between 1938 and 1945 into just a few general phrases.

Both the federal government and the municipal administration of Vienna were not interested in facilitating the return of expelled Jews. The reasons: the university chairs and other positions formerly taken by Jews had been assumed by others; the flats of the escapees were inhabited by new tenants; shops and enterprises, too, had changed owners. There may well be furniture, pictures and other objects formerly the property of Jewish families that can still be found in many a Viennese flat ...

The restitution issue was put off; injured parties were made to wait without end or worn down by protracted court proceedings. Many politicians openly advocated this approach. Genuine signs of change only came in 1965: a professor at the then Vienna College of World Trade – Taras Borodajkewycz, a favourite of right-wing students – had for

years been openly expressing anti-Semitic opinions. When the scandal broke, it caused a great stir and triggered numerous demonstrations in favour of or against Borodajkewycz. On 31 March 1965, Ernst Kirchweger, a Communist and concentration camp survivor, was attacked during such a demonstration by a Neo-Nazi wielding a steel rod and died on 2 April from the grave injuries sustained, making him the first political victim of the Second Republic. 25,000 persons including the entire federal government participated in the memorial ceremony for Kirchweger in Vienna's Heldenplatz. It seems that people had finally begun to think ...

The following years saw a re-evaluation process that was in no small part due to the student movement of 1968/69. A new generation with a different approach and different ideas began to take its place in public life. Investigating and coming to terms with recent Austrian history was no longer considered a taboo.



The Jewish Community

Metropolitan Vienna today boasts a vibrant, reborn Jewish community (Israelitische Kultusgemeinde). In the first decades after 1945 the Jewish community was mainly occupied with the struggle – initially unsuccessful – to achieve satisfactory agreements on restitution. The few members of the community who returned or arrived for the first time were ready to leave again at any time, and it was left to the next generation to launch initiatives aimed at establishing an infrastructure with a community center, schools, and psychosocial facilities (ESRA). A focus was the recently completed center in the Prater consisting of the

ZPC school complex with kindergarten, elementary school, and high school, the Maimonides Center (senior citizens' home) and Hakoah sports club. The school system is further supplemented by other private schools and the Jewish Professional Training Center (JBBZ).

From its very modest beginnings, the Jewish community has made remarkable progress since 1945 and is now a self-assured and confident presence. The only synagogue that had not been destroyed and remained available to the demoralized community was the City Temple. The other former synagogues and cemeteries lay in ruins,

and it took years for the sites to be returned to the community. With the exception of the City Temple, whose interior had been destroyed as well, nothing remained of the multifaceted Jewish culture that had existed before 1938. This was one of the aspects that made the revival of community life so difficult.

In spite of its pluralistic structure, the community managed to retain and strengthen its unity. Today the Jewish community is probably one of the few Jewish communities in Europe to integrate all of the streams, from ultra-orthodox to non-practicing Jews.

The new Jewish community was significantly enlarged by the arrival of displaced persons from Eastern Europe after 1945, who for personal reasons did not continue their journey to Israel or overseas, and also in 1956 through the arrival of Hungarian refugees. They were followed in the 1970s and 1980s by Jews from the republics of the former Soviet Union. In recent decades, the size of the community has remained constant at around 7,000 through the addition of hitherto un-

registered members, but in the medium term there could be a demographic problem as a result of young people deciding to emigrate.

The Jewish community authority is a clearly structured body. Its president is elected by the community board for a five-year term. The president represents the community, supervises the sessions of the community board and monitors the implementation of its resolutions and those of the advisory body. Ariel Muzicant took over the executive functions of president in April 1998. He is assisted by two vice presidents.

The board of directors tasks two secretaries general with the handling of all ordinary business. One officer is responsible for the intellectual and moral aims of the Jewish community, such as rites, culture, public relations, social issues, education, and security, while the second is accountable for financial and organizational matters. It is the task of the secretaries general to manage the affairs of the community in accordance with the directives and resolutions of the community board.



*President
Ariel Muzicant*



*Chief Rabbi Paul
Chaim Eisenberg*

Rabbinat

All religious questions come under the competence of Chief Rabbi Paul Chaim Eisenberg:

- circumcisions, name-giving ceremonies, bar mitzvahs and bat mitzvahs, weddings, divorces, funerals;
- counseling and decisions on halachic and ritual questions;
- inspectorate for Jewish religious instruction and school-leaving examinations in religious education;
- lectures, seminars;
- contacts with rabbinates in other countries (Europe, Israel, USA);
- psychological assistance in crises, sickbed visits, care for prison inmates, shiva minyans;
- contacts with the media and representatives of cul-

ture and politics, interdenominational contacts.

