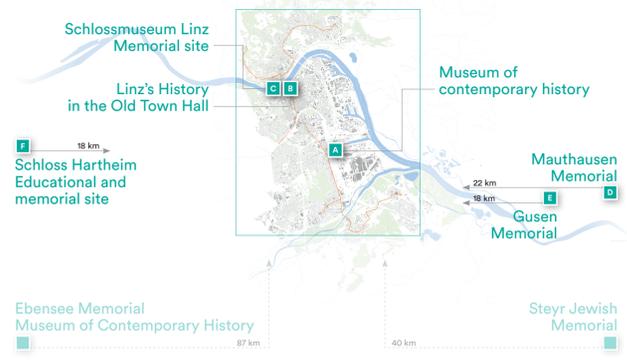


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- Places of remembrance for the Nazi period**
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Former Klaus & Schober department store
Hauptplatz 27
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Friedensplatz
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 - 25 Concentration camp Linz II**
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 - 26 Memorial to Johann Gruber**
was an Austrian Roman Catholic priest who was imprisoned in the Mauthausen-Gusen concentration camp from 1940 until his death in April 1944.
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 - 29 Memorial to the victims in the women's prison Kaplanhof**
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Memorial to the victims of forced abortion and forced sterilisation under National Socialism
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 - 35 Siedlung Bindermichl**
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Memorial stone for the victims of the subcamps Linz I and III voestalpine site, Lunzerstraße
 - 38 Schörgenhub former Gestapo camp**
Schörgenhub labour education camp
Corner between Siemenstraße and Daimlerstraße

- Further memorial sites and tours:**
www.linz.at/archiv/denkmal
www.linztourismus.at/visit-linz-app

Memorial sites and exhibitions in Linz and the surrounding area



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Memorial plaque for the Schutzbund members killed in action
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Khevenhüllerstraße 3
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Bulgariplatz 1
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Memorial stone for a policeman killed in action
Saxingerstraße

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Contemporary history in Linz

The first half of the 20th century was a time of massive historical change in Linz: it is also the period that has shaped in many ways and to different extents the basis on which the city presents itself to its visitors today. The City of Linz has been committed to coming to terms with its more recent past for around 25 years now and has devoted a number of publications, symposia and exhibitions to the topic of Nazism in Linz. Numerous activities, memorials and streets named in honour of victims of Nazism and in honour of resistance fighters are evidence of the city's commitment to remembrance. In 2003, the City Council passed a resolution in favour of a comprehensive research project on Linz's 20th century. 2009, Linz's European Capital of Culture year, saw the realisation of a number of widely acclaimed contemporary history projects. In the same year, the City Council passed a resolution to extend research to Linz's interwar years. As long ago as 1986 the city had declared itself a City of Peace, and has been giving unstinting support to dialogue and measures to restore and/or keep peace ever since.



Hauptplatz, 1910
Hauptplatz, 1950

The First Republic and the Civil War

The collapse of the Habsburg Monarchy and the birth of the democratic First Republic in 1918 constituted the first great political upheaval of the 20th century. The introduction of universal, equal suffrage by secret ballot ended years of German Nationalist dominance and made the Social Democrats the most powerful party in Linz. Existing ideological conflicts were further exacerbated by the activities of paramilitary groups, the Heimwehr on one side and the Republikanischer Schutzbund on the other. The democratic First Republic ended in February 1934 when the flames of civil war spread from Linz to Vienna and beyond. Its successor was an authoritarian corporatist state, the *Ständestaat*, which was not up to the challenge posed by the Nazis.



The Nazi dictatorship

As the Patronage City of the Führer, Linz was singled out for Nazi urban and industrial planning. The city's haphazard expansion was driven by incorporations and by the construction of huge industrial plants such as Reichswerke Hermann Göring, primarily used for armament production. A pivotal role in the expansion of Linz was to have been played by granite quarried by concentration camp labourers in Mauthausen and by thousands of forced labourers. The monumental plans for the Danube embankments and the city centre mostly did not, however, come to fruition. Linz became a centre for persecution and forced labour in Ostmark. Mauthausen and Schloss Hartheim housed institutions to destroy political adversaries and individuals considered "racially inferior" or "unworthy of life". The policy of destruction was also practised within the city, in Niedernhart Psychiatric



Burnt-out synagogue, 1938
Food being served at a school, 1946
Divided city. Bridge checkpoint, 1945 to 1953

Hospital, which specialised in Nazi euthanasia, and in the three subcamps of Mauthausen. Even the Nazis' seemingly beneficial measures for their "national comrades", such as housing and social welfare, – involved the expropriation of fellow citizens and increasingly also the exploitation of countries conquered and occupied by the Wehrmacht.

