On January 20, 1942, a meeting took place at Lake Wannsee in Berlin. The purpose of the 90-minute conference on the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question in Europe” was to organize the deportation and murder of 11 million European Jews. The Schutzstaffel, the protection squad, was the elite formation of the Nazi party; it became one of the most powerful organizations in the Third Reich. Reinhard Heydrich, head of the Reich Security Main Office, was authorized by a directive, signed by Göring on July 31, 1941, to carry out the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question.” He invited 15 officials from the police and SS, the administration of the occupied territories in Eastern Europe, the Party chancellery and various ministries. His aim at the meeting was to highlight his leading role in the organization of the genocide and to secure the cooperation of the participants.

The Wannsee Conference signifies the willingness of German state offices to cooperate in the execution of the Holocaust. The conference participants became accessories to and perpetrators of the genocide, with several agencies and hundreds of thousands of civil servants and police participating in its execution.

On 31 July 1941, the Reich Marshal of the Luftwaffe, Hermann Göring, had been authorized by Reich Marshal Himmler to make “all necessary preparations...for the total solution of the Jewish question in Europe.” The handwritten notes on the invitation show that the planned meeting had been postponed indefinitely. In his next invitation to a “meeting followed by breakfast” on December 9, 1941, Heydrich stated that he had been authorized by Reich Marshal Himmler to organize a “final solution of the Jewish question in Europe.” He had invited 15 officials from the police and SS, the administration of the occupied territories in Eastern Europe, the Party chancellery and various ministries. His aim at the meeting was to highlight his leading role in the organization of the genocide and to secure the cooperation of the participants.

The SS guesthouse at Wannsee was established in 1940 as a guesthouse hotel for all interested in the Wannsee Conference. In the villa, Joseph Wulff, head of the Reich Security Main Office, was authorized by a directive, signed by Göring on July 31, 1941, to carry out the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question.” He invited 15 officials from the police and SS, the administration of the occupied territories in Eastern Europe, the Party chancellery and various ministries. His aim at the meeting was to highlight his leading role in the organization of the genocide and to secure the cooperation of the participants.
In March 1947, the Wannsee Conference protocol was discovered by the team of Robert Kempner, United States prosecutor in the Wilhelmstrasse Trial against leading ministry officials in Nuremberg. Of the original 30 copies, only the 16th has survived. Providing an overview of the extermination plans for all of Europe, it is a central document of the Holocaust.

Adolf Eichmann, responsible for “Jewish Affairs” within Heydrich’s Reich Security Main Office, took the minutes of the meeting. He used coded language to summarize the results of the discussion; the extermination plans are only outlined. Heydrich achieved his goal: the participants did not object to the “Final Solution of the Jewish Question” and were willing to play a role in mass murder under his command. Although the Wannsee Conference was addressed during the Wilhelmstrasse Trial of 1947–1949, it only became widely known in the Eichmann Trial in 1961, when the role of the administration received closer attention. And yet, few perpetrators involved in the administration were brought to trial.

I was in my office when Kenneth Duke entered excitedly. Kenneth, who was British, had worked for the British prosecutor on the Nuremberg War Crimes Trials; he later served as the British representative in the Allied Commission, which was inspecting the Foreign Office files stored in the Telefunken building, where he came across the protocol of the Wannsee Conference [...]

SPIEGEL 7/2002, February 9, 2002

During the Nuremberg Trials, Briton Betty Nute worked as a translator for the American prosecution team under Robert Kempner. She later evaluated Nazi files in Berlin for the follow-up trials.

Robert Max Wasilii Kempner (1899–1993) was a German lawyer who later served as assistant United States chief counsel during the Nuremberg Trials. In 1928 Kempner, chief legal advisor to the Prussian Ministry of the Interior, sought to prosecute Adolf Hitler for high treason and to ban the Nazi Party. The Nazis dismissed Kempner from the ministry, revoked his citizenship and expelled him from Germany in 1935. He moved to the United States in 1939 and became a government advisor. He remained in Germany after the Nuremberg Trials and 1945.
Heydrich’s initially planned conference date, December 9, 1941, had to be changed following the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor on December 7, 1941. Germany declared war on the United States on December 11, 1941. The decision to murder all the Jews in Europe was probably made during this period. By then, 500,000 Jews had already been murdered by the Einsatzgruppen, the mobile killing squads of the SS and police, in already been murdered by the Einsatzgruppen, during this period. By then, 500,000 Jews had been murdered by the Einsatzgruppen, and mixed marriages required further discussion.

