

1: Formats and Editions of H.L. Mencken and the American mercury adventure [www.enganchecubano.com]

There is a superabundance of material for a documented account of H. L. Mencken's editorship of the American Mercury, and this fortunate state of affairs is partly the result of efforts by H. L. Mencken himself. His diligence in assembling and prefacing, during the late thirties and early forties.

The Holly Press, The Letters of H. Mencken to Gretchen Hood. The University of Alabama Press, A Life in Letters. The Diary of H. A Study of His Thought. The Best of His Work. The Dial Press, Southern Illinois University Press, Disturber of the Peace: The Life of H. The University of Massachusetts Press, Wesleyan University Press, Mencken and His Friends. Mencken on the Election. The New Republic Book Co. Mencken and the American Mercury Adventure. Duke University Press, Critic of American Life. A Portrait from Memory. A Biographical and Critical Survey. Simon and Schuster, The Editor, the Bluenose and the Prostitute: A Life of H. Mencken--A Personal Correspondence, Black Sparrow Press, Mencken, , Volumes One and Two. University of Pennsylvania Press, Northeastern University Press, Mencken and the South. The University of North Carolina Press, My Life as Author and Editor. The University of Chicago Press, A Mystery [mystery novel]. A Choice of Days: Thirty-five Years of Newspaper Work: A Memoir by H. The Johns Hopkins University Press, A New Collection of Autobiographical Writings. Louisiana State University Press,

2: H.L. Mencken - Publicity - IMDb

Founded by H.L. Mencken in , The American Mercury is now online providing news and views for the thinkers and leaders of the next generation. Questioning the assumptions of the globalist paradigm, The Mercury is for free, sustainable, independent communities for all peoples.

Mencken and George Jean Nathan in H. With their mutual book publisher Alfred A. What we need is something that looks highly respectable outwardly. The American Mercury is almost perfect for that purpose. What will go on inside the tent is another story. You will recall that the late P. Barnum got away with burlesque shows by calling them moral lectures. Simeon Strunsky in The New York Times observed that, "The dead hand of the yokelery on the instinct for beauty cannot be so heavy if the handsome green and black cover of The American Mercury exists. The January issue sold more than 15, copies and by the end of the first year, the circulation was over 42, In early the circulation reached a height of over 84., but declined steadily after the stock market crash of Nathan provided theater criticism, and Mencken wrote the "Editorial Notes" and "The Library", the last being book reviews and social critique, placed at the back of each volume. The magazine published other writers, from newspapermen and academics to convicts and taxi drivers, but its primary emphasis soon became non-fiction and usually satirical essays. Its "Americana" sectionâ€”containing items clipped from newspapers and other magazines nationwideâ€”became a much-imitated feature. Please help improve this section by adding citations to reliable sources. Unsourced material may be challenged and removed. August Learn how and when to remove this template message H. Mencken rarely flinched from controversy. The chapter described purportedly true events: That provoked Mencken to visit Boston and personally sell Chase a copy of the magazine, the better to be arrested for the cameras. He held that prosecutors, not private activists, should censor literature, if anyone should. But following the trial, the Solicitor of the U. But, because the April Mercury had already been mailed, an injunction was no longer an appropriate remedy and the case was moot. Differences with the publisher, Alfred A. At first, the magazine was considered to be moving to the Left. Spivak in Spivak revived the Mercury for a brief but vigorous period â€” Mencken, Nathan, and Angoff contributed essays to the magazine again. Spivak created a company to publish the magazine, Mercury Publications. It started on television on November 6, , as Meet the Press. In the Mercury merged with the democratic-socialist magazine Common Sense. By , the Mercury was owned by Clendenin J. Ryan was the financial angel for Ulius Amoss, a former Office of Strategic Services agent who specialized in operating spy networks behind the Iron Curtain to destabilize Communist governments and the publisher of International Services of Information in Baltimore; his son Clendenin Jr. Ryan transformed The American Mercury in a conservative direction. He sensed that Ryan had begun to guide The American Mercury toward that direction. Huie seemed en route to producing a conservative magazine. In , Buckley founded the longer-living conservative National Review. Buckley would succeed at what Huie was unable to realize: Antisemitic and racist takeover[edit] Huie faced financial difficulties sustaining the Mercury in this new direction. Rather than turn over editorial control to Maguire, Huie stepped down as editor after the January issue. He was replaced by John A. Within a short time, Maguire steered the magazine "toward the fever swamps of antisemitism ", as National Review publisher William A. Rusher would describe it. It survived, steadily declining, for nearly 30 more years. Pearson was a well known neo-Nazi and pro-Fascist who headed the World Anti-Communist League during its most blatantly pro-Fascist periods. Pearson was a close associate of Wickliffe Draper , founder of the Pioneer Fund. By then The American Mercury was a quarterly with a circulation of barely 7., and its editorial content was composed almost entirely of attacks upon Jews, African Americans , and other minorities. The last issue concluded with a plea for contributions to build a computer index â€” with information about the 15, most dangerous political activists, actual or alleged, in the United States. The new American Mercury was created in by a group of volunteer writers and editors, among whom are some who collectively worked with the contributors and management of the print Mercury for over 40 years. Huie, which is an apparent pseudonym of the author of a American Mercury article that has been widely distributed on white nationalist Internet forums.

