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geb.	geb.-ort	Einzelstellung	vor	nr	Numm.	Eintritt in die D.	Eintritt in die Partei	188 569	3 455 104	21.5.85	Stammort	vor	nr	Numm.
	11.4.31	P. B. Lab. I P. B. Lab. II P. B. Lab. III	1938	174										
						Hans Walz								
						Ordnung:	174	Geburtsort:			Stuttgart			
						Anschrift und Telefon								
						H. Z. A.	87487	Jahreszahl						
						Wahlkörper		St. Sportbezirk						
						Coburger Abzeichen		Gymn.						
						Ständchen		Hallerstädchen						
						Holl. H. J. Abzeichen		Fabrikzeichen						
						Holl. Parteiabzeichen		Rathenauerfabrikzeichen						
						Jugendabzeichen		S.L.B.						
						Tafelabzeichen		H. Leistungsabzeichen						
						Ehrenzeichen								
H. und Ehefrau:		Familienstand: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> ver. <input type="checkbox"/> ledig				Beruf: Kaufmann		Holl. Dienst		Parteiliche:				
		Ehefrau: Hildegard Walz		1938 in Stuttgart		Wohnort: Robert-Bosch-Straße 10 Stuttgart								
		Parteiliche:				Volksschule		Holl. Schule						
		Tätigkeit in Partei: 1938, 1940				Fach: G. Gew. Arbeit		Technik						
		Belohnung: 4. K.				Holl. Abzeichen		Holl. Abzeichen						
						Führerschein:								
		Name:				Sprache: engl., franz.				Sprache im Staat (Deutsch, Russisch, Polnisch, andere):				
		1. 1938-39		1. 1938-39										
		2. 1940-41		2. 1940-41										
		3. 1942-43		3. 1942-43										
		Holl. Abzeichen: Erziehungswissenschaftler				Abzeichen:		Lebenslauf:						

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Klaus Walt

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20.00

HANS WALZ

1948/56

1. Name, position in bank, name of bank.

Hans Walz, member of the Aufsichtsrat of the Dreedner Bank. b/a/
member of the Aufsichtsrat of the Reichs-Kredit-
Gesellschaft. b/ a/

2. Date of party membership and office held.

Member of the N.S.D.A.F. from May 1933 until 1945. a/
Member of the allgemeine SS from 1934 - 1945. a/
Member of the N.S.K.K. until 1939. a/
Member of the D.A.F. from 1935 - 1945
Member of the N.S.V. from 1935 - 1945.

3. Other information indicating political beliefs as derived primarily from the Fragebogen.

a) Other organizations.

Member of the Bund deutscher Techniker for about 2 years.
Member of the Deutsche Auslands institute until 1945. (DAI)
Member of the Deutsche rotes Kreuz until 1945.
Member of the Reichsluftschutz bund until 1945.

b) Medals and Awards.

Received the honorary title of "Hauptsturmführer" without service or office and states that he never wore the uniform.

Prior to the Hitler Regime Walz belonged to the Democratic Party and voted for its successor the Staatspartei in 1932 and 1933.

In 1936 Walz joined the GÜrdeler group which was in opposition to the Nazi Regime. He also was a member of the Reichverband der deutschen Industrie which was dissolved by the Nazis. His name is listed in the OSS report which includes the important participants in the GÜrdeler plot.

4. Other banking and industrial positions, position in the firm, name of the firm, product manufactured.

Managing technical director of the Robert Bosch G.m.b.H. which produced electrotechnical accessories for airplane and automotors and accessories for Dieselmotors. b/

Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Trepten-Teppich Werke A.G., Berlin, which produced rugs and blankets.

Member of the Board of Directors of the Otto Ficker A.G. Kirchheim/Teck, who manufactured stationary, pa per, envelopes, etc.

Member of the Board of Directors of Kolk and Schale A.G., Kirchheim/Teck, who produced sheets

Member of the Board of Directors of the	Württembergische Bank,
" " " " " " " "	Stuttgart.
" " " " " " " "	Handels and Gewerbe Bank,
" " " " " " " "	Herilbronn.
" " " " " " " "	"Victorie für Versicherungs A.G., Berlin
" " " " " " " "	"zu Berlin Allg. Versicherung A.G.,
" " " " " " " "	"Rückversicherungs A.G., Berlin

5. Any information on slave labor and other information besides the interlocking directorate showing the influence over the Company.

The firm of Robert Bosch G.m.b.H. hired its first contingent of slave labor in July 1941, 70 men coming to Stuttgart, probably Poles. From then on the number rose constantly to reach 4,384 by the end of December 1942. Towards the end of the war these slave laborers were held under group surveillance in respective areas and hired therefrom. The firm of Robert Bosch G.m.b.H. paid a lump sum, presumably for wages to the larger "employment bureau". These men were not considered direct Bosch employees. It is estimated that Bosch employed about 3,000 slave laborers as late as 1945.

6. Information on increase between 1933 and 1944.

Hans Wals's yearly income shows an increase of RM 99,000 during the years from 1933-1944. From 74,000 RM - 173,000 RM. b/

7. Information on Assets, External and Internal.

No information received to this point. WCAF-1 form not filed.

8. Other significant or interesting information as obtained from interrogation or questionnaire.

Nothing unusual resulting from interrogations of Mr. Hans Wals.

9. Remarks:

Wals gives the impression of having devoted almost all of his time to his main job as Director of Bosch. He is very well informed about the developments of the Nazi Party and emphasized his oppositional activities.

a/ grounds for blocking account.
 b/ grounds for mandatory removal.



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1948/56

NOTES:

Brief GORTZ an WALZ vom 25.7.41.:

Ernenhung von HOELLING, OVERBECK, PILDNER und ZINSSER zu ordentlichen Vorstandmitgliedern der Dresdner Bank, ab 1.8.41.
"Anlass, diesen Zeitpunkt zu wehlen, war die nach Uebernahme einer wehrwirtschaftlichen Aufgabe durch Herrn Professor Dr. BUERER im Wirtschaftsegebiet Frankfurt/Main sich ergebende geschaeftliche Notwendigkeit".

Aus dem Bericht fuer das II. Vierteljahr 1941:

"Von unseren auslaendischen Affiliationen zeigen insbesondere die neuen Stuetzpunkte in Belgien und Holland Ansaetze zu einer lebhafteren Inanspruchnahme. Dagegen werden die Geschaeftsmoeglichkeiten der Deutsch-Suedamerikanischen Bank infolge der bekannten politischen Entwicklung der Weltlage immer mehr eingeengt."

Brief GORTZ an WALZ vom 26.5.39.

"Erhebliche Ausweitung des Geschaeftsbereiches 1938/39 - betraechtliche Vergroesserung der Landes-Ausschuesse - Aufsichtsrat-Mitglieder sind nicht mehr Mitglieder der Landesauschuesse, doch weiter gegenseitige persoenliche Fuehlungsnahe zwischen Aufsichtsrat- und Landes-Ausschues-Mitgliedern."

Telegram GORTZ an WALZ am 31.3.39.:

Wahl von WALZ in den Aufsichtsrat der Dresdner Bank am 31.3.1939.

Aus dem Geschaeftsbericht 1941:

In Ostland wurde unter der "Handelskreditbank AG", einer Rigaer Firma, ~~gemeinsam~~ ein Kreditinstitut errichtet mit mehreren Zweigstellen.

Griechenland: Zur Foerderung des Deutsch-Griechischen Handels wurde gemeinsam mit der Banque d'Athenes die "Griechisch- Deutsche Finanzierungsgesellschaft AG" in Athen gegrundet.

Holland: Handelstrust West NV, Amsterdam.

Belgien: Continentale Bank S.A./N.V. (errichtet im Jahre 1941)

Jahresabschluss 1941: Ueberprueft durch "Deutsche Revisions- und Treuhandgesellschaft AG". (Wirtschaftspruefer: KESSE und Dr. von STRINSDORFF.)

Acc. 51

✓ Aus dem Geschäftsbericht 1938:

Ausbau des deutschen Auslandsgeschäftes - Sonderaufgabe. Nach Besetzung Oesterreichs, Schaffung der "Laenderbank Wien AG". Durch Mercurbank Uebernahme der Oesterreichischen Branchen, der Zentral-Europaischen Laenderbank Paris, und Zivnostenska Banka in Prag. Uebernahme der sudetenlaendischen Filialen der Zivnostenska Banka und Uebernahme aller Branchen der Boehmischen Escompte-Bank.

Bilanz 1938 geprueft durch: "Deutsche Revisions- und Treuhandgesellschaft AG" (Wirtschaftspruefer: Dr. RITTSTING und HESSE.)

✓ Aus dem Geschäftsbericht 1943:

Tochterbank "Commerzial-Bank AG" Krakau, Finanzierungs-Aufgaben im General-Gouvernement.

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HANS HERMANN RUDOLF WALZ

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Hans Walz, director of the Dresdner Bank, Berlin and the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft AG, Berlin, has been associated with Robert Bosch GmbH., Elektrotechnische Fabrik, Stuttgart, since 1912, and is at present the Managing Technical Director of this company. He is active both in the fields of business, particularly banking, industry and insurance, and in politics. His political connections lead one to suspect that he is sympathetic to the Nazi Party, since he holds the position of district agent for the Wurttemberg Economic Association of the German Labor Front, and is a member of the Board of Experts of the South West District of the German Labor Front.

He was born on March 21, 1883 in the city of Stuttgart. Hans Walz's father, Johannes, was a teacher by profession and of evangelical faith. His mother's maiden name was Christiane Henne. After attending Carl's Gymnasium, a secondary school, Hans Walz went to the Superior Business School in Stuttgart. Upon completion of his business education, he obtained a two year apprenticeship in the banking profession. Subsequently, Hans Walz became active in the banking profession, and the fields of wholesale business and factory management in Germany, procuring a number of leading positions.

In 1912, he became Manager of the Private Secretariat of Dr. Robert Bosch's company in Stuttgart, handling matters pertaining to property management. Rising rather rapidly, Hans Walz became a member of the Board of Directors of the Company by 1919. In 1921, he was a regular member of the Management Committee, and within a short time obtained the position of official manager of the property administration of the company Robert Bosch GmbH. (Limited) of Stuttgart, which position he has held as recently as 1942.

On May 29th, 1926, Hans Walz married Hildegard Kalher, the daughter of the Ministerial Councillor Gustav Kalher. He has four children: Reinhard, born October 17, 1927; Dorothee, born June 25, 1929; Friedman, born April 22, 1933, and Machtild, born August 1, 1934.

His political, commercial and business connections are as follows:

Political

- Company for Promotion of World Economy, Kiel -- Member of the Management Committee.
- Wurttemberg Economic Company, Stuttgart -- Alternate Chairman.
- Union for Improvement of the Peoples Education, Stuttgart -- Member of the Management Committee.
- Alliance of Wurttemberg Industries, Stuttgart -- Member of the Managing Board.
- Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Stuttgart -- Vice-President.
- Wurttemberg Business and Industry Conference of Stuttgart -- Vice-President.
- Wurttemberg Economic Association of the German Labor Front -- District Agent.
- Board of Experts of the South West District of the German Labor Front -- Member.
- Akademie fur Deutsches Recht, Berlin -- Member.

Banking

- Dresdner Bank, Berlin -- Director.
- Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft AG., Berlin - Director.
- Wurttembergische Bank, Stuttgart -- Director.
- Handels und Gewerbebank Heilbronn AG., Heilbronn - Director.

Industry

Robert Bosch GmbH, Elektrotechnische Fabrik, Stuttgart - Managing Technical Director.

Vermögensverwaltung Bosch, GmbH., Stuttgart - Manager.

Teppich-Werke Berlin Trepton, AG., Berlin (Carpet Factory) - Chairman of the Board of Directors.

Otto Ficker AG., Kirchheim/Teck (Manufacture and wholesale trade in paper, envelopes, cards, etc.) - Director.

Kolk & Schüle AG., Kirchheim/Teck (Spinning & Weaving; has three mills which belong to various industrial groups) - Director.

Insurance

Victoria Feuer-Versicherungs AG., Berlin

Victoria zu Berlin Allgemeine Versicherungs AG., Berlin

Victoria Rückversicherungs AG., Berlin

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Interview Interviewing

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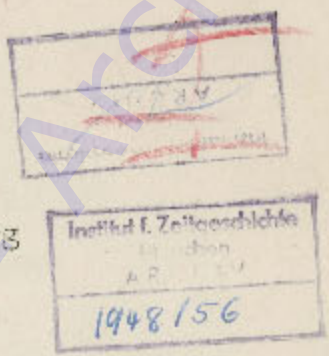
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OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF COUNSEL
APC 124A
SUBSEQUENT PROCEEDINGS DIVISION
INTERROGATION BRANCH

INTERROGATION SUMMARY NO. 164

Interrogation of : WALZ, Hans
Interrogated by : Mr. Barr, 20 September 1946, Nuremberg
Section & Att'y : Industrialists - Mr. Sprecher
Compiled by : HEW



ORGANIZATIONS MENTIONED:

ROBERT BOSCH, STUTTGART

(Drescher)

SUMMARY

Hans WALZ was arrested on October 29, 1945. Up to October 3, 1945 he was employed with Robert Bosch, Stuttgart where he was in charge of financial and personnel matters. He was furthermore charged with the social welfare of the employees, as well as the hiring and firing of personnel.

According to Law No. 8 subject had to make a personnel history statement, and as a result was discharged on October 3, 1945. The firm then undertook steps to re-hire him and was assisted in its efforts by the Swedish Consul General at Stuttgart, WANNER. While these arrangements were still being negotiated WALZ was arrested by the CIC in Stuttgart. He was first held in the Stuttgart Military Prison and was transferred later to Darmstadt Municipal Prison. Subject was taken to the Reichsbank in Frankfurt am Main at various times to testify.

Towards the end of January, 1946 subject was told that he would be taken to the camp at Butzbach where it would be decided whether or not an indictment would be initiated in the case of banks versus members of the Supervisory Board.

Subject claims that he does not know the reasons for his arrest. He was checked by the CIC in Stuttgart and was told that no objections were raised against him. Subject knows from an article in the Neue Zeitung that an investigation against 6 major banks were initiated.

DISTRIBUTION:

General Taylor 1 Mr. Ervin 1 Each Section 5
Colonel Tomlinson 1 Mr. Pomerantz 1 Mr. Rapp 10

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Affidavit

v. 24.9.46

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AFFIDAVIT OF RANS WALK

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My contribution in the action GOERDELER.

I met Dr. GOERDELER (subsequently called Herr GOE for short) already in 1933 or 1934 at a lecture which he, as a price commissioner, delivered before representatives of the economy in Berlin. He was already known to me before by reputation through his friendly relations to the Society of Educational Development (Verein zur Foerderung der Volksbildung) Stuttgart, co-founded by me in 1917/18, led by managing director BARNERLE, the present Landesdirektor in the Ministry of cult and education Stuttgart, and to which board of directors I belonged. In the spring or summer 1936 I visited Dr. GOE. in Leipzig with the intention to talk with him about the economic and also about the domestic and foreign political situation, moreover, about Germany's future. I had heard not only from director BARNERLE but also from a mutual friend of Dr. GOE. and the house of BOSCH, Dr. Rudolf DIESEL, son of the well known inventor, that Dr. GOE. as one holding the same views, was filled with the same concern. Herr BOSCH and I had, in regard to the further development of public life in Germany and in regard to the political foreign relations. The meeting took place in the Leipzig TOWNHALL, where Herr GOE. at that time was still acting as Lord Mayor. The discussion resulted in an agreement on all essential points especially in the understanding that, should the continuation of HITLER's fatal policy be stopped and a ruinous development for Germany and also for the whole world be checked, the national socialist regime had to be removed absolutely. Moreover, we unanimously held the conviction that without the support of armed groups from the armed forces every coup d'etat against the ruling system, which used all means of a scrupulous power and develish propaganda, would be nipped in the bud. All personalities and circles connected with the GOE. action also the old socialist working-class, later agreed on these ideas. It was arranged that not only in civilian but also in military circles propaganda for the idea of a coup d'etat should be made. Herr GOE. had already made certain contact with

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decisive military personalities and declared himself ready to extend it. Here he showed great confidence based on previous contacts with individual personalities like Colonel General BECK who, as far as I recall, was then Chief of the German General Staff. He believed to bring about an anti-national socialist front including decisive army circles, as leading generals themselves were said to be convinced of the corruptibility of the national socialist regime. I was from the very beginning less optimistic on the question of an active decisive participation of military commanders in the planned coup d'etat, because I did not believe that the Prussian senior General Staff, which certainly were obeying orders even if it necessitated the passive sacrifice of their own personalities, would, in case of energetic decisions, act on their own responsibility. I pointed that out to Dr. GOE., but it is only fair now to admit that in 1938 and later people like Colonel General BECK were indeed ready to act.

(see later statement)

In order to understand this correctly a basic difference which existed between Herr GOE. on the one hand and Herr BOSCH and his entire circle on the other hand must be pointed out. Herr GOE. was an East Prussian, conservative (Deutschnational) and more Prussian by nature and way of thinking than we, who, from Southern Germany, were thoroughly democratic and saw in the Potsdam spirit and especially in its grotesk exaggeration by HITLER, the enemy of a beneficial development of Germany.

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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But to be fair it must be said that Herr GOE, had full understanding for our point of view and could also himself realize Germany's future only under a free democratic constitution even if the people would decide for a constitutional

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monarchy later on. We came to an understanding with Herr GOE, that in a future Germany Great Prussia's overwhelming domination had to be done away with somehow, so that the moderate view of others, which were not inclined to military force, especially Southern German Reichparts would make themselves thoroughly respected within the framework of the entire set up. Dr. GOE agreed on it readily, moreover because he, as he stated, had learned to appreciate highly the south - German attitude as necessary correction to the north - German view.

