

## 1: Architects - Great architects' biographies | Floornature

*Architect Frank Lloyd Wright's final home in Phoenix, AZ, is going back on the market for \$M.*

Smack Everyone can write a good architecture biography , if you allot adequate time to prepare, compose and finally write your architecture bio. Most architecture bio sample online serve as a guide that you can recreate in order to have a unique bio that totally suits you. Your introduction needs to make it clear that this particular text is a biography rather than a resume or CV. Give a brief description of who you and what you stand for. You can proceed to explain your particular architectural style, providing relevant examples of your best work. Include relevant academic information, including qualifications, faculty positions held and so on, alongside professional achievements that make you stand out. Conclude your bio by wrapping all the previous points up into one neat little package that can be easily digested to maximum effect by your audience. Top Tips for Biography Writing Sometimes, all you need is a firm nudge in the right direction in order to get your head straight. Start by using the tips outlined below. The best biographies are often the shortest. Always adapt your biography to your target audience. Place the most important information towards the top of your writing. Keep it short and sweet. Structure and planning is everything. Balance academic achievement with professional success. The more important the information, the higher it is placed in your bio. Adapt your work to fit the audience in question. Never leave any loose ends still trailing by the bottom of the page. Architecture Bio Sample The following is a standard architecture bio sample. His designs can be seen in residential homes, hospitals, commercial buildings and business offices. His excellent work ethics are likewise appreciated by his long list of clientele because he delivers well before the scheduled deadline. Simon continuously develops and improves his designs making his artistic visions come alive in the structures he is commissioned to beautify. A good biography example is formatted correctly to capture the interest of the reader who would like to finish reading it. This is why biographies must be short and concise since a long and redundant bio losses its essence because of undesirable length. Make the most of the best architecture bio sample texts. Learn by example and achieve more than ever before.

## 2: List of Famous Architects - Biographies, Timelines, Trivia & Life History

*Architects listed alphabetically by last name or firm name. A - C; D - G; H - L; M - O; P - T; U - Z; A - C. A. C. Martin and Associates Heirs to one of Los Angeles' earliest architecture firms, the decedents of Albert C. Martin, Sr. built A. C. Martin and Associates into one of the region's most prominent firms of the twentieth century.*

History of Architecture Throughout ancient and medieval history, most of the architectural design and construction was carried out by artisans —such as stone masons and carpenters , rising to the role of master builder. Until modern times, there was no clear distinction between architect and engineer. In Europe, the titles architect and engineer were primarily geographical variations that referred to the same person, often used interchangeably. Paper was not used in Europe for drawing until the 15th century but became increasingly available after Pencils were used more often for drawing by The availability of both allowed pre-construction drawings to be made by professionals. Until the 18th-century, buildings continued to be designed and set out by craftsmen with the exception of high-status projects. Such licensure usually requires an accredited university degree, successful completion of exams, and a training period. The use of terms and titles and the representation of oneself as an architect is restricted to licensed individuals by law, although in general, derivatives such as architectural designer are often not legally protected. To practice architecture implies the ability to practice independently of supervision. The term building design professional or Design professional , by contrast, is a much broader term that includes professionals who practice independently under an alternate profession, such as engineering professionals, or those who assist in the practice architecture under the supervision of a licensed architect, such as architectural technologists and intern architects. In many places, independent, non-licensed individuals may perform design services outside the professional restrictions, such design houses and other smaller structures. Practice[ edit ] In the architectural profession, technical and environmental knowledge, design and construction management, and an understanding of business are as important as design. However, the design is the driving force throughout the project and beyond. An architect accepts a commission from a client. The commission might involve preparing feasibility reports, building audits, the design of a building or of several buildings, structures, and the spaces among them. The architect participates in developing the requirements the client wants in the building. Throughout the project planning to occupancy , the architect co-ordinates a design team. Structural , mechanical , and electrical engineers and other specialists, are hired by the client or the architect, who must ensure that the work is co-ordinated to construct the design. Design role[ edit ] The architect hired by a client is responsible for creating a design concept that meets the requirements of that client and provides a facility suitable to the required use. In that, the architect must meet with and question the client to ascertain all the requirements and nuances of the planned project. Often the full brief is not entirely clear at the beginning, entailing a degree of risk in the design undertaking. The architect may make early proposals to the client which may rework the terms of the brief. The program or brief is essential to producing a project that meets all the needs of the owner — it is a guide for the architect in creating the design concept. It is generally expected that the design proposal s is both imaginative as well as pragmatic, but the precise extent and nature of these expectations will vary, depending on the place, time, finance, culture, and available crafts and technology in which the design takes place. Designing buildings is a very complex and demanding undertaking, no matter what the scale of the project might be. A strong degree of foresight is a prerequisite. Any design concept must at a very early stage in its generation take into account a great number of issues and variables which include qualities of space s , [8] the end-use and life-cycle of these proposed spaces, connections, relations, and aspects between spaces including how they are put together as well as the impact of proposals on the immediate and wider locality. Selection of appropriate materials and technology must be considered, tested and reviewed at an early stage in the design to ensure there are no setbacks such as higher-than-expected costs which may occur later. The site and its environs, as well as the culture and history of the place, will also influence the design. The design must also countenance increasing concerns with environmental sustainability. The architect may introduce intentionally or not , to greater or lesser degrees, aspects of mathematics and architecture , new or current architectural

