

Note on an Interview with Frau ^{Gerta} ~~XXXXX~~ v. Radlinger,
the second wife of Alwin - Broder Albrecht, at her home
4 Düsseldorf, Kaiser-Wilhelm Ring 12.

4³⁵ - 6 pm, 16 April 1971.

Institut für Zeitgeschichte ARCHIV	
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Rep.	Kat.

- 1.) The first wife of Broder Albrecht was Grete,^(*) whom he married in July (?) 1939 and divorced in September 1940; the divorce became inevitable after Grete (known as "Eti") was ostracised by the Navy (he was invited alone to Navy functions), so she left him to start an affair with X, one of the two Trauzüger at the wedding. The other was a Herr Wolf. After the divorce, she married X, who ~~was killed~~ ^{committed suicide} later in the war. She was a Studienassessorin, tall and blind and of considerable female charm; her Vorgesehter was a certain Regierungsdirektor Möhlmann. It was characteristic of Broder Albrecht that he refused to believe his wife was having an affair with "father" in Kiel, and even intended presenting all his furniture to his ex-wife (the result of 5 years' saving) until he gathered from her reluctance to name the address that the furniture was intended for the other man. Gerta married A on 8.3.1941.

- 2.) The identity of X, and hence the present name of the first widow, might be known to Herr

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- Barmen, Oberer Richterplatzstrasse 220. (Korvettenkapitän.) R. was a close naval and personal friend of Albrecht throughout his life.
- 3.) Frau v. Radlinger had her husband Bruder Albrecht presumed to have died on 30.4.1945. Meissner writes of the end of A. in his book.
- 4.) Of the summer 1939 affair, she recalls that her husband told her he and the bride Grete were summoned from their honeymoon (Hochzeitreise) to Berlin, and then to the Obersalzberg; they were interviewed separately by Hitler. Hitler told him etwa, "Ich kann es leider nicht verhindern, dass sie verabschiedet werden als mein Marineadjutant. Sie haben zwei Alternativen: Sie können mein Adjutant werden, (die Stellung v. Wredebaum); oder ich kann Sie als Marineattaché nach Tokyo versetzen." Bruder Albrecht considered it best to stay in Berlin and brave the rumours about his wife.
- 5.) Frau v. R. spoke vaguely of the incident in which Brückner was versetzt in consequence of the quarrel with Hausintendant Kannenberg (who now lives in Düsseldorf). This was an instance of Hitler's anxiety that a replacement of Kannenberg might lead to gaffes in the banqueting protocol. Brückner was the more dispensible of the two.

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- 6.) Frau v. R's woman friend is in regular contact with Albert Bormann; she offered to mediate for me, if necessary, to introduce me to Albert Bormann.
- 7.) She described one incident in (January or March) 1943 when the Reichskriegsministerium was badly damaged by a bomb. Hitler, at FHQ, was furious to receive word of this at the time, without having already had a report from Albrecht, and announced, dass es ein "Exempel statuieren" würde. In fact A.'s excellent detailed report, with diagrams etc, lay on the desk outside long-johns - Hitler had not been shown it. That evening Albrecht dictated to his wife (to type) an angry letter to Hitler justifying himself.
- 8.) Frä. Böttcher was severely maltreated by her Russian interrogators. She typed some private letters for Hitler, but has little recollection, according to Frau v. Radlinger.
- 9.) She loaned me about 70 letters written her by her late husband.

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1. Broder Albrecht made a testament, which reached her from Berlin. Among its provisions was his wish that his three children should become good National Socialists "im wahren Sinne des Führers" - which Fr. Albrecht took as being his belief that the N.S. creed had become bowdlerised by those surrounding Hitler.