

struggles among elites, depending on dissenting official sources to frame muckraking stories, marginalizing social movement actors, and calling for federal intervention but discouraging public action to solve social problems.

*David M. Ryfe, University of California, San Diego, "The Interactive President: Presidential Communication and Political Culture in 20th-Century America"*

This dissertation explores four forms of presidential communication: Woodrow Wilson's press conferences, Franklin Roosevelt's nation-wide broadcasts, John Kennedy's televised press conferences, and Bill Clinton's town hall meeting, as registers of particular moments in twentieth-century American political culture. It assesses the relative power of new media forms in modern politics, particularly televised forms, as the nation moved toward presidency-led administrative state in the post-World War Two period. It shows how new, more personalist forms of political discourse arose in the 1960s to challenge the representative model of politics on which presidential opinion leadership had traditionally been based. More broadly, it reads the contemporary political culture as one of conflicting sensibilities and forms of discourse as deliberative forms of political discourse challenge more traditional representative forms. The dissertation ends with a discussion of deliberative versus representative models of politics, and the prospects for presidential opinion leadership at the turn-of-the-century.

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**David R. Davies, “An Industry in Transition: Major Trends in American Daily Newspapers, 1945-1965”**  
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Directors: Daniel Hallin and Michael Schudson, University of California, San Diego

### ABSTRACTS

*David R. Davies, University of Southern Mississippi, “An Industry in Transition: Major Trends in American Daily Newspapers, 1945-1965”*

For America’s daily newspapers in the twenty years after World War II, everything bad that could happen did: Television eclipsed print, readership declined, and newspaper critics found their voices. Suburbanization forced newspapers to adapt to a shifting audience. The Cold War, the Civil Rights Movement, and other postwar events transformed American society and newspapers’ relationship to it. And worst of all, traditional just-the-facts journalism proved ill-suited to explain the complex upheavals of postwar America. By 1965, the newspaper business was reeling from these and other challenges, its influence on the wane and its business environment in flux. In twenty years, the world that newspapers covered had changed drastically, and — to a lesser extent — so had newspapers. “An Industry in Transition” examines the myriad challenges confronting newspapers after World War II and how newspapers responded — often ineptly — to them. Specifically, the study explores how suburbanization, technological change, rising costs, an evolving relationship between newspapers and government, and emerging competition from television all interacted to transform the American daily newspaper industry from 1945 to 1965.

*Gary Kline, Hackley School, “The American Press and the Rise of Hitler, 1923-1933”*

This study traces the development of National Socialism in Germany as it was depicted by three major American newspapers: the New York Times, Chicago Daily Tribune and Chicago Daily News. While news stories and editorials are analyzed with respect to scope and bias, particular attention is paid to the decision-making processes within the newspaper establishments themselves. A key feature of this study is a comprehensive analysis of how the relationship between a newspaper’s management (the “Home Office”) and its Berlin bureau influenced the publication’s news and editorial coverage of Germany.

*Charles H. Raphael, Santa Clara University, “Investigated Reporting: Political-Economic, Representational and Regulatory Conflicts over Television Documentary, 1960-1975”*

The 1960s television documentary boom emerged from a Kennedy-era consensus among government and media leaders to mitigate broadcast commercialism, revitalize democracy, and cure American isolationism. This study explains why that consensus shattered as the investigative documentary spurred numerous government probes, and draws implications for critical theory of the media. Case studies of disputed reports on poverty, the Cold War and Vietnam, and consumer issues show that they emerged from the crises of New Deal domestic policy and Cold War foreign policy. These cases undermine theories about the rise of media adversarialism to government and business at the same time, and journalistic claims to act as watchdogs on power. Instead, documentaries reflected political-economic