Member Service and Archives of the IKG

The Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages of the Jewish Community provides information on its past and present members. These activities comprise:

- contacts with all members (new members, membership fees, etc.);
- keeping of old registers of births, death and marriages;
- monitoring of population development after 1945;
- information on deportations between 1939 and 1945;
- genealogical information on the basis of old registers;
- assistance in pension applications on the basis of old registers.

Jewish Community of Vienna

1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 4, Phone: +43 1 53104-0, Fax: +43 1 53104-108

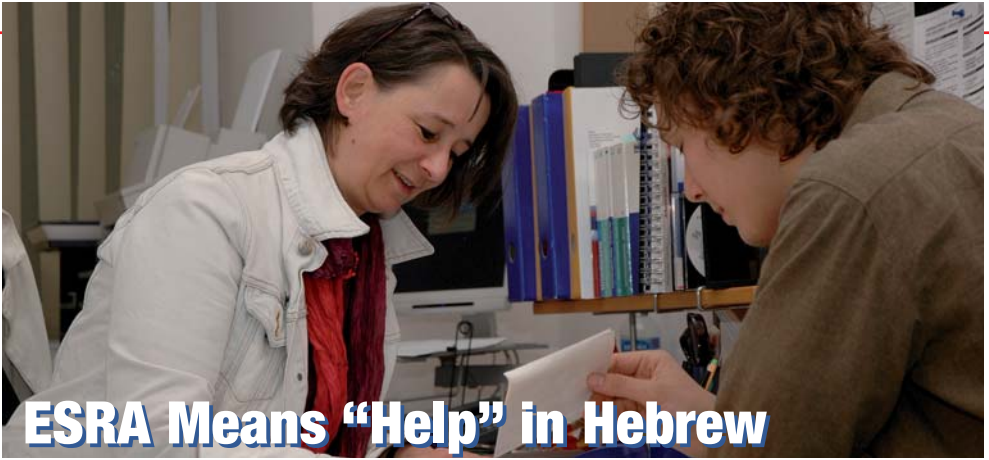
E-mail: office@ikg-wien.at, www.ikg-wien.at, President: Ariel Muzicant

Secretary General for Jewish Affairs: Raimund Fastenbauer

Rabbinat E-mail: rabbinat@ikg-wien.at

Members: Natalia Najder, E-mail: service@ikg-wien.at

Register of Births, Deaths, and Marriages: Wolf-Erich Eckstein, E-mail: w.eckstein@ikg-wien.at



ESRA Means “Help” in Hebrew

The ESRA Center for Psychosocial Care was established in 1994 as a co-operation project between the Jewish Community of Vienna and the City of Vienna and is located on the site occupied until 1938 by the Great Leopoldstadt Temple.

ESRA is an innovative and professional facility offering services to:

- the Jewish population of Vienna;
- all victims of Nazi persecution, their descendants and relatives;
- Jewish migrants;
- victims of trauma.

ESRA was conceived as an interdisciplinary care model offering a wide range of out-patient and social services in accordance with individual needs.

A combined team of doctors, psychologists, psychotherapists, and qualified social workers and carers provide free treatment and counseling. For those with health insurance, medical services are provided against presentation of the e-card.

Additional facilities include a community center, café and kosher lunch buffet, voluntary visitor service, and Shel-Anu club with a varied program for the elderly. ESRA also organizes regular events on Jewish topics.



ESRA Psychosocial Center

1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 5
Phone: +43 1 214 9014, Fax: +43 1 214 9014-30
E-mail: office@esra.at
www.esra.at



Jewish Welcome Service Vienna

The Jewish Welcome Service Vienna was founded in late 1980 on an initiative of then Mayor Leopold Gratz and Executive City Councillor Heinz Nittel together with Leon Zelman – himself a survivor of the Shoah – with the aim of documenting the presence of a vibrant Jewish community after the Shoah.

This endeavor was anything but easy: 130,000 Viennese Jews had been expelled and over 65,000 murdered in concentration camps. In 1945, the once flourishing Jewish community of Vienna was com-

posed of a mere 1,000 to 1,500 persons.

Only very few of the surviving Viennese Jews were willing or able to return. Thus the Jewish Welcome Service began first to invite small groups of persons forced into emigration by the Nazis to visit their former home city. These visits have been a regular fixture since 1989, and the Welcome to Vienna program has succeeded in bringing thousands of former Jewish citizens expelled in 1938 to the Austrian capital.

Building Bridges for the Future

In keeping with the cosmopolitan tradition of Vienna and Judaism, bridges for the future are being built with a view to overcoming prejudices and also to fostering better understanding between Jews and non-Jews. The exchange programs for students and schoolchildren from the USA, Israel, and Austria organized in the 1980s and 1990s have helped to nurture a sense of confidence and trust. Visits by young people and co-operation with schools and other educational facilities remain an important component of the work of the Jewish Welcome Service.

As a service and information center it seeks to help overcome the apprehensions that many Jewish visitors have about coming to Vienna.

