

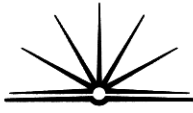


b/Albert Speer.

(i) Albert Speer was born into an elite upper class. He became an architect and taught at the university that he learned from. At this time, his students convinced him to attend a speech by Hitler. He was attracted to the way Hitler could grasp a large crowd and became a member of the National Socialist Party, the Nazis. At this point his career was not displaying prosperity.

Hitler's architect Todt, mysteriously died and Hitler chose Speer as a replacement. He completed small jobs for Hitler at this point and Hitler was very happy with the results. He then received a large assignment to design the set for the Nuremberg rallies. This proved successful. Speer grew closer to Hitler and achieved a place in his inner circle.

In 1931, Speer's career grew larger. He became the minister for Armaments and was first in charge of 26 000 workers. His role as minister for armaments proved he was the correct man for the job. Within 6 months the armaments production



increased by 300⁺ percent with only an increase of 30 percent of workers. During the war, he strongly suggested using women in the workforce but Hitler was opposed to this as they were to be doing home maker roles. He gained many workers by using ~~concentration camps~~ ^{slaves from the occupied countries of Europe}.

As the war came to an end, along with other prominent Nazi leaders, Speer was arrested. On trial, he ~~was~~ denied ~~(being)~~ attending Himmler's Speech of 'the Final Solution' at Posen and of any knowledge about the Jews in concentration camps. However he displayed knowledge of knowing enough during questioning in 1945, and was sentenced to 20 years jail. He spent these years in Spandau but his sentencing was light compared to other Nazi leaders. He was released from jail in 1966.