The Hidden Hindenburg

To escape the escalating turmoil of Nazi Germany, Anna Becker, with the help of a handsome young stranger named Eric, sneaks aboard the Hindenburg just before its voyage to America and finds herself torn between her growing feelings for Eric and Karl, an old flame and a passenger on the doomed airship.

Inside the Hindenburg

A dramatic, vividly illustrated look at the tragic ship whose fiery crash ended the age of the dirigible. Like a fabulous silvery fish, floating quietly in the ocean of air it seemed to be coming from another world and to be returning there like a dream. On May 6, 1937, the Hindenburg, the largest and fastest airship ever built, exploded in a tremendous ball of fire as it came to land in Lakehurst, New Jersey. It was one of the most spectacular disasters of the twentieth century, and in a single moment ended the era of the majestic dirigible airships. For thirty-seven years before the Hindenburg tragedy, the gigantic airships of the Zeppelin Company captivated the world as they carried thousands of passengers on luxurious transatlantic voyages. Some dreamed that the steerable, gas-filled "zeppelins," invented three years before the airplane, would fill the skies as the unrivaled way to travel over the ocean. That dream ended with the Hindenburg. Readers of all ages will enjoy this fascinating look at the Hindenburg and the magical age of the Zeppelin airships.

Hindenburg

On May 6, 1937, the celebrated airship Hindenburg caught fire during its landing in Lakehurst, New Jersey, killing 36 people. A German zeppelin, the Hindenburg was the largest airship ever built. It made numerous transatlantic journeys, offering passengers comfort and luxury during the years of the Great Depression. What was supposed to be a routine landing on the first transatlantic flight of the season ended in tragedy. Present at the site were many journalists, who were on hand to record the tragedy for the entire world to see, etching the indelible images on the minds of generations to come. The Hindenburg disaster was so great it effectively ended the practice of using dirigibles for passenger use. In The Hindenburg Disaster of 1937, read about what caused this tragedy.

The Hindenburg Disaster

The Hindenburg Line, or Siegfriedstellung, achieved almost mythical status in the minds of the British public: the strongest defence system the world had then seen, scientifically designed by fortification experts with only one aim, to keep at bay the British Army. So pleased and delighted were the British that church bells were rung when the Line was pierced at Cambrai in November 1917. The new wonder-weapon, the Tank, had shown itself to be capable of great deeds and British Generals were seen to be capable of showing the Germans what Tommy could do when properly organised. The initial elation was followed by disappointment as the Germans fought back and the Hindenburg defences were retaken when the Germans used "defence-in-depth" and "elastic-defence", both new concepts to the British who were to learn from their mistakes. The British were to witness triumph and joy again, when, towards the end of the Great War, the Hindenburg Line was to be broken by men from the Midlands. This book examines the reasons for the German's decision to fall back to a strong defence line while their Navy starved Britain into submission, and the "burnt earth" policy of devastation in the area evacuated. The design and layout of the Hindenburg Line, and the Battles for its possession in 1917 and 1918, are given: with numerous maps covering different sectors and the struggles for each village and farm, together with the part played by many British Regiments. The maps contain information on how to find all
remaining vestiges of both German and British defences in the region, most of which are rarely visited and many of which have not been seen by British eyes for many years. No book since the Great War has examined this area in such detail, nor has any single account contained so much for the battlefield visitor to see. The sites of individual acts of bravery, including the winning of many Victoria Crosses are featured, and existing locations of battle lines, headquarters, artillery observation and machine gun posts are also included, together with an absorbing narrative which also guides the armchair reader.

The Hindenburg Line

Describes the last voyage of the zeppelin, or airship, Hindenburg, which crashed in flames on a New Jersey airfield in 1937, and examines some possible causes for the disaster.

The Hindenburg Line

Describes the history of the Hindenburg airship and its fateful flight from Germany to the United States in 1937, when it burst into flames upon arrival, and details the decline of the use of airships for commercial transportation.

The Hindenburg

Describes the last flight of the airship, Hindenburg, which exploded in a ball of fire on May 6, 1937, and includes accounts from witnesses and testimony from scientists speculating on possible causes of the explosion.

The Hindenburg 1937

Describes the last voyage of the zeppelin, or airship, Hindenburg, which crashed in flames on a New Jersey airfield in 1937, and examines some possible causes for the disaster.