Herr GOE also proved in another way to be an objective man and a sound character, trying out of his inner deep religious feeling to remove the national socialist despotic yoke from the neck of the German people; the basic attitude held us bound mutually. Of all men who later joined their political efforts to those of GOE, (for example Dr. POPITZ) GOE was absolutely the fiercest personality, of a true dynamic inspiring effect. His fury against the malignity of the regime had a very special thing. He once told me confidentially (it must have been in the beginning of the war) that a painful sting of his conscience pushed him ahead again and again. Shortly before HITLER's seizure of power he was asked by HINDEBURG, to form a new government as Reich Chancellor but had refused this request, because he did not agree with the one or other personality who was recommended to him to be taken into account for the forming of the government. Now he would reproach himself bitterly for having refused it then, because if he had taken over the helm of the government, he would certainly have prevented, that the national socialist movement could have grown into a danger for the existence of state and people. Before Germany and the world he would feel responsible for the damage done by the HITLER-dictatorship to the substance of humanity and human dignity. By the way the latter was, even without GOE's special experience, the basic attitude and principle of all of us who made common cause with GOE, also of the generals who did not at all act, as HITLER alleged after 20 July 1944

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out of personal ambition but in true anxiety, and out of the profound feeling of responsibility towards people and Reich. Moreover, the thesis lately used under American influence in the press that the generals were only driven by the wish, to maintain the military system and by it their personal importance by fighting the regime, is, in fact, a distortion of the historical truth.

One feature of Dr. GOE's nature still needs to be mentioned. The ardent antagonism against the national-socialist sovereign power and the impatient zeal in which GOE, was absorbed, made him not only daring but in word and deed sometimes just careless. This aroused hesitation and shocks in military as well as civilian circles, that irresolute people who were afraid of a premature disclosure, were inclined to keep themselves back on many occasions. Of course, a man who never would have been ready to occasionally trespass boldly the agonizing law of

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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painstaking caution, could not have incited others in these times of timid sneaking.

Not very long after that first meeting GOK. resigned from his office as Lord Mayor of Leipzig, after he had earlier resigned, as Price Commissioner for price control, more precisely after handing in a memorandum on the dangerous effect which the lavish spending policy of the national socialist government was bound to have for Germany's finances and currency. His resignation from the office of the Leipzig Mayor was caused by the fact that against GOK's previous veto and behind his back during a vacation trip, the Leipzig monument of WEDDEL & SOHN-BARTHOLODY was removed, moreover, that from the municipal administration's building-plan of a residential settlement a church had been erased without the consent of GOK.

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AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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H WALZ

His retirement time offered Mr. GOE an opportunity of increasing his efforts for the formation of an antinazi resistance movement and to travel at home and abroad. He paid regular visits to Mr. BOSCH and myself every 2 or 3 weeks to discuss the situation and the measures to be taken in future. Among other he reported that in circles of the Wehrmacht and of the army in particular, the high ranking officers' readiness for action was dominated to a high degree by the question of the people's attitude towards the national socialist regime and in particular to HITLER himself and whether a possible assault against the two of them might result in a sufficient reciprocation in the people's attitude. Thereby the desire of giving the resistance movement a corresponding broad basis by interesting large circles of the laboring class, played an important part. The reply to that was to be, that at the time being a suitable way for the organization of only a part of the laboring class could not be found and that the intended plan must just be ventured on the whole population without organized pre-plan. Afterwards the people could be given a suitable explanation. From that time on GOE maintained a permanent congenial contact with former labor and labor-unit leaders (Gewerkschaftsfuehrer) from the socialist and christian camps.

In the army itself one could be sure after thorough screening of the highranking older officers whose cooperation was indispensable. The answer to the question of the reliability of the middle and younger officer corps was not so clear. National socialist phrase and HITLER's previous success did not fail to impress a certain part of them, while another part observed an attitude of refusal but failed to give clear expression of opinion. The young officers, and among them those who came from the Hitler youth, showed to a part, especially in the later state of the war an obvious national socialist attitude. Consequently there was a considerable diversity of political views among the middler and lower ranking officers. Since the common soldier also refrained from stating his political conviction, partly out of indolence partly guided by precaution or fear, the question was left uncertain

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as to how far the officer could rely upon his troops in a political entanglement. Therefore from the beginning, and the longer the more, the relations within the officers corps and between officers and enlisted men as well was poisoned by the terrible ill spread all over the whole people by national socialism: The curse of insincerity.

On journeys abroad which Mr. GOE made partly on order and partly under approval of different Reich Offices and Reich Ministers and which lead him all across the Continent, in particular to France, and to England, North Africa and America (also to USA) he seized the opportunity for negotiations with foreign politicians requesting their support for the efforts of the German opposition by an appropriate policy towards national socialist government. I am sorry to say that these efforts of GOE were not successful. Some

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

of his reports read very discouragingly e.g. Dr. GOE, after having delivered a speech on the true character and the dangerous policy of the national socialist leadership had to hear the reproach from a once representative of the English Government; "what you say there is high treason". Also later on the indulgence of foreign governments caused the worst disappointments and set-backs. In any case it was surprising and discouraging to see that former modest German governments of the Weimar Constitution suffered a partly strict and partly declining treatment by the Allied, while now all of a sudden a German government was treated with exquisit politeness and almost submissiveness though it was constituted in its main part of insolent, demanding, despotic criminals. Sometime we felt delivered to the nazistic dictatorship by the foreign countries.

And yet everybody being acquainted with national socialist attitude of mind knew perfectly well that it was precisely this indulgence which encouraged these people to increase their demands

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thus making the threatening conflict inevitable. The events of 1938, in particular the events preceding the marching into the Sudetenland had a crushing effect on Mr. GOE and all of us. Much afraid of the further development GOE made the utterance at that time, that CHAMBERLAIN should never have given in to HITLER. The friends in the German Army, first of all the characterstrong Lieutenant General BECK, had had the firm resolution to disobey HITLER's order to march into Czechoslovakia (Sudetenland) and to finish the regime off. In Godesberg and later on in his speech to the Sudeta-Germans HITLER had bluffed as never before and the result of the hazard-play had justified him towards the generals who, politically advised by GOE under Lieutenant General BECK's leadership made HITLER seriously understand their grave objections to the Czech problem as HITLER was admired by the Party and the whole people as an unequalled magician who tasted his victory fully in calling the generals cowards without courage. The fateful tragedy of these events effected a debilitation of the force of the German Resistance Movement for a considerable period of time. The reason urging moderation was wronged, GOE was not only brought into ill repute with a part of the generals who had been guided by him politically, but also at newlywon civilian followers of unstable character. Men worship all sorts of gods, but first of all success, and the latter had evidently decided for HITLER.

Since he had resigned his position as Lord Mayor (Oberbürgermeister) of Leipzig Dr. GOE received permanently very large sums by the Firm BOSCH and by Mr. BOSCH personally for the purpose of enabling him to enlarge the circle of his followers, to keep it afloat, and, moreover, to obtain the union of all groups of opposition. Besides, he ordered him to act as our representative at Berlin boards and governmental offices to disguise his trips around Germany and his

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frequent presence in Berlin. The resolution was taken to continue the counter movement with undiminished energy, despite the depicted

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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course of the Sudete-question and to mobilize all suitable personalities. This was not quite easy since, in spring 1939 England and France had very unexpectedly accepted the camouflaged annexion of the west of Czecho-Slovakia. The generals were totally silenced and paralyzed by HITLER's latest success.

Lieutenant General BECK, at that time Chief of General Staff of the German Army had been dismissed from the Army in wrath and great indignation because he, with tears of emotion in his eyes, had entreated HITLER imploringly not to seize Czecho-Slovakia. His clear mind considered HITLER's march into Czecho-Slovakia the fatal sign for an meritable worldwar of which he did not wish to be guilty. In his vile speech of July 1944 HITLER went so far as to brand this excellent conscientious man a "coward", a "wretched contemptible" figure who wept when it was time for to enter the war. Now as ever before Lieutenant General BECK remained unlimited faithful to the Resistance Movement until the end, ready to accept the supreme command in the required moment and to give a different course to the events, as soon as some capable generals with a sufficient number of reliable troops were ready for action against the regime.

HITLER's war had become inevitable. HITLER could afford everything in the assured hope of finding a way out of every situation he created. However entangled it was, by the obligingness of the Allied unfortunately. We had no understanding at all for the attitude of the governments of England and France. Abroad they were better informed about the true character of the regime than people in Germany, where the truth could spread only partly and only by whispered propaganda. The foreign countries should have acted in the interest of the peace of the world.

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AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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At that time, in 1938, the German people clearly felt the imminence of the jeopardy of a war, in which it had been plunged maliciously and from which it had barely escaped; it bestowed its entire gratitude and enthusiasm for the maintenance of the peace upon the British Minister CHAMBERLAIN, who since fall 1938 was credited with a general veneration which eclipsed HITLER's prestige by far.

In order to forward the information to their respective governments, persons of our circle drew the attention of British and French nominees to the fact that HITLER was decided to start a war unless he was told that the whole world would stand up against him. At that time GOE told me that he personally had asked USA State Secretary Cordell HULL through a foreign delegate to have the Washington Government inform the German Government in an appropriate form that, in case of the development of an armed conflict to a world war, the USA would be on the side of England and France. GOE was perfectly convinced, on the strength of his Berlin political informations, that HITLER, under the impression of such a declaration would never dare conjure up an armed conflict, even if he considered the British and French armament as insufficient. But such a declaration failed to come.

Since the outbreak of the war against Poland in 1939 could not be prevented, every possible efforts had to be made to localise it and to extinguish the blame as fast as possible. As long as there still was a sufficiently strong army-garrison in Berlin, the possibility of eliminating the spectre of national-socialism existed, since a determined military commandant could surround the Kroll-opera-house and capture the Reichstag-members of the Party together with their leading men on the spot.

First we endeavoured to create the basis for an amicable understanding with France and England by overthrowing the regime. But the energy of the body of generals has received a disastrous blow, so that there were no hopes of a prompt action.

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Moreover the military leaders whose willingness of co-operation had been screened, and especially General REICHENAU were partly of the opinion that as long as the enemy was at the door (Hannibal ante portas) they could not assume the responsibility of risking to start a civil war by opening the attack on the regime. We were constantly in touch with foreign statesmen by means of intermediaries. Special messages were exchanged. A trip to Brussels in spring 1940 which we had made possible for Dr. GOE although the Secret State Police first objected to it, gave him the opportunity to negotiate there with outstanding politicians and besides to have a look at the strong fortifications that had been set up against a German invasion in Belgium. He reported these almost insurmountable military obstacles to his friends in the German army and on the strength of these informations as well as of their own informations they thereupon warned HITLER of the numerous casualties which had to be reckoned with, according to all human judgment, in order to keep him from invading Belgium if possible. But when Belgium was overrun in a few days in May 1940 and when the French army collapsed after a short campaign, the military and civil resistance-movement saw their argumentation being disproved and they were compelled once more to keep silence. The masses, who had no judgment of their own and whose observation was darkened moreover by a top-scale propaganda, could not become enthusiastic about the victories - as in 1914 although they were ordered to flag - but, due to the social-political results

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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which the regime had had so far and the ones which were promised to them they were filled with the delusive hope that the regime would sow its wild oats in the course of time and progressively improve its morals. Part of the military opposition was disheartened because of the repeated cases of misfortune which were due to the demands of moderation and caution and feared the future judgment of history on account of the incredible luck HITLER had in his actions. A very small number of faithful followers were not diverted from their conviction

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because of successfully committed crimes of the regime. All strength, both political and military, were concentrated. But that task resembled an exciting as well as a nerve-wrecking martyrdom. Even the highest circles of the political and military Germany did not fully recognize the monstrosity of HITLER and his followers. In the branch of industry there were only a few intelligent persons who had the courage to oppose; an effective defence could not be organized in the working class because of the spies among them, although single groups of discontented ones were among them. Furthermore the distrust in the informations coming from abroad according to which the Allied were ready to come to an agreement founded upon freedom, decency and the law of christian doctrine, with another Germany, was producing worse results every day, due to the inter-allied announcement that stern measures would be indiscriminately used against the German people. It is true though that through a confidential agent in Switzerland we were in touch with the arch-bishop of Chichester who always supported the opinion that there ought to be made a difference between the Party-leadership and the terrorized German people. It was very hard however to realize our hopes within Germany, because broadcasts and press-publications from abroad caused reverses in the public frame of mind over and over again. Unfortunately the date of the allied definition of the word "unconditional surrender" also came much too late. The only means of propaganda which was at our disposal was the "Deutsche Rundschau" (German Review), a magazine that was mainly supported financially by Mr. BOSCH and which told the plain truth about the regime so openly that it especially aroused admiration abroad. After HITLER's failures in Russia - Winter 41/42 - more generals had joined the resistance-movement. Unfortunately young forces, to whom divisions stood under the immediate influence of their own personality, failed to co-operate actively. Nevertheless partial actions in order to capture HITLER, for instance by occupying the Fuehrer's headquarters or at

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the occasion of HITLER's frontinspections, were considered. Such an attempt was not easy because of a complete lack of absolutely reliable persons from HITLER's immediate suite, who could have been able to discover and communicate favourable opportunities.

In 1941, our Swiss friends, who thought that they had to gather from military movements at the northern German-Swiss border that an invasion of their country was imminent, could be reassured on the strength of our information, whereas on the other hand Sweden could be warned later on (1942). Because HITLER thought for a while of marching through Sweden by violating her neutrality in order to create a military connection with Russia and to make the Swedish raw-material available to the German conduct of war and at the same time deprive the Allies thereof. Regardless of all obstacles GÖB's superhuman efforts succeeded several times in creating a situation of which HITLER should have become the victim speaking from a logical point of view. But the event, prepared as deadline and password for the opening of the attack

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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miraculously never took place. On the other hand unforeseen obstacles occurred, I do not know by what freak of destiny; it looked like Providence wanted to avoid a premature elimination of the HITLER regime, as long as it had not proved its vileness conspicuously before the whole world.

I think it was in 1942, when several field marshals such as KLUGE, WITZLEBEN, Generaloberst HOEPFNER, HALDER and soforth were ready to revolt under the organizing command of Generaloberst BECK who, by his personality, was supposed to induce those generals to act who were still hesitating. Everything was well organized up to the slightest detail. Suddenly, almost over night, Generaloberst BECK fell so seriously ill that he had to undergo a life - and - death operation which put him out of action for at least half a year.

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CONTINUED

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All the endless pains which had been bestowed on the preparation of this action up to the last detail, even to the wording of each of the orders which were to be issued, while running great personal risks, dissipated naturally without the slightest result. The danger of being discovered increased steadily. In spite of all discouraging failures and with disregard of his life, GOE did not become weary of addressing memorandums dictated by a deep moral seriousness with an appeal to the judgment and conscience of each of the leading generals.

Encouraged by GOE's conceptions Field-Marshal KLUGE once took the decision to launch a sudden attack with 1 or 2 divisions on Hitler's headquarters which was not very far from the place where he was stationed. Then - while making preparations - he fell from a horse, sustained a fracture of the skull and was unfit for action for about 3 months. As GOE told me furthermore, one or two East Front generals to whose Field headquarters HITLER used to come at regular intervals to discuss the situation, had conspired to capture or kill him on the occasion of his next visit. It is strange that, from that moment on, HITLER as if he had been advised by a demon, no longer came to these men, but from then on sent for them. He also isolated himself more and more in his headquarters and surrounded himself with all conceivable measures of security. He hardly could be approached anymore.

Occasionally Generals shrank back from an action which had been planned painstakingly into details, for example when the Allied propaganda spoke of the extermination of the German people. Such statements of the Allied propaganda may have been made seldomly abroad and may not have been of a serious meaning, they were, however, taken up by the Nazis with dexterity and used as devil's seeds. One of the last catch-words for action consisted in BADOGLIO's revolt against the Fascist Government which had been discussed several months before. The disposition of the German people seemed to be mature for an action to overthrow the National Socialist Government.

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The German people as well as the marshals were looking eagerly at Italy in order to watch which treatment the unconditionally surrendered part of the Italian people would be given by the Allies. An objective and clear picture of the actual treatment, however, could hardly be obtained by the bulk of the people. The information, however, which was circulated by the German propaganda, for example that CHURCHILL has stated "let the Italians stew in their own juice" seemed to be to the German people a confirmation of the assertion of the National Socialists that he who surrenders to the Allies is at the mercy of hunger and misery

If at that time information had come in to that effect that the Allies proceeded with the generosity of a noble victor, the public opinion of the German people would have changed suddenly and definitely, instead of stiffening again under the exaggerations of official propaganda, and the generals would not have wavered any longer, but removed HITLER.

In spite of all this, the attempts of GOE's circle to raise an action became more and more desperate from the beginning of 1944 on. Again and again negotiations were carried on in Stuttgart or Berlin on the details of the coup d'état, the collaboration with the military, the possibility of protection against penetration of the SS, the cooperation with the trade-unions or the working class, the agreement with the Allies etc. The plans were also rendered more difficult owing to the fact that the

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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Wehrmacht garrison in Berlin was withdrawn more and more and replaced by SS troops. It is paradoxal that just the military situation in Germany which became more and more hopeless withheld part of the generals from venturing drastic steps in the last minute because of their mis-understood sense of duty Dr. GOE finally turned to general OLBRIGHT who was in touch with the younger groups of officers favoring action. An attempt perpetrated by these men failed on 20.7.44, as is known, and ended that great part of the best German men died a disgraceful death on the gallows or had to endure mental and physical grating tortures. Two of my collaborators were seized and indicted before the People's Tribunal. We others who in spite of Gestapo interrogations were not arrested immediately as if through providence were, however, constantly in imminent danger.

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Today it affects us all the more strangely having to hear all the time that the German people has done nothing to throw off the yoke of the National Socialists and to obtain from our foreign friends no other than a treatment of continued distrust.

In this connection I do not take so much offense by the injustice which has been done to me than the serious consequences which this attitude must have on our former inner-political enemies, and which will be a burden in the future.

If the revolt (Putsch) which was often prepared, had been a success at any time, Generaloberst BECK a well-cultured as well as a reliable man should have officiated as President of the Reich until the next elections and after a transitory military dictatorship which Dr. GOE was to assist as a political advisor, the latter as Reich Chancellor. In each of the districts (Gaus) of the Reich the procedure would have been according to plans, political confidence men would have been appointed to the Army Corps Headquarters of each of the military administrative districts (Wehrkreise) during the intermediate military state; these political confidence men had already been picked out and afterwards would have set up the administration of the district in agreement with the Reich Cabinet. I always endeavored to influence Herr GOE to that effect that no representatives of the military or at least only the absolute minimum should be admitted to the governments of the Reich and the Provinces afterwards, because according to previous experiences it was known that not much can be expected from a generals' home and foreign policy.

