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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of ROSENBERG, Alfred
By: Lt. Colonel Hinkel, 5 October 1945, p.m.

1. ROSENBERG
   a. Exploitation of raw material from eastern occupied territories (7)
   b. Document 045-FS dated 16 March 1942 dealing with exploitation of raw materials in the Ukraine (8)
   c. Treatment of Jews (9)
   d. Conscription of labor (12, 13)
   e. Document 018-FS dated 21 December 1942, dealing with labor conscription (21)
   f. Document 017-FS dated 3 October 1942 dealing with laborers from the Ukraine (23)
   g. Methods of recruiting labor (25)
   h. Document 031-F dated 14 June 1944 (28, 29) dealing with juvenile labor
   i. Document 399-FS dated 15 May 1944 dealing with deportation of juvenile labor (p. 20, 29)

2. SAUCKEL
   a. Plenipotentiary General for Manpower (2)

3. KOCH
   a. Appointed Reich Commissar for the Ukraine (15, 16)
   b. Ruthless policies (18)

4. HAMPERING OF INTELLEGUAL EDUCATION IN THE UKRAINIAN (8)
Rosenberg Alfred, 5 October 1945 p.m.

The question is raised during the session whether it was the German policy to exploit raw material from the Eastern Occupied territories. Rosenberg admits that this was true only for oil and grain. (p.7).

A photostatic reproduction of a letter written to Hitler on 16 March 1942 O15-P3, which Rosenberg admits was written by him, sets forth his ideas on exploitation of raw materials in the Ukraine and on hampering of intellectual education (p.3).

Interrogator refers to prior discussion regarding autonomy of Ostrland, particularly to meeting with Himmler on 16 November and 17th 1943. (p.9) Rosenberg admits having known about the bad treatment of Jews, says he knew that “they were exposed to cold and lack of supplies much more than the German people.” He repeats previous testimony that he had no jurisdiction over treatment of Jews. This question was none of his concern.

The recruiting of labor was done by Sauckel. (p.12) The Plenipotentiary General for Manpower, Sauckel, requested more labor. He, Rosenberg, wanted labor to be recruited on a voluntary basis, (p.12) he was in favor of a reasonable policy. (p.13) However, in an emergency like the war situation it was necessary to recruit labor by force. (p.14) Rosenberg worked in cooperation with the Labor Front in Germany and with Sauckel to improve conditions of forced labor. (p.14) States that he did not make any objection against forcing people to work.

Hitler had appointed Koch to be Reich Commissar for the Ukraine (p.15) since Koch was Goring’s candidate. (p.16)

He objected to Koch’s ruthless policies. (Asked what his objection was, he said he told the Fuehrer “that Koch actually following a policy in the interest of the Ukraine and not in the interest of the Reich”. (p.18)

He identified a report on the recruiting of labor written by Rosenberg to Sauckel, dated 21 December 1942, O18-P8. The methods of force to procure labor had increased the partisan movement in that area. (p.21)

Rosenberg identifies document addressed to Dr. Meyer, (Deputy in Ministry for Rosenberg) dated October 3, 1942 (017-P3) in which Sauckel requests that the quota of laborers from the Ukraine was to be 500,000. (p.23)

Questioned as to methods of Recruiting labor, Rosenberg admits that many sick people were recruited for work, adding that he, Rosenberg, had discussed this question with Koch and wanted selection of people for forced labor by age. (p.25).
Two documents dated 14 June 1944, G31-PS and 15 May 1944-339-PS concerning deportation of juvenile labor were identified by Rosenberg; these two documents had been received in Rosenberg's office. (pp.28-29).