3: American Mercury | www.enganchecubano.com

Get this from a library! H.L. Mencken and the American mercury adventure. [M K Singleton] -- Author describes the influence of Mencken and the "American mercury" in the 's.

Beliefs[edit] In his capacity as editor, Mencken became close friends with the leading literary figures of his time, including Theodore Dreiser , F. He also championed artists whose works he considered worthy. For example, he asserted that books such as *Caught Short!* He also mentored John Fante. Hirshberg , he wrote a series of articles and in most of a book about the care of babies. His humor and satire owe much to Ambrose Bierce and Mark Twain. He did much to defend Dreiser despite freely admitting his faults, including stating forthrightly that Dreiser often wrote badly and was a gullible man. Hornbeck right , seen here as played by Gene Kelly in the Hollywood film version. These hucksters pose now as earnest fundraisers for temperance "who get drunk on the proceeds; as pious "saved" men collecting money for a far off evangelistic mission"to pirates on the high seas; and as learned doctors of phrenology , although they can barely spell. In the end the townsfolk wise up, and the scoundrels are ridden out on a rail. For Mencken the episode epitomizes the hilarious dark side of America, where democracy, as defined by Mencken, is "the worship of jackals by jackasses. A noted curmudgeon, [31] democratic in subjects attacked, Mencken savaged politics, [32] hypocrisy, and social convention. As a frank admirer of Nietzsche, Mencken was a detractor of populism and representative democracy , which he believed was a system in which inferior men dominated their superiors. The play *Inherit the Wind* is a fictionalized version of the trial, and, as noted above, the cynical reporter E. Hornbeck is based on Mencken. In , he deliberately had himself arrested for selling an issue of *The American Mercury* that was banned in Boston under the Comstock laws. She was accused of faking her reported kidnapping and the case attracted national attention. There was every expectation Mencken would continue his previous pattern of anti-fundamentalist articles, this time with a searing critique of McPherson. Unexpectedly, he came to her defense, identifying various local religious and civic groups which were using the case as an opportunity to pursue their respective ideological agendas against the embattled Pentecostal minister. After all charges had been dropped against McPherson, Mencken revisited the case in with a sarcastically biting and observant article. Mencken, says Charles A. He believed that every community produced a few people of clear superiority. He considered groupings on a par with hierarchies, which led to a kind of natural elitism and natural aristocracy. Mencken said, "There is no other Jew in Baltimore who seems suitable," according to the article. The diary also quoted him as saying of blacks, in September , that "it is impossible to talk anything resembling discretion or judgment to a colored woman. They are all essentially child-like, and even hard experience does not teach them anything. For example, he had this to say about a Maryland incident: Not a single bigwig came forward in the emergency, though the whole town knew what was afoot. Any one of a score of such bigwigs might have halted the crime, if only by threatening to denounce its perpetrators, but none spoke. So Williams was duly hanged, burned and mutilated. I admit freely enough that, by careful breeding, supervision of environment and education, extending over many generations, it might be possible to make an appreciable improvement in the stock of the American Negro, for example, but I must maintain that this enterprise would be a ridiculous waste of energy, for there is a high-caste white stock ready at hand, and it is inconceivable that the Negro stock, however carefully it might be nurtured, could ever even remotely approach it. The educated Negro of today is a failure, not because he meets insuperable difficulties in life, but because he is a Negro. He is, in brief, a low-caste man, to the manner born, and he will remain inert and inefficient until fifty generations of him have lived in civilization. And even then, the superior white race will be fifty generations ahead of him. Democracy gives [the beatification of mediocrity] a certain appearance of objective and demonstrable truth. The mob man, functioning as citizen, gets a feeling that he is really important to the world"that he is genuinely running things. Out of his maudlin herding after rogues and mountebanks there comes to him a sense of vast and mysterious power"which is what makes archbishops, police sergeants, the grand goblins of the Ku Klux and other such magnificoes happy. And out of it there comes, too, a conviction that he is somehow wise, that his views are taken seriously by his