Post-war era

A divided city from 1945 to 1955, with the Danube acting as the demarcation line between the Soviet and the U.S. occupation zones, Linz was temporarily home to some 40,000 DPs from 25 different nations. Haphazard growth during the Nazi era and wartime bombing raids had turned the baroque city into a city of barracks. The post-war housing programme was designed to provide assistance: Existing residential areas were expanded and new neighbourhoods built. The decision to convert the Nazis' huge arm factories to civilian uses bore rich fruit. With VÖEST and Chemie Linz leading the way, Linz was considered Austria's most industrialised city for decades. At the same time, provisions were made to develop the city's educational and cultural profile. Two years after the end of the War, the Kunstschule (now the University of Arts and Industrial Design) was founded, followed by Neue Galerie (now LENTOS) in 1948 and the Adult Education Centre (now housed in the Wissensturm). For Linz to become a fully fledged university city took until 1966, when Johannes Kepler University opened.



Memorial sites and exhibitions



A Museum of contemporary history

Only by confronting the past can we look to the future. voestalpine is proud just that at its Museum of Contemporary History, which is dedicated to the labourers forced to work under the Nazi regime at the Linz branch of the Reichswerke Hermann Göring AG. The exhibition focuses on their fates as well as on their living and working conditions. Entrance is free of charge.

voestalpine-Strasse 1, 4020 Linz, (blue tower, BG 41)
Tel. +43 50304 15 8900
www.voestalpine.com/zeitgeschichte



B Linz's History exhibition

You can experience the history of the city's origins up to the present day at the permanent exhibition in the Old Town Hall. You can also go on a virtual journey. The compact show portrays the city's history with political, social, everyday, cultural and economic aspects.

Hauptplatz 1, Altes Rathaus, 4020 Linz
www.linz.at/archiv



C Verschütteter Raum in Schlossmuseum Linz

This is a place of remembrance for the Jews, Roma and Sinti persecuted in Upper Austria during the Nazi dictatorship. The exhibition room, a relic of the south wing of the castle, destroyed in the fire of 1800, remained "buried" until it was excavated when the new south wing was being constructed.

Schlossberg 1, 4020 Linz, Tel. +43 732 7720 52300
www.oekultur.at



D Mauthausen Memorial

Between 1938 and 1945, more than 200,000 people from all over Europe were imprisoned at the Mauthausen National Socialist concentration camp. Approximately half of them were murdered. Tours and visits to the permanent exhibitions and the memorial site are possible.

Erinnerungsstraße 1, 4310 Mauthausen, Tel. +43 7238 2269
www.mauthausen-memorial.org



E Gusen Memorial and audio trail

Gusen audio trail is an art project on memories and life, on the site of the former Mauthausen external camp. An exhibition in the visitors' centre provides information on the concentration camps Gusen I and II, which are not well known and are now hardly visible, and in which half of the approx. 75,000 deported people died.

Georgstraße 6, 4222 Langenstein, Tel. +43 7237 63186
www.audlowweg.gusen.org, www.gusen-memorial.org



F Schloss Hartheim educational and memorial site

One of six Nazi euthanasia institutions was located in Alkoven (approx. 18 km from Linz). From 1940 to 1944, around 30,000 people were murdered here. An educational and memorial site and the Value of Life exhibition are now situated here. The exhibition, memorial rooms, memorials and cemetery can be visited.

Schlossstraße 1, 4072 Alkoven, Tel. +43 7274 6536 546
www.schloss-hartheim.at

Places of remembrance

1 Old Town Hall

The Old Town Hall on Hauptplatz saw decisive political events unfold in the 20th century. In November 1918 demonstrations for a democratic republic took place on Hauptplatz. After the uprising in February 1934 members of the Schutzbund were held captive in the adjacent prison. In 1938 the Town Hall became the stage for the most ominous political upheaval of all. From its balcony, Adolf Hitler announced to a delirious crowd Austria's Anschluss to Nazi Germany. After the U.S. takeover in May 1945 the Town Hall became the scene for the demolition of officials tainted by Nazism.



