



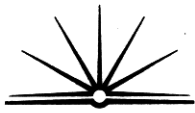
B3).

i). Albert Speer's ~~was one of the~~ rise through the Nazi party according to King was "vertical and ladder like".

From his entry to the party in 1931 till the end of the war ¹⁹⁴⁵ Speer would go from a humble architect to the master of the German economy.

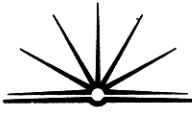
March

In ^{March} 1931 Speer was admitted to the Nazi party. He had applied in December 1930 after hearing a nationalistic speech by Hitler. He soon joined the architects branch and received small commissions to redecorate and paint. In 1933 when he went to visit his friend Kurt Hanke, a secretary to Minister for Propaganda Goebbels, he saw the plans for the rally in the Tempelhof field. He remarked "those look like the decorations for a rifle club gathering" to which Hanke replied "if you can do better, go to it". Speer designed a huge



banner and light show. The design greatly impressed Hitler and Speer was named "Director for the artistic and technical presentation of Party rallies". He was also made a member of Hitler's personal team of architects, ~~when~~ Speer was helping ~~Froost~~, Paul Troost, Hitler's main architect ~~help~~ ~~to~~ build a chancellery, Speer would often show Hitler around the unfinished building and the two soon became friends. Hitler remarked of Speer, "he is a man with a spirit akin to my own". ~~then~~

When Troost died in 1934 Speer was named as Hitler's chief architect and was given the task of redesigning the permanent site for the Nuremberg rallies. In 1936 he was named "General Building Inspector" for construction of the Reich Capital" (G.B.I) and placed in charge of Hitler's pet project, the redevelopment of

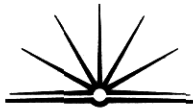


BOARD OF STUDIES
NEW SOUTH WALES

(Germania)
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In 1937 he was given the task of Building the 'New Reich Chancellery', this was an enormous project and Hitler was amazed when Speer managed to complete the project on 10 January 1939, two days ahead of schedule. This ~~can~~ ~~could~~ established his reputation as a great organiser.

He was stopped plans for the construction of 'Germania'. Instead Speer worked in the Todt administration, building factories and organising supply lines. When Todt was killed in a plane crash on 8/2/1942 Speer was named ~~as~~ 'Minister for Armaments and Munitions' by Hitler. He was now part of the Nazi inner circle and he could influence much of the war policy. In 1943 with the failure of the Russian campaign he was given total control of the German economy and the imposition of



'Total War'. In 1944 he was hospitalized for 4 months and during this time lost all his allies, ~~his~~ his subordinates soon took much of his power. ~~and Hitler became cold towards him after he was in,~~

In July 1944 he was ~~is~~ linked to the July bomb plot but it was never proven. He would never be a close friend of Hitler again. He began looking ^{to} after the war and opposed the scorched earth policy of Hitler. He was arrested on the 21/5/1945 by allied soldiers.