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OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL  
FOR THE PROSECUTION OF AXIS CRIMINALITY

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of LEY Robert  
By: Major Monigan, 4 October 1945, a.m. Nuremberg.

PERSONS IMPLICATED AND SUBJECTS

1. LEY Robert
  - a. Corrections of the chart of the NSDAP
    - (1) The "Fuehrer's Chancellory" (p.1-2)
    - (2) The "Party's Chancellory" (p.3-7)
    - (3) "Party Formations" (p.7-10)
    - (4) Other changes (p.10-13)
    - (5) "Inside and Outside Germany" Departments (p.13-19)
    - (6) "Party Control Organizations" (p.14-15)
    - (7) "German Labor Front" (p.15-19)

CHART OF THE NSDAP

A large chart of the NSDAP was the basis of the interrogation of LEY. He was quite cooperative and stated that a good part of the chart was correct and pointed out in which respects it was inaccurate:

THE FUEHRER'S CHANCELLORY

LEY states that Bormann (after the death of Hess) was the personal secretary to the Fuehrer. He was the leader of the Fuehrer's Chancellory just as Keitel was leader of the Wehrmacht Chancellory or Lammers leader of the Reich Chancellory. But none of the Reichleiters, as Ley or Rosenberg, were subordinate to Bormann. Ley thinks that all items under the Chancellory of the Fuehrer including Bouhler actually went under Bormann (p.2)

THE PARTY CHANCELLORY

In 1945 there were only two parts of the Party Chancellory left. First, Friedrich for all party tasks; second, Klopfer for all State tasks. The Party Chancellory was for the purpose of establishing the link between the party and the state.

Himmler was completely independent in his capacity as Reich Organizational Chief. Therefore the party folkdom did not belong under the "Party Chancellory". The Foreign Organization Bohle was an independent organization too. The same applies to Speer's Department of Technological matters and the Public Health Department under Conti. These departments should have independent

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boxes. On the other hand the office for Geneological Research under Mayer belonged to the Chief of the NSDAP office. The Reich Camp of the NSDAP was dissolved in 1940 or 1941.

The Reichleiters were not allowed to confer with the ministers themselves. These matters had to go over the Chancellory. All agencies were equally represented in the Department Friedrich (Party), and the Department Klopfer (State). There were material workers in those two departments for all fields. For instance, for the labor front, or NS-Wohlfahrt, or for Speer. The same applied to Finance, Agriculture politics, armament questions, etc. The only exception was the Wehrmacht organization (p.3-7).

#### PARTY FORMATIONS

Ley suggests the division of the party formations into three main groups:

1. Semi-military organizations (as NSFK, SS, SA, NSKK, HJ)
2. Student organizations (as Reichs Leader, University Teachers, Reichs Leader German Students, Student Leader)
3. Women's Organizations (as Reichs Leader, NS Women's League)  
(p.7-10)

#### OTHER CHANGES

Ley thinks that the NS Reichs League for physical training was an independent office. The same applies to OT. They were not subordinated units, as shown on the chart. The OT does not even belong under a Party or State organization, since it was an independent organization under the whole power belonging to Speer. Equally independent, and at the same level, were: Public Welfare, War Victims, Educators, Technological Affairs, Public Health, Civil Servants, NS Reichs League for Physical Training. Ley states that Oberlindober, named as Leader of War Victims, was dismissed the year before and that the Departments of educators and civil servants had been excluded (p.10-13).

#### THE INSIDE GERMANY AND OUTSIDE GERMANY DEPARTMENTS

Ley asked for the following corrections: Holz instead of J. Streicher; Schaller instead of Gerland; Obderhof instead of Peper. Ley is not sure about the correctness of the names Sickmeier and Sauckel and Leyser. In the Outside and Inside Germany Departments were also representatives of the DAF and the other organizations (p.13-19).

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PARTY CONTROL ORGANIZATIONS

Ley thinks that the NS Public Welfare Organization should not be included in that portion of the chart. It was a Department and not an organization. It was subordinated to Schwartz and bound to the party.

GERMAN LABOR FRONT

The German Labor Front was completely independent. It was subordinated to Ley in his capacity as leader of the party organization. He was in this respect independent of the party chancellory, and only subordinate to Hitler. (p.15-19).