theory , or references to architectural history. A key part of the design is that the architect often consults with engineers, surveyors and other specialists throughout the design, ensuring that aspects such as the structural supports and air conditioning elements are coordinated in the scheme as a whole. The control and planning of construction costs are also a part of these consultations. Coordination of the different aspects involves a high degree of specialized communication, including advanced computer technology such as BIM Building Information Management , CAD, and cloud-based technologies. At all times in the design, the architect reports back to the client who may have reservations or recommendations, introducing a further variable into the design. Architects deal with local and federal jurisdictions about regulations and building codes. The architect might need to comply with local planning and zoning laws, such as required setbacks, height limitations, parking requirements, transparency requirements windows , and land use. Some established jurisdictions require adherence to design and historic preservation guidelines. Health and safety risks form a vital part of the current design, and in many jurisdictions, design reports and records are required which include ongoing considerations such as materials and contaminants, waste management and recycling, traffic control and fire safety. Means of design[ edit ] Previously, architects employed drawings [6] to illustrate and generate design proposals. While conceptual sketches are still widely used by architects, [9] computer technology has now become the industry standard. Increasingly, computer software such as BIM is shaping how architects work. Renewable energy sources may be developed within the proposed building or via local or national renewable energy providers. As a result, the architect is required to remain abreast of current regulations which are continually tightening. Some new developments exhibit extremely low energy use. Construction role[ edit ] As the design becomes more advanced and detailed, specifications and detail designs are made of all the elements and components of the building. Techniques in the production of a building are continually advancing which places a demand on the architect to ensure that he or she remains up to date with these advances. Architects typically put projects to tender on behalf of their clients, advise on the award of the project to a general contractor , facilitate and then administer a contract of agreement which is often between the client and the contractor. Depending on the type of contract utilized, provisions for further sub-contract tenders may be required. The architect may require that some elements are covered by a warranty which specifies the expected life and other aspects of the material, product or work. In most jurisdictions, prior notification to the relevant local authority must be given before commencement on site, thus giving the local authority notice to carry out independent inspections. The architect will then review and inspect the progress of the work in coordination with the local authority. The architect will typically review contractor shop drawings and other submittals , prepare and issue site instructions, and provide Certificates for Payment to the contractor see also Design-bid-build which is based on the work done to date as well as any materials and other goods purchased or hired. In the United Kingdom and other countries, a quantity surveyor is often part of the team to provide cost consulting. With very large, complex projects, an independent construction manager is sometimes hired to assist in the design and to manage construction. In many jurisdictions, mandatory certification or assurance of the completed work or part of works is required. This demand for certification entails a high degree of risk - therefore, regular inspections of the work as it progresses on site is required to ensure that is in compliance with the design itself as well as with all relevant statutes and permissions. Alternate practice and specializations[ edit ] Recent decades have seen the rise of specializations within the profession. Many architects and architectural firms focus on certain project types for example, healthcare, retail, public housing, event management , technological expertise or project delivery methods. Some architects specialize as building code, building envelope , sustainable design , technical writing , historic preservation US or conservation UK , accessibility and other forms of specialist consultants. Many architects elect to move into real estate property development , corporate facilities planning, project management , construction management, interior design , city planning, or other related fields.

