



The Swedish Pavilion was an exhibition building, constructed by the Kingdom of Sweden that the founder of the Colonie Alsen, Wilhelm Conrad, had moved from the 1872-73 World Exposition in Vienna to the Wannsee. Around 1900, the popular wooden restaurant on Grosse Seestrasse was replaced by a bigger building. Until the 1930s, the Swedish Pavilion was a first-class restaurant which was also frequented by Max Liebermann.

In 1940, the Foreign Ministry acquired the Swedish Pavilion. Disguised as the "Radio Research Institute", special antennas were installed and the biggest and most important radio monitoring facility in Germany was set up. From 1941 onward, the "Special Service Seehaus", which was strictly screened off from the general public, who were forbidden to listen to foreign radio stations on pain of death, recorded programmes in 36 languages and engaged around 500 employees, officers and translators. They were under constant mistrust from the Nazis and internally called themselves the "Sabotage Club", because the foreign war reporting exposed the reports of the Ministry of Propaganda as lies – much to the annoyance of Minister of Propaganda Goebbels, who was also lodged in the Swedish Pavilion with his "Interradio" staff. The Ministry thus tried to strictly screen off the facility and keep the recorded information recorded secret. The Security Police kept a constant watch on its employees. Especially at the end of the war, the monitoring installation became of crucial strategic importance for enemy reconnaissance.

After the war, the Swedish Pavilion became a restaurant again. The Workers' Samaritan Federation took over the real estate in 1956 and converted it into a home for the chronically ill. The house, which again was named "Schweden-Pavillon" after remodelling and renovation, today contains flats and apartments.

Text: Dr. Hans-Christian Jasch, Dr. Christoph Kreutzmüller

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