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

INTERROGATION DIVISION SUMMARY

Interrogation of FRITZ SAUCKEL
19 September 1945 A.M. Nuremberg

PERSONS AND ORGANIZATIONS IMPLICATED AND SUBJECTS

1. SAUCKEL
   a. Efforts to increase rations for foreign workers to German standards (p.3)

2. DARRE, BACKE
   a. Foreign workers rations controlled by Ministry for Food.

3. SPEER, BORMANN, GOEBBELS
   a. Severity of labor measures after fall of Stalingrad (p.11,12)

4. BORMANN, KEITEL, LAMMERS, GOEBBELS
   a. Formation of "Gremium" in 1944 to mobilize for total war (p.12)

MINISTRY FOR FOOD

Describes organization of the Ministry for Food (1). Workers had to be supplied because Wehrmacht drafted most of the farmers (1). Darre was in charge of Food Ministry in 1942, sidetracked by Himmlor and Bormann, Backe took over (2).

Rations in France and Belgium were lower than they should have been (3).

Supplied Ministry for Food with 2,400,000 workers (4). Never had sufficient number (5). "Hermann Göring-Verordnung" accounted for part time work by all young people and nearby factory workers (5).

MINISTRY FOR TRANSPORTATION

Describes Ministry for Transportation and demand for several hundred thousand workers yearly (6). Speer was given influential right in the management of railroads in 1945 (2). 400,000 workers had to be kept in reserve for him to repair bombed-out railroads and railroad tracks.
The Army did not ask for male laborers because they used POWs (8). 12,000 workers were needed in the arsenals (9). Speer gave orders that no workers were to be delivered to the Air Corps (9).

First crisis in manpower started in 1943 and Jan. 1944 by the loss of Stalingrad (11). Bormann, Speer and Goebbels got together, decided to use stricter methods than Hitler himself (11,12). So-called "Gremium" was formed consisting of Bormann, Keitel, Lammers (12). Goebbels was "above" the group (12), because Chairman of the total war in Aug. 44.