

Information and addresses – World War II – Holocaust – Third Reich

- **Bayerisches Viertel – „Bavarian Quarter“ / Café Haberland**

Café Haberland, Bayerischer Platz, 10779 Berlin
Subway station: Bayerischer Platz,
Internet: <http://www.cafe-haberland.de/>

The **Bavarian Quarter** is located in Berlin-Schöneberg between Tauentzienstraße in the North, Wexstraße in the South, Bundesallee in the West and und der Martin-Luther-Straße in the East.

Prior to the Holocaust, the Bayerisches Viertel (“Bavarian Quarter”) was an upper middle class neighborhood with a large Jewish population. Many prominent German citizens, both Jewish and Gentile, including Albert Einstein, lived here. The entire Jewish population was exiled or murdered during the Holocaust and the neighborhood was heavily damaged by bombing during WWII.

In 1993, the artists Renata Stih and Frieder Schnock built the *Orte des Erinnerns* (Places of Remembrance) memorial throughout the neighborhood. It creatively uses pictograms and text to describe the indignities and injustices perpetrated against the Jews by the Nazi government. (source: <https://www.berlin.de/ba-tempelhof-schoeneberg/ueber-den-bezirk/gedenken/artikel.358191.php>)

The **Café Haberland** however is named after Salomon and Georg Haberland, the founders of Bayerisches Viertel and offers information on the district’s history in the surrounding of a typical Berlin café atmosphere. In short films, accounts and reports, you will encounter well-known and lesser-known residents of the Bayerisches Viertel. In Café Haberland, a gateway to contemporary history, you will find an inviting location with numerous tips for exploring the surroundings.

(source: <http://www.cafe-haberland.de>)

- **Central Council of Jews in Germany**

Leo-Baeck-Haus, Tucholskystr. 9, 10117 Berlin
Subway station: Oranienburger Tor
Contact: +49 (0) 30 28 44 56 – 0
Internet: <https://www.zentralratderjuden.de/>

As a corporation under public law, the principal task of the **Central Council of Jews in Germany** is to defend the interests of its members within society as a whole. It has faced many major challenges in the fifty years and more of its existence: the new beginning after the war, the fall of the Berlin Wall and the forging of links between Jewish communities in eastern and western Germany, and the integration of immigrants from the countries which formerly belonged to the Soviet Union. In addition to this, the Council is actively committed to promoting mutual understanding between Jews and non-Jews.

(source: <https://www.zentralratderjuden.de/der-zentralrat/geschichte/>;
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Central_Council_of_Jews_in_Germany)

- **Documentation center for Sinti and Roma**

Prinzenstraße 84.2, 10969 Berlin
Subway station: Moritzplatz
Contact: +49 (0) 30 690042290
Internet: <http://www.sintiundroma.de/berliner-buero.html>

The **documentation center for Sinti and Roma** in Berlin is the subsidiary of the Documentation and Cultural Centre of German Sinti and Roma based in the city of Heidelberg. In 2012 the memorial for the murdered Sinti and Roma of Europe was inaugurated, close to the German Reichstags’ building. Since then it is a place where people can get together and get information about the history of Sinti and Roma then and nowadays.

(source: <http://www.sintiundroma.de/berliner-buero.html>)

- **Forced labor documentation center**

Britzer Str. 5, 12439 Berlin
S-Train station: Schöneweide
Contact: +49 (0) 30 -6390 288-27 or 0,
Internet: <http://www.dz-ns-zwangsarbeit.de/en/>

The last well-preserved former Nazi **forced labor camp** is located in Schöneweide. In the Second World War it served as one of the more than 3000 collective accommodations dispersed throughout the city for forced laborers. The Nazi Forced Labor Documentation Centre opened in the summer of 2006 on a part of historical grounds that once belonged to the camp and which are today protected as a monument. Since August 2010 the well preserved "Barrack 13" is open to the public during guided tours. The Nazi Forced Labor Documentation Centre, a department of the Topography of Terror Foundation, is continually being developed as an educational site with an exhibitions and archive.

(source: <http://www.dz-ns-zwangsarbeit.de/en/>)

- **Gedenkstätte und Museum Sachsenhausen / Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp**

Straße der Nationen 22, 16515 Oranienburg
Contact: +49 (0) 3301-200-0
Internet: <http://www.stiftung-bg.de/gums/de/index.htm>

The **Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp** was built in the summer of 1936 by concentration camp prisoners from the Emsland camps. It was the first new camp to be established after Reichsführer-SS Heinrich Himmler was appointed Chief of the German Police in 1936. The design of the grounds was conceived by the SS architects as the ideal concentration camp setting, giving architectural expression to the SS worldview, and symbolically subjugating the prisoners to the absolute power of the SS. As a model for other camps, and in view of its location just outside the Reich capital, Sachsenhausen acquired a special role in the National Socialist concentration camp system. This was reinforced in 1938 when the Concentration Camp Inspection Office, the administrative headquarters for all concentration camps within the German sphere of influence, was transferred from Berlin to Oranienburg.

