

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910462361803321
Autore	Peretti Burton W (Burton William), <1961->
Titolo	The leading man [[electronic resource]] : Hollywood and the presidential image / / Burton W. Peretti
Pubbl/distr/stampa	New Brunswick, N.J., : Rutgers University Press, c2012
ISBN	1-283-61803-6 9786613930484 0-8135-5405-5
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (350 p.)
Disciplina	791.43/658
Soggetti	Historical films - United States - History and criticism Motion pictures and history Motion pictures - Political aspects - United States Presidents in motion pictures Electronic books.
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- CONTENTS -- Acknowledgments -- Introduction -- 1. "The Torments of Desire": Presidents and Performance before 1929 -- 2. The Studios' Golden Age and the White House, 1929-1945 -- 3. The Old Man and TV, 1945-1960 -- 4. Charisma's Hour, 1960-1969 -- 5. Enter Stage Right, 1969-1989 -- 6. Hollywood Wags the Dog, 1990-2000 -- 7. The Twin Towers, 2001-2009 -- Conclusion -- Notes -- Index -- ABOUT THE AUTHOR
Sommario/riassunto	American presidents and Hollywood have interacted since the 1920's. This relationship has made our entertainment more political and our political leadership more aligned with the world of movies and movie stars. In <i>The Leading Man</i> , Burton W. Peretti explores the development of the cinematic presidential image. He sets the scene in chapter 1 to show us how the chief executive, beginning with George Washington, was positioned to assume the mantle of cultural leading man. As an early star figure in the young republic, the president served as a symbol of national survival and wish fulfillment. The president, as head of government and head of state, had the potential to portray a powerful

and charismatic role. At the center of the story are the fourteen presidents of the cinematic era, from Herbert Hoover to Barack Obama. Since the 1920's, the president, like the lead actor in a movie, has been given the central place on the political stage under the intense glare of the spotlight. Like other American men, future presidents were taught by lead movie actors how to look and behave, what to say, and how to say it. Some, like John F. Kennedy and Richard M. Nixon, took particular care to learn from the grooming, gestures, movements, and vocal inflections of film actors and applied these lessons to their political careers. Ronald Reagan was a professional actor. Bill Clinton, a child of the post-World War II Baby Boom, may have been the biggest movie fan of all presidents. Others, including Lyndon Johnson, showed little interest in movies and their lessons for politicians. Presidents and other politicians have been criticized for cheapening their offices by hiring image and advertising consultants and staging their public events. Peretti analyzes the evolution and the significance of this interaction to trace the convoluted history of the presidential cinematic image. He demonstrates how movies have been the main force in promoting appearance and drama over the substance of governing, and how Americans' lives today may be dominated by entertainment at the expense of their engagement as citizens.

---