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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY
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Interrogation of FRITZ SAUCKEL
By: Major J.J. Monigan, 12 September 1945 a.m.

PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS

1. FRITZ SAUCKEL
 - a. As Plenipotentiary for Labor Allocations (p.5)
 - (1) Recommendation by Speer and appointment by Hitler (p.2)
 - (2) Original labor program (p. 3, 4, 7)
 - (3) Conscription of labor in occupied territories (p. 4, 7, 8, 13)
 - (a) Persons and agencies charged with procurement of labor in occupied territories (13, 14)
 - (4) Priority of meeting Speer's labor requirements (p. 8, 10, 11, 12)
2. HITLER
 - a. Conscription of foreign labor (p.4, 13)
3. SPEER
 - a. Heavy demands on Sauckel for conscripted laborers (p. 10, 11)
4. ROSENBERG
 - a. Conscription of laborer from Eastern occupied territories (p. 14)
5. KOERNER, MILCH
 - a. Representative of Four-Year-Plan on Sauckel's Central Planning Commission for labor (p.12)

APPOINTMENT AS PLENIPOTENTIARY FOR LABOR ALLOCATION

Defendant is asked to enlarge upon his duties as Plenipotentiary for labor allocation. He claims to have been summoned in March 1942 by Speer to see Hitler who made the appointment official (p.2)

LABOR CONSCRIPTION PROGRAM

Defendant's original program did not include the conscription of foreign laborers (p. 3). He was told by Hitler that the use of foreign workers within the occupied territories would not go counter to the Hague Convention (p. 4), receiving instructions at the same time to conscript labor in foreign countries (p. 4). He was placed under the authority of Göring. (p.5).

Defendant refers to his "Handbook for Manpower" published in 1943 which called for foreign workers to be treated in the same manner as German workers (p.7). He claims that restrictions were placed on him in regard to Rumanian and Polish workers.

RELATIONSHIP WITH SPEER

Defendant claims to have gotten into difficulty with Speer because the latter wanted him to get away "from under the authority of the high officials of the Labor Ministry" (p. 8). He claims that 1,000,000 foreign workers were in the Reich when he took over his new job (p.8)

Defendant prides himself in having set up perfect liason with Speer and the creation of a "Staatsbesprechungs Staff" which had meetings with governmental agencies and the Wehrmacht concerning manpower needs (pp. 10,11).

Hitler told him that Speer's requests had "unconditional priority" (p. 11). The increased demand for workers led to the creation of the "Amt-Zentrale" (Central Planning Commission) to which Milch, and Koerner were appointed as representatives of the Four-Year Plan (p. 12).

Manpower problems were discussed with Sauckel and decisions were made as to the division of workers (p.12). Hitler decided upon the number of workers to be conscripted from foreign countries (p. 13).

LABOR PROCUREMENT AGENCIES IN OCCUPIED TERRITORIES

Defendant claims that the occupied territories had their own German governmental agencies (p. 13). "In the war zone and in the rear of those war zones were the Oberbefehlshaber der Heeresgruppe" (p.13). The Supreme Commander of the Army Group had officers who were professionals from the Labor Ministry (p. 13). In Russia workers were conscripted under the authority of Rosenberg, in Poland by the "General Governors", in Holland under the Reichcommissar (p.14). In Belgium the section was under the authority of the Oberbefehlshaber (p. 14).