The end in view was a democratic constitution of the Reich whilst employing all circles of the people who were willing to reconstruct in order to attain the most fargoing autonomy. In particular a very strong participation of the working-class had been provided for. Only a limited number of parties were to be admitted. The question remained whether the people instead of the Reich President who had first been designated would elect another President of the State or decide in favor of a constitutional monarchy according to the English pattern.

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GOE had considered me as Reich Minister of Economy, an office which I refused for, reasons of health, fortunately, for if my name had been on a list of ministers, my fate would have been sealed after 20.7.44. I recommended to Dr. GOE to use his influence to the effect

AFFIDAVIT OF HANS WALZ
CONTINUED

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that HITLER should not be killed but captured. First of all I was convinced for religious reasons that a good cause should not begin with the crime of killing a man, and secondly I expected a morally purifying effect on the sense of justice in the conscience of the people, if in public proceedings and on the part of the Germans judgment had been passed on HITLER and his collaborators. In the years 1942 and 1943 I submitted some memoranda to Herr GOE on the religious principles of a future government of the German people.

Thus, from the beginning to the end I took a closest and most active part in the preparation and carrying out of Dr. GOE's plan. The difficulties of this struggle can only be judged by a man who realizes how close a net of secret observation and obtrusive espionage and spread at anytime over each individual and his environment, and how upwards from Blockleiter, Zellenleiter and Ortsgruppenleiter a whole system was set up for the party in order to check on each sign of life, each rash word.

Nuernberg, 24 /9/46

WALZ

(handwritten signature)

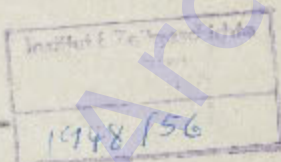
Interview Summary

v. 25.9.46

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TRANSLATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE
 NICS-1 OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF
 COUNSEL
 APO 124 - A U.S. ARMY

STATEMENT UNDER OATH



HANS WALZ

OF

(EXPLANATION: You are requested to complete the following statements or questions concisely, with accuracy, and to the best of your knowledge and belief. After completion you will be asked to swear to the truth of this statement. You will be held accountable for any untruth. You are to sign each page at the bottom. If the space provided for your answers is insufficient, note in the space provided that you are attaching additional pages. These additional pages should be headed with a reference to the number of the question or statement to which they refer.)

Place of making statement:

NUERNBERG

1. My full name is: Hans (Johannes) Hermann Rudolf WALZ
2. My birthdate is: 21st March 1883
3. My birth place is: Stuttgart

POLITICAL

- Q: Between 1930 and July 1933, I was a member of the following political parties and organizations other than the NSDAP and its affiliated branches or organizations (State generally the nature and extent of your associations with and support of these political organizations:)
- A: Participating in the management (in the provincial Committee I believe) of the Democratic Party and the German National Party. Participation in the management of the Society for German-French understanding; counsel to Mr. ROBERT BOSCH, Stuttgart, who was the president of the German Section.
 Member of the Board of the Society for the Promotion of Popular Education, Stuttgart, registered corporation.
 Member of the Pan European Union; counsel to Mr. BOSCH who was in the Directorate.
 Member of the Union against Antisemitism, registered corporation, Stuttgart.
 Member of the Young Men's Christian Association (Y.M.C.A.) registered corporation, Stuttgart.
 Witnesses for my political opinions and activity: Minister-president Dr. MAIER, Stuttgart
 Minister for Culture Dr. HEUSS, Stuttgart
 Ministerial Director Th. BAEUERLE, Stuttgart, Hoelderleinstreet

TRANSLATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE
RIGS-1 OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF
COUNSEL
APO 124-A U.S. ARMY

CONTINUED

5.Q: Show below your membership and any offices, positions or titles you held in the NSDAP and the affiliated organizations or branches of the NSDAP (include SS, SA, NSKK, NSPK, DAF, etc.)

<u>Organization</u>	<u>Member Since</u>	<u>Office, Position or Title</u>	<u>Period</u>
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A: NSDAP May or June 1933 none
 DAF about 1935 "
 NSKK a few years until " about 1939 "
 NSPK " " " " "
 NSV 1935 to 1945 "
 NS Union of from 1933 or 1934 on "
 German Technicians for about 2 years "
 General SS since about 1935. Honorary leader (with promotion up to Hauptsturmfuehrer without activity, without uniform, without contribution, without oath-taking). it
 Central Committee (Zentral-Leitung) for charity - (which has always been subsidized by the firm of BOSCH, Stuttgart), Stuttgart, (formerly a state institution, later controlled by the NSV).
 Member of the council since about 1943.
 Wuerttemberg District Health Committee (or some similar title) Stuttgart.
 Member since about 1943 (I was elected by reason of my activity in the ROBERT BOSCH Hospital in Stuttgart but I did not take part in any session).
 Whether the Akademie fuer deutsches Recht (Academy of German Law) is included in the organizations to be mentioned here, I do not know. The firm of BOSCH, Stuttgart (of which I was manager) being one the largest limited liability companies had an interest in helping to bring about the reform of limited liability companies. The Academy suggested that in order to enable the legal representative of the firm BOSCH to participate, I should be considered a member and that the legal representative should take part in the sessions on the subject as my deputy. Therefore I became a nominal member in 1938 or 1939 without ever attending a session. If there were dues, they were paid by the company - but I don't recall this point.

6. State the nature of the duties you performed in these positions or offices listed above, and the function of any party committees of these organizations in which you served.

A: As shown in 5), I held no offices except in the Council of the Central Committee for charity, Stuttgart, which, in my opinion, was not really a Party organization.
 I joined the NSDAP at the request and in the interest of the firm of ROBERT BOSCH of Stuttgart in which I was works manager, in order to guard the firm and its staff from political interference and damage. As regards my membership to the NSKK and NSPK. I was expressly invited to join as the business manager of a firm which produced accessories for ~~whannnand~~ vehicle and aircraft motors. I turned down an office offered me by the German Labor Front (member of the Chamber of Labor). I do not remember whether the German Labor Front elected me to be one of its professional committees (perhaps " Steel and Iron") but in any case I have never had anything to do with it.
 I accepted the position of honorary leader offered me by the General SS on the wish of the firm of BOSCH which needed protection

TRANSLATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE
 NIQS-1 OFFICE OF U.S. CHIEF OF
 COUNSEL
 APO 124-A U.S. ARMY

CONTINUED

against the political leaders of the NSDAP. In 1934 or 1935, I was removed by the Party from the Board of the Union for the Promotion of Popular Education e.V. It may be that in the Popular Education Organization which it continued to conduct, the Party perhaps used my name in some committee but actually I had nothing more to do with the matter.

7. I received the following titles, honors, or awards, from the NSDAP, its affiliated organizations, or branches, or from the Government of the Third Reich, as indicated:

<u>Title, Honor or Award</u>	<u>Time</u>
A: KVK II nd Class	1942
KVK I st "	1944
Chief of War Economy	Late 1943

8. Who proposed you for the titles, honors, or awards listed in your answer to Question 7 above, and what were the reasons you received these titles, honors, or awards?

A: The distinctions were proposed and awarded by the Wehrmacht, I received the awards as works manager of the firm of BOSCH for official reasons but only after the really large firms of the country and most of the small firms had already received the distinction.

9. I made financial contributions in the approximate amounts indicated to the political parties, political organizations, or political personalities listed below between 1930 and April 1933:

<u>Party, Organization or Person</u>	<u>Time</u>
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A: Beside the regular contributions I gave, according to my estimates, a few thousand RM. to the parties etc. mentioned under 4).

10. Who solicited these contributions? If solicitation was at a meeting of a number of persons, state who was present. Why did you make the contributions. State the circumstances in full.

A: The contributions were made on my own initiative.

11. I made financial contributions in the approximate amounts indicated to the political parties, political organizations, or political personalities listed below between April 1933 and 1945 (Exclude only contributions to the Winterhilfswerke, Red Cross, and to the Adolph Hitler Spende after 1939):

A: Cf. 5). I gave only ~~xxxxxxx~~ compulsory contributions. The SS received no contribution from me for my position as honorary leader.

12. Who solicited these contributions? If solicitation was in meetings of a number of persons, state who was present. Why did you make the contribution? State the circumstances in full.

A: -----

13. Firms or enterprises of which I was an official made contributions in the approximate amounts indicated to the political

TRANSLATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE NIQS-1

(continued)

parties, political organizations or political personalities listed below, between 1930 and April 1933:

<u>Firm or Enterprise Contributing</u>	<u>Party, Organization or Person Receiving</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Amount</u>
A: The firm of ROBERT BOSCH G.m.b.H, Stuttgart and Mr. ROBERT BOSCH and his administration gave, as far as I can remember, the following contributions:			
To the Democratic Party:			altogether several hundred thousand RM.
To Pan European Union			
" Society for German-French understanding			
" Union for the Promotion of Popular Education e.V. and others			altogether several hundred thousand RM.

Moreover, persons of democratic party tendencies received individual grants for themselves or for specific purposes. The NSDAP or other rightist parties received no contributions of any kind.

14. Who solicited these contributions? If the solicitation was in meetings of a number of persons, state who was present. Why did these firms or enterprises make these contributions? State the circumstances in full.

A: Among others, Business Mgr. BOFF of the Democratic Party of Stuttgart. The grants were made because of political conviction. (Witness: Ministerial Director Herr THEODOR BAUERLE, Stuttgart).

15. Firms or enterprises of which I was an official made contributions in the approximate amounts indicated below to the political parties, political organizations or political personalities listed below, between April 1933 and May 1945 (Exclude only contributions to the Winterhilfswerke, Red Cross, and to the Adolf Hitler Spende after 1939):

<u>Firm or Enterprise</u>	<u>Party, Organization or Person</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Amount</u>
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A: I have forgotten practically all the details of the contributions given to organizations and branches of the NSDAP. A detailed statement on this subject by the firm of BOSCH was submitted to the CIC (Mr. SILBERT) at the end of August 1945. No contributions were granted to the NSDAP for the payment of its debts. Beginning in 1931 and going through my hands Dr. KARL GOERDELER of Leipzig received sums amounting to approximately RM 160.000.-- a year until July 1944 (somewhat less in the first years). Mrs. GOERDELER received RM 30.000.-- in 1945. Herr von HASSEL (former German ambassador in Rome) also received smaller sums several times. (See also Enclosure 2, item I).

Question 15 continued: A certain number of personalities of the former democratic regime regularly received subsidies, including the former State President of Württemberg, Dr. NIEBER, of Stuttgart (Witness: THEODOR BAUERLE, Stuttgart). The Evangelic Provincial Church received considerable sums (witness: Provincial Bishop WURM, Stuttgart) See also Enclosure 2, items 4&5
The Catholic Church was also subsidized

For the support of Jews, several hundred thousand RM. were paid out. (Witness: Willy Schlofstein, Stuttgart, Duerrstr. 22).

(continued)

The monthly periodical "Deutsche Rundschau" which as is well known made repeated sarcastic attacks upon the National Socialist system was, on the initiative of Dr. GOERDELER and on my advice backed financially throughout a number of years by Mr. BOSCH until it was suspended about 1942 and the publisher Dr. PECHEL put in concentration camp. (Witness: Th. BAEUERLE).

16. Who solicited these contributions? If the solicitation was in meetings of a number of persons, state who was present. Why did these firms or enterprises make these contributions? State the circumstances in full.

A: Those contributions that were not made to organizations and branches of the NSDAP were voluntary gifts. The other contributions were solicited by the respective organizations and branches of the NSDAP, sometimes in such an imperative from that the firm of BOSCH could not evade them. In view of the long felt animosity against the firm by reason of the political and anti-militaristic attitude of the firm and of Mr. ROBERT BOSCH as well as of his Directors, a refusal would have led to "actions" against the firm and perhaps to the loss of the business. Indeed, the Party did not spare its efforts in this sense. The political leaders of the Party planned, for instance, after the death of Mr. BOSCH at the latest, to obtain by force a share in the capital of the firm or failing that a preponderant influence on the management (Witness: BAEUERLE).

17. Industrial organizations including as members firms or enterprises in which I was an official made contributions in the approximate amounts indicated below to the political parties, political organizations or political personalities listed below, between 1930 and April 1933.

<u>Industrial Organization</u>	<u>Party, Organization or Person</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Amount</u>
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A: Unknown to me.

18. Who solicited these contributions? If the solicitation was in meetings of a number of persons, state who was present. Why did these industrial organizations make these contributions? State the circumstances in full.

A: Unknown to me.

19. Industrial organizations including as members firms or enterprises in which I was an official made contributions in the approximate amounts indicated to the political parties, political organizations or political personalities listed below, between April 1933 to May 1945 (exclude only contributions to the Winterhilfswerke, Red Cross, and to the Adolf Hitler Spende after 1939):

<u>Industrial Organization</u>	<u>Party, Organization or Person</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Amount</u>
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A: Unknown to me.

20. Who solicited these contributions? If the solicitation was in meetings of a number of persons, who was present? Why did the industrial organizations make the contribution? State the circumstances in full.

A: Unknown to me.

TRANSLATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE NIOS-I
CONTINUED

21. Between 1930 and 1945, I solicited or caused to be solicited the following financial contributions for political parties, political organizations or political persons as indicated:

<u>Persons of Organizations</u>	<u>Political Organizations Benefiting</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>Show any Amount Contributed (if any)</u>
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- A: Before 1933 I admittedly solicited money here and there from individuals or firms for the Democratic Party or democratic objectives but I do not remember the details. After 1933 I remember having talked occasionally with Dr. M. HAEFFNER, Director General of Sigle & Co., Hornwestheim, with reference to a contribution for GOERDELER. I never made solicitations for the NSDAP or its Organizations and branches.

22. I personally met the following important leaders of the NSDAP or leading officials of the Third Reich at the time and under the circumstances noted below. (If numerous, describe only the more important):

- A: I made the acquaintance of Wilh. KEPPLER of Berlin about December 1932 after Mr. ROBERT BOSCH whom he had visited referred him to me for information of a business nature. I had practically nothing to do with Mr. KEPPLER regarding business questions but after 1933 I met him now and then in Berlin. I met Dr. SCHACHT in 1936 on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the firm of BOSCH and afterwards until and including the year 1938 (approximately) on currency and business matters relating to the firm of BOSCH. I met GOERING only once about 1935. Before his wedding, I had, as the representative of the firm, delivered to him by way of a gratuity a "Blaupunkt" radio which he wished to have, worth two to three hundred RM. (approximately). I met HIMMLER to whom I was very briefly introduced the deputy of Mr. BOSCH while I was attending the Reich Party Rally (Reichsparteitag) in 1937(?) for one or two days. I was also introduced to Minister SPREER and Dr. LEY on the occasion of a major function of the DAF (German Labor Front) in Berlin about 1941 or 1942 and to Minister FUNK on the occasion of the ceremony connected with Mr. ROBERT BOSCH'S cremation in 1942. Moreover, I met: Reichsstatthalter MURR of Stuttgart whom I met briefly at public functions of an economic and cultural nature, Minister President Dr. MORGENTHAUER and Minister of Economy Dr. SCHMID of Stuttgart with whom I had business contacts on very rare occasions.

23. Indicate below the publications of the NSDAP or of its affiliated organizations which you read. Show whether you were a subscriber and how regularly you read these publications (include newspapers, weeklies, monthlies and other periodicals):

<u>Periodical</u>	<u>Read</u>		<u>Subscriber or Not</u>
	<u>Frequently:</u>	<u>Now and then:</u>	
	<u>Only Occasionally:</u>		
A: Stuttgarter Neues Tageblatt Zeitung	regularly		subscriber
NS Kurier	" from the time the Stuttgarter Tagblatt ceased to exist		" through the firm
XXX V.B.	From the time the Frankf. Ztg. ceased to exist		"

TRANSLATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE NOQS-1
CONTINUED

Schwarzes Corps (The black Corps) only occasionally subscriber
Moreover I had subscriptions to technical periodicals such as
" Der Volkswirt" among others.

24. Between January 1933 and May 1945, I wrote books or articles
for periodical publications as indicated below:

<u>Publisher or Publication</u>	<u>Approximate Time -88</u>	<u>Title or General Subject</u>
-------------------------------------	---------------------------------	---------------------------------

A: None.

25. Between 30 January 1933 and 1 September 1939, I used my personal
positions or my official positions to influence policies or
persons of the Hitler Regime under the circumstances outlined
below (State the names of leading persons with whom you dealt,
the issues involved, the time and the results of your efforts):

A: On my advice in about 1936 or 1937 Mr. ROBERT BOSCH visited
BLOMBERG, who was Minister of Defence at the time, in Berlin
in order to warn him not to let armaments exceed defense
requirements. Everything likely to lead to war was to be avoided.
Construction Counsel (Baurat) Mr. M. FISCHER of Stuttgart,
131, Hauptmanerente, my coworker at that time, accompanied him.
BLOMBERG took a stand to the effect that as a soldier he had
neither to right nor the change to influence politics.
Most likely it was in that same year that I negotiated with
major general RUOF, who served in the world war as Col. General
that he should arrange to have precautions taken among the
very top leaders of the Wehrmacht so that under no conditions
could Germany be swept into a world war by the Party. Mr. RUOF
was of the opinion that for the time being only rearmament was
contemplated and that if necessary the Wehrmacht would surely
intervene to prevent a war. In 1938 or 1939, I again had
Construction Counsel Mr. FISCHER warn Mr. RUOF.
(Witness: construction Counsel (Baurat) FISCHER).
In the speeches which I had to make on various occasions on
behalf of the firm of BOSCH, I opposed the prevailing concep-
tions of the Party in such a way that I was told that it was
contemplated in the Party to put me in custody. That applies
to my speech in the occasion of the 50th anniversary of
the firm of BOSCH in Sept. of 1936. My speech at the cremation
of Mr. BOSCH (March 1942) took on the character of a sensational
utterance against the prevailing system owing to its ostensible
profession of allegiance to CHRIST (before an audience of about
6000). My speech in the Spring of 1944 (I believe that it is the
approximate time), held before journalists from all over Germany
visiting the firm, took the character of a sensational and
severe criticism of the economic policy of the Party of Hitler's.
(Witness: Baurat FISCHER, Theodore BAEUERLE, Stuttgart).

