**Memorial**

The memorial features a part of the wall for the erection of the Greater German Reich and for the Referendum on the Reunification of Austria with the German Reich, 10th April 1938. It is dedicated to the innumerable victims of the racism and violence during the Nazi period.

**Lunz resident Wilhelm Mathes's "no"**

The referendum on the annexation of Austria by the German Reich was neither open nor secret, and it excluded around eight percent of the population for so-called "treachery and subversion of national defense." Due to his vote, Mathes was arrested by the police, who were membered in the ideology of the Nazi regime.

Throughout the war in Lunz, there were repeated acts of violence against Austrian voters, such as Jewish citizens, from participation due to the racist provisions of the Nazi state. The referendum was passed with a 99.7 percent approval rate in Austria and a very high turnout. Austrian voters, such as Jewish citizens, were barred from participating.

**Evacuation, persecution, and violence during the Nazi period**

In March 1938, Joseph Fallmann, a local priest, was arrested on the 8th of August 1938 with the first transport from Lunz, classified under the SS category "police preventive detention" and was transferred on the 3rd of February 1939 to Buchenwald concentration camp. Fallmann was freed at the end of 1953. Burian was also involved in the killing of Lunz resident Rudolf Obendorfer in the basement of today's WasserCluster building. On the afternoon of the 8th of May 1945, Obendorfer had gotten into an argument with the Hitler Youth district leader Josef Kracker-Semler and was subsequently murdered in the basement of the building.

**Defensive training in today's WasserCluster building**

Until the end of the 1930s, the site of today's WasserCluster was occupied by the Seventh Seventh. The district of Scheibbs was the scene of hundreds of "death marches" toward the Mauthausen concentration camp.

**Criminals in the final phase of the war in Lunz am See and the surrounding region**

Two hundred Hungarian-Jewish forced laborers were murdered in the town of Göstling on the Ybbs and Gresten and Randegg by perpetrators who included Ernst Burian, who was sentenced to life imprisonment by a People's Court in June 1948 for his involvement in the massacre but was freed at the end of 1953. Burian was also involved in the killing of Lunz resident Rudolf Obendorfer in the basement of today's WasserCluster building. On the afternoon of the 8th of May 1945, Obendorfer had gotten into an argument with the Hitler Youth district leader Josef Kracker-Semler and was subsequently murdered in the basement of the building.

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**Lunz am See as a place to withdraw**

Lunz am See was of great importance to the Nazi regime, not only as a location for Hitler Youth camps, but also for the extended network of children to the countryside. In addition, the German Wehrmacht carried out tests with military vehicles in the Gatterhof (Götting)gebiet, mainly in the area of Göstling an der Ybbs, due to its geographical location. Lunz am See was used as a place for military forces to rest during the following Allied occupation in the course of the war. Three former industrial sites of the Mauthausen-GIS, which contributed three massicides in the district of Scheibbs between the 1930s and 1940s, were under the direction of the Hitler Youth district leader Josef Kracker-Semler, who had withdrawn to Lunz am See.

**From 1914 to 1945 to the end of the war, the Lunz residents of Göstling, Gresten and Randegg members of the Hitler Youth Camps, which were transformed into an evacuation camp for Hungarian Jews and deportees to Maly Trostinets in May 1942, where they were murdered.**