The “Final Solution of the Jewish Question” was discussed on January 20, 1942. Important ministries and Nazi party offices were to be included in the plans to murder the European Jews. According to the protocol, there was consensus among the participants. Only the issue of Mischlinge (people with both non-Jewish and Jewish grandparents) and mixed marriages required further discussion.

The perpetrators who gathered in Wannsee joined their Nazi convictions rooted in racial anti-semitism, with a sober and objective understanding of their bureaucratic profession to create an effective plan for the genocide of the European Jews. Since January 1933, Jews had been marginalized and stripped of their rights, facing dispossession and expulsion. As a precursor to their murder, they were marked and deported to ghettos and camps. These different phases of radicalization and persecution often ran parallel.

Most of the conference participants were state administrators. When the political hierarchy, they were subordinate only to Hitler and his ministers. Heydrich was appointed by the Reich Security Main Office, who were responsible for Jewish affairs and directly involved in the extermination plans.

Heydrich appeared on the cover of Time Magazine on February 23, 1942. This article describes his leading role in eliminating resistance against German occupation in the occupied countries. The persecution and murder of Jews, not envisioned as a brutal and inhumane means, became a more efficient and humane process for a genocide – which were published without information on the origin of the picture.
The onset of the individual major evacuation moves will largely depend on military developments. In regard to the manner in which the final solution will be carried out in those European territories which we now either occupy or influence it has been suggested that the pertinent specialists in the Foreign Office should confer with the appropriate official of the Security Police and the SD.

Reinhard Heydrich’s Reich Security Main Office strove to win the cooperation of the institutions and ministries invited to the conference. The Foreign Office had been involved in anti-Jewish policies prior to the conference. Together with other ministry officials, Foreign Office representatives attended a conference on November 12, 1938, where Hermann Göring aimed to centralize the anti-Jewish policy in the German Reich following the November Pogrom. Here the Foreign Office expressed its wish to be included in measures targeting Jews with foreign citizenship and the expulsion of German Jews from foreign countries.

From 1933 to 1945, Luther was head of Department D (Deutschland, i.e. internal affairs) and responsible for liaison with the Reich Interior. He was also charged with Section XIV (“the Jewish question, race policy, and anti-Semitic propaganda”) and was hence involved in the legal and social consequences of equating Jews with non-Germans.

These measures were intended to force Jews to emigrate. As the policy against Jews became more severe, culminating in a genocidal plan, the Foreign Office did not hesitate to put forth its own ideas and interests. Cooperation between the Foreign Office and the Reich Security Main Office on the “Jewish Question” was thus smooth and amicable.

The Reich Ministry of the Interior was responsible for the legislation of the Nuremberg Race Laws. Wilhelm Stuckart, who attended the Wannsee Conference as the ministry’s state secretary, had experience working on anti-Jewish legislation. These laws defined the social life and possible solutions regarding the deportation of German Jews and the legal and social consequences of equating “Mischling” with Jews or non-Jewish Germans.

The administration involved in the exclusion, persecution, and deportation of Jews involved three major departments: the Reich Security Main Office, the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and the Foreign Office. Martin Luther was head of the Foreign Office in the genocide concerned. The role of the Foreign Office in the genocide was significant. The administration was responsible for liaison with Adolf Eichmann’s office, Luther consequently took Section D III (“the Jewish question, race policy, and anti-Semitic propaganda”) in the Reich Security Main Office. He was in charge of Section D (Deutschland, i.e. internal affairs) and the Security Main Office. He was in charge of Section D (Deutschland, i.e. internal affairs) and the Security Main Office.

State Secretary Dr. Stuckart noted that the actual implementation of the racist policies required gassing and mass murders. To put this into practice, he advised against mass exterminations and argued that it was more important to focus on the “Final Solution” in those European governments to which the Foreign Office could exert influence. To exert influence on the rest of the European governments to which the Foreign Office could exert influence, Luther proposed policies that aligned with the wishes of the “Final Solution.”