## 3: Team Members | TAD Architecture + Design

*Architect Biographies. Search Architect Names Department of Archaeology & Historic Preservation Telephone () Fax () S. Capitol Way.*

Wow, thank you, it looks wonderful. Architect information such as professional history, major career accomplishments, experience, and qualifications are quickly conveyed through their bio. The bio allows more of your personality to be seen than a resume does, and focuses on career highlights as opposed to providing a complete professional history. The first steps in creating your own bio occur before you even begin to write involve answering three questions. What purpose is your architect bio meant to achieve? Who is the intended audience? What impression of you is the bio supposed to give to the audience? It is important to determine the answers to these questions if you want your bio to be effective. What to Include in the Biography Once you have determined the answers to the above questions it is time to select what information to include in your bio. You should include information taken from your professional work history, educational background, notable achievements, and industry affiliations. Once you have determined what information to include, the actual writing of the bio can begin. Structuring Your Short Bio Architect Your bio basically is supposed to let the reader know who you are. The following is a fairly standard way of structuring the bio for architects: Provides your name and what you do architect. Include information about the type of work you specialize in such as custom homes, commercial office buildings or whatever your focus is. Information about your current position and what it entails can also be included Professional employment history. Discuss past jobs that are relevant, beginning with the most recent first. Give some details on any industry related awards or special recognition received. Include any industry related organizations you are a member of Education. If you have any special certifications that are relevant, include them also. Conclude with one or two bits of personal information. It makes it easier for readers to see you as a person and can be the basis for making a connection with the reader. This format starts by providing the reader with your name and the type of work you do. It then establishes your credentials that show you are well qualified to provide this type of work. Your experience, education and industry affiliations all help establish credentials you possess in the industry. Bio Writing Tips and Suggestions Writing an effective biography is not an easy task. We have created thousands of winning biographies for all types of architects:

**4: Albert Speer - Wikipedia**

*Ted Lott, AIA, LEED AP Principal. Ted Lott founded Lott3 Architecture, LLC in with a focus on leading innovative design and architecture in downtown Grand Rapids, contributing to the city's progressive urban emphasis.*

Wren designed 53 London churches, including St. He was a founder of the Royal Society president 1682, and his scientific work was highly regarded by Sir Isaac Newton and Blaise Pascal. He was knighted in 1680. Early academic career and scientific pursuits Wren was the only surviving son of a rector, and from an early age he was delicate in health. Before Christopher was three, his father was appointed dean of Windsor, and the Wren family moved into the precincts of the court. It was among the intellectuals around King Charles I that the boy first developed his mathematical interests. The life at Windsor was rudely disturbed by the outbreak of the English Civil Wars in 1642. The deanery was pillaged and the dean forced to retire, first to Bristol and then to the country home of a son-in-law, William Holder, in Oxfordshire. If the general direction of his studies was toward astronomy, however, there was an important turn toward physiology in 1650 when he met the anatomist Charles Scarburgh. Wren prepared experiments for Scarburgh and made models representing the working of the muscles. His diagrams that have survived are beautifully drawn, and his models seem to have been no less elegant. Oxford at that time had passed through a rigorous purgation of its more conservative elements by the parliamentary government. In the following year, with the death of Oliver Cromwell and the ensuing political turmoil, the college was occupied by the military, and Wren returned to Oxford, where he probably remained during the events that led to the restoration of Charles II in 1660. In 1662 Wren was elected Savilian professor of astronomy at Oxford, and in 1664 he was appointed surveyor of works to Charles II. It appears, however, that, having tested himself successfully in so many directions, he still, at 30, had not found the one in which he could find complete satisfaction. Turn to architecture One of the reasons why Wren turned to architecture may have been the almost complete absence of serious architectural endeavour in England at the time. The architect Inigo Jones had died about 10 years previously. There were perhaps half a dozen men in England with a reasonable grasp of architectural theory but none with the confidence to bring the art of building within the intellectual range of Royal Society thought—that is, to develop it as an art capable of beneficial scientific inquiry. Here, for Wren, was a whole field, which, given the opportunity, he could dominate—a field in which the intuition of the physicist and the art of a model maker would join to design works of formidable size and intricate construction. Opportunity came, for in 1662 he was engaged in the design of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. This, the gift of Bishop Gilbert Sheldon of London to his old university, was to be a theatre in the classical sense, where university ceremonies would be performed. It followed a classical form, inspired by the ancient Theatre of Marcellus in Rome, but was roofed with timber trusses of novel design, thereby combining the classical point of view with the empirical modern in a way entirely characteristic of a Royal Society mind. So Wren was drawn, deeply and immediately, into building problems. What he desperately needed at that moment was contact with the European tradition of classicism, and he seized a chance to join an embassy proceeding to Paris. By 1665 architecture at the court of Louis XIV had reached a climax of creativity. The Louvre Palace was approaching completion, and the remodeling of the Palace of Versailles had begun. At Oxford in the spring of 1665, he made his first design for a dome for St. It was accepted in principle on August 27, 1665. One week later, however, London was on fire. Wren was most likely at Oxford at the time, but the news, so fantastically relevant to his own future, drew him at once to London. Between September 5 and 11 he ascertained the precise area of devastation, worked out a plan for rebuilding the City on new and more regular lines, and submitted it to Charles II. His plan reflected both his familiarity with Versailles and his acquaintance, through engravings, with the Rome of Pope Sixtus V. Others also submitted plans, and the king proclaimed on September 13 that a new plan for London would be adopted. No new plan, however, proceeded any further than the paper on which it was drawn. The problems of survey, compensation, and redistribution were too great. A rebuilding act was passed in 1667. It allowed only for the widening of certain streets, laid down standards of construction for new houses, levied a tax on coal coming into the Port of London, and provided for the rebuilding of a few essential buildings. In a second rebuilding act was passed, raising the tax on coal and thus

