

American Legends The Life Of The Kingfish Huey Long

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Explore the captivating life story of Huey Long, the controversial and influential figure known as 'The Kingfish.' This entry delves into the journey of one of America's true legends, examining his rise in Louisiana politics and his lasting impact on the nation.

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American Legends

*Includes pictures *Includes Long's own quotes about his career *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading *Includes a table of contents "For the present you can just call me the Kingfish." - Huey Long, 1933 The late 19th and early 20th centuries in America had no shortage of political graft and powerful politicians, but few were as influential or conspicuous as the Kingfish, Huey P. Long. A populist Democrat who hoped to elevate the lower classes in Louisiana, Long accrued massive amounts of power during his governorship, in the process revolutionizing political campaigning. As political scientist V.O. Key noted, Long relied on "patronage in all its forms, deprivation of perquisites, economic pressure, political coercion in one form or another, and now and then outright thuggery....Long commanded the intense loyalties of a substantial proportion of the population... [Supporters] came to believe that here was a man with a genuine concern for their welfare, not one of the gentlemanly do-nothing governors who had ruled the state for many decades." Long survived an impeachment attempt in the Louisiana legislature on charges of abuse of office and bribery, but that didn't tarnish his popularity. Instead, he moved on to a spot in the U.S. Senate after being elected in 1932, where he made waves with his outspokenness in support of progressive policies. After he broke with the Roosevelt administration at the height of the Great Depression, the president called him "one of the two most dangerous men in America," Roosevelt even pushed for a Senate investigation of Long and his political machine back in Louisiana. A fellow Senator quipped that Long was so unpopular among his peers that he could not "get the Lord's Prayer endorsed in this body." Naturally, Long's style generated plenty of enemies, and it resulted in his infamous assassination in 1935. Shortly after announcing he would run for president against Roosevelt in 1936, Long was back in Louisiana working to remove a state judge, and while he was at the state capitol, that judge's son-in-law, Dr. Carl Weiss, walked up to Long and shot him in the abdomen point blank. Though Long's bodyguards killed Weiss on the spot by shooting him over 60 times, Long was mortally wounded and died a few days later. His last words were reportedly, "God, don't let me die. I have so much to do." As the large gathering of mourners at the funeral made clear, a countless number of Louisianans loved the Kingfish to the end, and Key later attempted to identify the reasons, writing that Long "[k]ept faith with his people and they with him. He gave them something and the corporations paid for it. . . . He is not to be dismissed

as a mere rabble-rouser or as the leader of a gang of boodlers....He brought it to his career a streak of genius, yet in his programs and tactics he was as indigenous to the Louisiana as pine trees and petroleum." The Kingfish's controversial legacy continued to resonate in the wake of his death, not only due to the strength of his surviving political machine but because of his brash personality and style. He was depicted countless times in books, movies, and even The Beatles' famous cover for Sgt. Pepper's Lonely Hearts Club Band in ensuing generations, and even 80 years after his death, he is still vividly remembered. *American Legends: The Life of the Kingfish*, Huey Long examines the life and legacy of one of America's most notorious 20th century politicians. Along with pictures of important people, places, and events, you will learn about Huey Long like never before, in no time at all.

The Kingfish in Fiction

The controversial, almost mythic Louisiana politician Huey P. Long inspired not just one but six American novels, published between 1934 and 1946. And he continues to resonate in American cultural memory, appearing in a 1995 work of historical fiction. *The Kingfish in Fiction* offers the first study of all six "Hueys-who-aren't-Hueys" as they strut and bluster their way across the literary page, each character with his own particular story, each towing a different authorial agenda. Keith Perry carefully dissects the intertwining of documented history and artistic invention in Sinclair Lewis's *It Can't Happen Here*, Hamilton Basso's *Cinnamon Seed* and *Sun in Capricorn*, John Dos Passos's *Number One*, Adria Locke Langley's *A Lion Is in the Streets*, and Robert Penn Warren's *All the King's Men*. Perry explains that Lewis cast his version of the Kingfish as a totalitarian menace, a sort of homegrown Hitler, in what Lewis later admitted was an unapologetic attempt to sabotage Long's designs on the White House. Basso, one of Long's most vocal detractors, created two Long-based characters, each a rabble-rousing affront to what remained of the Old South order. To warn readers of the dangers hidden in the politician-constituent contract, Dos Passos transformed Long into a shameless manipulator of the gullible American masses. Langley's rendition suffers complete condemnation by its creator for personal as well as public transgressions. Warren's spellbinding *Willie Stark*, almost as much philosopher as politician, ironically bears the least resemblance to Long though for almost six decades Stark has been Long's best-known fictional embodiment. Exploring how and why these five authors—among them, a Nobel laureate, one of America's most celebrated political novelists, and a two-time Pulitzer Prize winner—turned one politician into six fictional characters leads Perry to conclude that Huey P. Long's lasting impression may well be a composite of both historical and imaginative interpretation.

