

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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of FRITZ SAUCKEL

By: Major Monigan, 20 September 1945 a.m., Nuremberg

PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS

- I. SAUCKEL
 - a. Conflict with Speer over issue of labor allocation (p.2).
(I)Support by Hitler, Goering, Bormann (p.2).
2. SPEER
 - a. Rigid control of labor requirements in German industry (p.2,6,7,8,10).
 - b. Compulsory labor decree (p.6).
 - c. Enormous influence with Hitler (p.3,9).
3. KEITEL
 - a. Conflict with Speer on Wehrmacht man-power requirements (p.8-9).

CONFLICT WITH SPEER ON LABOR ALLOCATION

After Stalingrad Speer wanted to control labor allotment but Hitler, Goering and Bormann backed Sauckel (2). Speer prevented Sauckel from inspecting factories without authorization (2). Speer asked for about 1,000,000 workers out of a total of 30,000,000 workers available (2). Speer was reported to be the strongest man in Germany and enjoyed the greatest confidence of Hitler (3).

SPEER'S RIGID CONTROL OVER GERMAN INDUSTRY

Compulsory labor for men and women was decreed in Germany in January 1943 (6). Speer succeeded in closing factories producing civilian commodities (6). Believes that Speer catered to the large industrialists rather than the small factory owner (1). He always wanted more labor than he could profitably use (8) and even secured a preferred position for the Armament Industry over the Wehrmacht (8). Keitel did not carry as much influence with Hitler as did Speer (9). Believes this to have been a tragedy for the Wehrmacht (9). Speer inaugurated a "Red-Slip System" whereby priority workers got preference for his projects over all other demands (10).