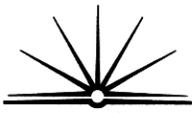


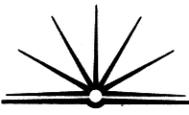
Albert Speer was born in Mannheim Germany in 1905. At the age of 17 he began to study architecture at the Karlsruhe Institute of Technology in 1923. In 1924 he transferred his studies, first from Karlsruhe to Munich and then to Charlottenburg in Berlin in 1927 he passed his architects license exam and was appointed as assistant to Professor Fessenden, the youngest ever at Charlottenburg. From



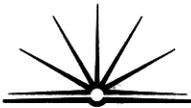
1927-29 he worked as
Tessier's assistant,
resigning in 19~~29~~³¹ after
his salary was cut.
He had hoped
during this period
to build up his
architectural practice
but depression
prevented this. In 1931
Geyer joined the NSDAP
and NSKK, the motorists
division. In 1932 he
was asked to
redesign the interior
of Brown House. This
~~got~~ was followed by
several contracts for
the Nazi Party. He
redesigned Josef



Coebels house in the same year. In 1933 he was asked to rebuild the ~~Chancellery~~ Ministry of Propaganda. He also helped with designs for the May Day Celebration and the Chancellery, which he worked with Professor Troost. In 1934 Speer came to the attention of Hitler after designing 'The Cathedral of Light' for the Anschluss Conference. This led Speer to design 'The Nuremberg Complex' a mammoth permanent



structure for NSDAP rallies. Speer won the Grand Prize at the Paris World's Fair in 1937 for this design. In 1937 he was asked to redesign Berlin, he was appointed as Inspector General of Buildings (CBI) to help him in this task. In 1938 he was asked to rebuild the Reich Chancellery, which he did so in just under a year. In 1939 he also finished the east west axis of Berlin for Hitler's birthday. In 1939-42



He continued reconstruction of Berlin and worked with organisation Tiedt. In 1942 he replaced Tiedt as Minister for Armaments after Tiedt died. In 1943 he assumed the responsibility of Minister for Armaments and War Production. He held this position until his arrest in 1945 by US invasion forces.