These proposals were received by the Westminister Conference (now the United Nations) and the International Criminal Court. The administration involved in the exclusion, persecution, and deportation of Jews involved three major departments: the Reich Security Main Office, the Reich Ministry of the Interior, and the Foreign Office. Martin Luther was head of the Foreign Office in the genocide concerned. The role of the Foreign Office in the genocide was significant. The administration was responsible for liaison with Adolf Eichmann’s office, Luther consequently took Section D III (“the Jewish question, race policy, and anti-Semitic propaganda”) in the Reich Security Main Office. He was in charge of Section D (Deutschland, i.e. internal affairs) and the Security Main Office.

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5 DEFINITION AND STIGMATIZATION

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no diplomatic channels were used to get friendly
occupied countries to define and identify Jews;
Similar legal regulations were introduced in the
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After the Jews were defined and marked in public,
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The Nuremberg Race Laws (September 1935)
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The exclusion of Jews from society and their expropriation began soon after the Nazi seizure of power in January 1933. The first boycott of Jewish-owned shops took place on April 1, 1933. The Civil Service Law (April 7, 1933) - the first law to include an "Aryan paragraph" - caused Jewish civil servants to lose their jobs. More than a thousand other laws and decrees followed. The exclusionary measures were accompanied by propaganda and defamatory public events: marking Jewish-owned shops, public humiliation and intimidation, expelling Jews from their workplace and public life. Public acts of violence and murder occurred, for example during the pogrom on November 9, 1938.

These measures aimed to separate Jews from non-Jewish society and make their lives unbearable. Waves of public antisemitic actions frequently merged into phases of normality, suggesting to victims that the situation was difficult, but not hopeless. To the perpetrators, however, these were merely further steps towards a complete expulsion of Jews.

On November 10, 1938, after the November Pogrom, Jewish men in Baden-Baden were marched from police headquarters to the synagogue. They were forced to read from "Mein Kampf" and sing a Nazi song before the synagogue was set on fire. Many participants and spectators watched and photographed the Baden-Baden pogrom. The Jewish men's humiliation is underscored by the fact that none of them is wearing a hat, an important symbol of middle-class existence. The men were subsequently deported to the Dachau concentration camp. After the pogrom, 30,000 Jewish men throughout Germany were sent to concentration camps.

With each day of the Nazi regime, the abyss between us and our fellow citizens grew larger. Friends whom we had loved for years did not know us anymore. They suddenly saw that we were different from themselves. Of course we were different, since we were bearing the stigma of Nazi haters, since we were hunted like deer. Through the prominent position of my husband we were in constant danger. Often we were warned to stay away from home. We were no longer safe, wherever we went.

Marta Appel, née Insel, was the wife of Rabbi Ernst Appel of Dortmund. They escaped with their two daughters to the Netherlands in 1943 and later reached the United States.

The November Pogrom received international attention. The New York Times mentions the events leading up to the pogrom - the deportation of Polish Jews to the Polish border and Herschel Grynszpan's subsequent protest, in which he attacked a German diplomat in Paris. This provided Nazi leaders with an occasion to unleash violence.
Emigration and escape became more important as persecution measures and isolation intensified. The exclusion from society and loss of rights caused many Jews to fall into poverty. Numerous taxes and the freezing of Jewish bank accounts made it harder for Jews to pay for their travel and find a country that would take them in.

Many countries were unwilling to accept refugees. Visa quotas were not increased and an international refugee conference held in Evian in July 1938 did not achieve any positive change.

The disadvantages of such forced emigration methods were evident at all agencies concerned. Yet in absence of other feasible solutions they had to put up with them for the time being.

After a while, the handling of emigration was not merely a German problem but one that also affected the relevant authorities of the countries of destination.

Over time, the state agencies in the German Reich, and in Austria after 1938, created an administrative apparatus to regulate the expulsion of Jews as they saw fit. After meeting all administrative requirements, Jews were left destitute, leaving Germany with only a ticket for travel and an entry permit to a foreign land.

Despite these obstacles, the majority of German and Austrian Jews succeeded in emigrating. As war and occupation began, the number of Jews under German control rose. For most, escape and exile were no longer realistic options.

The bystanders, the Aryans too, and people abroad can probably not understand at all why are we still here. They don’t know that it is not out of desire but out of duty, and that our duty is to do our part admission to any other country. There is noavenue for the United States. My wife and I, together with my parents, are the only ones who are still left in Vienna. The authorities of the countries of destination is an apt depiction of the results.