26. With danger to my life, property or personal security, I engaged
in active resistance to the Hitler Regime under the following
circumstances (give the names, addresses and other identifica-
tions of any witnesses. Omit any mere declarations or opposition
to some of the policies of Hitler's Regime which did not constitute
active resistance and which did not actually affect your personal
security):

A: Through personal action, in 1934 and later, I successfully
opposed the religious policy of the Party within the framework
of the Evangelic confessional Front, in leading quarters

TRANSLATION OF QUESTIONNAIRE NIQS-1

(continued)

as well as in Stuttgart and Berlin, with regard to the Ministry of Churches, so that, on the one hand, the National Church admitted me into the Council of the Supreme College and into the National Evangelic Synod and, on the other hand, the Party, that is, Reichsstatthalter MURE, irritated by my successful action subsequently included me among the list of persons to be immediately rendered harmless in the event of any danger to the NSDAP. Thanks to my influence the National Church was heavily subsidized by the firm of BOSCH. (Witnesses: Bishop WERM, Baurat FISCHER and Theodor BAEUERLE).

See also Enclosure 2, item 4).

In permanent personal connection with the former Music Director Karl ADLER of Stuttgart (now professor in New-York 53,3820 Waldo Ave) and to a certain extent with Chief Rabbi Dr. BAEKH of Berlin, I helped many Jews in word and in deed and remitted large sums from Mr. BOSCH and the firm, even abroad, for their emigration. Had I been caught by the Party and its spies, not only would my estate have been confiscated but I would have been put in a concentration camp or beheaded. (Witnesses: Karl ADLER, New-York, Dr. BAEKH, Baurat FISCHER, Th. BAEUERLE and Willy SCHLOSSSTEIN). See also Enclosure 2, items 2 and 3).

And lastly, I am one of the few survivors of Dr. Karl GOERDELER of Leipzig's closer circle of friends and in any event, I was the leading brain in Wuerttemberg if not in all of South Germany, thanks to Mr. BOSCH and his firm, the chief financer of GOERDELER'S resistance movement. See enclosed Memorandum (Enclosure 1). Two of my coworkers were arraigned before the People's Court (including Baurat M. FISCHER already mentioned several times). Two others were endangered as a result of interrogations, myself most of all. It is a wonder that I am still alive. Witnesses: Frau Anneliese GOERDELER, Katharinenplaisir Estate, Post Cleebronn, Wuertt., Baurat FISCHER and Theodore BAEUERLE).

See also Enclosure 2, item 1.

and Enclosure 2, items 6 and 7

Note: In view of the fact that some of the events discussed are chronologically remote, an error or inaccuracy in some small detail may have slipped in, ever though I was very careful.

I have read over the answers given in the above statement and hereby declare under oath that these answers are the full truth.

s/ Hans WALZ

Sworn to before me this...25.... day
ofSeptember..... 1946
atNuremberg.....Germany.

s/ Norbert G. BOW

Umlagen

Institut für Zeitgeschichte - Archiv

Institut für Zeitgeschichte
1948/56

Translation

The American Institute
La Paz - Bolivia

June 19, 1946.

Federico Jaffé
La Paz - Bolivia
Lista de Correos

TO: the General Management of the Bosch Company
4, Militärstrasse,
S t u t t g a r t

Gentlemen,

In March past there appeared a notice in the Argentine and local press that Mr. Hans W a l z had been arrested.

On March 14 I thereupon applied with the State Department in Washington via the local Vice Consul of the USA for a permit to travel to Germany with the purpose of giving evidence for Dr. Schacht and Hans Walz. In the application it was pointed out that Mr. Walz and Baurat Fischer were known to Dr. Leo Baeck, Chief Rabbi and head of the German Jews, now in London, as the keenest adversaries of the Hitler regime and that both gentlemen had made superhuman efforts to support the Jewish cause in Germany.

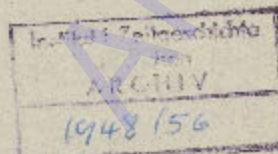
The undersigned acted as mediator between and trustee of both parties as well as of the Reichsbank and Dr. Schacht respectively for Jewish affairs.

The State Department in Washington has forwarded my demand to the United States Political Advisor on German Affairs at Berlin and the U.S. Ambassador kindly promised to inform me as soon as the answer of this authority will be at hand. Should the gentlemen, however, require my testimony urgently I beg to let me know by return of mail.

Institut für Zeitgeschichte

Berlin-Charlottenburg 9, August 27, 1946.
22, Necklenburgallee

Statement



I herewith declare under oath -

1. - that I know Mr. Hans Walz since 1936 personally, -
2. - that Mr. Walz has supported my work for the review "Deutsche Rundschau" in the most generous manner thus ensuring the further publication of this paper up to its suppression by the Gestapo in April 1942, -
3. - that Mr. Walz has done this in perfect knowledge of the "Deutsche Rundschau" being on the black list of the Nationalsocialists since 1935 and that every support was dangerous and compromising, furthermore that it was generally forbidden to grant assistance to newspapers and reviews, -
4. - that Mr. Walz in many talks has always proved to be a convinced adversary of Nationalsocialism, which owing to his general attitude as well as his Christian faith he detested and against which he fought with all means, -
5. - that he contacted with the Party only to protect the Bosch Company and to further anti-nazistic elements, -
6. - that I consider Mr. Walz indispensable for the reconstruction of a really democratic Germany.

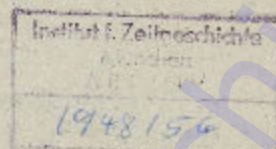
signed Dr. Rudolf Pechel

Chief Editor for the Deutsche Rundschau

Member of the Executive Committee

"Victims of Fascism" in Berlin

in preventive arrest of the Reichssicherheits-
hauptamt from April 1942 - April 1945



D e c l a r a t i o n .

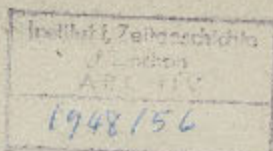
As I have confirmed some considerable time ago, I have found protection and help through the Robert Bosch G.m.b.H. during the time of my persecution by the Nazis. I know that this assistance was primarily caused by Director H a n s W a l z whose anti-national-socialistic and extremely social attitude was well known to me. I am still today grateful to him that he gave me his assistance in a time so difficult for me.

I sincerely regret that just Mr. Walz on account of business-connections with a big bank cannot move about freely since some considerable time and is suffering mentally from this. According to my knowledge of the person of Mr. Walz, he was no active Nazi and no supporter of the war, but a sincere friend of peace and an opponent of the Nazi-regime. The anti-national-socialistic attitude of Mr. Walz was known to everybody who had a more intimate knowledge of the conditions.

Stuttgart, June 12, 1946.

signed Lic. Emil Bock
Bishop of the Christengemeinschaft

copy



25-1580-32

283 Watford Way,
Hendon,
London, N.W.4.

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

Director HANS WALZ, the Managing Director of the Hoeschwerke in Stuttgart, has been well known to me for years. In all this time he has gained my sincerest esteem as a man of an upright disposition, a man of inmost moral courage, of a straight and highly reliable character.

In the years after 1933, when this was connected with a certain danger, Director Walz carried on and cultivated a cordial relationship to me. I was at that time President of the "Reichsvereinigung der Juden in Deutschland" (Reich's Association of the Jews in Germany) which comprised all Jewish Congregations and Organisations in Germany. Director Walz always endeavoured to assist me in the tasks which my duty brought, by giving his advice and, not rarely, his help. He also has given from time to time financial help to the Institution which I had to direct. Besides he tried to be of assistance to individual Jews or to support them, and so for many of them, it was at the end often due to him that a way to safety and liberty was found.

I often exchanged views with and spoke of my aims to Director Walz and in the frank discussions which always ensued, I found again and again that, deep in his innermost being, out of genuine conviction, he rejected the terrible régime, which came upon Germany in 1933, and that it was his sincere belief that Germany could only be saved if the country and the German people would be freed from these powers of the depths. It was out of a strong and pure religious feeling that he came to this certainty.

I myself had been brought to the Concentration Camp Teresien at the beginning of 1943 from where I was liberated in May 1945 and found residence in this country. When I learned here that Director Walz had been suspected of a relationship to National Socialism and was being kept in custody, I thought it to be my duty - and I have it at heart to do so - to write these lines to give evidence for Director Walz's purity of character and his rejection of National Socialism.

London, 3rd July 1946.

sgd. Leo Baeck, D.D. Ph.D. E.H.L.
rabbi

Stuttgart-N, May 3rd, 1946.
Seidenstr. 28

The Board and the Management of messrs. Robert Bosch GmbH wish to make the following statements as regards the case of the former Manager of the firm, Director Hans Walz.

Mr. Robert Bosch, the only owner of Robert Bosch GmbH, was one of the few true democrats amongst the leading personalities of the German gross industry, which fact has never been contested not only within Germany, but also abroad, particularly in the USA. Facts proving his political attitude may be found in any domain of life. He fiercely and with contempt rejected the NSDAP, same as during all his life, he was a fierce enemy of militarism especially of the prussian Junkers and the industrial leaders of Germany. So for instance he publicly stood up against the elections of Hindenburg as President of Germany in 1924, whereby he attacked in the most vehement manner the reactionary circles which supported Hindenburg.

Mr. Bosch who, like Henry Ford, was the only owner of his large enterprise, has never tolerated in the management of his firm, a man who did not follow up his line in these principal questions. His confidential collaborator, Mr. Hans Walz, private secretary of Mr. Bosch since 1918, from 1924 on manager of the Bosch Company and general trustee of Mr. Bosch, had, besides Mr. Bosch, the greatest influence on the trend of the business policy of Robert Bosch GmbH. It would lead too far to explain in detail how Mr. Walz, at any time, before and after 1933, expressed his views as democrat and antimilitarist and how he lived up to those views without taking any heed to possible consequences for himself and for his family.

Thru' Messrs. Bosch and Walz, the Bosch Company became one of the strongholds of democracy in Württemberg and likewise, beyond its borders, in Germany in general. Consequently the degree of sharpness of the attacks started by the NSDAP after 1933, and their attempts to obtain decisive influence upon the firm, corresponded to this attitude of the firm, and it was even considered to take Mr. Bosch in precautionary custody. In order to prevent such consequences, Mr. Walz joined the NSDAP, in the interest of the firm and, at the same time, in the interest of German democracy, and as time went on, he finally no longer refused to take up connections with the SS as he was repeatedly urged to do.

For a man with the views of Mr. Walz, this was a particularly great sacrifice of self-denial. However, he brought it upon request of Mr. Bosch and in agreement with his colleagues of the Management to whom it was absolutely clear that otherwise the firm and its moral and material power sooner or later would become a prey of the party.

For all who are conversant with this development within and outside of the firm it seems extremely tragic that Mr. Walz, now a victim of his unselfish actions, should be detained together with those very same nationalsocialists against whom, for many years, he had kept up an embittered fight.

The Management of
ROBERT BOSCH GMBH

sgd. Steins O. Fischer
Knoerzer Lippart
Rogowski

For the Board:

A. Fischer

1948/56

Some few words about the Robert Bosch GmbH

There is an essential difference between the industrial area of Württemberg and the other districts of Germany.

Amongst all Federal States Württemberg had the most liberal constitution and a government that was guided by strictly democratic principles. This liberal form of government was highly favourable to the development of industries in Württemberg with employers steadily pursuing their aims and standard workers.

Owing to the great distance from places where coal-hauling took place and due to the scarceness of minerals the industries of Württemberg were obliged to take up only work of refinement, to disregard mass production and to turn merely towards the production of highly qualified products as can only be obtained from precision work of highly qualified labours. The bringing up of the labours to such an efficiency could only be realized by the personal collaboration and touch with the employer. Hard work of detail for many years led to such a success.

Dr. Bosch personified these qualities typical with industrialists of Württemberg. By continuous active collaboration and the exemplary standard of never-ceasing industry he succeeded in educating from the very beginning out of his staff capable cooperators who helped him to bring up his work to its actual size. The care for the welfare of his cooperators was the basis of his strictly democratic management. There are numerous examples of his care in his works of social nature, as f.i. paying off all money won during the war from 1914 to 1918 to the construction of the Neckar water-street, the acknowledgement of a workers council as well as the introduction of the 8 hours' working day, a long time before the respective legal determinations were issued, and the foundation of the Robert Bosch hospital. He renounced to any title, but he was proud to be called "father Bosch" also outside of his works.

Dr. Robert Bosch was not only a clearly marked democrat - many fellow-citizens thought him even a socialist - but also such an antagonist against militarism that he decided to publish in the press under his name an essay against Hindenburg's election as president of the Empire. According to this attitude he was one of those few who had as much courage as to reproach Adolf Hitler face to face the incorrectness of his economics which merely based upon rearmament. This attitude of Robert Bosch was well known to the National Socialist party as well as the fact that the managing collaborators fully shared his views out of their own conviction; this attitude created from the beginning onward a latent warlike hostility between the party and the firm and the enterprise. The managing heads of the firm decided therefore to build up a fence and this was the only reason why they entered into the party.

In spite of this gesture meant for the people outside of the firm they remained, of course, the old democrats who kept alive the tradition of the firm. The fact that the firm kept on to employ numerous persons persecuted on behalf of political reasons and offered them a refuge against the "secret state police" in spite of the dangers arising therefrom proves this attitude.

The actual firm personifies the inheritance of Dr. Robert Bosch. It represents no conglomeration of various enterprises into one concern, but the work of a single man due to the vigour of his personality, his industry, his far-sightedness and his democratic devotion to the work and his collaborators.

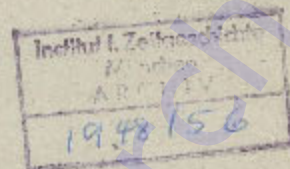
wide circles of the population share the solicitude of the head management and staff about the continuance of the firm. The Robert Bosch GmbH is not merely an industrial enterprise, but a striking symbol of true, deep and active democracy in Württemberg.

signed: Wilhelm Keil, Minister a.D.
nov württ. Landtags-Präsident

Translation

Kultministerium

10-11-45

Statement with reference to
Director Hans Walz

In base of many years' relations with the Robert Bosch GmbH and an exact knowledge of the state of affairs within this Company, we are able to affirm that the fame of this firm throughout the whole world as an enterprise whose management was based upon great social and cultural principles of responsibility in first line, next to its founder Mr. Robert Bosch, is due to director Walz.

All important institutions of public benefit of the company, as e.g. the considerable bestowments during the wartime of 1914-1918 for workers, employees and - in case of death - for their families, for the apprentices of the company, for the education of gifted children of employees and workers and far above that for the social and cultural needs of the City of Stuttgart and the State of Württemberg, in first line could be materialized owing to the initiative, the sense of common welfare and the ever ready spirit to help of Mr. Walz.

In particular Mr. Walz' merits in connection with the furthering of public education deserve to be mentioned.

During the period of Nazi-regime Mr. Walz supported in the most generous manner authors and students - especially students of theology - who were oppressed by the Nazis, as well as Jewish personalities and families. Due to his antinazist attitude it was furthermore possible that a great number of oppressed persons found employment within the Bosch Company.

Mr. Walz' membership with the NSDAP was considered by all who knew him more closely to be a sacrifice for the company, which was in bad credits with the Party and especially with the Reichsstatthalter Murr, and therefore had to take into account that eventually a "Kommissar" would have been charged with the management of the company.

(signed) Heuss
Minister
10.11.45

(signed) Bäuerle
Ministerialdirektor
10.11.45

Institut für Zeitgeschichte München AB 111 V
1948/56

Translation

November 10th, 1945

Opinion about the Firm Robert Bosch
and their Manager

When I had been dismissed without pension from my position as teacher, because I was formerly social-democratic member of the Diet, I could find a place with the firm Robert Bosch, Stuttgart. The reason why I endeavoured to obtain a post with this firm was that I hoped there to be exposed to the least political pressure. This was the case indeed. In the course of time several other teachers and officials who were politically reprimanded found their existence in this firm like me.

A few months later, the Kreisleitung of the NSDAP demanded my dismissal giving as reason that the firm Robert Bosch prove their refusal of national-socialistic measures by the increased employment of reprimanded officials. Only to the firm attitude of the management it is due that I could keep my place. Although the firm had naturally to be cautious, it was possible for me to improve my position to a certain degree in the course of time.

I was especially impressed by the speech of the manager Hans Wain on the occasion of the funeral of Mr. Robert Bosch. Here he confessed himself before the whole public to the moral and social principles of Christianity - in a time, where this meant a sharp distancing from the ideology of national-socialism.

Signed: Schneckenburger
now Councillor in the Cult-Ministry

Translation

Stuttgart, March 1st, 1946.

Director H a n s W a l z , 17 Am Bismarckplatz, Stuttgart, has been well known to us for decades, especially as member of the Young Men's Christian Association for nearly 50 years.

In consequence of his decided Christian attitude which he often practised in public life, Mr. Walz who was a democrat was an opponent of the national-socialistic regime from the beginning, as we know exactly from repeated conversations with him and from the description of many conflicts with the NSDAP and their representatives in which he was involved.

This opposition has more and more developed into an active resistance which can especially be witnessed by the first undersigned who had been dismissed from his position by the NSDAP on account of political unreliability and as "Confessing Christian" 9 years ago. To him Mr. Walz sharply condemned the Nazi encroachments; he was extremely helpful to him as politically persecuted person by making it possible that two works about the architectural development of the town were printed which he created in his forced retirement.

If Mr. Walz came, respectively had to come, in touch with the Party and their organizations in any way, this could exclusively have been done in the interest of the enterprise managed by him and under strong pressure (although Mr. Walz had not given way to repeated compulsion), but never from inner conviction. This can be truly confirmed by us.