1 Town Hall before 1938

2 Hauptplatz 27 – Kraus & Schober department store

Until March 1938 this was Kraus & Schober, Linz's first and, for a long time largest department store. Before the Anschluss in 1938 the Jewish owners were already being targeted by the Nazis, even though the Nazi party had been declared illegal in 1933. The attacks included anti-Semitic reports and activities such as the Christmas boycott in 1937. In March 1938 the store was "Aryanised". Nazi party members were entrusted with its operation. After the end of the War the store was given back to its rightful owners.



2 Kraus & Schober department store

3 Nibelungenbrücke

Having spent part of his school years and youth in Linz, Hitler subsequently entertained visions of redesigning the city. His plans hinged on monumental buildings on the banks of the Danube, an opera house and a museum close to the city centre and an avenue leading up to a new railway station in the south. A large architectural model of the city claimed Hitler's attention until shortly before his death. Of these megalomaniac projects only a few were realised. The Nibelungen Bridge was opened to traffic in late 1940; work on the bridge necessitated two new buildings on the south side (the Finanzgebäude Ost and West) and the Wasserstraßenamt (today's Heinrich Gleißner House). Construction work was largely in the hands of POWs and involved the use of materials produced at the Mauthausen complex of concentration camps. After the War, the bridge replaced the demarcation line between the U.S. and the Soviet occupation zones. The Allied checkpoints on the bridge shaped everyday life until 1953. A plaque seeks to keep alive the memory of the Sudeten Germans who came to Linz in 1945 after being expelled from Czechoslovakia.



3 Nibelungenbrücke

4 "Jewish School", 1938

The Anschluss in 1938 triggered the decisive marginalisation of Jews in the city's public and economic life. At first, Jewish children and adolescents were segregated from their "Aryan" fellow pupils; at the end of May they were expelled from school. The Jewish religious community was forced to establish and finance a school for Jewish pupils. The enforced emigration and the resettlement of Jewish families caused the number of schoolchildren to dwindle. On 17 November 1938, a week after the November Pogroms, the school was closed.



4 "Jewish School", 1938

5 Higher Provincial Court

The remit of the Higher Provincial Court, established in 1939, included appeals against verdicts in "political" cases. The Special Court at the Higher Provincial Court was charged with the speedy condemnation of offences such as infringements of the Treachery Act of 1934 (listening to "enemy radio stations", "undermining of military morale" by civilians, "abuse of the pulpit", etc.). Around 70 death sentences were handed down here. In the end it was the seat of the summary court-martial for the Reich Defence District Oberdonau. The victims of Nazi jurisdiction and the inmates of the prison are commemorated by a plaque.

8 Synagogue

Linz's Jewish community numbered no more than around 600, yet "Aryanisation" of businesses set in immediately after the Anschluss in March 1938. Personal transgressions against Jews were the order of the day. Many owners of businesses and factories were arrested by the Gestapo and deported to Dachau. A first climax of the rapidly increasing persecution was the destruction by fire of the Bethlehemstraße synagogue during Kristallnacht, in the night of 9–10 November 1938. The "Heimatgast des Führers", the Führer's native district, was to be made "free of Jews" as quickly as possible. Of Linz's Jewish population around 150 individuals were murdered; the majority managed to flee the country.



8 The new Synagogue

9 Wehrmacht remand prison (Ursulinenhof)

As early as March 1938 the infantry regiment's headquarters were installed in the former school wing of the Ursuline nunnery; it was followed by the Military Court, the Army Construction Department and the Army Site Administration. In 1939 prison cells were installed in the former enclosure. Soldiers were charged with desertion or insubordination and were sent to a Wehrmacht prison camp upon sentencing. The most well-known inmate was the conscientious objector Franz Jägerstätter, in whose honour a plaque was mounted here.

12 Bernaschekplatz

Richard Bernaschek, the Social Democratic regional party secretary in the interwar years and leader of the Upper Austrian branch of the Republikanischer Schutzbund, was arrested as a key figure in the uprising of February 1934. He made his escape but returned to Austria in 1939. After Staffenberger's attempted assassination of Hitler in 1944 Bernaschek was arrested again, imprisoned in Mauthausen and executed there shortly before the end of the War. The square was named after him in 1945, and in 1988 a memorial against Nazism was erected here by the Victims' Associations. In May 2022, a memorial stele was erected here to commemorate other Nazi victims.