Robert Penn Warren

Long recognized as one of America's foremost men of letters, Robert Penn Warren continues to dazzle us with his many-sided genius. In the haunting images of his poetry, the narrative power of his fiction, the revealing insights of his essays, we find literary achievement of the highest order. Warren's writing has merited the close attention of literary critics. In this book Neil Nakadate brings together the most important critical essays, including a new essay written for this volume, to give a comprehensive view of the range of Warren's work. A list of Warren's published works, 1929-1980, and a useful checklist of critical works on Warren's writing supplement this rich and balanced collection of essays. Contributors: A.L. Clements, Chester E. Eisinger, Norton R. Girault, Robert B. Heilman, H.P. Heseltine, James H. Justus, Richard Law, Frederick P.W. McDowell, Neil Nakadate, Ladell Payne, M. Bernetta Quinn, John Crowe Ransom, Victor Strandberg, Walter Sullivan, William Tjenos, Simone Vauthier, and Robert Penn Warren

Every Man A King

Huey Long (1893-1935) was one of the most extraordinary American politicians, simultaneously cursed as a dictator and applauded as a benefactor of the masses. A product of the poor north Louisiana hills, he was elected governor of Louisiana in 1928, and proceeded to subjugate the powerful state political hierarchy after narrowly defeating an impeachment attempt. The only Southern popular leader who truly delivered on his promises, he increased the miles of paved roads and number of bridges in Louisiana tenfold and established free night schools and state hospitals, meeting the huge costs by taxing corporations and issuing bonds. Soon Long had become the absolute ruler of the state, in the process lifting Louisiana from near feudalism into the modern world almost overnight, and inspiring poor whites of the South to a vision of a better life. As Louisiana Senator and one of Roosevelt's most vociferous critics, "The Kingfish," as he called himself, gained a nationwide following, forcing Roosevelt to turn his New Deal significantly to the left. But before he could progress farther, he was assassinated

in Baton Rouge in 1935. Long's ultimate ambition, of course, was the presidency, and it was doubtless with this goal in mind that he wrote this spirited and fascinating account of his life, an autobiography every bit as daring and controversial as was *The Kingfish* himself.

Kingfish

From the moment he took office as governor in 1928 to the day an assassin's bullet cut him down in 1935, Huey Long wielded all but dictatorial control over the state of Louisiana. A man of shameless ambition and ruthless vindictiveness, Long orchestrated elections, hired and fired thousands at will, and deployed the state militia as his personal police force. And yet, paradoxically, as governor and later as senator, Long did more good for the state's poor and uneducated than any politician before or since. Outrageous demagogue or charismatic visionary? In this powerful new biography, Richard D. White, Jr., brings Huey Long to life in all his blazing, controversial glory. White taps invaluable new source material to present a fresh, vivid portrait of both the man and the Depression era that catapulted him to fame. From his boyhood in dirt-poor Winn Parish, Long knew he was destined for power—the problem was how to get it fast enough to satisfy his insatiable appetite. With cunning and crudity unheard of in Louisiana politics, Long crushed his opponents in the 1928 gubernatorial race, then immediately set about tightening his iron grip. The press attacked him viciously, the oil companies howled for his blood after he pushed through a controversial oil processing tax, but Long had the adulation of the people. In 1930, the Kingfish got himself elected senator, and then there was no stopping him. White's account of Long's heyday unfolds with the mesmerizing intensity of a movie. Pegged by President Roosevelt as "one of the two most dangerous men in the country," Long organized a radical movement to redistribute money through his Share Our Wealth Society—and his gospel of pensions for all, a shorter workweek, and free college spread like wildfire. The Louisiana poor already worshiped him for building thousands of miles of roads and funding schools, hospitals, and universities; his outrageous antics on the Senate floor gained him a growing national base. By 1935, despite a barrage of corruption investigations, Huey Long announced that he was running for president. In the end, Long was a tragic hero—a power addict who squandered his genius and came close to destroying the very foundation of democratic rule. *Kingfish* is a balanced, lucid, and absolutely spellbinding portrait of the life and times of the most incendiary figure in the history of American politics.

LIFE

LIFE Magazine is the treasured photographic magazine that chronicled the 20th Century. It now lives on at LIFE.com, the largest, most amazing collection of professional photography on the internet. Users can browse, search and view photos of today's people and events. They have free access to share, print and post images for personal use.