More than 200,000 people were imprisoned in the Sachsenhausen Concentration Camp between 1936 and 1945. At first the prisoners were mostly political opponents of the Nazi regime. However, increasing numbers of members of groups defined by the National Socialists as racially or biologically inferior were later included. By 1939 large numbers of citizens from the occupied European states arrived. Tens of thousands of people died of starvation, disease, forced labor and mistreatment, or were victims of the systematic extermination operations of the SS. Thousands of other prisoners died during the death marches following the evacuation of the camp at the end of April 1945. Approximately 3,000 sick prisoners, along with the doctors and nurses who had stayed behind in the camp, were liberated by Soviet and Polish soldiers.

(source: <http://www.stiftung-bg.de/gums/en/index.htm>)

- **German Resistance Memorial Center**

Stauffenbergstraße 13 – 14, 10785 Berlin
Contact: +49(0)30 26 99 50 00
Internet: <https://www.gdw-berlin.de/home/>

The **German Resistance Memorial Center (Gedenkstätte Deutscher Widerstand)** is a site of remembrance, political studies, active learning, documentation, and research. A wide range of activities document and illustrate resistance to National Socialism. The center's goal is to show how

individual persons and groups took action against the National Socialist dictatorship from 1933 to 1945 and made use of what freedom of action they had.

As of July 2, 2014, the German Resistance Memorial Center is presenting the new permanent exhibition "Resistance against National Socialism" in the historical rooms where the attempted coup of July 20, 1944, took place. The entire social breadth and ideological diversity of the fight against the National Socialist dictatorship are documented in 18 topic areas.

(source: <https://www.gdw-berlin.de/en/home/>)

- **House of the Wannsee Conference**

Am Großen Wannsee 56-58, 14109 Berlin

Contact: +49 (0)30 805001-0

Internet: www.ghwk.de

On January 20th, 1942 Reinhard Heydrich, Head of the Reich Security Main Office (*Reichssicherheitshauptamt*) chaired a meeting of high-ranking civil servants and SS-officers in this mansion. Now known as the "**Wannsee Conference**", this meeting, which lasted less than two hours, was held to coordinate the implementation of "The Final Solution", the decision to deport the Jews of Europe to the East and to murder them, between the various Nazi government ministries and authorities. The decision itself to carry out the Holocaust had already been made before the meeting. In 1947 the minutes of the Conference recorded by Adolf Eichmann were found in the files of the German Foreign Office.

The House of the Wannsee Konferenz exhibitions opened on January 20th, 1992, exactly 50 years after the conference took place. Today you can experience several exhibitions – the main one being on the Wannsee Konferenz and Extermination of European Jewry, which focuses primarily on events leading up to the Holocaust. There is also a Memorial exhibition which includes a reconstruction of the room where the meeting took place along with photographs of the civil servants and SS officers who attended the meeting. The rest of the building hosts a chronicle of various events and horrors surrounding the Holocaust in other parts of Europe, from the deportations to the exterminations in the concentration camps throughout Europe.

(sources: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wannsee_Conference

<https://www.ghwk.de/en/>)

- **Jüdisches Museum Berlin**

Lindenstraße 9-14, 10969 Berlin

Contact: +49 (0) 30 25993300

Internet: <https://www.jmberlin.de/en>

Since opening its doors in 2001, the Jewish Museums Berlin has joined the ranks of Europe's leading museums. Its exhibitions and permanent collection, educational activities, and diverse program of events make the museum a vibrant center of reflection on Jewish history and culture as well as about migration and diversity in Germany. An architectural masterpiece, Daniel Libeskind's spectacular structure has firmly established itself as one of Berlin's most recognizable landmarks. The zinc-paneled building is innovative in the connection it creates between the museum's topics and its architecture. Libeskind has dubbed his design *Between the Lines*, a title that reflects the tensions of German-Jewish history. The museum holds temporary exhibitions on cultural history, contemporary art installations, and special displays. In November 2012, the Academy of the Jewish Museum Berlin opened ceremoniously across the street from the museum. The Academy, built after architect Daniel Libeskind's design titled *Zwischenräume* (in-between spaces), is integrated into the hall of the former central flower market. The new location unites, with a total surface of 6.000 square meters, the archives, library and education department under one roof, as well as the newly founded Academy Programs. Since 2013, the Academy Programs broaden the museum's spectrum to include the debate on new terms and concepts necessary for greater social participation of ethnic and religious minorities in German society today.