Flight of Dreams

In 1936, fifteen-year-old Michael Roth and his family leave Frankfurt, Germany, to escape the Nazi government aboard the giant Hindenburg airship, hoping to start a better life in America.

The Hindenburg Disaster

The Hindenburg, the largest airship ever built and the pride of Nazi Germany, burst into flames over Lakehurst, New Jersey, in 1937. It swiftly fell from the sky and was incinerated. This incident is remembered as the most infamous airship accident, killing 36 people and sinking the dirigible transportation industry. Fascinated readers will explore why and how this giant hydrogen-filled ship was made and the reasons it may have been doomed to fail. They'll also learn conspiracy theories and surprising facts about the circumstances of the terrible disaster. Authentic photographs and thoughtful sidebars add to the historical content.

The Hindenburg Disaster

Radio reporter Herbert Morrison’s words on witnessing the destruction of the Hindenburg (“Oh, the humanity!”) are etched in our collective memory. Yet while we use the Hindenburg—like the Titanic—as shorthand for the technological hubris of a bygone era, we seem to have forgotten the lessons to be learned from the infamous 1937 zeppelin disaster. In Monsters: The Hindenburg Disaster and the Birth of Pathological Technology, Ed Regis claims that this is due to the fact that never before has there been a technological artifact so discredited as the zeppelin in the aftermath of the Hindenburg fire. In Monsters, Regis explores the question of how a technology now so completely
invalidated (and so fundamentally unsafe) ever managed to reach such a high-risk level of development as it did. How does such a collective psychology of obsession emerge? Through the narrative of the invention and development of the zeppelin and its most infamous example, Regis will examine the perils of what he calls “pathological technologies,” technologies whose substantial risks are discounted or ignored under the influence of their emotional, almost mystical appeal. Zeppelins were unsteerable balloons of highly flammable gas, but the sheer magic of seeing a behemoth aircraft float lighter-than-air cast a spell over anyone who saw them. The Hindenburg, however, is not an isolated historical instance of pathological technologies—Regis brings this idea to the present by discussing more recent examples, including recombinant DNA technology, genetic engineering, nuclear energy, the Apollo 11 moon landings, and DARPA’s “100-Year Starship” program. These technologies may appear enticing, but like the Hindenburg, they could prove to be just as perilous. Monsters is thus a powerful cautionary tale for future technologies and other grandiose schemes.

The Hindenburg

Cameras rolled as the huge airship, Hindenburg, caught fire and crashed in New Jersey on May 6, 1937. The disaster was so shocking that the name Hindenburg has become synonymous with catastrophe! See it for yourself in this graphic novel for young readers.

The Hindenburg

Text and cut-away illustrations feature the stories of real-life children who were passengers on the Hindenburg during its final voyage.

The Hindenburg Line

A history of dirigible flight describes travel aboard the luxury German airship, the Hindenburg, and details its 1937 demise

Hindenburg Disaster

A wealth of research has gone into collating the definitive photographic record of Zeppelin Hindenburg

Zeppelin Hindenburg

"Explains the Hindenburg disaster, including its chronology, causes, and lasting effects"--

The Disaster of the Hindenburg

A birds-eye view of one of the most ghastly accidents ever be captured on film-- Hindenburg Disaster of 1937. In May of 1937, the Hindenburg, a massive German airship, caught fire while attempting to land in New Jersey, killing 35 people. Lauren Tarshis's latest thrilling addition to the New York Times bestselling I Survived series, will feature an 11-year-old boy in the middle of this historic disaster.

What Was the Hindenburg?

By the author of Ashes Under Water (Lyons Press), here is one of the great untold stories of World War II. The Hidden Hindenburg at last reveals the cause of aviation’s most famous disaster and the duplicity that kept the truth from coming to light for three generations. It also finally catches up with a German legend who misled the world about the Hindenburg to bury his own Nazi connections. Drawing on previously unpublished documents from the National Archives in Washington, along with archival collections in Germany, this definitive account explores how the Hindenburg was connected to the Dachau concentration camp, a futuristic German rocket that terrified the Allies, and a classified project that imported Nazi scientists to America after the war. It took author Michael McCarthy four years to get to the bottom of this epic disaster, in which the largest object civilization has ever managed to fly burnt up in less than one minute. Along the way, he found a tale of international intrigue, revealing a whistleblower, a cover-
Where To Download The Hindenburg

up and corruption on two continents.