Having never been members of the NSDAP, but having resisted to them in the struggle of the Church in the same manner as Director Walz, it is especially grievous to us hear that Mr. Walz is arrested, and we ask ourselves, how it was possible that this could happen with such an outspoken and exasperated enemy of national-socialism like Mr. Walz, especially today, when politically reliable democratic and Christian men are urgently required for the reconstruction.

Signed: Gustav Wais, Director of a Publishing-House
(retired)
58, Pfaffenweg, Stuttgart-8

Signed Julius Wais, Proxy (retired)
62, Pfaffenweg, Stuttgart-8

C e r t i f i c a t e .
 =====

As a member of the Vorstand of the Handels- und Gewerbebank Heilbronn AG, Heilbronn, only regional bank of Württemberg, I declare the following:

The Gauleitung of the NSDAP at Stuttgart, mainly represented by the economical adviser Reihle, had the intention, disregarding all legal provisions, to force a fusion of my bank with the Württemberg Bank which belonged to the State and was totally influenced by the party. The Vorstand and supervisory board of my bank certainly would have been defeated in this struggle which was carried on by the party with all means, if they would have not been supported by the house Bosch, especially by director Hans Wals. Because of his purposeful and intrepid actions for the preservation of the independence of my bank, Mr. Wals was personally menaced and strongly offended by the party. It is director Wals to whom the Handels- und Gewerbebank is principally indebted for its existence today. It is also essential to know the reasons which led Mr. Wals to his sharp opposition against the party-leading at Stuttgart at his personal risk. Under all circumstances, Mr. Wals wanted to prevent that by the merger of both banks the national-socialistic State and the party should get hold of a powerful bank-instrument in order to force their national-socialistic economic-plans in Württemberg, for Mr. Wals considered the economic policy as well as the whole policy of national-socialism as ruinous and criminal.

It is also director Wals to whom I myself am indebted for being still in my position as member of the Vorstand of the Handels- und Gewerbebank Heilbronn. The chairman of the supervisory board of my bank had already been informed that a request of Reichsleiter Bormann had been lodged with the president of the Reichsbank Lunge to declare that I was "insupportable" for the party in my position as bank-manager. Mr. Wals was of opinion not to stand any interference from president Lunge or Reichsleiter Bormann. The whole struggle against the bank and my person came to an end by the break-down of the national-socialistic regime, but it is due to the courageous and consequent attitude of Mr. Wals that the struggle against the aspirations of the party could be carried on up to this point.

Mr. Wals also belonged to the supervisory board of the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft. I am in the position to give particulars about the motives of the election of Mr. Wals to the supervisory board of the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft. It was the endeavour of the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft to get into banking-connection with industry and commerce of the whole territory of the Reich, they therefore tried to assemble in their supervisory board representatives of the industry from the different regions of the Reich. The Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft saw in Mr. Wals a representative of the Württemberg industry. Asking Mr. Wals to join the supervisory board of the Reichs-Kredit-Gesellschaft was a purely decorative matter, in other words: a gesture made to Württemberg industry.

Heilbronn, February 11th, 1948.

sign. E. Schner

Vorstand of the
Handels- und Gewerbebank Heilbronn AG

As legitimization of my own person I mention that I never was a member of the NSDAP and that I have been attacked sharply by the party. Reichsleiter Bormann demanded my dismissal from my position. In May 1945, the American Military Government conferred upon me an honorable special task in the finance sector which comprised also the denazification of the banks in the district of Heilbronn.

On December 22nd, 1945, I received from the Military Government a written confirmation about my activity from which the following is an extract:

Mr. Bohner's political activity speaks for itself. His anti-
nazi activity has highly acclaimed interest in our higher
office. The Military Government Fragebogen has been briefed
by this organization and proven him free of nazi activities.
His many helpful suggestions in denazification have been put
to practical use in the interest of Military Government."

sign. E. Bohner

Institut für Zeitgeschichte
München
ARCHIV
1948/56

D e c l a r a t i o n .

Since 1937 the undersigned have belonged to the closest collaborators of Dr. Goerdeler besides Mr. H a n s W a l z , factory-director in Stuttgart, and have taken part in nearly all discussions which had taken place between Dr. Goerdeler and Mr. Walz during this time. The principal theme of these discussions was the removal of the Nazi regime.

Mr. Walz was one of the most important men of the Goerdeler movement in South-Germany. He put his excellent knowledge and capabilities at the disposal of this good cause, of the only group of resistance which had become active in Germany, and he took care that the firm Robert Bosch GmbH and their owner, Dr. Robert Bosch, gave the means necessary for the support of the Goerdeler opposition.

Mr. Walz was like Mr. Bosch a democrat and an ardent supporter of peace, liberty, justice, fairness, freedom of opinion and press as well as of the free exercise of religion. Wherever elementary rights of men were violated, he began to struggle for their restoration. He decisively refused the theories of the races, as they were proclaimed by the national-socialism, and he supported as much as he could politically persecuted persons, above all the hard-pressed Jewish population.

Many ways had been tried since 1933, until in 1937 the above-mentioned closer connection with Dr. Goerdeler was established. After the unfortunate July 20th, 1944, Mr. Walz was in continual danger of his life like us who had to justify ourselves before the Gestapo.

His detention on account of his formal belonging to the supervisory board of a big bank is incomprehensible not only for us, but for many congenial persons, because Mr. Walz as one of the few active opponents of the Nazi regime, in contrast to many of his colleagues in trade and commerce. His outstanding capabilities in the economical and social sector could and should be used for the restoration of ideal and material values cruelly destroyed by the Nazis.

Stuttgart, February 8th, 1946.

1) Albrecht F i s c h e r : Arrested by the Gestapo in July 1944, acquitted by the Volksgerichtshof in the beginning of 1945, then put to the concentration-camp Sachsenhausen near Oranienburg, discharged in the beginning of April 1945.
signed: Albrecht Fischer

2) Paul H a h n : Arrested in the beginning of August 1944, and condemned by the Volksgerichtshof for assistance in the case Dr. Goerdeler to 3 years' penal servitude.
signed: Paul Hahn

Institut für Zeitgeschichte
München
1948/56

Statement

From

As I know many statements of my husband, Dr. Carl Goerdeler, former Lord Mayor of Lipsia and murdered by the Nazis, he was since 1937 in close business and personal contact with the Bosch Company in Stuttgart.

At the beginning my husband acted as financial adviser of Mr. Bosch and his firm, the Robert Bosch GmbH, handling for them various business affairs at home and abroad. Mr. Bosch and the executives of his enterprise, as old-time democrats, were fierce enemies of Nazis. Out of the common feeling between my husband and this group of persons sprang up the unanimous desire and plan to remove the Hitler regime. Since 1938 my husband cooperated with Mr. Bosch and his associates, particularly with Director Hans Walz, Baurat Albrecht Fischer and Willy Schlossstein, to realize this project and to prevent a disastrous war. These gentlemen, especially Director Hans Walz, supported my husband and the movement organized by him spiritually and financially. To each of them was assigned a certain task. It was Mr. Walz above all who procured the necessary financial means to organize the anti-Nazi movement. Together with Baurat Fischer he furthermore put at the disposal of my husband's enterprise his excellent experience and ability; Mr. Schlossstein acted as liaison person to friends abroad. During the war he carried through certain transactions in Switzerland for my husband with the view of taking up connection with local friends and to establish for the time after the overthrow of the regime the necessary base for an armistice, quickly followed up by a peace treaty on democratic principles between the Allied countries and the representatives of the opposition in Germany. Furthermore my husband entrusted Mr. Schlossstein with the safe-keeping of part of his correspondence.

The confidential cooperation with these gentlemen of the Bosch group necessitated monthly meetings and conferences relating to the actual situation and the steps secretly to be taken. At some of these meetings I was present. My husband and I were also in friendly relations with the families of Messrs. Walz, Fischer and Schlossstein. On these occasions I could convince myself of the mental affinity of these gentlemen as well as of the other members of the management of the Company, i.e. Messrs. Wild, Fellmeth, Ransbach and Knoerzer with my husband, and I became fully convinced of their willingness to support my husband's plan of a removal of Hitler with all possible means.

Owing to the help of Bosch my husband was able to enlarge the counter-movement continuously, so that soon it included members of all social classes and circles: officials, clerical and military representatives, leading persons from the industry and also members of the trade unions. In south Germany the Bosch group with its leader, Director Walz formed the basis of the organisation. Without the help of Bosch, effective over a period of many years, the movement against Hitler never would have been able to subsist up to the - unfortunately unsuccessful - climax of the 20th July 1944.

I am acting in my husband's spirit when I declare that it would be great injustice should the Bosch Company and its executive members who, like my husband, for years lived in continuous danger for their lives, be held responsible for the crimes of their enemies, the Nazis, and put upon the same level with them, for the only reason that, for the purpose of hoodwinking, some of them had to join the Party or one of its organizations. Without the screen of such nominal memberships it would have been absolutely impossible to start a counter action under the very eyes of the Gestapo and to carry it through without being revealed for years.

If some day the history of the events of the 20th July 1944 will be written, the Bosch Company and its leading men, - in the first place Director Walz and his associates - will not remain unmentioned, because in brilliant contrast of so many they had the courage to cooperate with my husband in his gallant fight against the Nazi criminals.
Hofgut Katharinenplaisir, Post Cleebronn (Wuerttemberg)

Translation

Catholic Parsonage
St. Fidelis
Telephone 69393

Stuttgart-W, February 2nd, 1946.
Johannesstrasse 68



In the years before the war, the Catholic Parish of St. Fidelis Stuttgart repeatedly received from the house Bosch considerable amounts for a new church and for charitable purposes, kindergarden, sisters' station etc. - The transmission of these gifts was always caused by Director Hans W a l z . These contributions were a great help for the Parish. Even today, we thank the house B o s c h and especially Director W a l z for their sympathetic furtherance of our Catholic interests. These gifts deserve recognition and thank all the more as they have been presented in a time, when the government and the public were opposed to the Churches.

At my personal visits I experienced that Mr. W a l z was a real Christian who was far from national-socialism and sharply condemned their tendencies a regards economical and religious questions.

Seal:

Catholic Parsonage
St. Fidelis
Stuttgart

Signed: Erath, Parson

Translation

Evangelical Church
of the Country of Wuerttemberg
The Bishop

Stuttgart, February 13th, 1946.
Gerokstr. 29

Institut für Geschichte
ARCHIV
1948/56

D e c l a r a t i o n .

The Evangelical Church of the Country of Wuerttemberg takes a great interest in the fate of Mr. Hans Walz, factory-director in Stuttgart. Already in 1934 in the struggle of the Church, he stood without fear on the side of the confessing Church. In the following difficult years he belonged to the councillors of the Supreme Church Board and to the Evangelical Country Synod, and put his deep knowledge and rich experiences at the disposal of the suffering Church, apart from other circles and groups persecuted by the regime.

Later on Mr. Walz saw to it that Mr. Bosch made regular large contributions on the payment of salaries to persecuted parsons and means for needy theology-students. Mr. Walz further informed the Church - either direct or indirect by other friends - of news from Germany and abroad about the criminal actions of the Nazi-regime which were withheld from the Church and the people with diabolical skill by the Goebbels' propaganda. When Mr. Walz and his collaborators were in close connection with Dr. Goerdeler with the intention to remove the national-socialistic regime, he was the personal and material link between the opposition-circles and the Bishop D. Wurm with the Evangelical circles. At the funeral of Mr. Robert Bosch, Mr. Walz made a striking open confession to our Lord Jesus Christ.

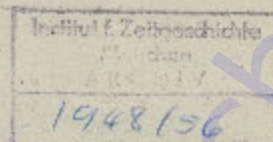
With regard to the manly Christian and anti-nazi attitude of Mr. Walz, the Church would deeply regret, if a man like him would be treated like the Nazis or even like the war-criminals.

The Evangelical Country Church therefore intercedes for an early release of Mr. Walz and would welcome it, if he could use his wide ability and knowledge to the best of the general public as soon as possible.

Stuttgart, February 12th, 1946.

Signed: D. Wurm

Institut für

TranslationDeclaration.

The undersigned, **M a r t a H a a r b u r g e r**, Jewess, domiciled 18 Fidelicstrasse, Stuttgart-Degerloch, who has been in the concentration-camp of Theresienstadt for 2 years declares the following:

Having been dismissed from a chemical enterprise of Stuttgart where I had been employed as chemist for nearly 20 years, I could not find work for a considerable time. My deportation to a camp in the East was impending, although I was seriously ill.

Director **H a n s W a l z** who had heard of my distress caused his colleagues to let me have medically examined and by this proved that it was impossible for me to be transported. Through this I escaped for the time being the deportation already fixed. Mr. Walz took care that I was admitted at the "Robert Bosch" Hospital for treatment. Having been discharged from the hospital I was engaged as chemist by the Robert Bosch GmbH. Also during my activity in this firm the Gestapo attempted repeatedly to deport me. Mr. Walz and his collaborators saw to it that these intentions of the Gestapo were not successful.

In June 1943, in spite of all endeavours of Mr. Walz and his collaborators, I was brought to the concentrations-camp of Theresienstadt and was kept there until I was delivered by the Allied Forces in June 1945.

It is due to the efforts of the gentlemen of the Robert Bosch GmbH especially to Director **W a l z** that I am still alive today.

Stuttgart, April 25th, 1946.

Signed: **Marta Haarburger**

Translation

Institut f. Zeitgeschichte
München
ARCHIV
1948/50

Declaration.

As Semi-Jewess I took a vivid sympathy in the fate of the Israelitic people in Germany under the Nazi-regime. Most of my Israelitic relatives, amongst them my half-brothers, were murdered by the Nazis.

I repeatedly spoke about the situation of the Israelitic people during the Nazi-regime with Director H a n s W a l z who became known to me as a man who not only most sharply condemned the brutal terror-methods of the Nazis, but interceded actively for the Israelitic population, whenever he could. It is known to me for instance that already in 1933 after the coming into power of the Nazis, Mr. Walz interceded with the governmental authorities in Berlin for the Israelitic population, and after these endeavours were not successful, he was in continual connection with the manager of the Israelitic Mittelstelle Stuttgart, Director Adler, now in New York, whom he supported with word and deed in order to help the Israelitic community of Stuttgart. Further Mr. Walz took up relations with the Chief Rabby of the Israelitic population of Germany, Dr. Baeck, formerly in Berlin now in London, and gave assistance through this gentlemen to Israelitic people in distress. Both gentlemen mentioned are able to give particulars at any time. If other leading men of trade and commerce in Germany would have interceded for the Israelitic population in the same manner as Mr. Walz, the Nazis would not have been able to execute their plans of destruction against the Israelitic population to such an extent.

Later on Mr. Walz had to justify himself before the Gestapo in Berlin because of the Israelitic lady-doctor, Dr. Marga Wolf, for whom he had interceded.

It is further known to me that Mr. Walz was a friend of the late Israelitic banker Fritz Mannheim in Amsterdam and through the latter gave assistance to Israelites in distress in Germany, and thereby made it possible for a considerable number of persons to emigrate from Germany.

Mr. Walz often comforted me, especially in the last year of the war, when the question of deportation came nearer in my case, too. In my opinion, there existed no question of races for Mr. Walz; every man was equal in his mind. He always cared for those in trouble and for those who were wrongly persecuted.

Stuttgart, April 24th, 1946.
Durrstrasse 23

Signed: Bona Schlossstein

Institut für Zeitgeschichte

Affidavit

I, the undersigned Karl A d l e r, 3850 Waldo Ave. New York 63, N.Y USA make the following statement under oath in the case of

H a n s W a l z, Stuttgart
 former General Manager of the Robert Bosch AG, Stuttgart.

1. - Up to 1933 I was head of the Conservatory for Music in Stuttgart and leader of the music branch of the Association for Furthering Popular Education Verein zur Förderung der Volksbildung, Stuttgart. Mr. Walz was interested in both institutions. 1933 the Nazis demanded my discharge for being Jewish; they even assaulted me personally. In the following years I was president of the Stuttgart Jewish Arts Association and secretary for musical questions in the Jewish Liaison Office for Education of Adults, of the official Jewish Headquarters in Germany (Berlin/Frankfurt o.M.) These institutions being destroyed by the Nazis and I myself imprisoned, after my acquittal I became head of the Jewish liaison office and emigration bureau in Stuttgart. In November 1940 I myself emigrated into the U.S.A.

I am an American citizen, professor and Doctor of Music and teacher at municipal and private colleges.

2. - I became acquainted with Mr. Walz in 1919 when presented to him by Director Bäuerle, founder of the Association for Furthering Popular Education. A real friendship was developing during the Hitler regime when other friends turned their back on Jews.
3. - When imprisoned by the Nazis in 1938 it was Hans Walz who gave my wife every possible assistance.
4. - From 1936 - 1940 Hans Walz transmitted to me considerable sums to be used for the Jewish and anti-Nazi cause and handed over to me by Dr. Garthe, Director Bäuerle and Beuret Fischer. With these funds we supported political prisoners in concentrations camps and prisons and helped politically endangered persons to escape over the frontier and gave aid in many other political and charitable cases. The means herefore were collected in a fund for special disposal at the Jewish liaison bureau and naturally had to be kept strictly secret from the Gestapo and S.D. The funds fixed and sharply controlled by these Nazi organizations for the Jewish liaison office and the emigration bureau represented only a fraction of what we were in want of. So Mr. Walz's subventions were the only means at our disposal for carrying-through the described illegal tasks. Dozens of human lives thus could be spared, many of whom are now over here.
5. - When a search warrant for arms in my house was threatening, Hans Walz at once declared himself ready to take care of my pistol and ammunition. He said: "The arms remain yours and will be at your disposal at any time you might need them against the Nazis."
6. - When the Jews had to deliver their jewelry, golden watches etc to the Nazis, Mr. Walz took what I had and transferred it into Switzerland where everything was kept in custody for me.
7. - In 1939 and 1940 I was ordered by the Gestapo and the S.D. to attend Jewish congresses abroad and to report afterwards. I declined to do so, in my distress, however, I asked the then American Consul in Stuttgart and Mr. Walz for their advice. The latter urged me to follow the order with the purpose, however, of working against Nazism in the respective countries. The same he recommended me warmly when I took leave of him on the day of my departure to the States.
8. - I knew Mr. Walz throughout all this years as a convinced Christian and enemy of the Nazis. He was enjoying every chance when he could pull their leg. In the last years he called me "Mr. Celser" over the phone

and ostentatiously kept waiting Nazi officials in his waiting room when I was there. Laughingly he told me that generally in the end of April he uses to catch a cold, thus sparing himself from the duty of delivering a speech at the festivities of the First of May.

