

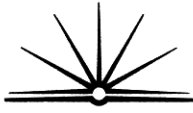


5)
c)ii)

The Speer was ~~indeed~~ on the statement indicate solely focused in from 1941, as the Minister for Armaments on ~~circumstances~~ the war effort. ~~Historians~~ ^{Some} ~~have~~ ^{such as Fest} ~~previously~~ described him as a 'apologetic technocrat' obsessed with ~~see~~ increasing the efficiency of the Nazi armaments production. Speer's loyalty ~~to~~ and ~~dedication~~ to this cause meant that he ~~was~~ indeed had a profound effect on the Nazi War effort, ~~at the least in~~.

The Speer took over from Fritz Todt ~~who~~ ^{who} while ~~totally~~ introducing some reforms did not effectively place Germany on the war footing required. ~~In~~ ^{In} fact despite an increase in labor during the time war production ~~had~~ had decreased.

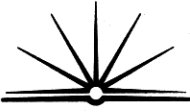
Following the 1941 Nazi failure of the Operation Barbarossa. Hitler ordered Speer to do everything



to fully mobilise the economy resulting in the 1943 declaration of Total War.

Sp With Hitler's unquestioning support Speer too persisted with Todt's ~~own~~ system of rings and 'committees' but reformed it so that there were now 13 rings for each type of weaponry produced. ~~The rings each represented~~ The two 'rings' represented the raw materials and parts. Essentially that system shifted the ~~power~~ ^{control} of war ~~work~~ ^{war} production from the hands of ~~war~~ the military to industry. ~~The committees were~~ Speer appointed by making a part of appointing young men to these committees ~~each~~ he injected new ideas into the production process transferring the onus of increasing efficiency to industry itself. ~~There he significantly~~

For instance he introduced a system whereby



Components were now bought from factories on a fixed unit price basis. This eliminated the former advantages borne by the companies in increasing not maintaining costs because they were paid a percentage of them.

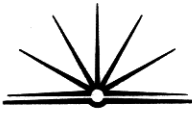
Speer effectively ~~oversee~~ also aided the war effort by far pursuing a policy of rationalization. This we entailed reducing the number of products produced and ~~what was~~ further, increasing efficiency. For example previous to Speer's reforms 18000 different models of the JU-88 bomber were being produced, ~~in fact~~ after this his reforms the number was significantly reduced, ~~the~~ increasing efficiency. Another example is the ME-162 fighter plane. ~~at previously~~ previous to Speer's rationalization program ~~order~~ they were being produced in very small numbers in



^{eight}
of ~~fact~~ different factories, but by ~~concentrating~~ concentrating production ~~and so~~ to only three factories he was able to significantly ~~to~~ increase production.

Speer also aided ~~us~~ the war effort through ~~to~~ increasing the efficiency of production by supporting mass production. Traditionally, ^{with many leaders} the ~~army~~ ~~commanders~~ had been against such measures determined to only ~~waste~~ ^{use} hand made ~~is~~ weaponry. This ~~was~~ by ~~encouraging~~ forcing mass production and the specialisation of ~~to~~ industry ~~of~~ production also significantly increased.

The ~~but~~ the conventional view is that Speer ~~to~~ extended the ~~to~~ war by one to two years due to his efforts and indeed increased war production by about 200%. This however recently Galbraith has proposed that



This was not necessarily the case. He suggests that Speer had very little impact on the war effort because maximum production and efficiency was only reached ~~2~~ in 1944 as the war ended. This theory is ~~remains largely the~~ ~~not~~ subject of much contention and it is still widely believed that Speer successfully put the Germans on a total war footing despite opposition from the likes of Hermann Goering.