



## Walter Lippmann

### Description

#### Walter Lippmann

Walter Lippmann was an American writer, reporter, and political commentator famous for being among the first to introduce the concept of Cold War, coining the term “stereotype” in the modern psychological meaning, and critiquing media and democracy in his newspaper column and several books, most notably his 1922 book *Public Opinion*. [More at Wikipedia](#)

[su\_youtube url="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bsBXwZY0eLI" width="400? responsive="no"]

“That the manufacture of consent is capable of great refinements no one, I think, denies. The process by which public opinions arise is certainly no less intricate than it has appeared in these pages, and the opportunities for manipulation open to anyone who understands the process are plain enough. . . . [a]s a result of psychological research, coupled with the modern means of communication, the practice of democracy has turned a corner. A revolution is taking place, infinitely more significant than any shifting of economic power.... Under the impact of propaganda, not necessarily in the sinister meaning of the word alone, the old constants of our thinking have become variables. It is no longer possible, for example, to believe in the original dogma of democracy; that the knowledge needed for the management of human affairs comes up spontaneously from the human heart. Where we act on that theory we expose ourselves to self-deception, and to forms of persuasion that we cannot verify. It has been demonstrated that we cannot rely upon intuition, conscience, or the accidents of casual opinion if we are to deal with the world beyond our reach. ... The public must be put in its place, so that each of us may live free of the trampling and roar of a bewildered herd.” (Walter Lippmann, *Public Opinion*, Chapter XV)

- Lippmann, W. (1920). *Liberty and the News*. *Museum*.
- Lippmann, W. (1970). *The Phantom Public*. *Politics*.

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Lippmann, W.. (1970). *The Phantom Public*. *Politics*

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### Show/hide publication abstract

“In an era disgusted with politicians and the various instruments of ‘direct democracy,’ walter lippmann’s the phantom public remains as relevant as ever. it reveals lippmann at a time when he was most critical of the ills of american democracy. antipopulist in sentiment, this volume defends elitism as a serious and distinctive intellectual option, one with considerable precursors in the american past. lippmann’s demythologized view of the american system of government resonates today. the phantom public discusses the ‘disenchanted man’ who has become disillusioned not only with democracy, but also with reform. according to lippmann, the average voter is incapable of governance; what is called the public is merely a ‘phantom.’ in terms of policy-making, the distinction should not be experts versus amateurs, but insiders versus outsiders. lippmann challenges the core assumption of progressive politics as well as any theory that pretends to leave political decision making in the hands of the people as a whole. in his biography walter lippmann and the american century, ronald steel praised the phantom public as ‘one of lippmann’s most powerfully argued and revealing books. in it he came fully to terms with the inadequacy of traditional democratic theory.’ this volume is part of a continuing series on the major works of walter lippmann. as more and more americans are inclined to become apathetic to the political system, this classic will be essential reading for students, teachers, and researchers of political science and history.”

Schudson, M.. (2008). The “Lippmann-Dewey Debate” and the Invention of Walter Lippmann as an Anti-Democrat 1986–1996. *International Journal of Communication*

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“The ‘lippmann-dewey debate’ became widely discussed in the 1980s and 1990s in u.s. media and communication studies, in large part through the influence of james carey. while carey’s initial writing on the lippmann-dewey exchange was insightful, by 1987, his characterization of the exchange seriously misread lippmann, and misdirected subsequent discussion. comparing carey’s remarks about lippmann, and similar remarks from other leading scholars influenced by carey’s reading, with what lippmann actually said, reveals that lippmann’s elitism did not make him anti-democratic but, instead, a subtle thinker concerned with how to integrate expertise into a functioning democracy. this article speculates why carey misinterpreted lippmann’s work, and concludes with what remains relevant in carey’s argument.”

Obar, J. A.. (2013). Big Data and The Phantom Public: Walter Lippmann and the Fallacy of Data Privacy Self-Management. *SSRN*

[doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2239188](https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.2239188)

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"In 1927, Walter Lippmann published the phantom public, arguing for what he referred to as the fallacy of democracy. He wrote, 'I have not happened to meet anybody, from a president of the United States to a professor of political science, who came anywhere near to embodying the accepted ideal of the sovereign and omniscient citizen' (Lippmann, 1927, 11). Repurposing Lippmann, this paper argues that recent calls for individuals to have control over their big data by the Federal Trade Commission, the White House and the U.S. Congress present a comparable fallacy of data privacy self-management. Had we the faculties and the system for self-management, the digital citizen has little time for data governance. This challenge should be seen as an extension of a longstanding self-governance debate, exemplified by the works of John Dewey and Walter Lippmann. Both framed their arguments in opposition to a system struggling to find an autonomous and efficacious role for the citizen. In the current context, Lippmann's pragmatism does more to champion citizen empowerment than Dewey's call for direct participation, by calling attention to the impracticality of data privacy self-management. If it is true that the fallacy of democracy is similar to the fallacy of data privacy self-management, then perhaps the pragmatic solution is representative data management; a combination of non/for-profit digital dossier management via infomediaries that can ensure the protection of personal data, while freeing individuals from what Lippmann referred to as an 'unattainable ideal.'"

