

25-235-1

ZEUGENSCHRIFTUM

Name:  J U N G E , Traudl	ZS Nr.  ZS 2235	Bd	Vermerk:  (von David Irving)
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[by David Irving]

1. Frau Junge recalls only two interrogations, neither by the British. One was in Starnberg by the Americans on the subject of the last days. The other was in Garmisch for the Nuremberg authorities. She was taken prisoner by the Russians originally, but was released - or even rescued - in most mysterious manner from her prison cell by an American American who gave her only a code-name, "Arady" to her.
2. As Fräulein Hummer, she started work as Hitler's secretary in January 1943. She was with him until the end.
3. She started work in the Autumn of 1946 on her memoirs, a few months after her escape from the Russians. Within a few weeks she had completed an untitled manuscript of about 150 pages, which Frau Junge loaned to me, in its original form. It bears pencil annotations and comments made by Quicke magazine who used it as a source in writing their serial entitled: "Der Mann, der Adolf Hitler liebt" about four years ago.
4. Her principal work was in the typing of the Führer's speeches - when they were, later, not delivered free - and proclamations; also, for example, she would type the copies of the telegrams received at FHQ on the special typewriter for the Führer - she recalls for example typing copies of the Luftlageberichte which arrived each morning from the OKL and which Schaub brought to her to type. Military or diplomatic letters would seldom be typed by her. More usually the former would be dealt with by the military staffs, and the latter would come in an agreed form from the Beschwärzigen Amt, ready for Hitler's signature. Hitler wrote in his own handwriting to Eva Braun, many letters. These letters were given, she understood, by Eva Braun to her friend Herta Schaeider, with instructions to burn them after her death; but she has reason to believe that this was not in fact done.\*
5. She married Hans Junge, Hitler's Diener, on 19 June 1943. Otto Günsche was her Trauzeuge, but Hitler was not present. She believes Hans married her because he wanted to go to the front: all his colleagues were getting decorations, and he was getting nothing. He believed that Hitler

\* This is similar to my information from Dr. Norin B. Gun; but it may well have come from Gun to her in the first place.

would not tolerate a married couple in his service. Hauns was in fact sent to the Eastern front, but early in 1944 Hitler learned that the Russians had begun using tooth serums on German prisoners and in these circumstances he considered it advisable for reasons of security to remove all his former staff from service on the Eastern front. Junge was transferred to the Western front (and probably in this connection Günsche was returned to the Führerhauptquartier, i.e. February 1944. Günsche left the East front before Junge.) Hauns Junge was very angry when he thought Frau Junge had arranged the recall for him. He was transferred to the Western front, the HJ Panzer Division "Peiper": he thought the Führer had transferred him to a safe unit as he did not want any sorrowing widows at the FHQ. The division suffered heavy losses during the invasion of Belgium, (particularly at Caen?) and it was sent into Ruhr territory to curtail Panzerabwehr. To hurry this up, after the attack the Division's commander sent Junge to the FHQ ostensibly to inquire into the Führer's health, but in fact to get the Panzer supplies speeded up (Führer had displayed great concern for Junge's safety, repeatedly telephoning his Division's commander about Junge during the previous fighting!) However, Frau Junge's mother had been bombed out in Munich on 14 July 1944 and she had gone to see her; then, and earlier Wendt when she returned to FHQ to find Hauns there, she contracted something like diphtheria (it was not) and she was not able to have any intercourse with him before he left. He was killed in action near Dreux on 9 August 1944 - struck in the back by a machine gun bullet - not from a low-flying enemy fighter plane when he leapt from his jeep.

6. When they returned to Berlin from the Wolfchanze in 1945 (!) the Führer did not even then see how badly bombed the city was. The blinds were drawn in the train, and the cars from the stations to the Reichskomplex went through streets as little destroyed as possible. Fr. Junge states that to him as an architect the destruction of the old city seemed only an advantage.
7. She recalls on 20 April 1945 how they went into the bunker underneath the Reichskomplex in Nostrasse, where there was a wonderful model of the new Reich: in particular she recalls his pointing out the old house where he had lived and the new Gemäldegalerie that he had planned.
8. She recalled him often during the last weeks in almost coquetish conversation, when the situation had

become quite hopeless, with Fr. Wolf and Fr. Schroeder, looking forward to "retiring when the war was over, and living with those two elderly secretaries." The young secretaries would get jobs elsewhere without difficulty, but he would retire with the elderly ones to his and "then write his memoirs". This was half macabre humor, half coquetry; it was well received. In the last days she was able to speak very friendly with Hitler.

9. When Bornann had left, he had removed all his insignia from his uniform: "er trägt einen ganz leeren Anzug."
10. Fran Jungé has photos as follows:
- (i) a series of four photos showing Jungé giving her a pearl necklace and her embracing him;
  - (ii) Mussmanno\* in full uniform and the Jungé family at Meunich;
  - (iii) two or three pictures showing Jungé, Gensche, Fr. Jungé and other lesser people from their circle. Some show Hitler.
11. \* She has a low opinion of Mussmanno: he could speak no German, used an interpreter, tried to make advances to her in a car. She does not believe he had an affair with Fr. Baronowski (Christman).

[David Irving]