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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of SAUCKEL, Fritz
By: Major J. J. Monigan, 11 October 1945, a.m.

Persons and organizations implicated, and subjects

1. SAUCKEL
 - a. Evacuation of Poles and Jews
 - (1) Decrees removing Poles from industries (2, 3)
 - (2) Reason for decrees (4-6)
 - (3) Evacuation of Jews (7)
 - b. Resettling areas in Poland for Germans
 - (1) Removal of Poles (8)
 - c. OT workers in Europe (11)
 - d. Foreign workers (12, 13)
 - e. Legal supervision of labor (13)
 - f. Armament Office and Armament Supply Officer (9)
2. DR. SCHMELTER
 - a. Speer's manpower expert (9, 10)
 - b. Supply of labor for OT (9, 10)
3. DARRE
 - a. Orders dealing with resettlement areas (8, 9)
4. SPEER
 - a. Absorption of Polish workers into German hands (9)

Fritz Sauckel, 11 October 1945, a.m.

EVACUATION OF POLES AND JEWS

Sauckel states that he drew up (1) and signed (2,6) decrees combining orders for the removal of Poles with criminal records with the expulsion of Jews, some of them outstanding engineers and chemists (3) from German industry into concentration camps or for labor (2). Offers various excuses and explanations for having authorized these decrees (1,3,4,5,6). He is fully conscious, though, that Jews were evacuated (7) and that he had to replace them through the labor offices (4).

RESETTLING AREAS IN POLAND WITH GERMANS

Sauckel knows about the resettlement of areas in Poland with Germans from which Poles were removed (8), but states that orders came from Darro and Reichsfuehrer SS (8,9). With no clear recollection of the frequently changing organization Speers ministry (9), Sauckel remembers the ARMAMENT OFFICE, also the ARMAMENT SUPPLY OFFICE headed by Dr. Scheiber, as larger than the ministries themselves in Berlin (9). Dr. Schmelter was Speer's manpower expert, also in charge of supply of labor for OT and liaison officer between Sauckel and Speer (9,10). Sauckel had part in recruitment for OT (10). Total of OT workers in Europe was 900,000; besides 900,000 to 1,000,000 workers of other categories (11). Placement of foreign workers was a matter of utility and the actual obtaining of all and including foreign workers was handled in different ways (12,13), but the general legal supervision of labor was Sauckel's responsibility (13).