providing a source of funds for the rebuilding of St. The city was now being rebuilt at a considerable pace. Wren himself had nothing to do with the general process. In the first churches were rebuilt. Eighty-seven churches had been destroyed in the fire, but some parishes were united so that only 52 were rebuilt. Although Wren was personally responsible for all these, it is not to be supposed that each of them represents his own fully developed design. That there was much delegation is shown by the surviving drawings. There is no doubt, though, that Wren approved the design in every case, and in certain churches the impress of his personality is distinct. The initial stage is represented by the First Model of , now in the trophy room at the cathedral. This plan was approved by the king, and demolition of the old cathedral began. By , however, the design seemed too modest, and Wren met his critics by producing a design of spectacular grandeur. A wooden model was made of this, and the Great Model, as it is called, is still preserved at St. It failed to satisfy the canons of St. In he proposed the rather meagre Classical-Gothic Warrant Design, which was at once accepted by the king, and within months building started. Designed and built " under the supervision of Sir Christopher Wren, it combines Neoclassical, Gothic, and Baroque elements. The cathedral that Wren started to build bears only a slight resemblance to the Warrant Design. A mature and superbly detailed structure began to rise. In the masonry of the choir was finished and the rest of the fabric well in hand. In the first service was held in the cathedral. There was still, however, no dome. Building had been in progress for 22 years, and some restless elements in the government seemed to think this too long. Wren was now Construction was completed in , and in the cathedral was officially declared to be finished. Wren, 79, petitioned for the withheld moiety of his salary, which was duly paid. The cathedral had been built in 35 years under one architect. He had an able staff to look after routine maintenance, but much business passed through his hands, including the control of building developments in and around Westminster. About the University of Cambridge considered building a Senate House for purposes similar to those for which the Sheldonian Theatre had been built. Wren made designs, but the project was abandoned. The master of Trinity College , who had promoted the scheme, was disappointed, but he persuaded his own college to undertake the erection of a new library "84 and to employ Wren to design it. There is no hint of the Baroque style prevalent in Europe at the time, and the building could well be mistaken for a Neoclassical work of a century later. At Oxford in the dean of Christ Church invited Wren to complete the main gateway of the college. The lower part of Tom Tower, as the gateway was called, had been built by Thomas Cardinal Wolsey in a richly ornamental Gothic style. The octagonal tower that Wren imposed illustrates both his respect for Gothic and his reservations about it. His attitude toward Gothic design was consistent and influenced Gothic construction in England well into the 18th century. In Charles II founded the Royal Hospital at Chelsea for the reception of veterans superannuated from his standing army. Charles II died in The new king, a Roman Catholic, required a new chapel; he also ordered a new privy gallery and council chamber and a riverside apartment for the queen. All these were built by Wren but were destroyed in the Whitehall fire of He was knighted in the year of the Great Model, His first wife died of smallpox in , leaving him with one young son, Christopher another had died in infancy. In these years he never wholly abandoned his scientific pursuits. He was still at the centre of the Royal Society and was its president from to He was sufficiently active in public affairs to be returned as member of Parliament for Old Windsor in and, although he did not again take his seat, in and They disliked Whitehall Palace , and in Wren was at work reconstructing two palaces: Kensington Palace was a piecemeal conversion of an older house, with new courts and galleries added. It is not a totally satisfactory composition , but the south front is a noble piece of brickwork. Hampton Court Palace, on the other hand, started as a project of huge dimensions"nothing less, in fact, than a rebuilding of the entire palace begun by Wolsey. Nevertheless, he brought to it many innovations and a unique use of English building materials. Hampton Court is a mixture of red and brown brick and Portland stone combined in masterly equilibrium. Queen Mary died in The king lost heart, and building at Hampton Court was suspended; the palace was not completed until Two years before her death the queen had initiated a scheme for the building of a royal hospital for seamen at Greenwich. For this Wren made his first plans in The work began in , but the whole group of buildings was not completed until several years after his death. Queen Anne granted him a house at Hampton Court. He had, besides, a London house on St. Wren was buried with great ceremony in St. On a nearby wall his son later placed a