better" which is what makes United States Senators, fortune tellers and Young Intellectuals happy. Finally, there comes out of it a glowing consciousness of a high duty triumphantly done which is what makes hangmen and husbands happy. The larger the mob, the harder the test. In small areas, before small electorates, a first-rate man occasionally fights his way through, carrying even the mob with him by force of his personality. But when the field is nationwide, and the fight must be waged chiefly at second and third hand, and the force of personality cannot so readily make itself felt, then all the odds are on the man who is, intrinsically, the most devious and mediocre—the man who can most easily adeptly disperse the notion that his mind is a virtual vacuum. The Presidency tends, year by year, to go to such men. As democracy is perfected, the office represents, more and more closely, the inner soul of the people. We move toward a lofty ideal. The rest is baloney. All of our sciences still suffer from their former attachment to religion, and that is why there is so much metaphysics and astrology, the two are the same, in science. Peirce in the American Mercury. He said mathematics is simply a fiction, compared with individual facts that make up science. The human mind, at its present stage of development, cannot function without the aid of fictions, but neither can it function without the aid of facts—save, perhaps, when it is housed in the skull of a university professor of philosophy. Of the two, the facts are enormously the more important. In certain metaphysical fields, e. Very few fictions remain in use in anatomy, or in plumbing and gas-fitting; they have even begun to disappear from economics. According to Mencken, mathematics is necessarily infected with metaphysics because of the tendency of many mathematical people to engage in metaphysical speculation. In a review for A. Mencken also uses the term "theology" more generally, to refer to the use of logic in science or any other field of knowledge. In a review for both A. Is there anything in the general thinking of theologians which makes their opinion on the point of any interest or value? What have they ever done in other fields to match the fact-finding of the biologists? I can find nothing in the record. Their processes of thought, taking one day with another, are so defective as to be preposterous. True enough, they are masters of logic, but they always start out from palpably false premises. Instead of mathematical "speculation" such as quantum theory, Mencken believed physicists should just directly look at individual facts in the laboratory like chemists: If chemists were similarly given to fanciful and mystical guessing, they would have hatched a quantum theory forty years ago to account for the variations that they observed in atomic weights. But they kept on plugging away in their laboratories without calling in either mathematicians or theologians to aid them, and eventually they discovered the isotopes, and what had been chaos was reduced to the most exact sort of order. Physicists and especially astronomers are consequently not real scientists, because when looking at shapes or forces, they do not simply "patiently wait for further light", but resort to mathematical theory. There is no need for statistics in scientific physics, since one should simply look at the facts while statistics attempts to construct mathematical models. On the other hand, the really competent physicists do not bother with the "theology" or reasoning of mathematical theories such as in quantum mechanics: Some of the notions which they now try to foist upon the world, especially in the astronomical realm and about the atom, are obviously nonsensical, and will soon go the way of all unsupported speculations. But there is nothing intrinsically insoluble about the problems they mainly struggle with, and soon or late really competent physicists will arise to solve them. These really competent physicists, I predict, will be too busy in their laboratories to give any time to either metaphysics or theology. Both are eternal enemies of every variety of sound thinking, and no man can traffic with them without losing something of his good judgment. It is a well known fact that physicists are greatly given to the supernatural. One of the most absurd of all spiritualists is Sir Oliver Lodge. I have the suspicion that the cause may be that physics itself, as currently practised, is largely moonshine. Certainly there is a great deal of highly dubious stuff in the work of such men as Eddington. The Jews could be put down very plausibly as the most unpleasant race ever heard of. As commonly encountered, they lack many of the qualities that mark the civilized man: They have vanity without pride, voluptuousness without taste, and learning without wisdom. Their fortitude, such as it is, is wasted upon puerile objects, and their charity is mainly a form of display. Far from being an anti-Semite, Mencken was one of the first journalists to denounce the persecution of the Jews in Germany at a time when The New York Times, say, was notoriously reticent. On November 27, , Mencken writes Baltimore Sun, "It is to be hoped that the poor Jews now being robbed and mauled in Germany will not take too seriously the

