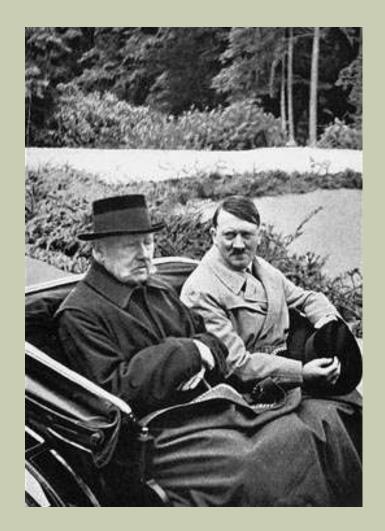


Elie Wiesel's Night:

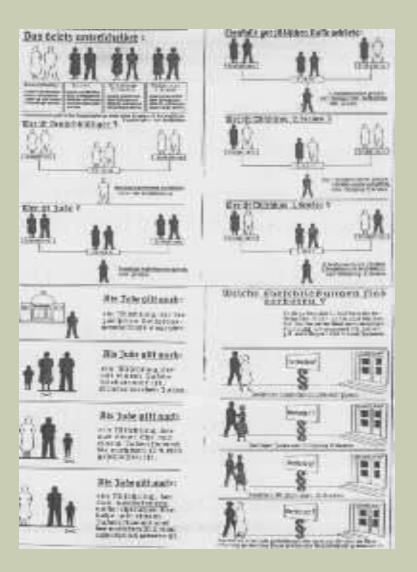
Historical and Literary Focus



Prewar group portrait in front of a synagogue in the Transylvanian town of Sighet.



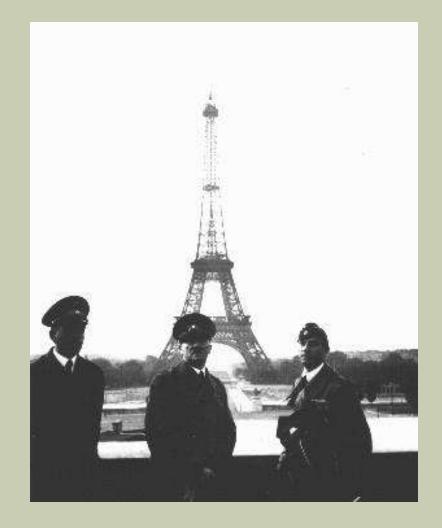
Adolph Hitler is appointed Chancellor of Germany, January 1933.



The Nuremberg Laws are put into effect. Germany, September 15, 1935.



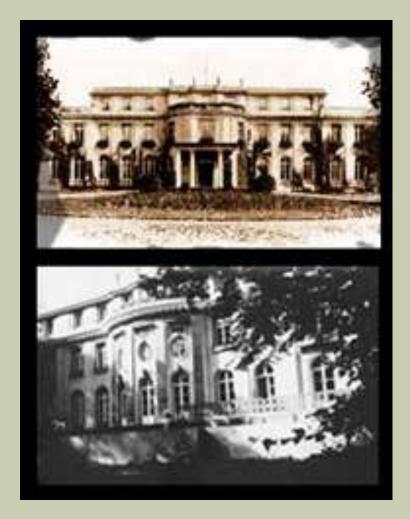
Germany invades Poland, September 1, 1939.



Germany occupies France, May 1940.