- 9. - The chief features of Mr. Walz's attitude were courage and unselfishness. - Although being camouflaged in the accounts he ran the risk that his subventions to me were discovered and he himself compromised and severely punished as a co-operator of jews. The same applies for the case, when he took our jewelry to Switzerland. Mr. Walz was so convinced of the necessity of his help that he did not want to see my accounts; I therefore used to inform him only in brief of the outstanding cases.
- 10. - I am not informed about Mr. Walz's attitude in the years after 1940. It seems, however, to me impossible that he might have changed his general attitude of pro-jewish sympathy and his antagonism towards Nazism. Mr. Walz, holding a key position, in full knowledge and effectively has contributed his share in undermining the Nazi system, a fact which can also be proved by further examples.

I am ready at any time to give fuller details upon the above facts and to appear before American authorities in this city for a further hearing.

New York, New York
July 21, 1946

signed Kuri Adler

Sworn to before me
this 22 day of July 1946

signed Milton Cohen
Notary Public

Queens Co. Cik's Nr. 481, Reg. No. 208-C-7
New York Co. Cik's No. 673, Reg. No. 447-C-7
Commission Expires March 30, 1947

Institut für Zeitgeschichte

Translation.

Institut f. Zeitgeschichte
München
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1948/56

Declaration.

We have known Director H a n s W a l z in Stuttgart for many years. In consequence of his democratic and social attitude he developed apart from his responsible work in the industry a manysided activity in cultural and social welfare. Especially he was an ardent promoter of the idea of the improvement of the economic position of all workers, of the popular education, of the care for dwellings etc. as well as of the reconciliation of the nations and of the settlement of all problems by agreement. He sharply condemned measures of force. The violation of right and the employment of brutal force against persons of different opinion by the Nazis made him an extremely sharp opponent of the regime who - in contrast to others - opposed so openly that the former Reichsstatthalter of Wuerttemberg angrily said that he would no longer tolerate the "secondary government Bosch" in his country. Mr. Walz actively supported persecuted persons of all circles and confessions and tried with all means to mitigate their hard fate.

Further Mr. Walz proved his refusal of Nazism by closest cooperation with Dr. Goerdeler and by the support of the opposition-movement created by the latter.

A man like Mr. Walz with such a democratic attitude and excellent knowledge and capabilities as well as manyfolded experiences should urgently cooperate in the reconstruction of our country destroyed by national-socialism and its disorganized economy.

His detention is incomprehensible for all who know him and will in future do prejudice to the democratic idea.

Stuttgart, February 18th, 1946.

Signed: Dr. Theodor Heuss
Cult-Minister

Signed: Dr. Reinhold Maier
Prime Minister

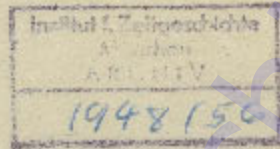
Signed: Theodor Bäuerle
Director of Ministry

Signed: Dr. Hermann Binder
President

Institut für Zeitgeschichte

Translation

No. 1146758



- Original in German -

I, the undersigned Friedrich J A F F E , of full age and legal power, married, resident in La Paz, declares the following and am ready to swear an oath before any Bolivian tribunal:

I know Mr. Hans Walz since 1934. I made his acquaintance on occasion of his fight for the independence of the Stuttgarter Tageblatt which was belonging to the Robert Bosch G.m.b.H. He did not do this for the money's sake but his aim was that this leading democratic paper of South Germany did not come under Nazi-rule (Amann). Mr. Walz fought with all means against the regime in Germany and in his search for help in this fight he asked me end of 1934 to introduce him to the head of German jews, Dr. Baeck, Berlin, Chief rabby. Dr. Baeck gave his consent after having identified Mr. Walz with the person of German heavy industry who was the author of a memorandum asking the German chancellor to give the jews a key position in the reconstruction work for otherwise Germany would be doomed to a political and economic collapse. The collaboration between Dr. Baeck, Mr. Walz and Eduard Albrecht Fischer was a perfect one. Mr. Walz declared on January 30, 1933, the day of coming into power of Hitler, that the appearance of this man had to be prevented and that an immediate overthrow was necessary. From the activity of Mr. Walz up to the day of my departure from Germany on January 30, 1939, results that Mr. Walz belonged to the strongest antagonists of the nationalsocialistic system.

La Paz, Bolivia, December 23, 1946

signed Federico Jaffé

Act of Attestation

In the City of La Paz, at 16 hours of the day 24 of December 1946. -

Before this tribunal presents himself on his own free will Mr. Federico Jaffé, of full age, married, born in Germany and resident in this town, and declares: that the signature at the end of the document which he presents in German as well as in Spanish, is his own, which he applies in all his public and private acts for which reason it is declared to be in all forms of the right as well as the literal and intellectual tenor of the document referred to.

I am ending this statement, signing it together with Mr. Judge who is testifying this.

Federico Jaffé

The undersigned, Professor Dr. Friedrich Siegmund-Schultze, born 14.8.1885, resident in Zürich 7 (Schweiz), Voltastrasse 16, at present travelling through Germany (Adr.: Petzen bei Bückeberg, Britische Zone) is making the following statement as to the case of Mr. Direktor Hans Walz (Stuttgart)

Having been forced to leave Germany in July 1933 after severe persecutions by the SA and after a Gestapo trial, I saw my chief duty in Zürich where I was working at the University and as secretary of the *Verband der Kirchen*, in giving support to the counter-movement in Germany. Therefore I kept in close contact during all the years of my exile (from 1933 up to date) with sympathising friends in Germany with whom I discussed the possibilities of liberation of Germany from the national-socialistic tyranny. One of the visitors to discuss with me this problem was Mr. Walz. I got to know Mr. Walz in the following way:

Among the German politicians who visited me now and then in the period before the war, was Mr. Dr. Karl Goerdeler, Oberbürgermeister a.D. of Leipzig who, basing upon his Christian faith was organizing a resistance against Nazism and for this purpose was seeking convinced Christians as co-operators. Dr. Goerdeler knew, that in my capacity as secretary of the *Verband der Kirchen* and as president of the *Internationaler Versöhnungsbund* (International Association of Reconciliation) I disposed of connections which could be of great value to the German opposition and for peace. For this reason he kept in touch with me also after the outbreak of war, as intermediaries which regularly came to see me in the name of Goerdeler and the German counter-movement, acted also some of the executive members of the Robert Bosch GmbH in Stuttgart. Besides the private secretary of Mr. Bosch, Mr. Willy Schlossstein, brought me messages from Dr. Goerdeler practically every month, Mr. Direktor Walz repeatedly visited me to discuss possibilities of a liberation movement.

I got to know Mr. Walz as a convinced Christian handling these questions with a deep sense of responsibility. Religious problems were a chief topic in our discussions. Mr. Walz suffered, owing to his religious position, badly under the tragic situation that he not only had to work for war in his company but also had to be obedient to the national-socialistic tyrans. Like so many he found no way out of this situation the more as with his position in the Bosch Company were connected the possibilities of a support of the opposition, a policy followed by this company. Mr. Goerdeler and seine *Kamerade* and his friends in Germany would never have been able to carry through their task in Germany without the moral and material help of the Bosch Company. Together with their superior, the former managers of this firm endeavoured continuously to secure success to the opposition. Basing upon the news given them by Dr. Goerdeler and others they expected this success within the near future and therefore put up with the national-socialistic regime.

It has been the unfortunate fate of Goerdeler and his friends that they got the full support of the military reactionary circles so late, and due to the already enforced position of Hitler could not reach only their goal. After the failure of many attempts to get hold of Hitler and his next collaborators the power of the opposition did not succeed on 23th July 1944 to achieve the result expected by all, including Mr. Walz.

All who were familiar with the state of affairs, knew, that the German men who were in touch with me during the National-socialistic regime or acted as intermediaries, for this reason risked great dangers for themselves. Also the above mentioned gentlemen of the Bosch Company risked their life by visiting me. These visits were usually made at night.

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Notwithstanding this fact, several of these messengers had been discovered by the Gestapo and made responsible for their action. Also the above named private secretary of Mr. Bosch, Mr. Schlossstein, had to suffer dark hours in Berlin and Ravensbrück because of his relations with me. Several persons have even been executed for this reason.

On the other hand the faithful attitude of the friends of Goerdeler for the cause of resistance and the peace has made great impression in international circles. It will not be very long till it will be possible to reveal how highest American and English personalities from the attitude of the former executive members of Bosch have drawn their conclusions which, with a happier success of the planned actions would be known now throughout the whole world. Therefore already to day the persons who risked life and property for the cause of liberation should receive an acknowledgement they deserve for their brave fight for peace and liberty, even if they had to camouflage their actions.

I am ready to give further details regarding the person of Mr. Weis of whose arrest I have heard. I declare under oath to have made this statement to the best of knowledge and conscience.

Stuttgart, November 20, 1948.

signed F. Siegmund-Schultze

Institut für Zeitgeschichte

PROTESTANTIC PASTORATE SALACH
Clergymen Gustav Schwering

September 21st, 1946.

Re.: Release from arrest of Mr. Hans Walz, Director.

Sir:

The undersigned kindly requests for release from arrest of the former director of the Robert Bosch GmbH, Mr. Hans Walz. To support this request the following statement is made:

At the occasion of a conversation with a member of the parish regarding the supply of a refrigerator to this parish, I learned of the internment of Mr. Walz for political reasons. Although I have personally spoken to Mr. Walz only once in my life - I forget the date of this conversation which took place years ago - and Mr. Walz probably would neither recognize me nor would I recognize Mr. Walz - I have the ardent desire to publish immediately this conversation which Mr. Walz will hardly remember, so much the more as I am able of recalling all particulars of importance.

As a consequence of the increasing anti-semitism of the NSDAP a member of my previous parish Stuttgart-Wangen, the workman Albert Haar in the employ of the Bosch-Company of whom, meanwhile, I have lost sight as well as of Mr. Walz - got into trouble because of his marriage to a Jewess whom I myself had converted into a Protestant - I don't remember of what kind the trouble was. Albert Haar, in his growing distress, addressed me and gratefully accepted my offer for help. It was known to me that director Walz was a member of the Board established by Mr. D. Warm, Bishop of the Country (Landesbischof) which organization in emergency cases was regarded as a substitute for the National Church Board (Landeskirchentag), the latter having been put out of function by an action of the German Christians (Deutsche Christen). For this reason I had offered to submit the whole matter to Mr. Walz, to which suggestion Mr. Haar entirely agreed, knowing Mr. Walz already as a considerate man where matters of the workmen were concerned.

My expectation was not disappointed; I was very kindly received by Mr. Walz who promised to assist Mr. and Mrs. Haar. That he actually kept his promise concerning the Haar family, I learned from an indignant letter of the former staff manager (I think his name was Debatin) who was a national-socialist. Unfortunately, I can't produce that letter which got lost in the meantime, and I may ask that this résumé be considered merely an appeal on behalf of Mr. Walz, not a depreciation of Mr. Debatin.

Subsequently Mr. Walz discussed with me the political situation and the ecclesiastical policy in Germany, especially in Württemberg. Mr. Walz proved a strong opponent of national-socialism, quoting: "For Goodness' and the German people's sake do maintain fighting, time is working on your behalf." (He meant the fight of the Confessional Church (Bekennenden Kirche). Mr. Walz considered the fight of the clergyman against the Party absolutely necessary, fundamentally basing this opinion on the standpoint of the experienced economic. I may admit to-day that Mr. Walz' invitation to endure was a great encouragement to me, especially when I was summoned before the Gestapo at Stuttgart, and I did not refrain from publishing this word of Mr. Walz as far as I could.

Should this summary of the helpful intervention of Mr. Walz for the sake of a family with Jewish relatives and for the implacable continuation of the fight of the Bekennenden Kirche against the terrors of the NSDAP ever be of any assistance, in order to alleviate the present condition of Mr. Walz - which I think he deserves - I should be very much obliged indeed. Needless to say that this résumé is given on my own accord; at least, Mr. Walz himself will not have any idea of it.

Awaiting a favorable reply at your convenience, I remain,

Respectfully yours:

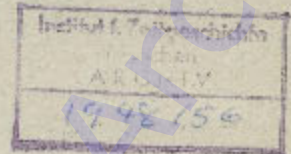
51

Institut für Zeitgeschichte
München
AKG 17
11948156

Translation

Wiesbaden, Sept. 22nd, 1946

TO: The Minister of Political Liberation,
Wiesbaden
No. 8, Bertramstrasse



Personallvi

Sir,

I am referring to the discussion which I recently had with you on the subject of Mr. Hans WALZ, and take the liberty of resuming in writing the statements I made verbally.

My attention was drawn to the case of Mr. Hans Walz by my brother in law, Mr. Max Frei of Solothurn (Switzerland). I may mention first of all that Mr. Frei is an absolutely convinced anti-fascist and a real democrat who, during the time of my emigration was of greatest assistance to me, and it was owing to him in the first place that I was able to escape to Switzerland in time. My brother in law is furthermore an extremely truthful man who would never recommend me a person if this would not agree with his conviction. Since he is intervening in favor of Mr. Walz, I am certain it is advisable to take up his cause. On the subject of Mr. Walz, Mr. Frei wrote to me the following:

"He entertained particularly close connections with Dr. Goerdeler, and was always informed of the plans of the latter for the attempt which he promoted as far as possible."

My brother in law is able to testify this, as Mr. Walz made him conversant with all details during those critical times. Mr. Frei furthermore declares literally:

"I have seldom met a German with cleaner really democratical views and who had a more social mind in the real sense of the word."

My brother in law is therefore of opinion that the measure taken against Mr. Walz, i.e. his internment, is an evident mistake. The actual manager of Messrs. Bosch, Dr. Otto Fischer of Stuttgart-Degerloch, Nr. 14 Rosshaustrasse, is at any time prepared to proceed to Wiesbaden for a personal conversation and to report in detail about this case as well as to produce all data which may be required.

I personally would be much obliged to you, Sir, if you would take up the cause of Mr. Walz and would contact with Dr. Otto Fischer on this subject. Your endeavors would certainly not be spent on an unworthy person.

Thanking you sincerely for the interest which you have shown so far in this matter,

I remain, Sir,
With kind regards
Respectfully yours

Egd. Venedey

(former Social-Democratic Minister of Greater Hassen)

Translation

Stuttgart-S, October 31st, 1946
22, Auf dem Haigst

Institut für Geschichte
des
ARL III V
1948/56

A f f i d a v i t

28 years ago on occasion of my honorary charity work I was presented to Mr. Hans Walz, born 1883, in the offices of the Private Secretariate of Mr. Robert Bosch. I estimated Mr. Walz very highly for his real Christian and democratic attitude of life, and for this reason I variously contacted with him and I am still thankful that at any time he assisted me in word and deed.

I am 100% "non-aryan" and was exposed to great difficulties during the "Third Reich" period. When I became sure that my half-jewish son could no longer attend the high school I appealed for Mr. Walz's help, who, after he had passed the required tests, admitted my son at once, i.e. during the current term, in the apprentices' school of the Company. During the 3 1/2 years of the training course Mr. Walz repeatedly had to meet difficulties owing to the presence of this half-jewish apprentice, so more as there was also a 100% jewish apprentice, son of the local children's doctor, Mr. Einstein. I believe to remember that Mr. Walz once mentioned to me that his sticking to the presence of these two apprentices had caused him serious trouble on part of the workers and the Party and that he had to go to Berlin for this reason as he had no intention to give-in. - My son to-day is a successful technician.

On another occasion Mr. Walz inquired for an executive municipal official and distant relation of mine, especially in regard with his political attitude, for Mr. Walz hated everything connected with Nationalsocialism. The gentleman in question had been discharged for political reasons and afterwards was given an important position within the Bosch Company.

Mr. Walz at every time was guided by the sole desire, to continue the great life work of Mr. Bosch, whom he worshipped very deeply, in the latter's sense, and I sincerely wish that Mr. Walz may be able to return to his work and his family before long.

signed Lucie Klein

UNION

of Active Forces fighting against Nazism and for
a Live Occident.

Handwritten: 1948/56

The President
(authorised by Military Government)

Declaration in lieu of sworn
statement
(made without request)

In order to characterize Mr. Hans WALTZ, Director of Robert Bosch GmbH).

- 1) In 1938 - soon after my liberation from my political special detention by the "Reichssicherheitshauptamt" of Himmler (Prisoner's No. 413 in the Concentration Camp Sachsenhausen-Oranienburg) I made the personal acquaintance of Mr. Waltz at Stuttgart in the Robert Bosch building No. 4, Militärstr. upon an introduction of Director Theodor Bauerle, Stuttgart, No. 54 Hilderlinstr. My activity as leader of the groups organizing the active resistance in the entire former Reich was my only reason for my call.

I was accompanied by Monsignore Andreas Schneider, Secret Camerlingo of the Pope and Superior of the provincial monastery at B u h l (Baden). Prelate Schneider was, from the very first hour on, leader of the basis which the group for active resistance entertained in Baden against Hitler's totalitarianism, and he kept his function until the collapse.

- 2) Our political conversations with Mr. Waltz were led without any reservations and with utmost frankness. Accordingly, I have - dictated solely by mere duty of conscience - to declare that Mr. Waltz showed not the least sign of contamination by Nazi ideology and still less by opportunistic moral with a view to profit. Similarly, he showed no "militaristic" tendencies, on the contrary, to his upright honesty, he was and always remained the real trustee of the life's work of Robert Bosch, the aim of which was to achieve common welfare and personal worthiness. Mr. Bosch was probably the only representative of industry in Germany in whose sphere of activity the rapacious tendencies of the "shoddy barons", as is well known, could get no footing.

