

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

DATE: 28 September 1945, A.M.
Place: Nuremberg

PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS.

1. SPEER
 - a. Ruestungs-Commission (p.2)
 - b. Special quota of Russian female workers (p.5)
 - c. Alleged labor contracts with S.S. (p.9)
2. HIMMLER, POHL
 - a. Treatment of Russian laborers (p.5)
 - b. Employment of concentration camp laborers (p.7,8)
3. ROSENBERG
 - a. Protest against Koch's labor recruiting methods in Ukraine (p.12)
4. D.A.F.
 - a. Part in Nazi seizure of trade unions (p.1-3)
 - b. Administration of labor camps (p.3,9 - 10)

NAZI SEIZURE OF UNIONS

Refers to interrogation of previous day, amending his testimony on the Nazi seizure of unions to read: (p.1) uncertain that Gauleiters were informed at Munich meeting, (p.2) is uncertain that the D.A.F. took over immediately after seizure, (p.3) is uncertain about seeing the memorandum on seizure; only acquainted with the contents.

In his opinion the Gauleiters had the responsibility to see to it that the funds were turned over properly (p.1)

RUESTUNGS-COMMISSION

The so-called Ruestungsinspektoren mostly represented the Wehrmacht in large armament centers. They concerned themselves with approving procurement of materials or anything that was connected with the armament production, such as questions about the material, machines and number of workers. They further tested finished products (p.2). Speer appointed them to the Bedarfspruefungskommission, which was to solve disagreements between Sauckel and Speer. The D.A.F. was interested in the welfar of the workers (p.3)

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Before 1943 Speer and Funk concurred on many questions, by-passing channels (p.4).

SPECIAL QUOTA OF RUSSIAN FEMALE WORKERS

Sauckel was ordered to supply at least 200,000 domestic workers, girls, from Russia; only complied with this in part. Speer opposed this order since he also demanded these people for production (p.5). By order of Himmler they had to be kept in camps; except those who were brought on by German officers or those coming to Germany in their own initiative (P.5). The Russian workers had to turn over part of their pay. This was the law. (p.6)

EMPLOYMENT AND CARE OF FORCED LABORERS

Speer was in constant liaison with Himmler's men and the concentration camps (p.7). Laborers from concentration camps were employed building underground factories, under supervision of Himmler or Obergruppenfuehrer Pohl. The latter's office supervised many workers in Poland (p.8). Believes that Speer had contracts with the S.S. (p.9). Staatssekretaer Backe gave instructions to supply camps with sufficient food (p.9). D.A.F. had measures to see that workers got the right amount of food (p.9). The whole food problem was regulated by laws of the Food Ministry (p.10).

RECRUITING OF FOREIGN LABORERS

In recruiting foreign laborers, supervision and punishment came from the military authorities (p.11). Rosenberg complained about Koch's methods in the Ukraine. Memoranda regarding complaints were brought to Sauckel. One was regarding treatment of the workers in the Ukraine (p.12). Himmler, Goebbels, and Bormann prevented anyone from approaching Hitler (p.13).