

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, 17 September 1945, A.M., Nuremberg

PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS

1. FRITZ SAUCKEL
 - a. Recruiting of laborers from Eastern occupied territories
 - (1) Application of compulsory labor law (p. 2,4)
 - (2) Treatment of compulsory laborers (p.2)
 - (3) 1942 total quotas of 3,200,000 largely furnished from Eastern territories (p.12,13)
2. SPEER
 - a. Quotas of laborers from his Central Planning Board to Sauckel (p.9)
 - b. Treatment of French laborers (p.8)
3. KOCH
 - a. Independence of Sauckel in recruiting Ukrainian workers (p.8)
4. WEHRLACHT
 - a. Excessive practices in recruiting of Russian laborers (p.5,8)
5. DAF (German Labor Front)
 - a. Transportation of foreign laborers (p.4)
 - b. Administration of labor camps (p.10,11)

RECRUITING OF LABORERS FROM EASTERN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Questioning concerns the recruitment of workers in the Eastern territories. When it was impossible to recruit workers on a voluntary basis, the compulsory Labor Law as used in Germany was involved (p.2). Treatment of voluntary and compulsory labor was the same (p.2).

It was necessary to see that economic conditions in Germany were not hampered by condition in countries where workers recruited (p.2 - 3). Complete statistics were kept of the inhabitants of all large cities in Russian occupied territory, listing the individuals in various occupational trades (p.3). Working papers were given at the place of recruiting and the transportation of the workers arranged by the D.A.F. (p. 4).

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Believes that in some cases where the military recruited labor, their methods were not as good as his (p.5). Condemns Speer who considered French workers of the O.T. as soldiers to be sent to Germany on command without consideration of contracts (p.6). Investigation of incident in Russia lead to declaration by Reich Commissioner of Ukraine, that defendant should not interfere in other people's business (p.8).

Order from Hitler and from the Central Planning Commission had to be enforced rigidly (p.9). The workers were delivered to different industries through working offices and from then on were under the jurisdiction of the industrialists who were under orders given by Speer (p.9). The D.A.F. gave advice to such persons as cooks running the work camps (p.10). The occupational schooling program of the D.A.F., however, ran into difficulty with the German Foreign Office as well as the Propaganda Ministry (p.11).

In April 1942, 1,600,000 workers had to be recruited - 1,000,000 went for Speer in the war industries and 600,000 were for farm work (p.12). Claims that 1/2 of those recruited were foreign workers (p.13). Shortly thereafter Speer demanded an additional 1,600,000 workers (p.13).

Defendant states that for each German worker drafted into the Wehrmacht he had to furnish a replacement (p.13).