(source: <https://www.jmberlin.de/en/who-we-are>)

- **Löcknitz Grundschule**

Berchtesgadener Str. 10/11, 10779 Berlin
Contact: +49 (0)30 – 90277-7164 (office)
Internet: <https://www.loecknitz-grundschule.de/>

The **Löcknitz Elementary School** was built on a site previously occupied by a synagogue which was heavily damaged during the Nazi reign and finally torn down in 1956. The DENK MAL Project commemorates the members of the Jewish community in the surrounding area who died during the holocaust.

- **Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe – “Holocaust Memorial”**

Cora-Berliner-Str. 1, 10117 Berlin
Contact: +49 (0)30 26 39 43 - 36
Internet: <http://www.stiftung-denkmal.de>

The Memorial to the Murdered Jews of Europe (German: *Denkmal für die ermordeten Juden Europas*), also known as the **Holocaust Memorial** (German: *Holocaust-Mahnmal*), is a memorial in Berlin to the Jewish victims of the Holocaust, designed by architect Peter Eisenman and engineers Buro Happold. It consists of a 19,000 square meter (4.7 acre) site covered with 2,711 concrete slabs or "stelae", arranged in a grid pattern on a sloping field. The stelae are 2.38 m (7.8') long, 0.95 m (3' 1.5") wide and vary in height from 0.2 m to 4.8 m (8" to 15'9"). According to Eisenman's project text, the stelae are designed to produce an uneasy, confusing atmosphere, and the whole sculpture aims to represent a supposedly ordered system that has lost touch with human reason. A 2005 copy of the Foundation for the Memorial's official English tourist pamphlet, however, states that the design represents a radical approach to the traditional concept of a memorial, partly because Eisenman did not use any symbolism. An attached underground "Place of Information" (German: *Ort der Information*) holds the names of all known Jewish Holocaust victims, obtained from the Israeli museum Yad Vashem.

(source: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Memorial_to_the_Murdered_Jews_of_Europe)

- **Memorial at Track 17 - Bahnhof Grunewald / Gleis 17**

Am Bahnhof Grunewald, 14193 Berlin
S Train station: Grunewald

The Grunewald S-Bahn station is a train station on the S7 line going to Potsdam. From this station, more than 50,000 of Berlin's Jews boarded trains taking them to extermination camps. The tracks which led to camps are now out of service, but Grunewald station itself is still in service. When you get off the train and go down the stairs, you see a small sign, saying "**Gleis 17**" (**Platform 17**). You follow it to the unused tracks, now engraved with the names of the deportation destinations and the number of Jews deported. The place is very quiet, very green, and overall, quite a moving memorial. On April 3, 1987, a commemorative plaque with a Hebrew inscription was put up at the signal box. On September 18, 1991, the memorial to the right of the entrance to the station building, created by Karol Broniatowski in behalf of the Senate of Berlin, was unveiled. It consists of a long concrete wall with the impressions of human bodies and a bronze commemorative plaque. Since January 27, 1998, a memorial on the platform itself built by the German Railway Society and designed by Nicolaus Hirsch, Wolfgang Lorch and Andrea Wandel has recalled the deportation to the concentration camps. It consists of metal sheets, lined up on the loading platforms to the right and left of the track. Access is possible via a pedestrian underpass and a ramp.

(source: https://de.wikipedia.org/wiki/Bahnhof_Berlin-Grunewald;
<https://www.berlin.de/sehenswuerdigkeiten/4193712-3558930-mahnmal-gleis-17.html>)

- **Otto Weidt's Workshop for the Blind Museum**

Rosenthaler Straße 39, 10178 Berlin
Contact: +49 (30) 285 99 407
Internet: <http://www.blindes-vertrauen.de/index-e.html>

The Museum which tells the story of **Otto Weidt's Workshop for the Blind** opened on December 5, 2006. During the Second World War the brush manufacturer Otto Weidt employed mainly blind and deaf Jews who produced brooms and brushes here. Various life stories testify to Otto Weidt's efforts to protect his Jewish employees from persecution and deportation. As life in Germany became more and more dangerous, he searched for hiding-places for some of them. One of these hideouts was in the rooms that are now part of the museum.

The "**Aktion Stolpersteine**", is an art project. The so-called **Stolpersteine** (German expression for "stumbling blocks", obstacles, something in the way) can be found all over Berlin. It is a project of the artist Gunter Demnig. These small bronze memorials placed in the sidewalk help to remind the public of the people deported and killed by the Nazis.

