

Strasshof

Concentration camp located near Vienna. In June 1944 almost 21,000 Jews from Hungary were brought to Strasshof as a result of an agreement made between senior SS officer Adolf Eichmann and the leaders of the Relief and Rescue Committee of Budapest. This agreement came about in mid-June 1944, when Eichmann offered to put 30,000 Hungarian Jews "on ice" in Austria, as a gesture of his good will in order to help facilitate the exchange offer he had made called "Blood for Goods." According to the "Blood for Goods" offer, Eichmann was to spare "one million" Hungarian Jews in exchange for certain goods, including 10,000 trucks. The deal ultimately failed; but while it was still a possibility, five million Swiss francs were paid to the SS in exchange for the 21,000 Jews sent to Strasshof. They were transferred from the ghettos of Baja, Debrecen, Szeged, and Szolnok, and made to work as forced laborers in industry and agriculture in eastern Austria. Almost all of the Jews at Strasshof, including old people and children, survived the war.