Anxious Decades: America in Prosperity and Depression, 1920-1941

"Impressively detailed. . . . An authoritative and epic overview."—Publishers Weekly In the convulsive years between 1920 and 1941, Americans were first dazzled by unprecedented economic prosperity and then beset by the worst depression in their history. It was the era of Model T's, rising incomes, scientific management, electricity, talking movies, and advertising techniques that sold a seemingly endless stream of goods. But it was also a time of grave social conflict and human suffering. The Crash forced Hoover, and then Roosevelt and the nation, to reexamine old solutions and address pressing questions of recovery and reform, economic growth and social justice. The world beyond America changed also in these years, making the country rethink its relation to events in Europe, Latin America, and Asia. The illusion of superiority slowly died in the 1930s, sustaining a fatal blow in December 1941 at Pearl Harbor.

Dark Bayou

This collection chronicles the most mysterious, bizarre and often overlooked homicides in Louisiana history. Drawing on contemporary records and, where available, the recollections of those who provide a coherent version of the facts, these mesmerizing tales detail some of the more gruesome episodes: the rise of the first Mafia godfather in the United States; the murder of two New Orleans police chiefs; the brutal murder of a famous New Orleans madam; the story of a respectable young woman who “accidentally” poisoned her younger sister and is a suspect in other family deaths; the ritual killing of blacks in southwestern Louisiana and eastern Texas; the mysterious death of a young housewife which still generates debate; and the demise of a local celebrity who believed in his own invincibility.

The Curious Death of the Novel

One of the country's more perceptive younger critics, Louis Rubin is well known for his commentaries on the literature of the South. These essays—selected from his critical works over a period of more than a dozen years—reflect his wider concern with the whole spectrum of American literature. In the title essay Rubin treats “tired literary critics” and the often-heard pronouncement that the novel is dead. He argues that the response of novelists to our difficult and demanding times “will doubtless be what the response of writers to difficult and demanding times always has been: namely, difficult and demanding works of literature.” Another essay, “The Experience Difference: Southerners and Jews,” is a perceptive examination of the parallels in different factors and cultural experiences which brought Southern and Jewish writers to prominence. Rubin explores the potential pitfalls for Southern writers today in an essay called “Getting Out From Under William Faulkner.” Edgar Allan Poe's position in American literary history and H.L. Mencken's role as a literary critic and an “artist of destruction” who cleared the way and created an audience for the major American writers of the twenties are dealt with in other essays. The collection includes imaginative studies of Henry James, Mark Twain, Edmund Wilson, and Karl Shapiro. Several Southern writers, including Faulkner, Ellen Glasgow, Robert Penn Warren, Flannery O'Connor, and James Branch Cabell, also come under Rubin's scrutiny.

Television Series and Specials Scripts, 1946–1992

In the early days of television, many of its actors, writers, producers and directors came from radio. This crossover endowed the American Radio Archives with a treasure trove of television documents. The collected scripts span more than 40 years of American television history, from live broadcasts of the 1940s to the late 1980s. They also cover the entire spectrum of television entertainment programming, including comedies, soap operas, dramas, westerns, and crime series. The archives cover nearly 1,200 programs represented by more than 6,000 individual scripts. Includes an index of personal names, program and episode titles and production companies, as well as a glossary of industry terms.

Essays in American Literature

The Congressional Record is the official record of the proceedings and debates of the United States Congress. It is published daily when Congress is in session. The Congressional Record began publication in 1873. Debates for sessions prior to 1873 are recorded in *The Debates and Proceedings in the Congress of the United States (1789-1824)*, the *Register of Debates in Congress (1824-1837)*, and the *Congressional Globe (1833-1873)*.

Congressional Record

This fifth and final volume of *The Papers of Will Rogers* traces the career of Oklahoma's beloved entertainer during his most popular years and extends beyond his death in 1935. By 1928, the Oklahoma humorist and commentator had reached national prominence through his newspaper columns, silent films, sound recordings, books, philanthropic endeavors, and lecture tours. His fame, fortune, and influence, however, had yet to crest. This volume showcases a wide variety of documents, including correspondence with some of the most significant figures of the day, revealing Rogers's rise to fame as the nation's leading social and political commentator and as a hugely popular star of radio, stage, and film. Rogers's multifaceted career ended abruptly when he and the famous aviator Wylie Post died in an airplane crash in northernmost Alaska. This documentary history of his final years includes transcripts of radio broadcasts, contracts, and business documents, as well as nearly two hundred telegrams and letters to family, friends, and notable public figures—the majority of which have never before been published. It also covers the aftermath of his fatal airplane accident: the certificate of death,

a first-person account of his funeral, settlement of his estate, efforts to pay tribute to his memory, and unauthorized attempts to capitalize on his fame.