Bright Christian faith was the basic accord of the harmony emanating from Mr. Waltz who, in this domain of life also, - however without any obtrusive accent - assumed the attitude of an adversary of total despise of humanity and an adventurer's policy. It is therefore not surprising that the tasks with which he was entrusted in financial institutions and the care economy due to his professional standing, were quite obviously a torture to him. Consequently he was - quite noticeably - able to fulfil these compulsory tasks only as a routine work and with inner indifference. Wherever he was able to use this situation in favour of the persecuted and members of the resistance he did not hesitate to do so!

Without deeply prejudicing the influence produced by the life's work of Robert Bosch, furthermore as the staff of the firm and as the members of active resistance movement, Director Waltz, in his strongly exposed position would never have been able to escape from his ordeal leading him into the NSDAP and in the Economical Councils. It is therefore evident that, during the Nazi regime, Mr. Waltz could never be anything else but a purely Nazi party member.

All that I mentioned in May 1945 on page 16 of my enclosed pamphlet in the paragraph marked in red pencil, was written primarily in grateful memory of Mr. Waltz and his close collaborators. He also gave in

my hands or in those of Prelate Schneider considerable funds which he put at the disposal of the resistance movement without any reservations wherever it was necessary to save even quite unknown people from the grip of the Nazi terror mechanism, to sabotage the reign of terror and to help in eliminating it. It was not just in one single case that Mr. Wals lent his ear and his open hand for providing funds for the resistance movement, no, such funds were granted periodically, year by year, day by day. If, when publishing my article in memory of the second recurrence of 20th July 1944, I followed the invitation just of the Stuttgarter Zeitung this is particularly significant in connection with the above, as proof can be produced that I to-day still refuse to publish p r e s s a t u r e l y articles on the German resistance movement. This was a silent curtsey before the Stuttgart resistance fellowship, and it was meant not in the last instance also for Mr. Wals, as I feel compelled to confess this as a fair criticism of his personality.

In the torturing solitude of my recent political detention of the "Reichsicherhauptstadt" in 1941, the character of Mr. Wals acquired the shape which it has maintained until now without any alteration, and duty of conscience made me to write this down.

- 3) To my opinion, the German people, on the hard way it has to go to achieve a really democratical spirit of community and an inevitable sphere of justice and faith, cannot do without the highly moral personality of Mr. Wals.

The President

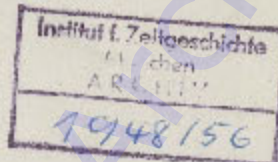
(sgd. Dr. Paul-Joseph Stuermer).

Proprietor of the Firm "Haus Lilienkreuz,
chemical-pharmaceutical Factory
Dr. Stuermer & Co."

Baden-Baden. Sept. 14th 1946

FRAGEBOGEN H. W A L Z

Questionnaire

AUSZUEGE Excerpts.

1. Moral and financial aid for Dr. Goerdeler.

(1. MORALISCHE UND FINANZIELLE HILFE FUER DR. GOERDELER)

STATEMENT FRAU ANNELIESE GOERDELER. 15.1.1946

¶ I AM ACTING IN MY HUSBAND'S SPIRIT WHEN I DECLARE THAT IT WOULD BE GREAT INJUSTICE SHOULD THE BOSCH COMPANY AND ITS EXECUTIVE MEMBERS WHO, LIKE MY HUSBAND, FOR YEARS LIVED IN CONTINUOUS DANGER FOR THEIR LIVES, BE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CRIMES OF THEIR ENEMIES, THE NAZIS, AND PUT UPON THE SAME LEVEL WITH THEM, FOR THE ONLY REASON, THAT, FOR THE PURPOSE OF HOODWINKING, SOME OF THEM HAD TO JOIN THE PARTY OR ONE OF ITS ORGANIZATIONS. WITHOUT THE SCREEN OF SUCH NOMINAL MEMBERSHIPS IT WOULD HAVE BEEN ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE TO START A COUNTER ACTION UNDER THE VERY EYES OF THE GESTAPO AND TO CARRY IT THROUGH WITHOUT BEING REVEALED FOR YEARS.

IF SOME DAY THE HISTORY OF THE EVENTS OF THE 20 TH JULY 1944 WILL BE WRITTEN, THE BOSCH COMPANY AND ITS LEADING MEN - IN THE FIRST PLACE DIRECTOR W A L Z AND HIS ASSOCIATES - WILL NOT REMAIN UNMENTIONED. ¶

2. Personal and financial aid to the Jewish people.

(2. PERSOENLICHE UND FINANZIELLE HILFE FUER DAS JUDENTUM)

PROF. DR. KARL ADLER, 3820 WALDO AVENUE, NEW YORK

23.11.1945

¶ I THINK EVERYTHING POSSIBLE SHOULD BE DONE TO HELP MR. W A L Z, WHO DID SO MUCH FOR US UNDER VERY DANGEROUS CIRCUMSTANCES. TODAY I CAN TELL YOU THAT THE MONEY WE HAD IN THE (MITTELSTELLE) WHICH I REFUSED TO SEND TO BERLIN, WAS FROM HIM. WE USED IT UNDER THE NOSE OF THE GESTAPO TO FINANCE ILLEGAL IMMIGRATION CASES, TO SUPPORT POLITICAL PRISONERS AND TO HELP IN MANY MORE INDIVIDUAL CASES. ¶

H. W A L Z

ADLER. 30.3.1946

NOBODY KNOWS BETTER THAN I DO WHAT HE DID TO HELP ANTI-NAZIS, PARTICULARLY JEWS.

IF HIS CASE IS NOT YET SETTLED MY NAME SHOULD BE GIVEN TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES THERE. THEY SHOULD REPORT MY NAME AND ADDRESS TO THE PROPER AUTHORITIES HERE IN ORDER TO GIVE ME A HEARING. †

3. PERSOENLICHER EINSATZ FUER EINZELNE JUDEN

BONA SCHLOSSSTEIN, STUTTGART, DUERRSTR.23

2.2.1946

DEIN FALL IST MIR IN BESONDERS GUTER ERINNERUNG. MEINE KUSINE FRL. MARTA HAARBURGER, ISRAELITIN..... IHRE DEPORTIERUNG IN EIN TODESLAGER STAND UNMITTELBAR BEVOR. HERR W A L Z VERANLASSTE, DASS SIE ERST IN DAS ROBERT BOSCH KRANKENHAUS FUER MEHRERE WOCHEN EINGEWIESEN UND NACH IHRER ENTLASSUNG BEI DER ROBERT BOSCH G.M.B.H. ALS CHEMIKERIN EINGESTELLT WURDE. SCHON DURCH DIE EINWEISUNG IN DAS ROBERT BOSCH-KRANKENHAUS ENTGING SIE EINER VERSCHLEPPUNG. AUCH WAEHREND IHRER TAETIGKEIT BEI DER ~~ROBERT BOSCH GMBH~~ ROBERT BOSCH GMBH MACHTE DIE GESTAPO ZWEIMAL DEN VERSUCH, SIE ZU DEPORTIEREN. HERR WALZ SORGTEDAFUER, DASS DIESE BEGEHREN DER GESTAPO VEREITELT WURDEN. MEINE KUSINE, FRL. MARTA HAARBURGER, ERKLAERT HEUTE, SIE VERDANKE IHR LEBEN AUSSCHLIESSLICH DEN BEMUEHUNGEN DER HERREN BEI BOSCH, VOR ALLEM DES HERRN WALZ. WEGEN EINER ISRAELITISCHEN FRAUENAERZTIN, FUER DIE SICH HERR WALZ GLEICHFALLS EINGESETZT HATTE, MUSSTE ER SICH SPAETER VOR DER GESTAPO IN BERLIN RECHTFERTIGEN. FERNER IST MIR BEKANNT, DASS HERR WALZ MIT DEM VERSTORBENEN ISRAELITISCHEN BANKIER FRITZ MANNHEIMER IN AMSTERDAM BEFREUNDET WAR, UEBER DIESEN BEDRAENGTEN ISRAELITEN AUS DEUTSCHLAND HILFE GEWAHRTE UND DAMIT EINER GANZEN ANZAHL VON LEUTEN DIE AUSWANDERUNG AUS DEUTSCHLAND ERMOEGLICHTE. †

Siehe englische Übersetzung

BEILAGE *enclosure # 2*

H. W A L Z

4.

HILFE DER EVANGELISCHEN KIRCHE.

LANDESBISCHOF WURM. STUTTGART. 13.2.1946

Siehe engl. Übersetzung

↓ - WALZ- DIESER STAND SCHON IM KIRCHENKAMPF 1934 UNERSCHROCKEN AUF SEITEN DER BEKENNENDEN KIRCHE... SPAETER SORGTE HERR W A L Z DAFUER, DASS HERR BOSCH REGELMAESSIGE GROSSE BEITRAEGE ZUR BEZAHLUNG VON GEHAELTERN AN VERFOLGTE PFARRER UND MITTEL FUER BEDUERFTIGE THEOLOGIE-STUDIENDE STIFTETE. WEITER LIESS HERR WALZ DER KIRCHE NACHRICHTEN AUS DEM IN-UND AUSLAND UEBER DAS VERBRECHERISCHE TREIBEN DES NAZI-REGIMES, DAS DIE GOEBBELS-PROPAGANDA MIT TEUFLISCHER GESCHICKLICHKEIT DER KIRCHE UND DEM VOLK VORENTHIELT, ENTWEDER SELBST ODER DURCH ANDERE FREUNDE ZUGEHEN. ↓)

5.

HILFE DER KATHOLISCHEN KIRCHE.

KATH.STADTPFARRAMT ST.FIDELIS STUTTGART. 2.2.46

Siehe englischen Text

↓... NOCH HEUTE DANKEN WIR DEM HAUSE BOSCH, UND VOR ALLEM HERRN DIREKTOR W A L Z, FUER DIE VERSTAENDNISVOLLE FOERDERUNG UNSERER KATHOLISCHEN INTERESSEN. SIE VERDIENEN UM SO MEHR ANERKENNUNG UND DANK, ALS SIE ZU EINER ZEIT GEREICHT WURDEN, DA DIE REGIERUNG UND DIE OEFFENTLICHKEIT ANTIKIRCHLICH EINGESTELLT WAREN. ↓

6.

VERHALTEN IN DER BANKENPOLITIK.

VORSTAND DER HANDELS UND GEWERBEBANK HEILBRONN A.G. 11.2.1946

↓ AS A MEMBER OF THE VORSTAND OF THE HANDELS-UND GEWERBEBANK HEILBRONN AG. HEILBRONN, ONLY REGIONAL BANK OF WUERTTEMBERG, I DECLARE THE FOLLOWING THE GAULEITUNG OF THE NSDAP AT STUTTGART, MAINLY REPRESENTED BY THE ECONOMICAL ADVISER REIHLE, HAD THE INTENTION, DISREGARDING ALL LEGAL PROVISIONS, TO FORCE

H. W A L Z

A FUSION OF MY BANK WITH THE WUERTTEMBERG BANK WHICH BELONGED TO THE STATE AND WAS TOTALLY INFLUENCED BY THE PARTY. THE VORSTAND AND SUPERVISORY BOARD OF MY BANK CERTAINLY WOULD HAVE BEEN DEFEATED IN THIS STRUGGLE WHICH WAS CARRIED ON BY THE PARTY WITH ALL MEANS, IF THEY WOULD HAVE NOT BEEN SUPPORTED BY THE HOUSE BOSCH, ESPECIALLY BY DIRECTOR HANS W A L Z. BECAUSE OF HIS PURPOSEFUL AND INTREPID ACTIONS FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE INDEPENDENCE OF MY BANK, MR. WALZ TO WHOM THE HANDELS-UND GEWERBEBANK IS PRINCIPALLY INDEBTED FOR ITS EXISTENCE TODAY, IT IS ALSO ESSENTIAL TO KNOW THE REASONS WHICH LED MR. WALZ TO HIS SHARP OPPOSITION AGAINST THE PARTY-LEADING AT STUTTGART AT HIS PERSONAL RISK. UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES, MR. WALZ WANTED TO PREVENT THAT BY THE MERGER OF BOTH BANKS THE NATIONAL-SOCIALISTIC STATE AND THE PARTY SHOULD GET HOLD OF A POWERFUL BANK-INSTRUMENT IN ORDER TO FORCE THEIR NATIONAL-SOCIALISTIC ECONOMIC PLANS IN WUERTTEMBERG, FOR MR. WALZ CONSIDERED THE ECONOMIC POLICY AS WELL AS THE WHOLE POLICY OF NATIONAL-SOCIALISM AS RUINOUS AND CRIMINAL. †

7. URTEIL DER JETZIGEN WUERTTEMBERGISCHEN STAATSREGIERUNG
 †WIR KENNEN HERRN DIREKTOR H A N S W A L Z IN STUTTGART SEIT VIELEN JAHREN. SEINE FESTHALTUNG IST ALLEN, DIE IHN KENNEN, UNVERSTAENDLICH UND BEDEUTET FUER DIE ZUKUNFT EINE BELASTUNG DES DEMOKRATISCHEN GEDANKENS. †

STUTTGART, DEN 18. FEBRUAR 1936

GEZ. DR. THEODOR HEUSS
KULTMINISTER

GEZ. DR. REINHOLD MAIER
MINISTERPRAESIDENT

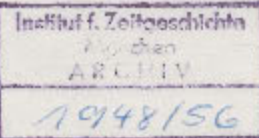
GEZ. DR. THEODOR BAEUERLE
MINISTERIALDIREKTOR

GEZ. DR. HERMANN BINDER
PRAESIDENT

at the English Text
Institut für... Archiv

Affidavit of Hans WALZEnclosure 2

Questionnaire H. W A L Z

Excerpts.

1. Moral and financial aid for Dr. GOERDELER.
Statement Frau Anneliese GOERDELER. 15.1.1946.
I am acting in my husband's spirit when I declare that it would be great injustice should the BOSCH company and its executive members, who, like my husband, for years lived in continuous danger for their lives, be held responsible for the crimes of their enemies, the Nazis, and put upon the same level with them, for the only reason, that, for the purpose of hoodwinking, some of them had to join the Party or one of its organizations. Without the screen of such nominal membership it would have been absolutely impossible to start a counter action under the very eyes of the Gestapo and to carry it through without being revealed for years.
If some day the history of the events of the 20th July 1944 will be written, the BOSCH company and its leading men - in the first place Director WALZ and his associates - will not remain unmentioned.
2. Personal and financial aid to the Jewish people.
Prof. Dr. Karl ADLER, 3820 Waldo Avenue, New York 23.11.1945
I think everything possible should be done to help Mr. WALZ, who did so much for us under very dangerous circumstances. Today I can tell you that the money we had in the Office of financial Support (Mittelstelle) which I refused to send to Berlin, was from him. We used it under the nose of the Gestapo to finance illegal immigration cases, to support political prisoners and to help in many more individual cases.
(page 2 of original)
ADLER. 30.3.1946
Nobody knows better than I do what he did to help anti-Nazi, particularly Jews.
If his case is not yet settled my name should be given to the proper authorities there. They should report my name and address to the proper authorities here in order to give me a hearing.
3. Personal risk for individual Jews.
Bona SOELOSSTEIN, Stuttgart, 23 Duerrstrasse 2 February 1946
I recall one case particularly well. My cousin, Fraeulein Marta HAARBURGER, a Jewess her deportation into an extermination camp was imminent. Herr WALZ saw to it that she was first admitted to Robert BOSCH Hospital for several weeks and that after her release she was to be employed by Robert BOSCH G.m.b.H. as a chemist. The very circumstance of her transfer to Robert BOSCH Hospital prevented her deportation. Also during her work with the Robert BOSCH G.m.b.H. the Gestapo made two attempts to deport her. Herr WALZ saw to it that these Gestapo measures were circumvented. My cousin, Fraeulein Marta HAARBURGER, declares today that she owes her life exclusively to the efforts made by the BOSCH officials, in particular to Herr WALZ!
Because of aiding a Jewish woman doctor, Herr WALZ later had to justify his action to the Gestapo in Berlin.
I also know that Herr WALZ was a friend of the late Jewish banker Fritz MANNHEIMER in Amsterdam and through him accorded help to oppressed Jews in Germany, thus making possible their emigration from Germany to a number of people.

Affidavit of Hans WALZ

(page 3 of original)

- 4. Aid to Evangelic ar Church.
Landesbischof (Provincial Bishop) WURM, Stuttgart, 13.2.1946
- WALZ - As early as 1934 he took his stand in the Church Conflict at the side of the Church of Confession..... At a later date Herr WALZ saw to it that Herr BOSCH made huge contributions regularly available for the payment of salaries to persecuted ministers and means for needy students of theology. In addition, Herr WALZ supplied either himself or through other friends domestic - as well as foreign news to the Church on the criminal activily of the Nazi Regime which the propaganda of GOEBBELS withheld from the Church and the German people with such diabolical dexterity.

- 5. Aid to the Catholic Church.
Catholic municipal Pastorate St. Fidelis, Stuttgart, 2 February 1946
..... To this day we are grateful to the House of BOSCH, and especially to its director WALZ, for the intelligent promotion of our Catholic interests. They deserve all the more recognition and appreciation as they were accorded at a time when the Government and public followed a trend antagonistic to the Church.

- 6. Attitude in the field of bank policies.
Director of the Handels und Gewerbebank (Commerce and Trade Bank) Heilbronn A.G. (joint stock company) 11 February 1946
As a member of the Vorstand of the Handels- und Gewerbebank Heilbronn AG, Heilbronn, only regional Bank of Wuerttemberg, I declare the following
The Geuleiter of the NSDAP at Stuttgart, mainly represented by the economical adviser REIHLE, had the intention, disregarding all legal provisions, to force

(page 4 of original)

a fusion of my bank with the Wuerttemberg bank which belonged to the state and was totally influenced by the Party. The Vorstand and supervisory Board of my bank certainly would have been defeated in this straggle which was carried on by the Party with all means, if they would not have been supported by the House BOSCH, especially by Director Hans WALZ. Because of his purposeful and intrepid actions for the preservation of the independence of my bank, Mr. WALZ to whom the Handels- und Gewerbebank is principally indebted for its existence today. It is also essential to know the reasons which led Mr. WALZ to his sharp opposition against the Party-Leading at Stuttgart at his personal risk. Under all circumstances, Mr. WALZ wanted to prevent that by the merger of both banks the national-socialistic state and the Party should get hold of a powerful bank-instrument in order to force their national-socialistic economic plans in Wuerttemberg, for Mr. WALZ considered the economic Policy as well as the whole Policy of national-socialism as ruinous and criminal.