The Hindenburg in Flames

*Includes pictures *Includes accounts of the Hindenburg and the disaster written by passengers and other eyewitnesses *Discusses the different theories that attempt to explain the disaster *Includes a bibliography for further reading "It's burst into flames! Get this, Charlie; get this, Charlie! It's fire and it's crashing! It's crashing terrible! Oh, my! Get out of the way, please! It's burning and bursting into flames and the and it's falling on the mooring mast. And all the folks agree that this is terrible; this is the worst of the worst catastrophes in the world! It's flames. Crashing, oh! Four- or five-hundred feet into the sky and itt's a terrific crash, ladies and gentlemen. It's smoke, and it's in flames now; and the frame is crashing to the ground, not quite to the mooring mast. Oh, the humanity!" - Herb Morrison's broadcast of the Hindenburg disaster Societies across the globe are incredibly thankful for all the modern devices and opportunities that have been developed over time, including the cars and planes that have allowed people to travel long distances in short times, but it is often easy to forget that all these advances came with a price. Car accidents and plane crashes leave the headlines almost as quickly as they enter them, in part because they're recognized as the kind of things that occur with technological advances. That was not the case, however, with the Hindenburg disaster. On May 6, 1937, the famous passenger zeppelin burst into flames while attempting to dock in New Jersey, and the horrific scenes were captured on film and broadcast over the radio. The Hindenburg was carrying nearly 100 people and was still hundreds of feet in the air when it caught fire, so the fact that only 35 people died between the fire and the airship plummeting to the ground was much lower than it could have been. Nonetheless, the fact that the world could see the incredible sight and hear Morrison's notorious broadcast shortly after the disaster immediately heightened its importance, and the Hindenburg's name is still instantly recognizable over 75 years later. In retrospect, it seems unbelievable that anyone would fly in a zeppelin full of hydrogen, or that an airship so flammable actually had a room for smoking, and though the actual cause of the disaster is still debated, it all but put an end to the widespread use of similar airships for passenger travel. As a result, the disaster helped modernize flying and made it more reliant on airplanes. Fire in the Sky: The History of the Hindenburg Disaster chronicles the events that led up to one of history's most famous air disasters. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about the Hindenburg like never before, in no time at all.

The Hindenburg

Cameras rolled as the huge airship, Hindenburg, caught fire and crashed in New Jersey on May 6, 1937. The disaster was so shocking that the name Hindenburg has become synonymous with catastrophe! See it for yourself in this graphic novel for young readers.

Hindenburg

Tells how the largest aircraft that was ever flown was destroyed, and describes the investigation that followed.

Hindenburg, 1937

"Discusses the iconic photograph of the German airship Hindenburg in flames as it attempted to land in New Jersey in May 1937"--

Surviving the Hindenburg

Hindenburg reveals how a previously little-known general, whose career to normal retirement age had provided no real foretaste of his heroic status, became a national icon and living myth in Germany after the First World War, capturing the imagination of millions. In a period characterized by rupture and fragmentation, the legend surrounding Paul von Hindenburg brought together a broad coalition of Germans and became one of the most potent forces in Weimar politics. Charting the origins of the myth, from Hindenburg's decisive victory at the Battle of Tannenberg in 1914 to his death in Nazi Germany and beyond, Anna von der Goltz explains why the presence of Hindenburg's name on the ballot mesmerized an overwhelming number of voters in the presidential elections of 1925. His myth, an ever-evolving phenomenon, increasingly transcended the dividing lines of interwar politics, which helped him secure re-election by left-wing and moderate voters. Indeed, the only two times in German history that the people could elect their head of state directly and secretly, they chose this national icon. Hindenburg even managed to defeat Adolf Hitler in 1932, making him the Nazi leader's final arbiter; it was he who made the final and fateful decision to appoint Hitler as Chancellor in January 1933.
Where To Download The Hindenburg

Fire in the Sky

Describes the crash of the Hindenburg airship in 1937, relaying the history of international airship flight and the events leading to the disaster, and explains what measures have been taken to make airship travel safer.

The Disaster of the Hindenburg

A minute-by-minute account of the final flight of the Nazi airship Hindenburg.

The Hindenburg Disaster Of 1937

"Exciting illustrations follow the events of the Hindenburg disaster. The combination of brightly colored panels and leveled text is intended for students in grades 3 through 7"--

Monsters

Presents photographs and first-person accounts of the May 6, 1937, "Hindenburg" dirigible disaster at Lakehurst, New Jersey.

