Stalin’s government signed a non-aggression pact with Nazi Germany. Germany ended the pact by invading the Soviet Union in 1941. The Soviet Red Army halted the advance of the Wehrmacht in a series of fierce battles that culminated in the battle of Stalingrad in 1942. Stalin initiated the “Great Purge” in which over a million were imprisoned and at least 700,000 were executed from 1934 to 1939. In 1939, Stalin signed the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact with Nazi Germany, which provided for a partition of Poland. Stalin's influence over the puppet government of Nazi-occupied Poland was substantial and his role in the Holocaust was central to the atrocities committed by the Nazi regime. Stalin's efforts were crucial in the defeat of the Third Reich and the establishment of the Soviet Union as a major power in the post-war world.

The Life and Death of Adolf Eichmann

Eichmann was born in 1906 in Vienna, Austria. He joined the forces of World War I and was stationed in the Black Sea region in 1918. After the war, he moved to Germany and became involved in the Nazi Party. He was a key figure in the organization of the Final Solution and played a significant role in the implementation of the Holocaust. Eichmann was arrested in Argentina in 1960 and extradited to Israel, where he was put on trial for war crimes. The trial, which took place in Jerusalem in 1961, revealed details of his activities and notoriety among a global network of National Socialists following the collapse of the Third Reich. The trial had a significant impact on the public's understanding of the Holocaust and the role of the individual in perpetuating atrocities.

The Eichmann Trial

Eichmann's trial was significant in its impact on public awareness of the Holocaust. It was the first time that a high-ranking Nazi official was brought to justice for his role in the Holocaust. The trial was presided over by Judge Gideon Hausner, who was determined to bring Eichmann to justice for his role in the war crimes. Hausner's judicial investigation into Eichmann's activities, which was based on thousands of documents and witness testimonies, revealed the extent of Eichmann's involvement in the Holocaust. The trial also included the prosecution of Eichmann's superiors, including Reinhard Heydrich, who was responsible for the planning and execution of the Final Solution.

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