

## The educational department

The memorial and educational site offers youth groups and school classes a number of possibilities for studying the persecution and murder of European Jews and the history of National Socialism, its prehistory and consequences. They can explore the permanent exhibition with the help of a specialist guide or by working in small groups supervised by staff members. Study days provide the option of choosing specific subjects to work on under expert instructions. Vocationally oriented study days and several-day seminars are offered to adults engaged in political education or vocational training, instructors and teachers. The house also offers trainee teachers and school teaching staff seminars on memorial education and its use in teaching various subjects.

- Please note that appointments must be made well in advance by telephone or in writing –

## The history of the building

1914/15	Built as a villa residence of factory owner Ernst Marlier
1921	Sold to industrialist Friedrich Minoux
1940	Purchased by the SS Nordhav foundation and set up as a guest house for the SS Security Service
1942	20 <sup>th</sup> January, Wannsee Conference
1943	Sold to the Reich Security Main Office [Reichssicherheitshauptamt] (RSHA)
1945/46	used by Allied military
1947-51	August Bebel Institute (Adult education centre)
1952-88	Country hostel for schools from the West Berlin district of Neukoelln
1965-72	Attempts by historian Joseph Wulf to found a documentation centre in the villa fail
1992	Inauguration of the Memorial and Educational Site on the 50 <sup>th</sup> anniversary of the Wannsee Conference
2006	Opening of the new permanent exhibit.

## The Joseph Wulf library / media resource centre

The library is named after the historian Joseph Wulf (1912-1974) who - unsuccessful - tried to establish a documentation center on National Socialism in the house.

The collection consists of a reference library, a collection of microfilmed documents, and audio-visual material. It contains research literature, reference works, memorial books, eye-witness reports, memoirs, literary works, books for children and young adults as well as research periodicals on subjects including the History of the Jews in Europe, Anti-Semitism, Persecution and Genocide, comparative Genocide Studies, National Socialism, the treatment of Nazi history after 1945, and the pedagogy in memorial sites. Much of the library's collection is in languages other than German.

(See the online catalogue at:  
<http://www.ghwk-bibliothekskatalog.de/>  
 or with a link on our website [www.ghwk.de](http://www.ghwk.de)).

### House of the Wannsee Conference Memorial and Educational Site

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 eMail: [info@ghwk.de](mailto:info@ghwk.de) • Internet: <http://www.ghwk.de>

#### Opening times:

daily 10.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m.  
 (except on public holidays)  
 Library: Mo – Fr 10.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m.  
 Entrance free – Advance booking for groups required

„Erinnern für die Zukunft – Trägerverein des Hauses der Wannsee-Konferenz e.V.“ (Vereinsregister Berlin, VR 10493 Nz)

Bank account:  
 Bank für Sozialwirtschaft  
 IBAN 89 1002 0500 0001 3842 00  
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# House of the Wannsee Conference

## Memorial and Educational Site

Land	Zahl
Österreich	131.800
Ostgebiete	43.700
Generalgouvernement	420.000
Polen	2.284.000
Protektorat Böhmen und Mähren	400.000
Estland	74.200
Lettland	3.500
Litauen	34.000
Belgien	43.000
Dänemark	5.600
Frankreich / Besetztes Gebiet	165.000
Griechenland	700.000
Niederlande	69.600
Unbesetztes Gebiet	160.800
	1.300
	48.000
	330.000
	2.300
	4.000
	58.000
	200
	40.000
	3.000
	342.000
	8.000
	18.000
	10.000
	88.000





## House of the Wannsee Conference - Memorial and Educational Site

### The historical site

In this house - a former industrialist's villa built in 1915 and used from 1941 to 1945 by the SS as a conference centre and guest house - on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1942, fifteen high-ranking representatives of the SS, the NSDAP and various ministries met to discuss their cooperation in the planned deportation and murder of the European Jews.

The SS representatives reported to the state secretaries present on the murder campaigns which had been carried out by special units in the Soviet Union since August 1941 and on the killing methods already in use. What is today referred to as the 'Wannsee Conference' was chaired by Reinhard Heydrich, Head of the Reich Security Main Office (RSHA). His deportation expert Adolf Eichmann drew up a protocol of the meeting, which was found in 1947 in the foreign ministry files.

The Wannsee Protocol documents with alarming clarity the plan to murder all European Jews and the active participation of Germany's public administration in this genocide.

### Permanent exhibit

Situated in the rooms on the ground floor of the villa, the permanent exhibition, entitled "The Wannsee Conference and the Genocide of the European Jews", documents the prehistory of the National Socialist persecution of Jews, the process of social exclusion, deprivation of rights and expulsion between 1933 and 1939, and the deportations, confinement to ghettos and murder of the European Jews in German-controlled territories. The central focus of the exhibition is the conference which took place on 20<sup>th</sup> January 1942 in the former dining room of the villa. Short texts in German and English inform the visitor of these events, which are recorded in documents from the perpetrators' files as well as victims' statements, photographs; sound and film recordings. The history of the building is portrayed in the former caretaker's apartment.

Catalogue to the exhibit:  
The Wannsee Conference and the Genocide of the European Jews.  
Berlin 2009, 416 p. with DVD,  
ISBN 978-3-9808517-8-7,  
26,00 €.

- 1 Introduction to the exhibition
- 2 Racism and anti-Judaism
- 3 Integration and anti-Semitism in the Weimar Republic
- 4 Racist Policy and the persecution of Jews in Germany 1933-1939
- 5 War and Genocide in Eastern and South-eastern Europe
- 6 Scope for action under German occupation
- 7 Preparing the mass murder of the Jews of Europe
- 8 Authorities participating in the Conference
- 9 The Wannsee Conference
- 10 Conference participants and protocol after 1945
- 11 Deportations
- 12 The ghettos
- 13 Concentration camps and death camps
- 14 Forced labour and death in concentration camps
- 15 The presence of the past