dedication, including a sentence that was to become one of the most famous of all monumental inscriptions: Legacy At his death Wren was He had far outlived the age to which his genius belonged. Even the men he had trained and who owed much to his original and inspiring leadership were no longer young. Architects of the 18th century could not forget Wren, but they could not forgive those elements in his work that seemed to them unclassical.

## 5: Architect - Wikipedia

*Anthemius of Tralles, Greek architect, engineer, and mathematician Apollodorus of Damascus, Roman architect and engineer Arnolfo di Cambio, Italian architect and sculptor.*

This early childhood training was eventually followed by a more formal education at McGill University, where he obtained his B. He continued the family legacy by opening his own practice in , primarily working on residential projects in the Town of Mont-Royal. His interest lies in building envelope details, energy efficiency, sustainable design and heritage preservation. His previous work experience was at GSM Design, where he was involved in developing new concepts for international clients. His varied work experience has given him the ability to understand each project as a whole, and to master the complexity of its details. Salah is a soccer nut. She is a Senior Interior Designer with over eighteen years of experience in corporate interiors and has experience at the national level. She has received several awards of recognition and some of her projects have been published in magazines. She is a strategist in workspaces transformation and in the creation of new corporate management standards. Enriched by her multicultural background, her passion for art in all its forms, especially for photography, feeds her imagination. Innovation is essential to the survival of an organization. The new generation of emerging workers will provide the creativity necessary for the survival of these companies. These very sophisticated workers require a work environment that meets their expectations. Bio Maryse Laberge Job captain Since Maryse has been involved in a wide variety of projects in the public and private sectors. Her training as an Architectural Technologist and her 15 years of experience working in an engineering office structural, mechanical and electrical have given extensive knowledge of all aspects of construction. She has also worked for a company involved in the design of museums and exhibitions, which further reinforced her understanding of design. Maryse is experienced in all phases of architectural projects, from the ground breaking to the finishing touches of interior details. As Job Captain at TAD, Maryse manages the production of construction documentation and implements graphic standards and project management practices. She also tailors documentation to the specific needs of clients and ensures that drawings meet their corporate standards. Bio Intern Architect M. In addition, Alexandre attended a school program in architectural technology and courses on practice of international design in Berlin and on building technology in Japan. Since joining TAD, in August , Alexandre endeavours to establish dynamic relationships with others and to always exceed expectations. Alexandre previously worked as a technician on large projects in industrial architecture for an architectural and engineering consulting firm. Alexander has also worked on projects in residential architecture. Following his associate degree in mechanical engineering technology, with a specialization in manufacturing, he pursued his interest in the arts and obtained an associate degree in Interior Design. He has worked in the architecture field ever since with a focus on construction and fabrication techniques in architecture. EnD Phaedra dreamed of working in architecture from an early age, having a natural curiosity about the built environment and innate interest in construction. Though she enjoys the design aspects of the profession, her dominant left-brain tendencies led her to focus on the technical side of architecture. Her education has covered the architectural spectrum, from sustainable design to construction management, giving her a broad background to draw on in her professional life. Bio Alexandre Gohier Junior Technologist Alexandre joined our team in the fall of and has a fresh vision of the future. He specializes in new technologies related to project realization and design. Notably in Revit, with faster and more efficient means to realize architectural drawings and other softwares using 3D in the field of architecture. He is eager to learn and to gain experience to become an outstanding technologist. Alexandre is ready to overcome challenges in the projects that await him within our team. Alexandre is passionate about music, he is a seasoned guitarist. Bio Hazel Hansberry B. In Ireland, she has worked on commercial, residential and diverse renovation work, taking various size projects from concept to handover, gaining experience in new and existing elements. Hazel applies this experience within various TAD projects, and is an energetic, process-driven designer and proficient project coordinator. Hazel has a passion for social sustainability and the relationship between public spaces, natural and built environments, to fabricate meaningful connections. Hazel