The Evian Conference was a dramatic event and a crucial turning point in the history of the Holocaust. The conference was held in July 1938 in Switzerland, and its main focus was on the emigration of European Jews.

The conference was attended by representatives of 22 countries, but only five of them—Canada, Cuba, Egypt, the Dominican Republic, and Peru—agreed to increase their visa quotas for Jewish refugees. The conference was criticized for its failure to provide a comprehensive solution to the crisis of Jewish emigration.

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Over time, the state agencies in the German Reich, and in Austria after 1938, created an administrative apparatus to regulate the expulsion of Jews as they saw fit. After meeting all administrative requirements, Jews were left destitute, leaving Germany with only a ticket for travel and an entry permit to a foreign land.

Despite these obstacles, the majority of German and Austrian Jews succeeded in emigrating. As war and occupation began, the number of Jews under German control rose. For most, escape and exile were no longer realistic options.

The bystanders, the Aryans too, and people abroad can probably not understand at all why are we still here. They don’t know that it is not out of desire but out of duty, and that our duty is to do our part admission to any other country. There is noavenue for the United States. My wife and I, together with my parents, are the only ones who are still left in Vienna. The authorities of the countries of destination is an apt depiction of the results.

The Evian Conference was a dramatic event and a crucial turning point in the history of the Holocaust. The conference was held in July 1938 in Switzerland, and its main focus was on the emigration of European Jews.

The conference was attended by representatives of 22 countries, but only five of them—Canada, Cuba, Egypt, the Dominican Republic, and Peru—agreed to increase their visa quotas for Jewish refugees. The conference was criticized for its failure to provide a comprehensive solution to the crisis of Jewish emigration.

Emigration and escape became more important as persecution measures and isolation intensified. The exclusion from society and loss of rights caused many Jews to fall into poverty. Numerous taxes and the freezing of Jewish bank accounts made it harder for Jews to pay for their travel and find a country that would take them in.

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Emigration was financed by the Jews themselves or, as the case may be, the Jewish political organizations. In order to make sure that the proletarized Jews would not stay behind, it was determined that affluent Jews had to finance the emigration of Jews without means. Based on assessments of assets, an appropriate apportioned fee or an emigration tax was imposed on the former in order to pay for all financial obligations im superfluous Jews had incurred in the course of their emigration.

In 1942, the property of three deported families (Winter, Theisbach, and Schmitt) from Hemmerden was publicly sold. It is printed with numbers. The lot documents the auctioned items, names and places of residence of the buyers. The auction was chaired by the mayor, who had already received complaints from the furniture owners and agencies about the low prices. In February 1942, the property of three deported families (Winter, Theisbach, and Schmitt) from Hemmerden was publicly sold. The lot documents the auctioned items, names and places of residence of the buyers. The auction was chaired by the mayor, who had already received complaints from the furniture owners and agencies about the low prices.

After three years in the concentration camp, I finally arrived in Hemmerden in August 1945 to find our house completely occupied. [...] The mayor demanded that all Jewish property be reported. A few people had already come forth in the mayor and those reports had been compiled in a list. Using this list I began my search. I was looking for the people who had come forth and I went to see the things that had previously belonged to Jews. In many cases I was given a very uncordial welcome – to put it mildly. Using the list documents the auctioned items, names and places of residence of the buyers. Many of them had already sold their property.
Ghettos, euphemistically referred to as “residential districts for Jews,” were established in all of the occupied territories in Eastern Europe. The Jewish residents of towns and surrounding areas were forced to resettle in these ghettos after the non-Jewish population had been relocated. Left to vegetate in confined spaces without sufficient food, many died of starvation and illness. The ghetto residents had to perform forced labor for the war industry and for private German companies.

In September 1939, Heydrich ordered western Polish Jews to be placed in ghettos. In October 1941, he ordered Czech Jews to be concentrated in Theresienstadt. Elsewhere, ghettos were established on the initiative of the local occupying authority. The ghettos were often cynically justified as prevention measures against the spread of epidemics or as military security.

Once the systematic mass murder began, the ghettos were gradually closed and the inhabitants were murdered. A few ghettos that were vital to the war effort were converted into concentration camps.
III.

Austellung der Auswanderung ist nunmehr als weitere Lösungsmöglichkeit nach entsprechender vorheriger Genehmigung durch den Führer in der Evakuierung der Juden nach dem Osten getreten.