Its services include help with contacting public authorities and Jewish organizations, and support for visitors tracing the history of their families.



*Leon Zelman
(1928–2007)
engaging in
dialogue with all
age groups*

The tasks of the Jewish Welcome Service at a glance:

- managing the invitation program for émigré Jewish citizens with the involvement of the children and grandchildren of Shoah survivors
- organizing visits for young people
- implementing numerous school and adult education projects dealing with Jewish history and modern



Austrian history, and inviting and assisting eyewitnesses and speakers

- co-operating with researchers and cultural organizations concerned with the issues of expulsion and exile
- providing information about Jewish life in Vienna
- helping people to make contact with Jewish institutions
- liaising with the City of Vienna, the Vienna Tourist Board and the Jewish Museum, as well as with individual institutions (such as the Jewish Community of Vienna and ESRA), primarily in relation to restitution issues

Jewish Welcome Service Vienna

1010 Vienna, Judenplatz 8/8 (in Misrachi-Haus)

Phone: +43 1 535 0431-500

Fax: +43 1 535 0431-503

Contact: Susanne Trauneck (Director)

E-mail: office@jewish-welcome.at

www.jewish-welcome.at



Shoah Memorial

Jewish Museum Vienna

Remembrance is a key to understanding Jewish culture, and commemoration, remembrance, and information are the pillars of the museum concept. In Palais Eskeles in Dorotheergasse, the Max Berger Collection, one of the world's most important collections of Judaica, showcases Jewish life and religion. Most of the items date from the Habsburg monarchy. In addition to the permanent exhibition, the museum organizes numerous temporary exhibitions and events.

Viewable Storage Area

The Viewable Storage Area offers visitors the rare opportunity of viewing Torah crowns, kiddush cups, and other ritual objects torn from their historical context of private households, synagogues, and prayer houses in 1938.

Museum Archives

From photographs to personal documents, the museum archives house a variety of deeds, historic material, and other written fragments of Jewish life.



Judenplatz Museum

Jewish Vienna in the Middle Ages

In 1995, archaeologists found the walls of one of the largest medieval synagogues in Europe underneath Judenplatz. The excavations, which are accessible to the public, a model of the medieval city, numerous historical objects, and computer animations offer fascinating insights into Jewish life in medieval Vienna.

Shoah Memorial

Inaugurated in 2000, this memorial to the Austrian victims of the Shoah, designed by Rachel Whiteread, takes the

form of a library turned inside out. The plinth around the base of the memorial lists the places where 65,000 Austrian Jews were murdered by the Nazis. Further information on the victims of the Shoah is available on the website of the Documentation Center of Austrian Resistance (www.doew.at).

Library of the Jewish Museum

From Talmud to Internet, the research library contains approx. 40,000 works covering four centuries, with a thematic focus on the history of Jews and Judaism in Austria, above all in Vienna.



Jewish Museum Vienna

Palais Eskeles

1010 Vienna, Dorotheergasse 11

Phone: +43 1 535 0431

Fax: +43 1 535 0424

E-mail: info@jmw.at, www.jmw.at

Opening hours:

Sun through Fri 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

Museum Archives: Visits by prior written arrangement only with archivist Christa Prokisch, christa.prokisch@jmw.at.

Judenplatz Museum

Misrachi-Haus, 1010 Vienna, Judenplatz 8

Opening hours: Sun through Thu 10 a.m. to 6 p.m., Fri 10 a.m. to 2 p.m.

Library of the Jewish Museum

1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 4

Opening hours: Mon through Wed 10 a.m. to 3 p.m.

E-mail: bibliothek@jmw.at

City Temple

The history of the City Temple in Seitenstettengasse, the only synagogue to survive the November 1938 pogrom, extends from the Biedermeier era to the present. Today, this architectural jewel is the city temple of the Jewish Community of Vienna.

City Temple

1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 4

Guided tours only, Mon through Thu 11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. (excluding holidays)

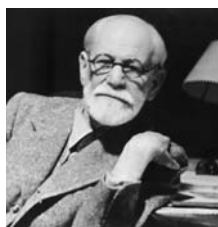


The City Temple: prayer house for Viennese Jews





Sigmund Freud Museum Vienna



*Sigmund Freud in
his study, 1938*

Domiciled in the former apartment and practice of Sigmund Freud on Berggasse 19, the Sigmund Freud Museum Vienna documents the life and work of the father of psychoanalysis. Freud lived and worked in this house from 1891 to 1938; it was from there that he and his family had to leave for exile in England on June 4, 1938, to escape persecution by the Nazis.

Arnold Schönberg Center

Arnold Schoenberg's estate remained in the possession of his family after his death in 1951. In 1977, Schoenberg's heirs decided to make the collection available to the Arnold Schoenberg Institute of the University of Southern California in Los Angeles. The Arnold Schoenberg Center Private Museum Foundation was established in 1997 by the City of Vienna and the International Schoenberg Society. The Schoenberg Center in Palais Fanto was inaugurated in March 1998 and functions as an archive for scientific studies and research related to the composer.

