Office of U. S. Chief of Counsel
For the Prosecution of Axis Criminality

Interrogation of FRITZ SAUCKEL
By: Major John J. Konigan, 26 September 1945, a.m. Nuernberg.

1. FRITZ SAUCKEL
   a. Inspection of labor camps (p.2)
   b. Publications of annual labor requirements and qualifications (p.6)
   c. Representation assigned to occupational military authorities to assist recruiting of laborers (p.13).

2. SIEBEN
   a. Fixing of labor quotas (p.7).

3. ROSENBERG, KOCH, LOHSE
   a. Recruiting of laborers in Eastern occupied territories. (p.7)

4. FRANK and SS
   a. Recruiting of laborers in Poland (p.7,10)

5. SEYSS-ICHEIM, General von Falkenhayn
   a. Authority in recruiting of laborers in Holland and Belgium respectively (p.14)

6. DAF, M.D.T
   a. Responsibility in administration of labor camps. (p.1,3,4)

ADMINISTRATION OF LABOR CAMPS.
The DAF had the task to control food and lodging of the labor camps.

1. Inspections were made by Sauckel's staff (Department A) every 6 months (p.1 & 4) to supply escorts for labor transports.
2. Factories and DAF had the responsibility for the welfare of the workers upon delivery.
3. Reichsamtaltsleiter Donche had charge of this DAF function (p.3, 4). The individual factories were fully responsible for the care of the foreign worker (p.2,4).

-1-
Yearly programs for foreign labor requirements were published (p.6). Directives regarding places of work, quantity of labor etc. were published and changed monthly (p.5). Führer requests for labor were transmitted to respective government posts and to the highest military posts (p.1). On the basis of the requirements set up by Speer the highest service posts in the occupied territories secured foreign labor (p.7). Rosenberg in Prussia (assisted by Koch in the South & Lohse in the North), and Frank in Poland supervised labor recruiting.

Complaints regarding foreign labor recruiting would go to the highest German military occupational authority (d) and then to Keitel (p.8). Frank and the SS in Poland had many differences of opinion on the subject of recruiting. (p.10)

In Holland, Saar, Lorraine and in Belgium General von Falkenhauzen were consulted regarding the demand for recruiting labor as desired by Speer and the Führer occupational authorities often (p.12) wanted industries to be brought into occupied countries (p.12) Speer wanted workers in Germany (p.12) Quotas von Falkenhauzen “we shall fulfill these requirements as well as we can” (p.13).

Officials of Sauckel’s office were assigned to the various occupational authorities in order to assist in the recruiting of foreign labor (p.15). The responsibility for keeping order while this was going on rested with the military or competent territorial commander (p.13). Denies knowledge of police methods in Poland (p.13).