



Mind Of Adolf Hitler

Walter C. Langer

[Download now](#)

[Read Online](#) 

Mind Of Adolf Hitler

Walter C. Langer

Mind Of Adolf Hitler Walter C. Langer

The Mind of Adolf Hitler. The Secret Wartime Report written by Walter C. Langer Forward by William L. Langer, and afterword by Robert G.L Waite. Published by Basic Books, Inc. New York 1972 First Edition. HERE IS the secret psychological report written in 1943 for "Wild Bill" Donovan of the OSS, which correctly predicted Adolf Hitler's degeneration and eventual suicide. This is a fascinating work of insight into the warfare, Life of the Third Reich's Evil Genius. Uncanny accuracy.

Mind Of Adolf Hitler Details

Date : Published October 12th 1972 by Basic Books (first published January 1st 1972)

ISBN : 9780465046201

Author : Walter C. Langer

Format : Hardcover 269 pages

Genre : History, Psychology, Nonfiction, Biography, Cultural, Germany, War, World War II

 [Download Mind Of Adolf Hitler ...pdf](#)

 [Read Online Mind Of Adolf Hitler ...pdf](#)

Download and Read Free Online Mind Of Adolf Hitler Walter C. Langer

From Reader Review Mind Of Adolf Hitler for online ebook

Roldan Navarrete says

The title truly explains the content of this book. The content leaves no detail out when explaining the inner workings of young Adolph's perverse mind. I could honestly not put this book down, every page left me wanting to read Mr. Langer's new discovery or explanation for previous findings. From startling accusations of him being a homosexual to his completely secret Oedipus complex, this book truly delivers with formerly secret information on arguably the most dangerous man in history.

Paul Fox says

Outstanding!

Âme says

Fena bir kitap de?il. Gerçek raporlara dayan?l olarak yaz?ld??? için güvenilirli?i ho?uma gitmi?ti. Ayn? zamanda di?er diktatörlerin nas?l meydana geldi?i konusunda da iyi fikir verebiliyor, totaliter karakterli insanlar?n yeti?tikleri toprakta büyük benzerlikler mevcut.

Filip Grgic says

This is one of the most interesting book I have read in a while. Hitlers mind is dark and scary place that devoured half of the Europe!

Leslie says

This book is an interesting psychoanalysis of Hilter written for OSS and completed by August 1943 for the purpose of understanding and predicting Hitler's most likely courses of action as the war proceeded. Although psychology has learned much since then and the overarching emphasis on interpreting most aspects of personality in terms of sexual expression has lessened, it nonetheless provides considerable insight into who he was. It also accurately predicted his response to Germany's defeat. It is fascinating that such a weak, inconsistent, ordinary, even despicable, man could achieve such momentum, such coordinated action, such loyalty, from any group of people. The Afterword is worth reading for historical context and criticism.

Michael says

Toward the end of the 1960s, the concept of "Psycho-History," or psychological history, gained some currency in academic circles. The tools of psychology and psychoanalysis, it was argued, could be brought to bear on historical subjects, bringing a unique insight to the motivations and actions of people of the past.

Instead of simply understanding the past in terms of superficial actions and public statements, we would be able to get inside the minds of historical actors, and perhaps reach the holy grail of knowing “wie es wirklich war.”

It didn't take long for academic historians to realize the serious problems in such a methodology. First, historians would need to go back to school and get training in psychology, spending years of their time gaining a new skill. That would be worth it if the rewards were high enough. But, then we reach the second problem – in order to properly psychoanalyze a subject, a psychologist must spend hours alone with that subject, studying his or her spontaneous reactions to stimuli and listening to the most intimate details of their mental life. Historians, even when studying living subjects, never have this opportunity. History is essentially the study, not of the mind, but of the documentary traces people and events leave; and, while historians have an array of methodologies for analyzing such documents, psychologists offer little or no useful insight into them.