*Arnold
Schoenberg,
the founder
of twelve-
tone music*



Sigmund Freud Museum

1090 Vienna, Berggasse 19
Phone: +43 1 319 1596
Fax: +43 1 317 0279
E-mail: office@freud-museum.at
www.freud-museum.at
Opening hours: Oct, 1–June, 30 daily 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.; July, 1–Sept, 30 daily 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.; guided tours by prior appointment

Arnold Schönberg Center

1030 Vienna, Schwarzenbergplatz 6
(entrance: Zaunergasse 1-3)
Phone: +43 1 712 1888
Fax: +43 1 712 1888-88
E-mail: office@schoenberg.at
www.schoenberg.at
Opening hours: Mon through Fri, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., closed on holidays

Palais Epstein

As one of Vienna's most important buildings on the Ringstrasse boulevard, Palais Epstein – which was designed by Theophil Hansen in the Italian Renaissance style – truly encapsulates Austrian history. It was owned in the Gründerzeit by the Jewish Epstein family, and from 1922 to 1938 it served as the headquarters of the Vienna Board of Education. It housed the Reichsbauamt (Planning Department) from 1938 to 1945, and was then occupied by the Soviet City Command until 1955, when it was renovated and then once again accommodated the Vienna Board of Education. After extensive restoration work, Palais Epstein has been used by the Parliament since 2005 and contains a democracy workshop, offices, and meeting rooms.

Documentation Center of Austrian Resistance (DÖW)

Museum and Event Center

The permanent exhibition, which was redesigned in 2005, extends from the early history of Nazism to resistance and persecution during the Nazi regime and includes the en-



Palais Epstein

1017 Vienna, Dr.-Karl-Renner-Ring 1
Phone: +43 1 40110-2400, www.epstein.at
E-mail: besucherservice@parlament.gv.at
Guided tours only, Sat 11 a.m. and 2 p.m., assembly point in the Visitor Center in the neighboring parliament building, Dr.-Karl-Renner-Ring 3.

deavors in the years after 1945 to come to terms with Austria's Nazi past. It is intended to supplement modern history lessons in schools and to provide information for interested visitors from all over the world. Further information can be found at www.doew.at.

Documentation Center of Austrian Resistance (DÖW)

1010 Vienna, Old City Hall, Wipplingerstrasse 6–8, entrance from courtyard; E-mail: office@doew.at
Opening hours: Mon through Fri 9 a.m. to 5 p.m., Thu 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. and on request.
For free guided tours call +43 1 228 9469-319

Contact Addresses for Restitution Matters

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www.restitution.or.at

ESRA Psychosocial Center

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E-mail: office@esra.at
www.esra.at

Claims Conference Committee for Jewish Claims on Austria

1010 Vienna,
Desider-Friedmann-Platz 1
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Fax: +43 1 533 1623
E-mail:
Vienna.Office@claimscon.org
www.claimscon.org

National Fund of the Republic of Austria for the Victims of National Socialism General Settlement Fund

Office: 1070 Vienna,
Kirchberggasse 33
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1017 Vienna,
Dr.-Karl-Renner-Ring 3

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Fax number National Fund:
+43 1 408 0389

Fax number General Settlement Fund: +43 1 310 0088

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sekretariat@nationalfonds.org

E-mail General Settlement Fund: gsf-sekretariat@nationalfonds.org
www.nationalfonds.org

Addresses & Contacts

SYNAGOGUES AND PRAYER HOUSES

City Temple

Chief Rabbi Paul Chaim Eisenberg
1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 4
Phone: +43 1 53104-111
Fax: +43 1 53104-108
E-mail: rabbinat@ikg-wien.at
Morning prayers: Mon through Fri
7 a.m., Sun 8 a.m., Shabbat 9 a.m.,
Mincha and Ma'ariv prayers daily
Guided tours: Mon through Thu
11.30 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Agudas Israel

Rabbi David L. Grünfeld
1010 Vienna, Grünangergasse 1
Phone: +43 1 512 8331
1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 3
Phone: +43 1 214 9262

Agudas Yeshurun

1010 Vienna, Rabensteig 3
Phone: +43 1 532 7999

Beth Aharon (Augarten synagogue)

Rabbi Itzhak Niazov
1020 Vienna,
Rabbiner-Schneerson-Platz 1
Phone: +43 1 214 2348

Beth Hamidrash Tora Etz Chayim

(Former "Schiffshul")
Rabbi Michael Pressburger
1020 Vienna, Grosse Schiffgasse 8
Phone: +43 1 216 3699

Beth Halevi Synagogue

Rabbi Israel Netanelov
1020 Vienna,
Rabbiner-Schneerson-Platz 2
Phone: +43 676 831 818 96