12 Richard Bernaschek

13 12 February 1934, Hotel Schiff

13 Hotel Schiff

The former Hotel Schiff in Landstraße was (and is) the seat of the Social Democratic regional headquarters. The Civil War in February 1934 started here. The police were aware that, in their search of the building for weapons, they would probably encounter armed resistance. A signal from the leader of the Schutzbund, Richard Bernaschek, started the uprising, which was to spread throughout Austria. On the Schutzbund side one man was killed in the exchange of fire at Hotel Schiff.



14 F. Jägerstätter's beatification

16 Anschluss, 1938

14 New Cathedral (Maria-Empfängnis-Dom)

The Reichsbund der katholischen deutschen Jugend (the Reich Youth Association of German Catholics) mounted plaques on the entrance to the East Tower Chapel in 1934 in commemoration of Federal Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuß. Dollfuß had outmanoeuvred Parliament in 1933, and was responsible to a great extent for the Civil War; he was shot and killed in an attempted Nazi coup in July 1934. In 2006 the Catholic Church mounted an additional plaque to distance itself from the content of the 1934 plaques. Inside the cathedral there is a monument to Franz Jägerstätter, who was beatified in 2007.

16 Former police headquarters

Even before the first German soldier set foot on Austrian soil, Nazis had managed to capture the centres of power in Linz in the night of 11–12 March 1938. In Linz's federal police headquarters, the Nazi takeover resulted in four deaths, including that of the Chief of Police, Viktor Bentz. The inmates of the police detention centre, which was located in this building until it was destroyed in a bombing raid, are commemorated on a plaque.



17 Gestapo regional headquarters

17 Gestapo regional headquarters

In 1930 the new building in Langgasse replaced the world's first Kolpinghaus founded in 1853 by the Catholic Journeymen's Association. During the Nazi era it housed the headquarters of the Gestapo in Linz, the hub for the persecution of the political and religious opposition. Interrogations were notorious for the brutality Gestapo personnel resorted to; in many cases this led to the remand prisoners being tortured, severely injured or even killed. In the subsequent trials many opponents of the regime were given long prison sentences or they were sentenced to death. Others were committed to a concentration camp without having stood trial.

19, 20, 21 Places of remembrance for the Austrian Civil War (see introduction)

23 Diesterwegschule

In the uprising of February 1934 the Diesterweg School, built in 1931 to incorporate the latest pedagogical ideas, was a flash-point in the armed conflict between the Republikanischer Schutzbund on the one hand, and the Federal Army and the police forces on the other. In the end the building was taken by the military. In the authoritarian corporatist state, the former Social Democratic City Council's model school was renamed Dollfuß School.



24 Limonitollen

24 Limoni tunnels

The Limoni tunnels presumably existed before the Nazi period, as did Märzenkeller and Aktienkeller, although the origin of the name "Limoni" is unclear. These three tunnels and other smaller ones close by were extended by concentration camp detainees to form air-raid shelters. Connecting tunnels between the main tunnels were also built. The Limoni tunnels housed the Gauleiter's command post and underground command centres of the city administration and the police.

25 Concentration camp Linz II

In February 1944 a subcamp of Mauthausen, Linz II, went into operation at the foot of Bauernberg. Here detainees were worked to death in the construction of air-raid shelters. Consistent cold and lack of sunlight created conditions in their living quarters in Märzenkeller that were in themselves unbearable. The air-raid shelters were built on behalf of Linz City Administration by private companies, which "rented" the prisoners from the SS. A memorial site directly above, in today's Botanical Gardens commemorates the Linz II concentration camp.

27 Jägermayrhoth

Located near the Freinberg radio station, the Jägermayr, a country inn, was the scene of fighting involving the Federal Army and police on the one hand, and the Republikanischer Schutzbund on the other in the Civil War, on 12 February 1934. The Schutzbund tried to obtain control of the radio station and a water reservoir. The heavy fighting resulted in six people dead and extensive damage to the inn.



27 Jägermayrhoth

28 Bulgariplatz

After the outbreak of the Civil War, the Republikanischer Schutzbund erected barricades on Polygonplatz (Bulgariplatz since 1946) to prevent Federal Army and Heimwehr units from entering the city. Anton Bulgari, a member of the Workers' Ambulance Service and a worker of the Poschacher Brewery, was involved in an exchange of fire, whose exact details have proved elusive; it ended with three persons shot dead. After the uprising had been stifled, Bulgari and other insurgents were sentenced by a summary court-martial on 22 February; Bulgari was the only one to be executed.



