

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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of FRITZ SAUCKEL
By: Major Monigan 27 September 1945, A.M. Nuremberg.

Persons and organizations Implicated, and Subjects

1. SAUCKEL

- a. Relationship with DAF regarding foreign laborers (p.1,2)
 - (1) Receipt of complaints by Section 6, under Timm (p.2)
 - (2) Conferences with Mender, Hoffmann, representation of Ley (p.3)
- b. Fixing of wage Schedules for foreign workers (p.6,7)
 - (1) Subordination to Bormann (p.6)

2. LEY

- a. Administration of labor camps (p 1,2)
- b. Relationship with Ribbentrop, Goebbels, (p.2)

RELATIONSHIP OF SAUCKEL'S ORGANIZATION TO DAF

Sauckel was questioned regarding the relationship of his organization to the D.A.F., regarding the care of the workers after their arrival inside Germany. Administration and care of foreign workers was supervised by the D.A.F. Sauckel had asked that his directions and rules were carried out carefully. Some of the duties of the D.A.F. were transmission of complaints and wishes, periodical visits of the camps, transportation of the workers, procuring elements for kitchens, and administration of camp (p.1 & 2).

Reports of D.A.F. were addressed not to Sauckel personally but to Section 6 of his organization. The head of Section 6 was Timm. Section 6 of Sauckel's department gave him daily reports about the daily number of foreign workers for the various departments; more specified reports he received quarterly.

Conferences were held in his office. Present were usually himself on the one side, and Mende and Hoffmann as representatives of Ley (p.3).

WAGE SCHEDULES FOR FOREIGN LABORERS

There was not a law but accepted principles for the fixing of wages, which Sauckel had to apply and he fixed wage schedules for foreign workers.

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The Preiskommissar was watching their wages too, and Bormann as representative of the Party had to give his consent. Actual contracts were made with foreign labor by Sauckel's department (p.6). Conscript labor was paid the prevailing wage of the locality where they were sent (p.7).

LEY'S RESPONSIBILITIES FOR FOREIGN WORKERS

Industrial managers and work foremen were responsible to Ley. They regulated schedules and disciplined workers etc. The Labor Ministry had general supervision (p.8). Employees and employers were united in the D.A.F. (P.9). Agricultural workers did not belong to the D.A.F. (P.10). In industry, Ley and Speer played important roles, in agriculture it was Darre and subsequently Backe. (p.10). Sauckel supplied workers for industry and agriculture (p.11). There were frictions between the Foreign Ministry (Ribbentrop), Propaganda Ministry (Goebbels) and D.A.F. (Ley).

In 1934 Goebbels took over the special service work with foreign labor, presenting the foreign ministry with an accomplished fact (p.2).