Prayer room at the AKH (General Hospital)

1090 Vienna, Währinger Gürtel 18–20,
level 5
E-mail: info@akh-seelsorge.at; For in-
formation contact the IKG rabbinate

Jewish Heritage Synagogue

LBS University
Rabbi Shaye Boas
1190 Vienna, Hofzeile 18–20
Phone: +43 676 831 816 00

Khal Chassidim

Rabbi Yona Schwartz
1020 Vienna, Grosse Schiffgasse 8
Phone: +43 1 216 3695

Machsike Hadass

Rabbi Mosche E. Weiss
1020 Vienna, Grosse Mohrengasse 19
Phone: +43 1 214 1347

Misrachi

Rabbi Josef Pardess
1010 Vienna, Judenplatz 8
Phone: +43 1 535 6460
www.misrachi.at

Or Chadash

Progressive Jewish Community Vienna
1020 Vienna, Robertgasse 2
Phone: +43 1 967 1329
www.orchadasch.at

Ohel Moshe

Rabbi Asher Margulies
1020 Vienna, Lilienbrunnngasse 19
Phone: +43 1 216 8864

Heichel Menachem-Chabad Synagogue

Rabbi Jakob Biderman
1090 Vienna, Grünentorgasse 26
Phone: +43 1 334 1818-13

Sephardic Center

1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 7
Bukharan Synagogue: Rabbi Moshe Israelov, phone: +43 1 276 4468
Georgian Synagogue: Rabbi Yaakov Hotoveli, phone: +43 1 276 4476

Blumauergasse Synagogue

Rabbi Moshe Israelov
1020 Vienna, Blumauergasse 10
Phone: +43 1 334 18 18-13

MIKVAOT FOR WOMEN

Agudas Israel

1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 3
Phone: +43 1 214 9262

Machsike Hadass

1010 Vienna, Fleischmarkt 22
Phone: +43 1 512 5262

CEMETERIES

Vienna Central Cemetery, Gate IV

1110 Vienna,
Simmeringer Hauptstrasse 244
Phone: +43 1 767 6252
Fax: +43 1 768 1522
Emergency hotline in the event of a death: +43 676 844 512 451
Summer opening hours: Sun, Mon, Wed 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. (admission until 4.30 p.m.), Thu 7 a.m. to 7 p.m. (admission until 6.30 p.m.), Fri 7 a.m. to 3 p.m. (admission until 2.30 p.m.)
Winter opening hours: Sun through Thu 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. (admission until 3.30 p.m.), Fri 8 a.m. to 2 p.m. (admission until 1.30 p.m.)
The cemetery is closed on Saturdays and Jewish holidays.

Vienna Central Cemetery, Gate I

1110 Vienna,
Simmeringer Hauptstrasse 232
Phone and fax: +43 1 767 6252

Rossau Cemetery

1090 Vienna, Seegasse 9/entrance through retirement home of the City of Vienna
Opening hours: Mon through Fri 8 a.m. to 3 p.m.

Währing Cemetery

1180 Vienna, Semperstrasse 64A/Schrottenberggasse

Döbling Cemetery (tomb of Theodor Herzl)

1190 Vienna, Hartäckerstrasse 65

Floridsdorf Cemetery

1210 Vienna, Ruthnergasse 28
Appointments by phone on: +43 1 53104-0
Accessible through the IKG

Hevra Kadisha (Burial Society)

1010 Vienna,
Desider-Friedmann-Platz 1/25
Phone: +43 1 533 3177

SOCIAL INSTITUTIONS

AMCHA

Committee for Psychosocial Support of Holocaust Survivors
1090 Vienna, Lustkandlgasse 4
Phone: +43 1 315 4369
E-mail: amcha.austria@aon.at

ESRA Psychosocial Center

1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 5
Phone: +43 1 214 9014
Fax: +43 1 214 9014-30
E-mail: office@esra.at
www.esra.at

Ohel Rahel

Jewish Welfare Association
1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 4
Phone: +43 699 125 993 33
Fax: +43 1 942 5822
www.ohel-rahel.at

Maimonides Center Sanatorium

IKG Campus
Retirement home, nursing home, and
daycare clinic
1020 Vienna, Simon-Wiesenthal-Gasse 5
Phone: +43 1 72575-0
www.maimonides.at

SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION

Zwi Perez Chajes School

IKG Campus
Kindergarten, elementary school, high
school
1020 Simon-Wiesenthal-Gasse 3
Phone: +43 1 216 4046-111
Fax: +43 1 216 4046-115
www.zpc.at

Lauder Chabad Campus

Kindergarten, elementary school,
junior and senior high school, teachers'
training college
1020 Vienna,
Rabbiner-Schneerson-Platz 1
Phone: +43 1 334 1818-0
www.lauderchabad.at
www.chabad.at