28 Anton Bulgari

34 Niedernhart Provincial Psychiatric Hospital (Wagner-Jauregg Provincial Neuropsychiatric Clinic)

The "national community" touted by the Nazis excluded political enemies, "racially inferior" individuals, members of social minorities such as mentally disabled persons and (arbitrarily defined) socialists. The Nazis' euthanasia programme aimed to "eradicate" disabled persons they considered "unworthy of living". Inmates of psychiatric wards were assessed for the level of nursing care required and their ability to work. In the Gau Oberdonau they were administered at Niedernhart and above all at Schloss Hartheim near Alkoven. "Aktion T4" was slowed in 1941 to appease public opinion but in Niedernhart euthanasia continued right up to the end of the War. The precise number of victims is unknown.

35 Simon Wiesenthal and Siedlung Bindermichl

Bindermichl and Spallerhof became almost synonymous with the large-scale residential developments constructed during the Nazi era for the workforce of Reichswerke Hermann Göring. After the War, the American occupation forces laid claim to hundreds of these apartments, mainly for the accommodation of approx. 1,000 Jewish DPs. Having escaped the Shoah, many of them had to spend some time in Linz waiting for an opportunity to emigrate to Palestine or elsewhere. The inhabitants of Camp Bindermichl had their own workshops, shops, clubs and newspapers. Simon Wiesenthal, who established a documentation centre in Linz to track down Nazi criminals, lived with his family at Bindermichl for a time. In his honour, the forecourt of the Nordico City Museum Linz was renamed Simon-Wiesenthal-Platz in spring 2022.



35 Bindermichl DP Camp

36 Wagscheid DP Camp

After 1945 many refugees – former concentration camp detainees, forced labourers and displaced persons – ended up at least temporarily in Linz, where they were put up in ramshackle camps. Camp No. 67 in Wagscheid, Camp Maurice L. Tyler (named after its first U.S. commander), was one of the largest refugee camps in the entire region. It provided shelter for the Jewish DPs, mainly from the Mauthausen concentration camp and was still in operation in the late 1950s. Today a memorial stone marks its site.



36 Wagscheid DP Camp

37 Concentration camps Linz I and III

Concentration camp prisoners were among those exploited by the Nazi regime in the construction of industrial plants and arms factories. On the premises of Reichswerke Hermann Göring stood the barracks of two subcamps of Mauthausen, Linz I and III. The prisoners of Linz I, which was located near the steel construction building, were made to do forced labour in Hohenfenschlacke Linz GmbH, founded in 1942. The first bombing raid of Linz on 25 July 1944 destroyed this camp, killing around 160 of its inmates. The prisoners housed in Linz III, which had been built shortly before in Lunzerstraße, were made to do forced labour in arms production at Eisenwerke Oberdonau and to clear the debris after air raids.

38 Schörgenhub former Gestapo camp (Schörgenhub labour education camp)

The former Reichsbahn camp in today's Siemens-/Daimlerstraße was rented by the Gestapo from 1943 to round up foreign forced labourers who "were unwilling to work" or had been identified as "slackers". From 1944 onward political prisoners were also detained here and were joined by the inmates of the detention centre of the police headquarters in Mozartstraße, which had been destroyed in an air raid, and of the women's prison in Kaplanhofstraße. The so-called workers' educational camp had room for up to 1,000 prisoners. A monument erected in 1990 on the corner of Siemens- and Daimlerstraße commemorates the victims.

LINZ HISTORY

Authentic by nature, Upper Austria

Places of remembrance, exhibitions and memorial sites of the years 1934 – 1945

Available in specialist shops.

National Socialism in Linz
Volume 1 and 3: 5,50 € each
Fritz Mayrhofer, Walter Schuster (ed.)

National Socialism in Linz
Volume 2 and 4: 4,90 € each
Fritz Mayrhofer, Walter Schuster (ed.)

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www.linztourismus.at/zeitgeschichte

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Gusen Memorial and audio trail
www.gusen-memorial.at
Tel.: +43 7237 63186

Schloss Hartheim
www.schloss-hartheim.at
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The invisible camp
www.linztourismus.at/ipp
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