has an interest in photography at an amateur level, and has started a vintage camera collection. An interior designer for 20 years, Raynald has worked on several types of projects: He oversees the various stages of a project, ranging from data collection to site supervision, through sketching and 3D design. In recent years, Raynald has devoted his creative energies to solving the various problems that can be encountered when managing a construction site. Encouraging dialogue and mediation within a team, he coordinates work with other professionals architects, engineers, suppliers, etc.

**Bio Carole Gillant Administrative Assistant**

After studying in equine breeding near Lyon France and obtaining her diploma, Carole continued her path to Canada and graduated in massage therapy following 2 years of training in Ottawa. Eight years later, she became an executive assistant in two schools specializing in manual therapies: She assists the team with the preparation of various documents for projects and with submission of fee proposals. Carole is an effective resource to whom the team turns to when needing tips with the Office programs suite. She is also responsible for monitoring public tenders for Eastern Canada. Carole loves thrills, she loves roller coasters of all kinds. She is also passionate about photography and intends to improve thanks to professional courses. After working in the industry for 5 years, Carly returned to school and obtained a BID to pursue her dream of becoming an Interior Designer. Carly works primarily in commercial design, applying her unique perspective to the industry.

## 6: Architects' biographies - Alphabetical list: H | Floornature

*Many architects are required to work within the budget provided by the clients and also face cost management challenges. Get to know some famous architects and learn more fascinating facts and details about them with their biographies that include trivia, interesting facts, timeline and life history.*