Agudas Israel Talmud Torah School

1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 3
Phone: +43 1 216 9973

Machsike Hadass Talmud Torah School

1020 Vienna, Malzgasse 16
Phone: +43 1 214 5080
Fax: +43 1 214 37 94

Or Menachim Talmud Torah School

Sephardic cheder
1200 Vienna,
Rabbiner-Schneerson-Platz 2

Or Chaya Talmud Torah School

Sephardic girls' cheder
1200 Vienna,
Rabbiner-Schneerson-Platz 2

Sinai Talmud Torah School

1010 Vienna, Judenplatz 8
Phone: +43 1 535 4153

Vienna Yeshiva

1020 Vienna, Grosse Mohrengasse 19
Phone: +43 1 216 1626

Vienna Academy of Higher Rabbinical Studies

1020 Vienna, Lilienbrunnengasse 19
Phone: +43 1 216 8864

Yehuda Halevi Music School

IKG Campus
1020 Vienna, Simon-Wiesenthal-Gasse 3
Phone: +43 1 216 4046-400
Fax: +43 1 216 4046-405
www.jh-m.at

Jewish Institute for Adult Education

1020 Vienna, Praterstern 1
Phone: +43 1 216 1962
Fax: +43 1 214 8918
www.vhs.at/vhs02_home.html

Lauder Business School

1190 Vienna, Hofzeile 18–20
Phone: +43 1 369 1818
www.lbs.ac.at

Jewish Professional Training Center (JBBZ)

1200 Vienna, Adalbert-Stifter-Strasse 14-18
Phone: +43 1 33106-150
Fax: +43 1 33106-333
www.jbbz.at

YOUTH ORGANIZATIONS

Youth Commission of the IKG

1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 4

Phone: +43 1 53104-207

E-mail: juko@ikg-wien.at

Bnei Akiva

1010 Vienna, Judenplatz 8

www.bneiakiva.at

Hashomer Hatzair

1010 Vienna, Desider-Friedmann-Platz 1

www.hashomerhatzair.at

Hillel Group

For young persons from 9 to 15 years

1020 Vienna, Haidgasse 1

E-mail: hillelgroup@gmail.com

Yad Beyad – Association of Bukharan Youth in Vienna

1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 7

www.jadbejad.com

Club Chai – Bet Halevi Youth Club

Sephardic Youth Movement

1200 Vienna,

Rabbiner-Schneerson-Platz 2

www.buchara.at

Moadon

Club for young Jewish adults

1090 Vienna, Währinger Strasse 24

www.moadon.at

Jewish Austrian Students

1090 Vienna, Währinger Strasse 24

www.joeh.at

Jewish Center Vienna

1090 Vienna, Währinger Strasse 24

E-mail: info@jcv.at

SPORTS CLUBS

S. C. Hakoah/Karl Haber Sport and Recreation Center

1020 Vienna, Simon-Wiesenthal-Gasse 3
(entrance Wehlistrasse 326)

Phone: +43 1 726 4698-0

Fax: +43 1 726 4698-999

Opening hours: Mon through Fri

(workdays) 8 a.m. to 10.30 p.m.

Sat, Sun and public holidays 9 a.m. to 9 p.m.

Disciplines: basketball, boxing, judo, athletics, wrestling, swimming, tennis, table tennis, tourism and ski club, hiking

www.hakoah.at

S. C. Maccabi

1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 4

Phone: +43 1 699 2581

Disciplines: soccer, bridge, golf, chess

www.maccabi-wien.at

SHOPS AND RESTAURANTS

Kosher Products

Ohel Moshe Bakery

1020 Vienna, Lilienbrunnengasse 18

Phone: +43 1 214 5617

Hadar Kosher Food Products

1020 Vienna, Krummbaumgasse 12

Phone: +43 1 958 0774

Bernat Ainhorn Butcher and Snacks

1020 Vienna, Grosse Stadtgutgasse 7

Phone: +43 1 214 5621

Koscher Fleisch GmbH Butcher

David Moshaev

1020 Vienna, Volkertmarkt 61–62

Phone: +43 1 212 1219

Machsike Hadass Butcher

1020 Vienna, Grosse Mohrengasse 19
Phone: +43 1 214 5621

Kosher Meat and Snacks

Arkadi Davidov
1020 Vienna, Krummbaumgasse 10
Phone: +43 1 699 12642366

Kosher Shop

Kosher food and catering service
1200 Vienna, Rauscherstrasse 29

Ohel Moshe Supermarket

1020 Vienna, Hollandstrasse 10
Phone: +43 1 216 9675

Rafael Malkov Supermarket

Also dairy snacks
1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 8
Phone: +43 1 214 8394