The concept of psycho-history, however, did catch on strongly with the public, and remains a strong selling point even now. History buffs (as opposed to historians) like to feel that they are connecting with historical actors the way they do with their favorite fictional characters; they want to believe they are seeing inside of minds, not simply learning about facts. The more sensational historical figures offer themselves for the most thrilling such vivacious experiences, as readers have the opportunity to imagine they understand another's bizarre or insane acts. Books like *The Psychopathic God*, by historian R.L. Waite, also confirmed what people then wanted to believe about the leader of the Third Reich: he was dangerously insane, and had to be stopped at any cost because of the destruction he would otherwise have wrought.

This book, published by a popular press in the early 1970s with an afterword by Waite, satisfied those same urges. The report which constitutes the bulk of its text, however, is not historical. Its author and his team prepared it for the Office of Strategic Services (or OSS, the forerunner of today's CIA) at the very beginning of US involvement in World War II. As Langer explains in the introduction he, and OSS chief William Donovan, felt that psychological warfare methods needed to be updated to include the most cutting-edge insights into psychology at that time, and should be headed by actual psychologists, rather than military propagandists. Langer was such a psychologist, and he prepared the report based on interviews with people who had met Hitler in addition to media reports and such documents and intelligence studies as were available at the time (and there was quite a bit, as attested to in the bibliography of this volume). This is similar to, though not the same as a historian conducting interviews and reading documents, but it differs in the sense that Langer was a qualified psychologist, and that his subject was currently alive and active. The value of his work, from the OSS's point of view, is that it offered some predictions regarding Hitler's likely future behavior and what to do about it.

For the reader today, it is not an especially useful biography of Adolf Hitler, as so much new material has since come to light, so many of Langer's sources have been called into question, and many of his conclusions seem irrelevant or questionable. Certainly questions of Hitler's sexuality continue to titillate a popular audience, but provide little valuable insight into the crimes of the Third Reich. That is not to say that it is useless, however. I would recommend this book as a study of the history of US intelligence and psychological warfare. The kind of report we see here is a prototype for the kinds of reports intelligence agents prepare routinely today, employing some of the same methods as suggested by Langer, although in general vastly more refined versions thereof. Even questions such as Hitler's sexuality or work habits would be interesting in that light, in regard to what the OSS was interested in knowing and why. In that sense, Langer probably tells us more about himself, and his boss, than he does about his subject, but that, after all, is the nature of psychology – it turns the focus from the subject of speech to its speaker.

Stephen says

I provided a three star rating and not a five only because this analysis of Hitler's pathology is performed using the psychoanalytical approach, an approach which is seldom used today (the reasons why I will not enumerate as it would be a bit of a digression). This isn't the author's fault as he wrote this report in the 1940s when Freudian psychology was pretty much the only show in town so to speak.

It is, however, a most interesting read. I suspect that overall, a fair amount of Dr. Langer's assumptions are correct given that he successfully predicted the course of action Hitler would take towards the close of the war, chiefly his increased episodes of rage/tantrums and his ultimate suicide.

If you have an interest in WWII, I strongly encourage you to read this book as it really sheds light on the inner workings of the mind which led to the greatest horrors of the twentieth century. Hitler was a seriously sick individual who warrants both contempt and pity.

Karl says

I recommend reading this book only after careful reading of more recent books on Adolf Hitler, beginning with Ian Kershaw's two volume biography. "The Mind of Adolf Hitler" is best seen as an artifact of the Second World War and the psychological theories of the era. As such it should be read with a skeptical eye. While there are some interesting insights about Hitler's character in the first chapter of the book, many of the conclusions Langer comes to have not held up with time and later scholarship. Some of the most lurid speculations Langer explores are based on some very thin threads of evidence, or no evidence whatsoever, and are asserted with far greater confidence than they deserve.

Jim Manis says

Interesting historical document. During WWII, the OSS decides to initiate a psychological profile program to better understand the character of Hitler. One suspects this profile contributed to the decision to demand unconditional surrender. Somewhat ironically, by the time the profile was delivered, the Germans had for all intents and purposes lost the war (August 1943).