After Demnig had the idea in 1993, the first exhibition took place in 1994 in Cologne. A priest of the Antoniter church at the time encouraged the project. In 1995 Demnig began to install Stolpersteine as a test, without city approval, in Cologne, and then in the Kreuzberg district of Berlin. In 1996 he placed 55 Stolpersteine in Berlin as part of the project "artists investigate after Auschwitz". In 1997 he put down the first two Stolpersteine for Jehovah's Witnesses in St. Georgen near Salzburg, Austria on the suggestion of the cultural initiative KNIE and Austrian Service Abroad. Four years later, he received permission to put up 600 more Stolpersteine in Cologne. Over 22,000 Stolpersteine have been laid in 530 cities in Europe. Today, STOLPERSTEINE can be found in almost any German community where Jews were deported from during the Third Reich.

(sources: <https://www.museum-blindenwerkstatt.de/en/first-of-all/>
www.stolpersteine.com)

- **SA prison in southern Berlin (Gedenkort Papestraße)**

Werner-Voß-Damm 54a, 12101 Berlin
Contact: +49-(0) 30-90277-6163
Internet: <http://www.gedenkort-papestrasse.de/>

The former **SA Prison Papestrasse** is the only historical site of early Nazi terror in Berlin where unequivocal traces from the year 1933 can still be found.

The premises at Papestrasse were originally used as a utility building for the Prussian Railway Regiments. From March to December 1933 it was the site of an early concentration camp run by the SA Field Police (SA-Feldpolizei). At this site, the men of the SA (Sturmabteilung, or Storm Troopers) arrested, interrogated and tortured above all political opponents, Jews and other groups persecuted by the Nazi regime. The names of almost 500 persons who were imprisoned in Papestrasse are presently known. It is likely that the total number of prisoners is considerably higher, since it is meanwhile no longer possible to establish a complete list of detainees.

For the most part, the rooms used for imprisonment are still in their original condition.

Since March 2013 there is an exhibition on location that documents the history of the SA Prison Papestrasse. This has finally brought to an end the long-standing struggle to secure the basement rooms on a permanent basis and establish the site as a memorial and place of learning.

(source: <http://www.gedenkort-papestrasse.de/>)

- **Schwules Museum – Gay museum**

Lützowstraße 73, 10785 Berlin
Contact: +49 (0)30 69 59 90 50
Internet: <https://www.schwulesmuseum.de/>

With its highly regarded exhibitions, archival holdings, numerous contributions to research and more than thirty-five (mostly volunteer) staff, the **Schwules Museum** has, since its founding in 1985, grown into one of the world's largest and most significant institutions for archiving, researching and communicating the history and culture of LGBTIQ communities. Changing exhibitions and events take diverse approaches to lesbian, gay, trans*, bisexual and queer biographies, themes and concepts in history, art and culture.

At the heart of the exhibit will be a section memorializing the gay victims murdered within the concentration camp Sachsenhausen. We will also hear stories of gay and lesbian careers during the Third Reich, and of the lives of men and women living in secrecy.
(source: <https://www.schwulesmuseum.de/ueber-uns/>)

- **Topography of Terror Documentation Center**

Niederkirchnerstr. 8, 10963 Berlin
Contact: +49 (0)30 25 45 09 50
Internet: www.topographie.de

Between 1933 and 1945, the headquarters of the Gestapo and the SS were located at this location. Since 1987, the permanent exhibition "**Topography of Terror**" has informed the public about this historic site and about the reign of terror of these two organizations. The current documentation center, designed by the architect Ursula Wilms and the landscape architect Heinz W. Hallmann, opened in May 2010.

(source: <https://www.topographie.de/en/the-historic-site/>)

- **We were neighbors workshop (Wir waren Nachbarn)**

Rathaus Schöneberg
John-F.-Kennedy-Platz 1, 10825 Berlin
Contact: +49 (0)30 90 277 – 4527
Internet: www.wirwarennachbarn.de/

The exhibition "**We were neighbors**" is inspired by a remembrance project on Jewish eyewitness memories launched more than 30 years ago. Initially it meant identifying and contacting Schöneberg residents who, expelled from their homes in the Nazi era, were dispersed all over the world. From the far reaches of the globe, these forgotten voices were gathered to form, in 2005, a unique remembrance site in the City Hall of Schöneberg to commemorate Jewish neighbors persecuted and murdered from 1933 to 1945. Similar to the arrangement of a reading room in an old library biographical albums are spread out in the center of the grand exhibition hall.

At the present more than 150 biographical albums document the lives and everyday ordeals of Jewish citizens who lived in the current district Tempelhof-Schöneberg in the Nazi area. The majority of narratives concerning individuals or families were developed in tandem with respective eyewitnesses. Private photographs, official documents and personal accounts enable rare insights into the different fates of individuals. Several albums are dedicated to famous writers, artists, scientists and athletes, among them a remarkable number of progressive women.

(source: <http://www.wirwarennachbarn.de/index.php/ueber-uns.html>)