The Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question. This protocol has always mystified us: how should we understand this calm business-like discussion of the Holocaust?

Chairman of the conference was Reinhard Heydrich, with the minutes being taken by Adolf Eichmann. The setting up of death camps to eradicate Europe's Jews, Gypsies, etc., was discussed and decisions were taken that led directly to the Holocaust.

The Wannsee Conference

This event is seen as the meeting where the so-called Final Solution was decided on. The conference at Wannsee was chaired by Reinhard Heydrich with the minutes being taken by Adolf Eichmann. Pictured below at Wannsee.

The Wannsee Conference is a popular Liebermann motif. In 1909, Max Liebermann, head of the Berlin Secession, had a villa built at the western shore of the Wannsee. His widow was forced to sell it to the Deutsche Reichspost in 1940. Today, the property is a museum in honor of the painter, especially worth seeing is the garden.

The Wannsee Conference: A Memorial Finally

May 29, 2020 - The House of the Wannsee Conference a lakeside villa located roughly halfway between central Berlin and Potsdam is a place that is important and interesting for several reasons first of all because it is the location where a group of senior Nazis and government officials on January 20, 1942 cemented the Final Solution to the Jewish Question.

The Wannsee Conference and the Final Solution Mark

May 15, 2020 - On January 20, 1942 in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question. This protocol has always mystified us: how should we understand this calm business-like discussion of the Holocaust?

The Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

The Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wakefield's Blog

The Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

The Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

The Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

The Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.

Wannsee Conference

On January 20, 1942, in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, a conference of Nazi officers produced a paper known as the Wannsee Protocol, which laid the groundwork for a final solution to the Jewish question.
The Wannsee Conference and the Final Solution

The Wannsee Conference was a meeting of senior government officials of Nazi Germany and Schutzstaffel SS leaders held in the Berlin suburb of Wannsee on 20 January 1942. The purpose of the conference, called by the director of the Reich Main Security Office SS Obergruppenführer Reinhard Heydrich, was to ensure the cooperation of administrative leaders of various government departments in the implementation of the final solution to the Jewish question, "Judenfrage." This meeting, also known as the Wannsee Protocol, laid the groundwork for the Holocaust, which involved the extermination of millions of Jews and other minorities during World War II.

The conference took place in a grand villa on the shore of Berlin's Lake Wannsee, and the participants discussed the logistics of implementing the Final Solution, which includes the creation of concentration camps and the construction of gas chambers for mass executions.

The Wannsee Conference is often considered a pivotal moment in the history of the Holocaust, as it marked the beginning of the systematic extermination of Europe's Jewish population. The conference's legacy has been a subject of much discussion and debate, with some historians arguing that it represented a turning point in the Nazi regime's approach to the Jewish question, while others view it as a continuation of previous policies.

The conference was attended by 15 senior officials of the Third Reich, including SS leaders and government administrators, who were tasked with implementing the Final Solution. The meeting was held in a private villa on January 20, 1942, and its location, Wannsee, has since become a symbol of the Holocaust.

The Wannsee Conference is considered one of the most significant events in the history of the Holocaust. It marked the beginning of the Final Solution to the Jewish question, the systematic extermination of Europe's Jewish population, and the construction of concentration and extermination camps throughout German-occupied territory. The conference's legacy has been a subject of much discussion and debate, with some historians arguing that it represented a turning point in the Nazi regime's approach to the Jewish question, while others view it as a continuation of previous policies.