Name:	Period:
The grounds of Auschwitz house a museum of relics where evidence of the Nazi crimes against humanity is preserved behind a wall of glass. Visitors from around the world come to bear witness and pay their respects. A case filled with empty Zyklon B cans is a haunting reminder of the poisonous gas used by the Nazis for killing prisoners on a massive scale. "When the gas chambers were full, an SS man put on the gas mask, went to the roof, opened the little window there and threw such a can into the gas chamber," Professor Wiesel explains. "Unspeakable pain and horror—that's how they were killed. Mothers and children hugging The death factory became industrialized	
At Auschwitz I, the notorious Dr. Josef Mengele, known as the Angel of Death, conducted sadistic medical experiments on prisoners, infecting them with diseases, rubbing chemicals into their skin and performing crude sterilization experiments in his quest to eliminate the Jewish race by any means possible. In Block 11 (above), the secret German police, the Gestapo, interrogated and tortured political prisoners and anyone who dared to disobey. Professor Wiesel and Oprah lay flowers at the wall where thousands of	
"At least they had individual deaths—even this becomes a privilege," Professor Wiesel says. "Here, actually, death was a release because it followed the torture."	

Name:	Period:
From the show A Special Presentation: Oprah and Elie Wiesel at the Auschwitz Death Camp	
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The entrance gate to Auschwitz I bears the German words, Arbeit Macht Frei. "'Work makes you free,'" Professor Wiesel translates. "And that is the first ironic statement ever made here."	
"This iron gate is one of the most infamous symbols of evil still standing," Oprah says. "Yet as you pass through it, there is a feeling of sacredness, haunting memory—something achingly sad and holy."	f
"There's so much suffering here in this place, so much agony," Professor Wiesel says. "How grateful I should be that I'm here, and look—you and I are here walking, remembering, helping, thinking of what to do with our lives, with our memories. It is kind of enriching."	
Before they were murdered en masse, the Jews had been told they would be resettled in Eastern Europe. The families arrived in Auschwitz with their most	
treasured possessions packed into suitcases. On the outside of each case, the unsuspecting owners wrote their names and dates of birth believing their things would be returned.	
Piled high inside a glass case, each now ownerless suitcase is a reminder of a life lost. "Here there are rich suitcases and poor suitcases, old suitcases andnew suitcases," says Professor Wiesel. "But in one night, everybody became one?"	