Koscherland Supermarket

1020 Vienna, Kleine Sperlgasse 6
Phone: +43 1 219 6886

Kosher Restaurants

Alef Alef

1010 Vienna, Seitenstettengasse 2
Phone: +43 1 535 2530

Bahur Tov

1020 Vienna, Taborstrasse 19
Phone: +43 676 847 761 200
www.bahur-tov.com

Simchas

1020 Vienna, Taborstrasse 47
Phone: +43 1 218 2833
Fax: +43 1 218 2893
www.s-catering.at

Pizzeria Milk & Honey

Dairy
1020 Vienna, Kleine Sperlgasse 7
Phone: +43 1 212 8169

King David Restaurant and Snacks

1020 Vienna, Volkertmarkt 30–31
Phone: +43 676 844 513 213

Bernholtz GesmbH

Catering party service
1020 Vienna, Lichtenauergasse 6
Phone: +43 676 844 258 888
Fax: +43 1 214 9140-40

Hotels and Apartments

Hotel Stefanie

Kosher breakfast on request
1020 Vienna, Taborstrasse 12
Phone: +43 1 21150-0
www.schick-hotels.com

Pension Liechtenstein, Apartments

1020 Vienna, Grosse Schiffgasse 19
Phone: +43 1 216 8499
Fax: +43 1 214 7690
www.li19.at

Sky Apartments

1020 Vienna, Taborstrasse 52
Phone: +43 1 212 4955
www.skyapartments.at

Books and Media

Singer Bookshop at the Jewish Museum

1010 Vienna, Dorotheergasse 11
Phone: +43 1 512 4510
Fax: +43 1 512 4511-9
E-mail: office@singer-bookshop.com

Ruth's Antiquariat

Second-hand Jewish books, music and more
www.ruthwinkler.at

Das Jüdische Echo

E-mail: office@juedischesecho.at
www.juedischesecho.at

Die Gemeinde

Official magazine of the IKG
E-mail: redaktion@ikg-wien.at
www.ikg-wien.at

NU

E-mail: office@nunu.at
www.nunu.at

Illustrierte Neue Welt

www.neuewelt.at

DAVID

www.david.juden.at

Gallery Artforum

Art Against Oblivion
1010 Judenplatz 2
Phone: +43 1 533 1652
Fax: +43 1 533 1652-20
www.artforum.judenplatz.at

OTHER IMPORTANT ADDRESSES

Embassy of the State of Israel

1180 Vienna, Anton-Frank-Gasse 20
Phone: +43 1 47646-500
Fax: +43 1 47646-555
www.israelischebotschaft.at

Austrian-Israeli Society

1080 Vienna, Lange Gasse 64
Phone: +43 1 405 6683
www.oeig.at

Austrian-Israeli Chamber of Commerce (AICC)

1010 Vienna, Rotenturmstrasse 16-18
(entrance Fleischmarkt 10)
Phone: +43 1 961 5364
Fax: +43 1 961 5364-11
www.aicc.at

MEMORIALS

Karajangasse Memorial

In the former Gestapo holding camp
Basement of Brigittenauer Gymnasium
high school
1200 Vienna, Karajangasse 14
Opening hours: Thu 4 to 6 p.m. (only on
 schooldays)
For information call Renate Prazak on:
+43 1 330 3141-30

Herklotzgasse 21

and the Jewish premises in a Vienna
district
1150 Vienna, Herklotzgasse 21
Phone: +43 1 236 7612
Fax: +43 1 236 7612-20
www.herklotzgasse21.at

Servitengasse 1938

c/o Agenda 21 am Alsergrund
1090 Vienna, Liechtensteinstrasse
81/1/1
www.servitengasse1938.at

Stones of Remembrance Association

1020 Vienna, Kafkastrasse 10/36
www.steinedererinnerung.net

Gedenkdienst Association

1050 Vienna, Margaretenstrasse 166
Phone: +43 1 581 0490
Fax: +43 1 255 330 339 072
www.gedenkdienst.at

Vienna Tourist Board

Vienna tourist information, daily 9 a.m.
to 7 p.m.