The Papers of Will Rogers: The final years, August 1928-August 1935

The study of two great demagogues in American history--Huey P. Long, a first-term United States Senator from the red-clay, piney-woods country of northern Louisiana; and Charles E. Coughlin, a Catholic priest from an industrial suburb near Detroit. Award-winning historian Alan Brinkely describes their modest origins and their parallel rise together in the early years of the Great Depression to become the two most successful leaders of national political dissidence of their era. *Winner of the American Book Award for History*

Kingfish to America, Share Our Wealth

This is the acclaimed biography of a giant of American journalism. As editor-publisher of the Chicago Tribune, Robert R. McCormick came to personify his city. Drawing on McCormick's personal papers and years of research, Richard Norton Smith has written the definitive life of the towering figure known as The Colonel.

Voices of Protest

Willie Stark's obsession with political power leads to the ultimate corruption of his gubernatorial administration.

The Colonel

The definitive biography of the most dangerous demagogue in American history, based on first-ever review of his personal and professional papers, medical and military records, and recently unsealed transcripts of his closed-door Congressional hearings. In the long history of American demagogues, from Huey Long to Donald Trump, never has one man caused so much damage in such a short time as Senator Joseph McCarthy. We still use "McCarthyism" to stand for outrageous charges of guilt by association, a weapon of polarizing slander. From 1950 to 1954, McCarthy destroyed many careers and even entire lives, whipping the nation into a frenzy of paranoia, accusation, loyalty oaths, and terror. When the public finally turned on him, he came crashing down, dying of alcoholism in 1957. Only now, through bestselling author Larry Tye's exclusive look at the senator's records, can the full story be told. *Demagogue* is a masterful portrait of a human being capable of immense evil, yet beguiling charm. McCarthy was a tireless worker and a genuine war hero. His ambitions knew few limits. Neither did his socializing, his drinking, nor his gambling. When he finally made it to the Senate, he flailed around in search of an agenda and angered many with his sharp elbows and lack of integrity. Finally, after three years, he hit upon anti-communism. By recklessly charging treason against everyone from George Marshall to much of the State Department, he became the most influential and controversial man in America. His chaotic, meteoric rise is a gripping and terrifying object lesson for us all. Yet his equally sudden fall from fame offers reason for hope that, given the rope, most American demagogues eventually hang themselves.

All the King's Men

Provides historical coverage of the United States and Canada from prehistory to the present. Includes information abstracted from over 2,000 journals published worldwide.

Demagogue

This collection examines the effects of slavery and emancipation on race, class and gender in societies of the American South, the Caribbean, Latin America and West Africa. The contributors discuss what slavery has to teach us about patterns of adjustment and change, black identity and the extent to which enslaved peoples succeeded in creating a dynamic world of interaction between the Americas. They examine how emancipation was defined, how it affected attitudes towards slavery, patterns of labour usage and relationships between workers as well as between workers and their former owners.

America, History and Life

Barry Jones? Dictionary of World Biography weaves historical facts with perspective on the subjects and the influence they had on theirs and on modern times. Gain a unique insight into the life and times of important identities, cultural icons and controversial characters.

Hattie and Huey

Describes and rates more than twenty thousand videos, and provides indexes by theme, awards, actors, actresses, and directors.

From Slavery to Emancipation in the Atlantic World

Winner of the Pulitzer Prize and the National Book Award, this work describes the life of one of the most extraordinary figures in American political history. Copyright © Libri GmbH. All rights reserved.

Dictionary of World Biography

USA Today gave it a 4-star rating, the Houston Chronicle called it "by far the best" and the New York Times says the "Hound takes the lead in a blaze of supplemental lists". The new 1996 edition of America's favorite guide to movies on video offers over 22,000 video reviews, including 1,000 new reviews.

Videohound's Golden Movie Retriever

Product information not available.

The Odyssey Handbook and Guide to Writing

A cumulative index to biographical material in books and magazines.

Huey Long

"Every man a king, so there would be no such thing as a man or woman who did not have the necessities of life, who would not be dependent upon the whims of the financial barons for a living." -Share Our Wealth, Huey Long (1934) Every Man a King and Share Our Wealth-Two Huey Long Speeches by extraordinary Louisiana left-wing populist Huey Long includes: - his 1934 radio address announcing the start of his "Share Our Wealth" Movement, promoting greater equality among Americans. By 1935 this movement had 27,000 chapters with 7.5 million members. - Long's Statement on the Share Our Wealth Society in Congress (1935) with proposals, such as that "every family was to be furnished with a homestead allowance of not less than one-third the average family wealth of the country" and "yearly income cannot exceed more than 300 times the size of the average family income." Long's radical agenda as expressed in Every Man a King and Share Our Wealth still offers food for thought for the social-economic debates of the 21st century.

The Day Huey Long was Shot, September 8, 1935

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Southwest Review

From Gulf Coast beaches to magnificent plantations, this guide offers more than 25 excursions for travelers seeking a minivacation within a two-hour drive of New Orleans. Includes directions, suggestions for places to eat and stay, and recommended itineraries.

VideoHound's Golden Movie Retriever 1996

Arkansas Review