Speer agreed to do the work. At the end he contracted Paul Troost to renovate the entire building. Hitler appointed Speer, whose work for Goebbels had impressed him, to manage the building site for Troost. Most days he was invited to dinner. Hitler spoke of Speer as a "kindred spirit" for whom he had always maintained "the warmest human feelings". If Hitler had had any friends at all, I certainly would have been one of his close friends. This huge work was able to hold , people. Speer described this as his most beautiful work, and as the only one that stood the test of time. Such ruins would be a testament to the greatness of Nazi Germany, just as ancient Greek or Roman ruins were symbols of the greatness of those civilizations. The German and Soviet pavilion sites were opposite each other. On learning through a clandestine look at the Soviet plans that the Soviet design included two colossal figures seemingly about to overrun the German site, Speer modified his design to include a cubic mass which would check their advance, with a huge eagle on top looking down on the Soviet figures. The position carried with it extraordinary powers over the Berlin city government and made Speer answerable to Hitler alone. The plans centered on a three-mile long grand boulevard running from north to south, which Speer called the Prachtstrasse, or Street of Magnificence; [38] he also referred to it as the "North-South Axis". The outbreak of World War II in led to the postponement, and later the abandonment, of these plans. In June he charged a personal honorarium of 30, Reichsmark and estimated that the chancellery would be completed within three to four years. Speer reiterated this claim in his memoirs to show that he had been up to that supposed challenge, [46] and some of his biographers, most notably Joachim Fest, have followed that account. Because of shortages of labor, the construction workers had to work in two ten- to twelve-hour shifts to have the chancellery completed by early January It was eventually dismantled by the Soviets. Speer made no mention of it in the first draft of Inside the Third Reich, and it was only on the urgent advice of his publisher that he added a mention of seeing the ruins of the Central Synagogue in Berlin from his car. Soon after Hitler had given me the first large architectural commissions, I began to suffer from anxiety in long tunnels, in airplanes, or in small rooms. My heart would begin to race, I would become breathless, the diaphragm would seem to grow heavy, and I would get the impression that my blood pressure was rising tremendously Anxiety amidst all my freedom and power! Speer supported the German invasion of Poland and subsequent war , though he recognized that it would lead to the postponement, at the least, of his architectural dreams. That was the whole point of my buildings. They would have looked grotesque if Hitler had sat still in Germany. All I wanted was for this great man to dominate the globe. When Hitler remonstrated, and said it was not for Speer to decide how his workers should be used, Speer simply ignored him. Hitler, alternating between amusement and anger, did not allow Speer to go, fearing that Stalin would put Speer in a "rat hole" until a new Moscow arose. In Inside the Third Reich, Speer recounts his meeting with Hitler and his reluctance to take ministerial office, saying that he only did so because Hitler commanded it. Consumer goods were still being produced at nearly as high a level as during peacetime. No fewer than five "Supreme Authorities" had jurisdiction over armament productionâ€”one of which, the Ministry of Economic Affairs, had declared in November that conditions did not permit an increase in armament production. Few women were employed in the factories, which were running only one shift. One evening soon after his appointment, Speer went to visit a Berlin armament factory; he found no one on the premises. Factories were given autonomy, or as Speer put it, "self-responsibility", and each factory concentrated on a single product. No department head could be older than 55â€”anyone older being susceptible to "routine and arrogance" [63] â€”and no deputy older than Over these departments was a central planning committee headed by Speer, which took increasing responsibility for war production, and as time went by, for the German economy itself. He can interfere in all departments. Already he overrides all departments He is truly a genius with organization. While Speer had tremendous power, he was of course subordinate to Hitler. Nazi officials

sometimes went around Speer by seeking direct orders from the dictator. When Speer ordered peacetime building work suspended, the Gauleiters Nazi Party district leaders obtained an exemption for their pet projects. When Speer sought the appointment of Hanke as a labor czar to optimize the use of German and slave labor, Hitler, under the influence of Martin Bormann, instead appointed Fritz Sauckel. Speer claimed after the war that he had been shocked by the conditions there 5. However, the Allies in their strategic bombing campaign did not concentrate on industry, and Speer was able to overcome bombing losses. Production would continue to increase until the second half of Karl Brandt, and he slowly recovered. Its aim was to ensure the preservation and growth of fighter aircraft production. Speer and Milch played a key role in directing the activities of the agency, while the day-to-day operations were handled by Chief of Staff Karl Saur, the head of the Technical Office in the Armaments Ministry. Production of German fighter aircraft was more than doubled from to Speer sent Hitler a bitter letter, concluding with an offer of his resignation. Judging Speer indispensable to the war effort, Field Marshal Erhard Milch persuaded Hitler to try to get his minister to reconsider. Hitler sent Milch to Speer with a message not addressing the dispute but instead stating that he still regarded Speer as highly as ever. At the same time, Milch took steps to rationalise production by reducing the number of variants of each type of aircraft produced. The task force immediately began implementing plans to expand the use of slave labour in the aviation manufacturing. They belonged to the various sub-camps of Mittelbau-Dora, Mauthausen-Gusen, Buchenwald and other camps. Several departments, including the once powerful Technical Office, were disbanded or transferred to the new task force. In November, 1. But by this time German production was beginning to collapse. He told Hitler in no uncertain terms that without Silesia, "the war is lost. Using this order, Speer worked to persuade generals and Gauleiters to circumvent the Nero Decree and avoid needless sacrifice of personnel and destruction of industry that would be needed after the war.

### 7: Architects | Biography & History | AllMusic

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### 8: David Adjaye | Biography, Architecture, & Facts | www.enganchecubano.com

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