plans of various politicians to rescue them. There is only one way to help the fugitives, and that is to find places for them in a country in which they can really live. The City of Baltimore acquired the property in , and the H. Mencken House became part of the City Life Museums. It has been closed to general admission since , but is opened for special events and group visits by arrangement. At his death, it was in possession of most of the present large collection. The original third floor H. Mencken Room and Collection housing this collection was dedicated on April 17, In , Johns Hopkins acquired "nearly 6, books, photographs and letters by and about Mencken" from "the estate of an Ohio accountant.

4: The American Mercury - Wikipedia

H. L. Mencken and the American Mercury Adventure by Singleton, M. K. and a great selection of similar Used, New and Collectible Books available now at www.enganchecubano.com

5: NC Postal Censorship Law of (Grist Law) - North Carolina History Project

Although Mencken's editorship of The Mercury is discussed at length in every biography, this book managed to cover many facts about the whole enterprise that I had never encountered before. It also had lots of interesting background on other periodicals of the time and magazines in general.

6: H.L. Mencken | American writer | www.enganchecubano.com

The American Mercury was an American magazine published from to It was founded as the brainchild of H. L. Mencken and drama critic George Jean www.enganchecubano.com magazine featured writing by some of the most important writers in the United States through the s and s.

7: TOP 25 QUOTES BY H. L. MENCKEN (of) | A-Z Quotes

H. L. Mencken and the American Mercury Adventure by Marvin Kenneth Singleton starting at \$ *H. L. Mencken and the American Mercury Adventure* has 2 available editions to buy at Alibris.

8: H. L. Mencken - Wikipedia

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9: Marvin K. Singleton (Author of H. L. Mencken and the American Mercury Adventure)

Henry Louis Mencken (September 12, - January 29,) was an American journalist, essayist, satirist, cultural critic and scholar of American English. He commented widely on the social scene, literature, music, prominent politicians and contemporary movements.

Jim Corbett omnibus 2 The nonfermentative gram-negative bacilli Rural and urban aspects of early medieval northwest Europe Antifraternality tradition in medieval literature Daughter of Troubled Sleep The book of topiary Hang a Left at Venus (Zack Files) Engineering applications of artificial intelligence The Pearl and The Red Pony (Two Books in One) Alice the madness returns art book Have You Found the Gift Sent You Years Ago? My dream of stars My fathers hands Effects of data protection laws on electronic commerce 4. Pyramids of Wisdom James, 1-2 Peter, 1-3 John, Jude (Ancient Christian Commentary on Scripture, New Testament XI) The sage handbook of leadership chapter 35 Angels on the battlefield Rhona Knox Prescott Carving shorebirds Transformation of Miss Mavis Ming Self-organizing maps A Simply monstrous time Learning to Become a Person of Influence Philosophy of love Children in jeopardy Consent and documentation Tim Nutbeam Sex Roles and the Ideal Society, by Richard Wasserstrom Days of a fledgling College algebra fifth edition Outlines Highlights for Cultural Anthropology: An Applied Perspective by Ferraro, ISBN Mary Engelbreits Sweetie Pie Tcl tk tutorial deutsch Holiness in the New Testament Terence Paige Avoiding the Pitfalls of Counselling in Action (Counselling in Action series) Robbie Coltranes B-Road Britain Step by step basic statistics using sas student guide The International Monetary Fund and international policy Content of communications. Dante, the divine poet. Pictures and newspapers