

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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of FRITZ SAUCKEL

By: Major John J. Monigan, 13 September 1945, P.M., Nuremberg.

PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS

1. SAUCKEL

- a. Denies his statement of 4 September 1945 at Oberursel as being signed under duress. (P.1-6).
- b. Chain of Command as Plenipotentiary for Labor. (P.9-11,12)
(1) Central Planning Board for allocation of labor, (P.13-14).
- c. Negotiations with French for skilled labor (P.16,17).

2. HITLER

- a. Determination of quotas of conscripted labor (P.13-14).

3. SPEER

- a. Chairman of Central Planning Board for allocation of labor (P.13).

4. LAVAL, LAGERDELLE, EICHELONNE, DE BRINON, DARLAN, ABETZ, GENERAL STUELPNAGEL, DR. MICHEL.

- a. Negotiations and conferences for supply of French labor (P. 16-17).

DENIAL OF HIS STATEMENT AT OBERURSEL

Identifies a paper written on 4 September, 1945 at Oberursel which he claims was signed under threat of being handed over to the Russians if he didn't comply. (3) Defendant requests to be permitted to withdraw his signature from above document and receives permission to read the document. He is also given permission to prepare a paper in which to state his corrected views (P.6). Says he is prepared to assist the Americans with the truth (P.9).

CHAIN OF COMMAND OF PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR LABOR

Defendant diagrams the chain of Command of the Plenipotentiary for Labor (P.9-11) and explains the duties of each department, including those in occupied territories (P.12). There were daily conferences between the heads of Departments and the Central Planning Board for the allocation of Labor. (13) Speer was President of the Central Planning Department for the Allocation of Labor as well as Minister for Armament Production (P.13) The number of workers from foreign countries was decided upon by the Central Planning Department and there approved or amended by Hitler (13-14) Claims that he was not always able to negotiate directly with the commanders-in-chief of different territories and therefore took Speer's advice, appointing representatives.

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(14) He himself specialized in German requirements for skilled labor (15). Instructed his representatives in foreign countries to secure labor in order to keep the German war effort (15). He advances arguments that foreign labor was attracted by higher wages and possibility of learning a skill in Germany (P.15).

NEGOTIATIONS FOR FRENCH LABOR

He visited Paris 15 or 18 times to negotiate with the French authorities for the purpose of securing highly skilled workers (16). Discussions took place at the German Embassy with Laval, Lagardelle, (later replaced by Deat), and Eichelonne (P.17). In addition the French Ambassador in Berlin, de Brinon, the Minister of the Interior Darlau, and also the German Ambassador Abetz, (P.17) were present. A representative of the military governor, General Stuelpnagel, economic expert Dr. Michel, as well as a liaison officer of the General Staff of Rundstedt attended these conferences on the mobilization of skilled workers. (P.17).