

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, 14 September 1945, A.M., Nuremberg.

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PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED, AND SUBJECTS

1. SAUCKEL
  - a. Recruiting of French laborers (P.1-11).
    - (1) Negotiations with Laval (P.3,5).
    - (2) Exchange of one French POW for each three French laborers furnished (P.5).
    - (3) 1942 quotas of 500,000 (P.5).
    - (4) Supply of 1,500,000 workers up to June, 1944 (P.7).
  - b. Recruiting of Belgian and Dutch laborers (P.12-13).
2. SPEER
  - a. Increased demands for French labor after Stalingrad (P.5).
3. KEITEL
  - a. Negotiations for supply of French laborers (P.5).

RECRUITING OF FRENCH LABORERS

Describes methods employed in recruiting French laborers from Germany (1-11). Discussions were held with Laval who used this opportunity to make some limited demands (3) In 1942, it was not difficult to get French laborers to come to Germany because of great unemployment in France (4) In 1943, Laval proposed that certain age groups be recruited but objections were raised by Hitler and Keitel. (5) It was agreed that 1 POW would be exchanged for each three laborers furnished by France. (5) 250,000 French laborers were secured from May to October 1942 and another 250,000 from October to December of 1942. (5) After Stalingrad, it was increasingly difficult to get French laborers but the demand on the part of Hitler and Speer, were increased. (5) Whole firms were transferred to Germany. (7) Up to June, 1944, between 1,000,000 and 1,500,000 French workers, male and female, were brought to Germany. (7) Discussions were constantly held between French and German administrative officials with the local military administration. (8) In 1944, the demand for French laborers was 1,000,000, but defendant could only recruit 3000 to 6,000 workers per month. (9) He claims to have "used all kinds of persuasion to carry out my mission." (9) But the whole program of labor recruiting was carried on with the concurrence of the French Government.

Fritz Sauckel 14 Sept. 1945: a.m.

RECRUITING OF BELGIAN AND DUTCH LABORERS

(10) Negotiations with Belgium and Holland were held similar to French negotiations. (11) Detailed negotiations were conducted by the military authorities. (12) Resistance movements in Belgium and France presented the main difficulty to the labor recruiting program. (12) Friction arose because the so-called "blocked" industries controlled by Speer, kept the foreign workers at tasks in their own countries. (13).