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Austrian State Archives (Österreichisches Staatsarchiv), Vienna, 04/02, 102, 2160/00.  
Persecution and Deportation in Western Europe – The Expropriation and Economic  
Destruction of the Jews in Germany and Western Europe  
Translation: *A04 Report on the claimation of Jewish firms*

The State Commissioner for Private Sector Enterprise

Report on De-Jewification [Entjudung] in the Eastern Mark [Ostmark]

(Reference date: 1 April 1939)

Vienna, 4 April 1939

The State Commissioner for Private Sector Enterprise and Head of the Assets Transfer Office  
[Vermögensverkehrsstelle]

Hitherto Completed De-Jewification  
(Based on number of enterprises)

<u>By 1.IV.1939:</u>	Skilled Trades	Retail	Industry	Transport	Banks	Total
<u>Enterprises to be de-Jewified:</u>	1,689	1,870	719	75	8	4,361
<u>De-Jewified enterprises:</u>	1,560	1,800	248	75	8	3,691
<u>% of planning:</u>	92.4%	96.3%	34.5%	100%	100%	84.6%
<u>Enterprises to be closed:</u>	11,357	9,122	247	333	77	21,136
<u>Closed enterprises:</u>	7,575	5,516	49	287	77	13,504
<u>% of planning:</u>	66.7%	60.5%	19.8%	86.2%	100%	63.9%
<u>Enterprises to be de-Jewified &amp; closed:</u>	13,046	10,992	966	408	85	25,497
<u>De-Jewified &amp; closed enterprises:</u>	9,135	7,316	297	362	85	17,195
<u>% of planning:</u>	70.0%	66.6%	30.7%	88.7%	100%	67.4%

Value of De-Jewification

Value of the enterprises to be de-Jewified per planning (according to assets filed)

In:  
Skilled Trades  
Retail  
Industry  
Transport

In:  
Banking

RM: 120,109,935

Capital: RM 24,407,000

Value de-Jewified:  
(Based on levies & purchase prices)

RM: 91,846,887.38  
= 76.5%

Capital: RM 22,210,370  
= 91.0%

## Decrease in the number of enterprises in Vienna through the closure of Jewish enterprises

### Skilled trades

Closed Jewish enterprises in per cent of existing enterprises

Jewellers, clock and watchmakers	22.1
Electricians	35.5
Hosiery and knitwear	45.6
Corsetry and linen	46.9
Textile cleaners	23.0
Upholstery	25.4
Leather goods	17.0
Printers	54.3
Butchers	12.2
Painters and decorators	9.0
Photographers	27.2
Real estate agents	30.0
Hospitality and licensed beverages	14.2

### Retail enterprises

Closed Jewish enterprises in per cent of existing enterprises

Foodstuffs, drinks and luxury items	12.5
Tobacco	0.2
Furniture	34.9
Hardware	31.8
Chemists	25.0
Machinery	9.6
Coal	5.6
Paper and fashion accessories	19.8
Radio	46.8
Jewellery	71.1

## Purchase Prices and Levies

1938		<u>Levies</u>	<u>Purchase Prices</u>	<u>Monitored amounts on frozen accounts</u>
July	RM	1,011,129.75	RM 9,397,148.67	on 31 August 1938
August	RM	1,040,069.36	RM 8,266,427.32	RM 3,699,538.18
September	RM	1,000,916.79	RM 5,244,774.43	on 31 January 1939
October	RM	792,925.10	RM 4,186,788.59	RM 22,373,155.98
November	RM	674,845.89	RM 2,813,715.86	on 31 March 1939
December	RM	2,258,850.68	RM 10,946,428.90	RM 29,193,108.42
1939				
January	RM	1,252,930.59	RM 5,548,852.00	
February	RM	665,784.51	RM 3,045,004.12	<u>Released</u>
March	RM	1,339,219.73	RM 7,511,337.26	on 31 August 1938
Total	RM	10,036,672.40	RM 56,960,477.15	RM 667,617.26
			RM 10,036,672.40	on 31 January 1939
				RM 9,842,055.18
			RM 66,997,149.55	on 31 March 1939
				RM 15,534,778.15
Provisionally agreed purchase prices of declared approvals			RM 4,349,737.83	
Aryanisation carried out in the months May & June 1938 in the Reich Governor's Office of the State Councillor Dr Eberhardt and within this period from the Assets Transfer Office without frozen accounts			RM 20,500,000.00	
Total			RM 91,846,887.38	

## Temporary Administrators

On the last day in the month of:	1938						1939		
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Retail	399	766	837	1,223	1,206	217	155	103	18
Skilled trades	267	518	546	769	812	29	24	24	22
Industry	132	251	380	368	402	368	334	317	40
Agriculture & forestry	78	132	260	260	260	240	-	-	-
Transport & ind. prof. 41	79	90	93	127	101	69	59	46	
<b>Total</b>	<b>917</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>2,113</b>	<b>2,713</b>	<b>2,787</b>	<b>715</b>	<b>582</b>	<b>503</b>	<b>126</b>

## Enterprises with temp. administrators

On the last day in the months of:	1938						1939		
	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	March
Vienna	1,352	2,817	4,339	4,196	3,426	717	650	539	167
Other districts	272	565	871	722	686	151	102	98	112+)
Eastern Mark	1,624	3,382	5,210	4,918	4,112	868	752	637	279

+ ) Increase due to 64 enterprises in Burgenland administered by 1 commissioner

## Trustees

On the last day of the month in	Jan	1939	
		Feb	March
Retail		20	69
Skilled trades		7	46
Industry		50	365
Transport & independent professions		9	
Total		77	489

## Number of appointed liquidators

1939

1 Feb	1
1 March	79
1 April	250

## Enterprises administered by trustees

On the last day of the month in	Jan	1939	
		Feb	March
Vienna		13	496
Other districts		85	79
Total		98	575

In calculating the de-Jewification levies [Entjudungsauflagen] the problem arose as to setting a just standard, which was all the more difficult to find because the transformation of the economic structure complicated the use of past standards. The Assets Transfer Office [Vermögensverkehrsstelle] has therefore decided on a formally uniform procedure that enables a calculation of the increment value while, by allowing for exceptions in extraordinary cases, accounting for the varying circumstances of the real situation. The calculation of the de-Jewification levies itself is presented in the attached formula (enclosure 1). An auditor's report for every enterprise with a turnover in excess of RM 50,000 annually is obtained in the interest of achieving an objective completion of de-Jewification, a provision also contained in the aforementioned enacting decree. In order to avoid an unreasonable lengthening of the time span between the submission of an application and the issuing of an approval, and so increasing the chances of keeping the enterprises to be de-Jewified in operation, in a great number of cases the applicant was granted approval prior to the arrival of the auditor's report once their political and professional worthiness was established, in return for their written declaration to accept the assessed levy. The principles for calculating the levy are set out in this declaration so that the purchaser can be in no doubt as to the future amount (see enclosure 1), a procedure that is also in the aforementioned enacting decree.

The technical procedure for issuing the approvals and assessing the levies was greatly simplified in order to reduce the ever accumulating workload (communicating in each case with at least ten offices) to a minimum (see enclosures 2, 3, 4).

Finally, it should be noted that in the interests of a diligent transaction the purchasers are granted the possibility to file complaints, the principles of which are based on the decree stipulating the levies.

translated by Paul Bowman