Diese Aktionen sind jedoch lediglich als Auswegmöglichkeiten anzusprechen, doch werden sie nicht als praktische Erfahrungen begriffen.

As a further possible solution, and with the appropriate prior authorisation by the Führer, emigration has now been replaced by evacuation of the Jews to the East.

However, these operations should be regarded only as provisional options, whereas, in view of the coming final solution of the Jewish question they are already supplying practical experience of vital importance.

Beginning in autumn 1941, the Jewish populations in the territories controlled by Germany and in most of the states allied with the German Reich were deported. In spring 1942, the deportation of nearly 185,000 Polish Jews in the Generalgouvernement began with the death camps of Belzec, Sobibor and Treblinka.

Following negotiations with the Slovakian and the French authorities, the deportation of Jews in these countries began to Auschwitz-Birkenau in March 1942. The Netherlands, Belgium, Croatia, Norway, the Netherlands-occupied territories of Thrace and Macedonia, and Greece followed. Deportations from Italy began in September 1943. The Danish Jews who had not succeeded in fleeing to Sweden were sent to Theresienstadt in autumn 1943. The final phase of deportations started after Hungary was occupied in March 1944. More than 450,000 Jews were deported in 56 transports to Auschwitz-Birkenau.

Adolf Eichmann was in charge of planning and organizing the deportations. Railway authorities provided the trains and managed logistics; municipalities and towns were responsible for registering the victims and extinguishing all signs of their existence in society. Financial offices liquidated the possessions left behind. The deportations were thus a fundamental element of the crimes, characterized by bureaucratic preparation and administrative processing.

Deportations usually took place in broad daylight, as in Dachau on May 9, 1942. Deportees were only allowed to take a limited amount of luggage with them.往往, they were transported in cattle cars, with very poor and dirty conditions, with little food, water, and fresh air. The non-Jewish population often watched closely as the people walked to the train station and waited on the platforms.

M. B., a member of “Wolnosc,” the Polish resistance organization, lived in Warsaw. In October 1941, he was arrested and sent to the Warsaw ghetto. In May 1942, he was forced into a building entrance and lean against a wall.

He glancing around. This happened just a few feet in front of me. I cannot describe the feeling of horror that overcame me. I had to move into a building entrance and lean against a wall.

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Der allfällig endlich verbleibende Restbestand wird, da es sich bei diesem zweifellos um den widerstandsfähigsten Teil handelt, entsprechend behandelt werden müssen, da dieser, eine natürliche Auslese darstellend, bei Freilassung als Keimzelle eines neuen jüdischen Aufbaus anzusprechen ist.

Those who ultimately should get by will have to be given suitable treatment, because they unquestionably represent the most resistant segments and therefore constitute a natural elite that, if allowed to let go free, would turn into germ cells of renewed Jewish revival.

Once the war began, police and Wehrmacht began killing Jews along with non-Jews in massacres and individual murder operations in German-occupied Poland. With the invasion of the Soviet Union in June 1941, the SS Einsatzgruppen began systematically to murder the Jewish population along with other unwanted groups. Initially, the SS, police and Wehrmacht shot men only, but by mid-August 1941 they were killing Jewish women and children as well. Some 500,000 Jews had been murdered at the time of the Wannsee Conference.

As of December 8, 1941, Jews from the Lodz ghetto were being gassed in Chełmno. In March 1942, the murder of two million Jews in the Generalgouvernement in the death camps of Bełżec, Sobibór and Treblinka ("Operation Reinhardt") began.

In September 1941, the SS used Claude B. gas to murder more than 700 Soviet POWs in the Auschwitz-Birkenau concentration camp. The deportations to Auschwitz-Birkenau from all over Europe began in spring 1942. Most were murdered immediately following their arrival; their bodies were cremated. The Majdanek concentration camp was also operating as an extermination camp by mid-1942. Within 20 months — from March 1942 to October 1943 — 3.5 million Jews were murdered in the death camps, almost 60% of all Jewish victims.