1010 Vienna, Albertinaplatz/Mayseder-
gasse

Phone: +43 1 24555-0

Fax: +43 1 216 8492

E-mail: info@wien.info

www.wien.info

ORGANIZATIONS AND ASSOCIATIONS

B'nai B'rith – Zwi Perez Chajes Lodge

1040 Vienna, Taubstummengasse 17

Phone: +43 1 504 1852

Bet Chana – Sephardic Women's Organization

1200 Vienna,

Rabbiner-Schneerson-Platz 2

Centropa

1080 Vienna, Pfeilgasse 8/15

Phone: +43 1 409 0971

Fax: +43 1 409 0971-4

www.centropa.org

Austrian Friends of Tel Aviv University

1090 Vienna, Boltzmannngasse 5

Phone: +43 1 427 751 108

www.tau.ac.il/int-friends/

friends-at.html

Friends of the Hebrew University Jerusalem

1190 Vienna, Tallesbrunnngasse 4/1

Phone: +43 1 79530-33

Fax: +43 1 798 6101

Hadassah Austria

1190 Vienna, Hameaustrasse 20

Phone: +43 1 440 5549

Fax: +43 1 440 5549-5

E-mail: hadassah-austria@utanet.at

Keren Hayessod Austria

1010 Vienna,

Desider-Friedmann-Platz 1

Phone: +43 1 533 1955

Fax: +43 1 533 1955-30

E-mail: kh-wien@inode.at

Keren Kayemeth Leisrael

1010 Vienna, Opernring 4/2/7

Phone: +43 1 513 8611

Fax: +43 1 513 8611-9

E-mail: kk1@chello.at

Congress of Bukharan Jews in Vienna

1200 Vienna,

Rabbiner-Schneerson-Platz 2

www.buchara.at

State of Israel Bonds

1010 Vienna, Wollzeile 12/1/3/19

Phone: +43 1 513 7755

Fax: +43 1 513 7756

www.israelbonds.at

Association of Bukharan Jews in Vienna

1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 7

www.bucharische-gemeinde.at

Association of Georgian Sephardic Jews in Vienna

1020 Vienna, Tempelgasse 7

Viennese Association of Russian Jews

1020 Vienna, Haidgasse 1

Vienna Wiesenthal Institute for Holocaust Studies (VWI)

1010 Vienna,

Desider-Friedmann-Platz 1/18

Phone: +43 1 890 1514

Fax: +43 1 253 3033-4069

www.vwi.ac.at

Austrian Friends of Yad Vashem

4040 Linz, Blütenstrasse 18/B2

Phone: +43 732 716822

www.yad-vashem.net

WIZO Austria

Women's International Zionist Organization

1010 Vienna, Desider-Friedmann-Platz 1

Phone: +43 1 535 9685

www.wizo.at

Zionist Federation of Austria (ZFÖ)

1010 Vienna, Desider-Friedmann-Platz 1

Phone: +43 1 214 8011

JEWISH LIFE IN AUSTRIA

Jewish Community of Baden

2500 Baden bei Wien, Grabgasse 14,

P.O. Box 14

www.juedischegemeinde.at

St. Pölten, Lower Austria

Institute for Jewish History in Austria

3100 St. Pölten,

Dr.-Karl-Renner-Promenade 22

Phone: +43 2742 77171

Fax: +43 2742 77171-15

www.injoest.ac.at

Eisenstadt, Burgenland

Austrian Jewish Museum

7000 Eisenstadt, Unterbergstrasse 6,

Postfach 97

Phone: +43 2682 65145

Fax: +43 2682 65145-4

www.ojm.at

Linz, Upper Austria

Synagogue and Community

4020 Linz, Bethlehemstrasse 26

Phone: +43 732 779805

www.padl.ac.at/luf/be/synagogue

Salzburg

Jewish Community of Salzburg

5020 Salzburg, Lasserstrasse 8

Phone: +43 662 872228

www.ikg-salzburg.at

Styria

Jewish Community of Styria, Carinthia
and Southern Burgenland

8020 Graz, David-Herzog-Platz 1

Phone: +43 316 712468

Fax: +43 316 720433

www.ikg-graz.at

Innsbruck, Tyrol

Jewish Community of Tyrol and
Vorarlberg

6020 Innsbruck, Sillgasse 15

Phone: +43 512 586892

www.ikg-innsbruck.at

Hohenems, Vorarlberg

Jewish Museum Hohenems

Villa Heimann-Rosenthal

6845 Hohenems, Schweizerstrasse 5

Phone: +43 5576 73989-0

Fax: +43 5576 77793

www.jm-hohenems.at

Mauthausen Concentration Camp Memorial

4310 Mauthausen, Erinnerungsstrasse 1

Phone: +43 7238 2269

Fax: +43 7238 2269-40

www.mauthausen-memorial.at

Opening hours: daily 9 a.m. to 5.30 p.m.,
closed December 24–26, December 31,
and January 1

Ebensee Concentration Camp Memorial and Museum of Modern History

4802 Ebensee, Kirchengasse 5

Phone: +43 6133 5601

Fax: +43 6133 5601-4

www.memorial-ebensee.at

All information is non-binding and subject to alteration. The brochure makes no claim to completeness.

*At this very moment
someone is discovering
Jewish Vienna.
When will you?*

WIEN-HOTELS & INFO
info@vienna.info
TEL. +43 (0) 1 24 555
WWW.VIENNA.INFO

VIENNA
NOW OR NEVER

Jewish
Museum
Vienna



Museum Judenplatz

Judenplatz 8, Vienna 1

Sun-Thu 10 am-6 pm, Fr 10 am-2 pm

a company of

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www.jmw.at