- 7. Opinion expressed by present Wuerttemberg State Government.
We have known Director Hans WALZ in Stuttgart for many years. His detention is something which those who know him cannot understand and which for the future casts a dark shadow on the Democratic thought.

Stuttgart, 18 February 1946
s/ Dr. Theodor HEUSS
Minister for Public Religious Worship

Affidavit of Hans WALZ.

s/ Dr. Theodor BAUSCHLE
Ministerialdirektor

s/ Dr. Reinhold MAIER
Minister President

s/ Dr. Hermann BINDER
President.

Institut für Zeitgeschichte - Archiv

SECRET
APO 696-A

16 May 1947

Major Huss
Office Director of Intelligence
OMCUS
APO 742

Inhalt Folienbeichte
AR 11
1948-156

Dear Sirs:

Re: Hans WALT

In accordance with our recent telephone conversation, en-
closed are copies of the following communications pertaining to
Hans WALT.

- a) Letter of 15 April 1947 from Karl Adler to Dr.
Robert H. E. Keupner
- b) Karl Adler's Eidesstattlich Erklarung of 22 July
1946
- c) Letter of 15 January 1947 of Albrecht Fischer to
Herrn Oberrabbiner Dr. Leo Baack

Very truly yours

FOSTER ADAMS
Acting Chief
Dreschner Bank Trial Team

FA:ls
3 Encs.

Institut für Zeitgeschichte

COPY

KARL ADLER

3820 Waldo Avenue
New York 63, N.Y.

Institut f. Zeitgeschichte
APR 15 1947
1948/56

Kingsbridge 6 - 0556
April 15, 1947

Dr. Robert M. E. Kempner
c/o U.S. Chief of Counsel
APO 696 A
Postmaster New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

Mr. Manfred George, editor of the "Aufbau", and some more American friends of mine encouraged me to contact you in a matter in which the Jews from Wuerttemberg are particularly interested.

Who I am and who I was is briefly described in the enclosed affidavit concerning Hans Walz, Stuttgart. I am on the faculties of the New York College of Music, of Briarcliff Jr. College, City College, and Yeshiva University.

Hans Walz, formerly general manager of Robert Bosch A.G. Stuttgart, rendered invaluable financial and moral help to the Jews in Wuerttemberg under the Nazi regime. He has, however, been imprisoned by the Americans for 18 months and is, at the present time, held as a witness in a Nuernberg prison. The pertinent facts are contained in the enclosed copy of a letter written by Baurat Albrecht Fischer, Stuttgart, to Rabbi Dr. Leo Baeck, London. Mr. Fischer was one of the intermediaries, who handed money from Mr. Walz to me for transmission. He was involved in the Geordeler tragedy and is, to my knowledge, manager of the Bosch works, Stuttgart.

I am fully aware of the fact that you are busy on more important and on basic cases, but you certainly understand when I leave no stone unturned to help Mr. Walz, to whom we Jews are deeply indebted. You would greatly oblige us by looking into the matter or by giving us advice what other appropriate steps could be taken on our part. If Hans Walz cannot be sent home for some reason or other, would it not be possible to transfer him to the Witness House?

My affidavit referred to above was sent by me to Stuttgart last summer. It is unknown to me whether it is on file in Nuernberg. During the war I pointed out to American authorities that I considered Walz as highly trustworthy and capable of occupying any responsible post in a democratic Germany. On that occasion I mentioned confidentially some of the facts contained in my affidavit. Let me emphasize that I sent it to Germany of my own accord. I should have considered myself ungrateful and indifferent in not acting this way. It goes without saying that I will gladly testify to the case of Walz whenever and wherever I am needed.

If witnesses living in Germany are wanted, I suggest these persons:

Albrecht F i s c h e r, Baurat, 131 Hauptmannsreute, Stuttgart (referred to above)

Theodor B a e u e r l e, Ministerialdirektor im Kultministerium
54 Boelderlinstrasse, Stuttgart,

whom I also mentioned to the American authorities as most reliable and faithful.

C O P Y

He was imprisoned by the Nazis as a friend of Gerschlager's.

Fischer, Basuerle and Walz belonged to a circle in which anti-Nazi ideas and activities were cultivated.

Alfred H a r x, Landgerichtsrat, 29 Fischekstrasse, Stuttgart who was my successor in the "Juedische Mittelstelle". He was deported by the Nazis to Theresienstadt and is now in charge of the demazification in Wuerttemberg. To my knowledge, he is chairman or vice-chairman of the regional board.

Thanking you for whatever you may be able to do in this matter I am respectfully yours,

/s/ Karl Adler

Enclosures - 2

Institut für Zeitgeschichte Archiv

25-1580-70
Institut Zeitgeschichte
AN 114
1948 156

Eidesstattliche Erklärung

Ich, der Unterzeichnete, KARL ADLER, 3620 Waldo Ave. New York 63 N.Y. U.S.A. gebe die folgende eidesstattliche Erklärung in Sachen

H A N S W A L Z , Stuttgart
ehem. Generaldirektor der Robert Bosch A.G. Stuttgart

1. Bis 1933 war ich Direktor des Konservatoriums fuer Musik, Stuttgart und Leiter der Musikabteilung des Vereins zur Foerderung der Volksbildung, Stuttgart. Hans Walz war an beiden Einrichtungen interessiert. 1933 verlangten die Nazis meine Entlassung, weil ich Jude bin, auch veruebten sie einen Ueberfall auf mich. In den folgenden Jahren war ich Leiter der Stuttgarter Juedischen Kunstgemeinschaft und Musik-Dezernat in der Mittelstelle fuer Juedische Erwachsenenbildung bei der Reichsvertretung der Juden in Deutschland (Berlin-Frankfurt a/Main). Nachdem die Nazis diese Einrichtung zerstoeert hatten und mich ins Gefaengnis sperreten, wurde ich nach meiner Entlassung Leiter der Juedischen Mittelstelle und der Juedischen Auswandererstelle in Stuttgart. Im November 1940 wanderte ich nach U.S.A. aus.

Ich bin Amerikanischer Buerger, Professor und Doctor of Music und bin im Lehrkoerper von staeddtischen und privaten Colleges.

2. Ich habe Hans Walz im Jahr 1919 durch Direktor Baeuerle, Gruender des Vereins zur Foerderung der Volksbildung und jetzigen Ministerialdirektor im Kultministerium, Stuttgart, kennen gelernt. Eine richtige Freundschaft zwischen uns entwickelte sich in der Hitler-zeit, in der andere Freunde sich von den Juden wandten.

3. Als ich von den Nazi 1938 eingesperrt wurde, war es Hans Walz, der meiner Frau mit Rat und Tat beistand.

4. Hans Walz hat mir in den Jahren 1938-40 beträchtliche Summen uebermittelt, die ich fuer juedische und anti-Nazi Zweck verwenden sollte, und die mir durch Dr. Gertler, Direktor Baeuerle und Baurat Fischer ausgehaendigt wurden. Mit diesen Geldern unterstuetzten wir politische Haefftlinge in Konzentrationslagern und Gefaengnissen und nach ihrer Entlassung von dort, verhalfen politisch Gefaehrdeten zur Flucht ueber die Grenzen und halfen in vielen anderen politischen und charitativen Faellen. Die Mittel hierzu wurden in einem Fonds z.B.V. (zur besonderen Verwendung) in der Juedischen Mittelstelle zusammengefasst und mussten vor der Gestapo und dem SD natuerlich strengstens geheim gehalten werden. Die von diesen Nazi-Stellen fuer die Juedische Mittelstelle und Auswandererstelle genehmigten und schaerftens ueberwachten Gelder waren nur ein Bruchteil dessen, was von uns benoetigt wurde. Zuschussse von Juden waren unmoeglich, weil deren Vermoegen gesperrt waren. So waren die Zuwendungen von Herrn Walz die einzigen Gelder, mit denen die geschilderten illegalen Aufgaben durchgefuehrt werden konnten. Dutzende von Menschen wurden dadurch gerettet; viele davon befinden sich heute hier.

5. Als bei mir eine Haussuchung der Nazis nach Waffen drohte, hat sich Hans Walz sofort bereit erklart, meine Pistolen samt Munition in Verwahrung zu nehmen. Er sagte damals: "Die Waffen bleiben Ihr Eigentum und stehen Ihnen sofort zur Verfuegung, wenn Sie sie einmal gegen die Nazis brauchen."

6. Als die Juden ihre Schmacksachen, goldenen Uhren usw. den Nazis abliefern mussten, nahm Walz die meinen an sich und brachte sie nach der Schweiz, um sie dort fuer mich in Verwahrung zu geben.

7. 1939 und 1940 sollte ich auf Befehl der Gestapo und des SD an juedischen Kongressen im Ausland teilnehmen, um darueber Bericht zu erstatten. Ich weigerte mich, dies zu tun, beriet mich jedoch in meiner Not mit dem damaligen amerikanischen Konsul in Stuttgart und mit Hans Walz. Letzterer draengte mich zu gehen, jedoch dabei im Ausland gegen die Nazis zu wirken. Das selbe legte er mir ans Herz, als ich mich am Tag meiner Abreise nach

U.S.A. bei ihm verabschiedete.

8. Ich habe Hans Walz in all den Jahren als einen ebenso ueberzeugten Christen wie ueberzeugten Anti-Nazi gekannt. Er freute sich bei jeder Gelegenheit, den Nazis ein Schnippchen zu schlagen. Er nannte mich in den letzten Jahren am Telephon und in Gegenwart Anderer "Herr Geier", liess in seinem Wartezimmer mit Vorliebe Nazi Wuerdentraeger warten, wenn ich auch dort war. Er erzählte mir laechelnd, dass er gewöhnlich Ende April eine Erkaeltung bekomme, damit er nicht bei der Maiferier sprechen muesse.

9. Die Haltung von Walz war von Mut und Selbstlosigkeit gekennzeichnet. Wenn auch die geschilderten Zuwendungen an mich in den Buechern getarnt waren, so musste er doch jederzeit damit rechnen, entdeckt, und als Judenknocht gebrandmarkt und schwer bestraft zu werden. Dasselbe war auch der Fall, als er unsere Schmuckstuecke nach der Schweiz nahm. Walz war so ueberzeugt von der Notwendigkeit seiner Hilfe, dass er meine Abrechnungen gar nicht sehen wollte, sondern ich ihm jeweils nur kurz ueber die wichtigsten Faelle unterrichtete.

10. Es ist mir unbekannt, was Walz nach 1940 getan hat. Jedoch erscheint es mir unmoglich, dass er seine Grundhaltung der aktiven Judenfreundlichkeit und Nazi-Feindlichkeit geaendert hat. Walz hat in seiner einflussreichen Stellung, was auch noch durch andere Beispiele bewiesen werden kann, bewusst und wirksam zur Unterhoehlung des Nazi-Systems beigetragen.

Ich bin jederzeit bereit, die vorstehenden Einzelheiten noch ausfuehrlicher darzulegen und zu einer Vernehmung bei amerikanischen Behoerden hier zu erscheinen.

New York, New York.
July 22, 1946.

Sworn to before me this
22 of July 1946

(signed) Milton Cohen
Notary Public

(signed) Karl Adler

(Seal)

COPY OF A COPY

Albrecht Fischer
Baurat

(14a) Stuttgart-W, 15. Jan. 1947
Hauptmannsroute 131

Herrn Oberrabbiner Dr. Leo Baack
283 Warford Way
Hendon
London N.W.4

Institut f. Zeitgeschichte
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Sehr geehrter Herr Doktor!

Die Verlagsbuchhandlung Karl Habel, Berlin, hat mir in Ihrem Auftrag den Abdruck der drei Vorträge geschickt, die Sie in der Vortragsreihe "Lebendiges Abendland" über den "Sinn der Geschichte" gehalten haben. Hierfür danke ich Ihnen besonders herzlich, denn Ihre Ausführungen über dieses Thema habe ich in der heutigen Zeit geradezu als eine Wohltat empfunden. Schon Ihre ablehnende Stellungnahme zum Geschichtspessimismus und Ihr Hinweis auf den ewigen Bestand von Recht und Geist sind ein richtiger Trost in einer Zeit, in der gerade in Deutschland so viele sonst gute Menschen glauben, jede Hoffnung begraben zu müssen. Ihr Hinweis auf den Menschen, dessen Seele und Leben doch das Ausschlaggebende ist, entspricht so sehr der im Hause Bosch gepflegten Ansicht von Menschenwert und Menschenwürde, dass es mir eine Freude war, Ihre Ausführungen zu lesen, ebenso Ihre Deutung der sittlichen Werte als der eigentlichen Kulturträger.

Sie werden nach dem Gedankenaustausch, den ich so lange mit Ihnen pflegen durfte, verstehen, dass ich über die nun über Deutschland hereingebrochenen Folgen der Verachtung aller menschlichen und sittlichen Werte nicht gerade besonders klagen möchte, so schmerzlich man es auch empfindet, dass - wie die Sonne über Gerechte und Ungerechte scheint - so jetzt auch das Urteil Gerechte und Ungerechte getroffen hat und noch trifft. Aber die Sorge bedrückt mich doch sehr stark, ob nicht aus dem besonderen Ressentiment mancher Kreise heraus das Mess überschritten und so der Prozess ehrllicher Gesandung geheut wird bzw. die Bondlungen der Outgesinnten, die sich dieser Gesandungsaufgabe mit allen Kräften hingeben, zunichte gemacht werden. Als Beispiel, das in weiten Kreisen Stuttgarts sehr kritisch verfolgt wird, möchte ich den Fall Walz anführen. Sie kennen dessen Einstellung zu allen menschlichen wahren Werten und sein geradezu ideales Streben und Kämpfen für deren allgemeine Anerkennung, denn Sie waren so freundlich, ihm eine wertvolle Unterstützung zu gewähren dadurch, dass Sie ihm ein entsprechendes Zeugnis ausgestellt haben. Leider muss ich Ihnen mitteilen, dass Herr Walz nunmehr immer noch, also seit insgesamt mehr als 15 Monaten in Haft gehalten wird, und zwar als "Zeuge" - ein Verfahren, das im allgemeinen die Justiz weder in den europäischen Ländern, noch in Amerika kennt, denn es macht den "Zeugen" eigentlich völlig rechtlos, da er einen Verteidiger erst dann bestellen kann, wenn er "Angeklagter" geworden ist. Dazu ist er während der ganzen Haftzeit nur etwa 4mal vernommen worden, zusammengerechnet vielleicht einige wenige Stundenlang, auch hat er wohl einige schriftliche Äusserungen abgegeben, ohne damit irgendeine Entscheidung erreicht zu haben. Wir haben uns ebenfalls bemüht, durch Vorlage zahlreicher Aussagen prominenter Persönlichkeiten eine Entscheidung zu fördern, wir mussten aber leider feststellen, dass jeder Erfolg ausgeblieben ist, denn es war uns bisher überhaupt unmöglich, eine Stelle zu finden, die sich für eine solche Entscheidung für zuständig gehalten hätte. Auch jetzt, da Herr Walz in Nürnberg in Haft ist, konnten wir noch nicht ermitteln, wer eigentlich den Fall behandelt, wir können nur vermuten, dass die war crimes commission über alle die Industrie betreffenden Fälle das Entscheidungsrecht hat.

Herr Walz ist inzwischen körperlich in bedenklichen Ausmass heruntergekommen und leidet seelisch schwer im Bewusstsein seiner Unschuld und seines ständigen Kampfes gegen das Naziregime.

Deshalb bitte ich, mich nicht für unbescheiden zu halten, sondern es aus meiner Sorge um Herrn Walz heraus an die war crimes commission in Nürnberg, Justizpalast, zu schreiben und anzufragen, ob denn die Inhaftierung des Herrn Walz wirklich noch nötig ist, zumal Herr Walz selbstverständlich bereit ist, jede Beschränkung seiner Bewegungsfreiheit auf sich zu nehmen. Da nach einer Untersuchung von 15 Monaten von einer Verdunkelungsgefahr wohl keine Rede mehr

sein kann, so wäre es schon eine grosse Erleichterung, wenn er mindestens nicht mehr im Gefängnis gehalten, sondern in das sogenannte Witnesshouse in die Kovalisstrasse in Nürnberg verlegt würde, wo er ja auch stets noch zur Verfügung stehen würde, ohne den seelischen Druck, der durch den Aufenthalt im Gefängnis sich dauernd verstärkt.

Oder sollte es Ihnen etwa möglich sein, das State Department in Washington auf die Eigenart dieser Methode aufmerksam zu machen, die dem Ansehen der Justiz in den weitesten Kreisen nicht förderlich sein kann, und zwar gerade in denjenigen Kreisen, die durchaus davon ausgehen, dass aktive Unterstützung des Naziregimes ihre Strafe finden muss, die aber in diesem Falle genau wissen, dass eine solche durch Herrn Wals nie erfolgt ist, dass er vielmehr den Verkehr mit Nazigrößen stets nur als ein Opfer angesehen hat und sich deshalb stets bemüht hat, diesen ihm aus seiner Stellung aufgezwungenen Verkehr durch umso heftigeren Kampf gegen das System und seine ständige Beteiligung an den Arbeiten der Widerstandsbewegung weitzumachen.

Darauf hinweisen möchte ich noch, dass bisher leider auch alle Gesuche, einen Besuch des Herrn Wals durch seine Frau oder andere Familienmitglieder zu gestatten, abgelehnt worden sind, sodass der Verkehr selbst in den wichtigsten Familienangelegenheiten auf den nur in massigen Umfang zugelassenen Briefwechsel beschränkt bleiben musste, was auch bei der Familie natürlich eine entsprechende seelische Auswirkung hervorrufen musste.

Ich bin Ihnen deshalb ausserordentlich und von Herzen dankbar, wenn Sie meiner Anregung Folge geben und in diesem eigentlich absolut unbegreiflichen Fall unsere Bemühungen unterstützen würden.

Mit herzlichen Grüßen und den besten Wünschen

Ihr sehr ergebener