The SS closed the camps of "Operation Reinhardt" in late 1942 and removed all traces of murder. The Red Army liberated the first extermination camp, Majdanek, in July 1944. Auschwitz-Birkenau was liberated on January 27, 1945. The SS, police and Wehrmacht murdered 6 million Jews, hundreds of thousands of Sinti and Roma, 3.5 million Soviet prisoners of war, up to three hundred thousand people with disabilities, and other unwanted social groups.
Only a few of the Wannsee Conference participants were brought to trial after 1945. About a third of the 6 participants did not survive the war or died shortly thereafter: Reinhard Heydrich died in June 1942 after an assassination attempt by Czech resistance fighters; Martin Luther died after his release from the Sachsenhausen concentration camp, where he had been held following an unsuccessful coup against his superior, Foreign Minister Ribbentrop. Alfred Meyer committed suicide in spring 1945; Roland Freisler and Heinrich Müller died in Berlin in the final months of the war; Rudolf Lange died in the battle of Potsdam in early 1945. Another third of the participants died during the political purges and court trials held after the war: Friedrich Wilhelm Kritzinger and Erich Neumann died shortly after they were accused of treason during Allied interrogation. Eberhard Schögner, Josef Bühler and Adolf Eichmann were sentenced to death for other crimes and executed. Otto Hofmann received a 25-year prison sentence and was later pardoned. Several of the conference guests integrated into postwar society without difficulty. Wilhelm Stuckart entered regional politics again, but died in a car crash in 1953. Otto Hofmann, Georg Leibbrandt and Gerhard Klopfer lived in the Federal Republic of Germany well into the 1980s and worked in the private sector.

An important consequence of the Holocaust was that international norms were established to criminalize and punish atrocities such as genocide and crimes against humanity. The United Nations established the Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide as a judicial instrument to prosecute mass murder. The Nuremberg Trials set a precedent upon which today’s International Court of Justice in The Hague is based. The United Nations also created ad hoc tribunals to prosecute crimes committed in the Yugoslav wars and the genocides in Rwanda, Liberia, Sierra Leone and elsewhere.

I have published 28 books here about the Third Reich, but they have had no impact. You can publish books for the Germans until you are blue in the face; there may be the most democratic government in Bonn, but the mass murderers wander about freely, have their little houses and grow flowers.
Nazi crimes and the Second World War are documented in memorial sites and museums throughout the world. In Europe, historical sites explain and record this history, commemorate the victims and tell their stories at the places where crimes occurred. Some present the history of the perpetrators, describing their actions and providing information about the political and social structures and psychological traits that made their crimes possible.

The House of the Wannsee Conference Memorial and Educational Site, established on the 50th anniversary of the Wannsee Conference in 1992, was the first Holocaust memorial site in Germany to address both the role of the perpetrators and the complicity of German society. The memorial offers educational programs to diverse audiences, providing information about different perpetrator groups, addressing the role of administrative bureaucracies and showing the consequences for the persecuted people.

The history of National Socialism and the genocide of European Jews has received broad international attention. New approaches and methods are being developed to meet contemporary demands. “The Holocaust and the United Nations Outreach Programme” and UNESCO explore learning and teaching about the Holocaust as a way to address human rights violations and better understand the world we live in today.

Established in 1998, the Task Force for International Cooperation on Holocaust Education, Remembrance and Research (ITF), today’s International Holocaust Remembrance Alliance (IHRA), with members from more than 30 countries, is a demonstration of the globalization of education on the Holocaust.

Since its opening in 1992, the educational department of the House of the Wannsee Conference has developed programs for adults, students and school groups. These programs address the particular educational needs of each group. Programs are led by qualified professionals, such as teachers, the military, police, forensics, tax inspectors, ministry employees and international diplomats.

The mayor of Berlin, Eberhard Diepgen, during the opening ceremony.

The Memorial and Educational Site opened on January 20, 1992, the 50th anniversary of the Wannsee Conference. The opening was attended by public and academic dignitaries. The shows how remembrance of National Socialist crimes and its victims has gained in importance in German society. The exhibition had a comprehensive educational mission from the very beginning. Gerhard Schoenberner, the founding director, who decades earlier had been one of the few people demanding that the past be addressed stated: "The exhibition is part of the German grieving process. But it should not overwhelm the visitor; on the contrary, it should activate him to use his sense of reason, [...], to deepen his understanding and to comprehend his responsibility. The educational program has to assist these pursuits."


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United Nations information officers held a week-long educational program on the Holocaust at the United Nations Outreach Programme in New York in 2008, as part of a joint project with UNESCO. This New York-based initiative organizes educational activities and produces educational materials, including publications and exhibitions, in all six official languages of the United Nations. It is currently active in 50 countries.