Additionally, it is difficult to read and see anything about Hitler without drawing parallels with the current political situation in the U.S. Very disturbing.

J. Dolan says

In the months leading up to the Normandy invasion of 1944, the O.S.S. sponsored a psychoanalytic study of Hitler in order to have a better idea of whom they were up against. The Mind Of is the result, and a fascinating one it is. Not a big fan of many of the claims of psychoanalysis (especially with its subject in absentia), I can't say as I'm willing to buy the book's findings whole cloth, but it does paint an even-handed, and in many respects plausible picture of a historical figure as awash in hyperbole as any.

And its contributors do get an E for exhaustive. They strive to leave no Hitlerian stone unturned, touching on everything from his military record in the Great War to his sexual proclivities, his mother complex to his

Messiah one. If wishing to get past the flamboyant trappings and know what made the monster tick, this is the book for you. Just make sure to have a few grains of salt at hand when reading it.

Dick says

This book came to me from a member of our Bible study - she paid \$1.00 for it.

It is a treasure.

The book is well done - surprisingly so. We - or at least I have - focused n Hitler and his hatred of Jews.

The book points out that Hitler was beaten regularly and very hard by his father - he ended up hating his father and love his mother - who spoiled him - dearly.

He found his mother and father having sex one night and felt betrayed by his mother.

According to the author, this led to Hitler replacing his mother with his "Motherland - Germany". Interesting to note that Germans talked about their Fatherland, whereas Hitler referred to Germany as his Motherland.

He had some curious sexual interests as well, though this was not a large part of the book.

Book is a keeper if you are interested in this maniac and how he got where he did and his make up.

Jan Peczkis says

Very Freudian. Affirms the Fact of Nazi-Spared Jews, Redefined as Aryans

The Nazi Holocaust of 5-6 million Jews is factual: Its special status is not. Nowadays, we keep hearing that every single Jew was targeted for death by the Nazis, and this is [somehow] supposed to endow the Holocaust a privileged position over all the other genocides [Holocaust supremacism]. In actuality, a total attempted genocide is one iota worthy of more recognition than "only" a partial genocide. Besides:

HITLER EXEMPTED SOME JEWS FROM INFERIOR STATUS AND EVENTUAL DEATH

In the Afterword, Robert G. L. Waite wrote, "Antonescu, the Rumanian dictator who suffered from stomach trouble, as did Hitler, sent him his Jewish cook, Fraulein Kunde. When Himmler raised questions about the propriety of having a Jew prepare the Fuehrer's good, Hitler turned furiously to an aide and said, 'Aryanize the Kunde family!'" (p. 236).

Yasemin ?ahin says

Hitler'in psikopat ki?ili?ini ruh bilimsel çözümlerle ortaya ç?karan bir ara?tırma kitab?.

Ray says

This is a real page turner. Langer was a psychologist commissioned by the U.S. government to write this report on Hitler while the War was being fought. It appeared in 1943. For this reason it is very interesting -- what did they know about Hitler then? This gives a wonderful snapshot.

Its also necessarily flawed -- we know MUCH more about this beast now than we did 60 years ago. Most of Langer's insights have been incorporated, no doubt, into later works. Even the Afterword of this book lists dozens of significant factual errors. Fascinating nevertheless.

Its greatest flaws are the psychoanalytical presuppositions that are its foundation. Langer is a Freudian and he packs the book full of highly speculative, arbitrary psychobabble. Much of this now looks even more dated and silly than it must have at the time. (As so much of today's trendy psychological subjectivism will look in 50 years). It is just so arbitrary. "Hitler is typical of so many children that were potty trained too early, thereby needing order and structure in their relationships...." Most of this stuff is about as credible as phrenology.

In any case, a VERY good read. Certainly not the place to go as a reference tool, or as the only book on Hitler. But as long as its taken with a truckload of salt, it is very insightful.

Vicki says

Learned some stuff I did not know about the genocidal maniac. Worth the read.