Bybee, C.. (1999). Can Democracy Survive in the Post-Factual Age?: A Return to the Lippmann-Dewey Debate about the Politics of News. Journalism and Communication Monographs

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"The political coverage of news is examined by focusing on a debate between social commentator and journalist Walter Lippmann and philosopher John Dewey. The conflicts between scientism, news and democracy that Dewey began to reveal have not gone away, but only continue to resurface in different forms."

Lippmann, W.. (1987). The Cold War. Foreign Affairs

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"BACKGROUND: heavy alcohol use as well as alcohol dependence (AD) have been associated with dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA)-axis and the autonomic nervous system (ANS). However, the relative contribution of alcohol use and AD is unclear. METHODS: Baseline data were derived from 2947 persons of the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA), including non-drinkers (n=498), moderate drinkers (n=2112) and heavy drinkers (n=337). We also distinguished between persons with no lifetime DSM-IV AD (n=2496), remitted AD (> 1 year; n = 243), and current AD (<= 1 year; n=208). ANS measures included ECG-based heart rate (HR), respiratory sinus arrhythmia

(rsa, high rsa reflecting high cardiac parasympathetic control) and pre-ejection period (pep, high pep reflecting low cardiac sympathetic control). hpa-axis measures included the cortisol awakening response (area under the curve with respect to the ground [aucg] and increase [auci]), evening cortisol and a 0.5mg dexamethasone suppression test, all measured in saliva. results: heavy drinkers showed higher basal cortisol levels (aucg: p=.02; evening cortisol: p=.006) and increased cardiac sympathetic control (higher hr: p=.04; lower pep: p=.04) compared to moderate drinkers. persons with current or remitted ad did not differ from persons without lifetime ad on any of the hpa-axis or ans indicators (all p>.33). similar patterns of hpa-axis and ans activity across alcohol use groups were found in persons with and without lifetime ad. conclusions: our findings suggest that current heavy alcohol use, rather than current or remitted ad, is associated with hyperactivity of the hpa-axis and increased cardiac sympathetic control"

Lippmann, W.. (1955). Essays in the Public Philosophy. Mentor books

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### Show/hide publication abstract

"Publisher's description: freedom demands responsibility. in this cogent, penetrating analysis of the changing state of western democracies, walter lippmann, dean of political news columnists, presents a lucid, balanced summary of the crucial decisions facing every thoughtful 20th century citizen. he urges free men everywhere to take a lively, responsible interest in their government in order to preserve their liberties and defend themselves against totalitarianism."

Lippmann, W.. (1920). Liberty and the News. Museum

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1017/CBO9781107415324.004

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"Predicting the binding mode of flexible polypeptides to proteins is an important task that falls outside the domain of applicability of most small molecule and protein-protein docking tools. here, we test the small molecule flexible ligand docking program glide on a set of 19 non-?-helical peptides and systematically improve pose prediction accuracy by enhancing glide sampling for flexible polypeptides. in addition, scoring of the poses was improved by post-processing with physics-based implicit solvent mm-gbsa calculations. using the best rmsd among the top 10 scoring poses as a metric, the success rate (rmsd  $\leq$  2.0 Å for the interface backbone atoms) increased from 21% with default glide sp settings to 58% with the enhanced peptide sampling and scoring protocol in the case of redocking to the native protein structure. this approaches the accuracy of the recently developed rosetta flexpepdock method (63% success for these 19 peptides) while being over 100 times faster. cross-docking was performed for a subset of cases where an unbound receptor structure was available, and in that case, 40% of peptides were docked successfully. we analyze the results and find that the optimized polypeptide protocol is most accurate for extended peptides of limited size and number of formal charges, defining a domain of applicability for this approach."

Newman, L. S.. (2009). WAS WALTER LIPPMANN INTERESTED IN STEREOTYPING?: Public Opinion and Cognitive Social Psychology. History of Psychology

Plain numerical DOI: 10.1037/a0015230

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“Walter lippmann’s public opinion is much cited but little read. a review of references to public opinion by social psychologists over the last 20 years reveals the widespread beliefs that (1) the book focuses primarily on group stereotypes and prejudice, and (2) the concept of stereotyping originated with lippmann. however, stereotypes, as currently conceived—as opposed to schemata more generally—do not play a central role in the book, and lippmann did not introduce the concept (although he may have broadened it). in addition, throughout his long and distinguished career, he showed little interest in stereotyping, prejudice, and discrimination. nonetheless, public opinion is a seminal work in the area of cognitive social psychology and (like other little read citation classics) still deserves to be read—including, ironically, by students of stereotyping and prejudice.”

### Category

1. General

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