I Survived the Hindenburg Disaster, 1937 (I Survived #13)

On the evening of May 3rd, 1937, ninety-seven people board the Hindenburg for its final, doomed flight. Among them are a frightened stewardess who is not what she seems; the steadfast navigator determined to win her heart; a naive cabin boy eager to earn a permanent position; an impetuous journalist who has been blacklisted in her native Germany; and an enigmatic American businessman with a score to settle.

The Hindenburg Disaster

On May 6, 1937, the giant German airship the Hindenburg was destroyed by fire as it attempted to land at Lakehurst Naval Base in New Jersey. Of the 93 people on board, a remarkable 62 survived, including Werner Franz, the ship's 14-year-old cabin boy. In Surviving the Hindenburg, writer Larry Verstraete recounts young Werner’s story of the airship's final voyage. Through Werner’s memories young readers will explore the inner workings of the giant airship, marvel at the breathtaking vistas from its observation windows, and hold their breath during Werner’s terrifying escape from the fiery devastation. "My mind didn't start working again until I was on the ground," Werner said later. "Then I started running." Captured in detailed, dramatic artwork, the story of the doomed airship comes alive for readers and history buffs of all ages. Larry Verstraete's book, S is for Scientists: A Discovery Alphabet, was named a 2011 Outstanding Science Trade Books for Students by the National Science Teachers Association. He lives in Winnipeg, Manitoba. David Geister's work has been featured in The History Channel Magazine. His books include B is for Battle Cry: A Civil War Alphabet. He lives in Minneapolis, Minnesota.

I Survived the Hindenburg Disaster, 1937 (I Survived #13)

Describes the giant airship "Hindenburg," the events that led up to its explosive crash on a New Jersey airfield in 1937, and the effects of the disaster on airship travel.

The Hindenburg Disaster

Discusses the history of the Hindenburg and its demise.
Hindenburg

The extraordinary story of a time when giant silver zeppelins held the promise of the future is vividly recounted in this volume, highlighted by hundreds of stunning paintings and photos.

Hitler versus Hindenburg

"Describes the events of the Hindenburg airship disaster"--Provided by publisher.

The Hindenburg Disaster

Describes the development and early flights of airships and the disastrous explosion of the passenger airship, Hindenberg, at a New Jersey airfield on May 6, 1937, in which thirty-six people were killed.

Fire in the Sky

Hitler versus Hindenburg provides the first in-depth study of the titanic struggle between the two most dominant figures on the German Right in the last year before the establishment of the Third Reich. Although Hindenburg was reelected as Reich president by a comfortable margin, his authority was severely weakened by the fact that the vast majority of those who had supported his candidacy seven years earlier had switched their support to Hitler in 1932. What the two candidates shared in common, however, was that they both relied upon charisma to legitimate their claim to the leadership of the German nation. The increasing reliance upon charisma in the 1932 presidential elections greatly accelerated the delegitimation of the Weimar Republic and set the stage for Hitler's appointment as chancellor nine months later.

The Hindenburg Disaster

Covering the development of the Hindenburg Line and the climactic battles that took place around it, this highly illustrated volume is for history enthusiasts and World War I fans alike.

The Hindenburg Disaster

Jagging across north-western Europe like an ugly scar, the Hindenburg Line was Germany's most formidable line of defence in World War I. Its fearsome reputation was matched only by its cunning design, with deep zigzagging trenches, concrete fieldworks, barbed wire and devilish booby traps forming an intimidating barrier for any attacking army. Through meticulous research, this volume explores each of the major portions of the Hindenburg Line, paying particular attention to three examples of Allied operations against it towards the end of the war: the critical flanking of the Drocourt-Quent Switch; the daring but costly rupture of the line of the St Quentin Canal; and the bloody battles of the Meuse-Argonne. Specially commissioned artwork and historical photographs perfectly complement the analysis provided by the authors as they trace the life of the Hindenburg Line from its seemingly invulnerable early years through to the audacious tactics used by the Allies to achieve a bitter victory in 1918.

Hindenburg

New York Times bestselling author Lauren Tarshis provides a birds-eye view of one of America's most ghastly accidents ever be captured on film, the Hindenburg Disaster of 1937.
The Hindenburg Explosion

This title examines an important historic event, the Hindenburg Disaster. Readers will learn the background of airships, Germany's Count Zeppelin's push to build airships, and the planning, building, and tragic explosion of the Hindenburg. Also covered are...