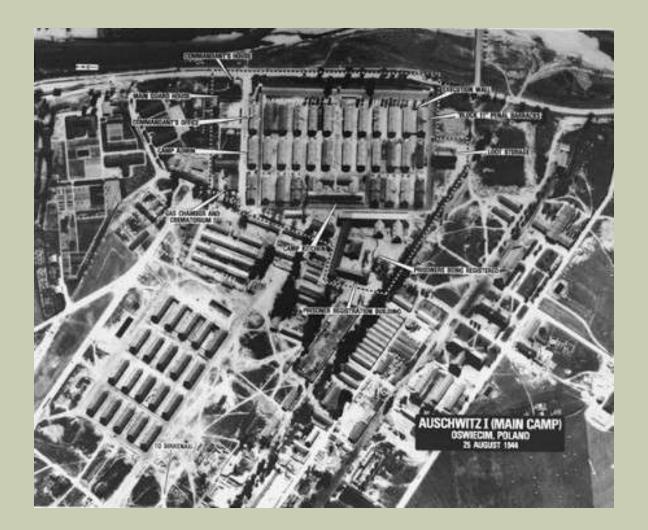
Three-Power Agreement. Berlin, Germany, November 23, 1940.



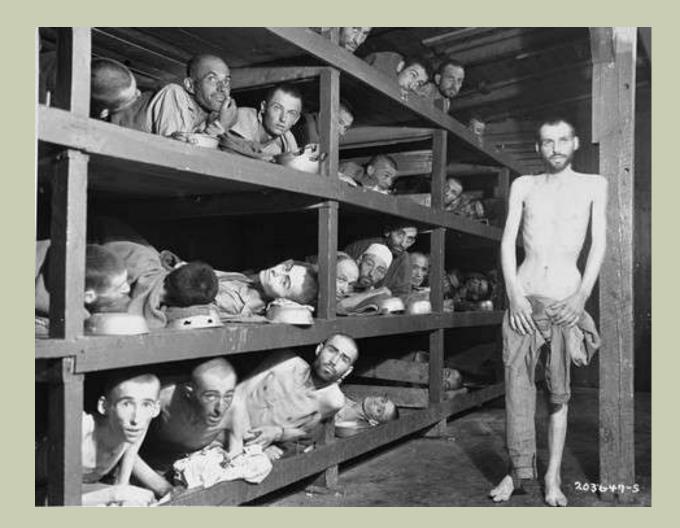
The Wannsee Conference, January 20, 1942— "The Final Solution"



The deportation of the ghetto population in Sighet Marmatiei, Hungary, May 1944.



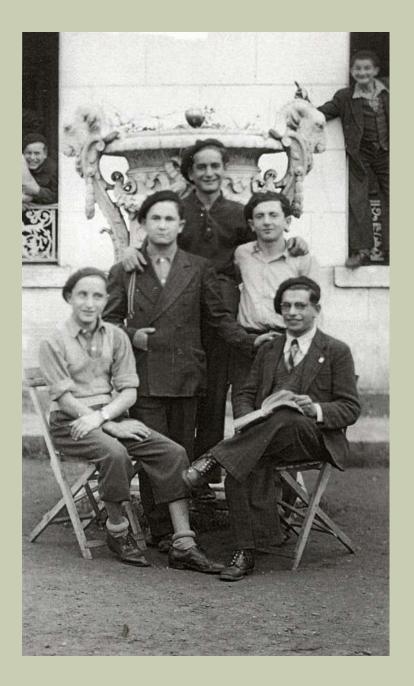
August 1944: Despite pleas from Jewish leaders in the international leaders to the US Department of State, the decision is made to not bomb Auschwitz.



The Buchenwald concentration camp, near Weimar, Germany, is liberated on April 15, 1945. Elie Wiesel is pictured, second row of barracks, seventh to the left.



Jewish boys gather for a prayer service in a chapel in an OSE children's home. Those pictured include Elie Wiesel (seen in profile, back right) and Jakob Rybsztajn (now Jacque Ribons) standing next to him facing the camera; 1945.



Group portrait of boys in the Ambloy children's home. Pictured, front left, are Kalman Kalikstein, Binem Wrzonski (middle right), and Elie Wiesel (back center).



The execution of Marshall Ion Antonescu, former dictator of Romania (1940-1944) at the Fort Jilava prison in a suburb of Bucharest; June 1946



On October 14, 1950, the UN Genocide Convention surpassed the 20 votes necessary for the convention to come into effect, which it did in January 1951.

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