5 RESOURCE LIST

5.1 ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

5.1.1 Books

5.1.1.1 *Foucault, Michel, Discipline and Punish (New York: Vintage Books, 1995)*

Foucault's analytical and didactic book, helped inform my understanding of Jeremy Bentham's Panopticon and gave it a more contextually valid sociological depth. In turn the text formed a final rung in this far-spanning academic ladder which culminated in a discernment of the means by which the digitized world works to render old notions of the authentic self a hindrance. What started as a digression when discussing the ever-vigil image of the Panopticon with other students, transformed into a substantial theoretical foundation for my entire work, in that it had a significant interrelation with the feeling of "permanent visibility" expressed when conducting my primary research. As such, Foucault's text gave my research a more pronounced theoretical base, as well as allowed for greater cognizance of texts from different academic, sociological, and philosophical epochs, which though not always categorically pronounced in my PIP, do form the basis of abstractions within the context of understanding the results of my primary research.

5.1.1.2 *Fralin, Jessica, #Stolen: Is Social Media Stealing Your Identity?, 2008*

Fralin's book presents the impact of social media on both authenticity and identity as inherently antagonistic and works to use the construction of authenticity and social media as mutually exclusive, to pursue what appears to be a theological/Biblical agenda. As such it

informed my PIP through means of refutations as well as an understanding of the challenges surrounding the adaptation of notions of self to life in the digital ecosystem.

5.1.1.3 Lawler, Steph, Identity: Sociological Perspectives (Cambridge, UK: Polity Press, 2008)

Lawler presents a clear analysis of various sociological and philosophical perspectives and theses regarding the nature of identity, with a particularly strong insight into its dynamic nature, especially in the 21st century. It also adds significant historical depth to my inquiry, which grounds more abstract, postmodern conjecture. It also does well to not postulate and theorise over what identity is, in and of itself, rather to inquire into how contingent sets of definitions work to shape the concept, as well as shape that which is inextricably linked to it, especially personhood, environment, and societal adaptation, internalisation, and integration.

5.1.1.4 Mandiberg, Michael, The Social Media Reader (New York: New York University Press, 2012)

Mandiberg's text outlines various facets of the ever-increasing and evolving social media form and its interplay with various external factors and the means by which these factors shape, and are shaped by, digital technology more broadly.

The essays contained in the book represent a broad range of scholarship and a diversity of platforms for scholarship, including foundational pieces from authors such as Lawrence Lessig, Clay Shirky, and Danah Boyd. The scope of the collection goes beyond social media by focusing on Internet and participatory culture-related themes such as debates around the open source movement, fan-produced media content and copyright, and technological utopianism v determinism. While ambitiously broad, the book's conceptual design offered a

very handy roadmap for engaging with the complex, interdisciplinary discourses around Internet use in the 21st century.

5.1.1.5 Schwartz, Seth J, Koen Luyckx, and Vivian L Vignoles, of Identity Theory And Research (New York: Springer, 2011)

Consolidated the analysis of sociological perspectives regarding the nature of identity as well as tackling a number of contemporary issues that the former either glossed over or missed entirely. These include the nature of consumer identity, globalisation, xenophobia, and interpersonal relationships. These contemporary insights had various cross-overs with digital media specific issues, allowing for them to not only be theoretically reinforced in said context, but allows for further development of the insight in and of itself, most notably the use of social media –like Tumblr and Reddit- as a platform for LGBTIQ awareness and solidarity.

5.1.1.6 Warburton, Steven, and Stylianos Hatzipanagos, Digital Identity And Social Media (Hershey, PA: Information Science Reference, 2013)

Presents an interesting take on various aspects of the interrelation between identity and digital media, including the nature of reputation, discourses surrounding sexuality, idealisation, hybrid representation, as well as a very informative take on the sociocultural influence of 'the Other' in social media. Though not possible to integrate all of the facets of the academic discourse surrounding identity and digital media that are addressed in this text, it does give my secondary research greater depth, as well as lent itself to a more thorough examination into the concepts that I chose to investigate in my primary methodologies, in particular the

"ever presentness" of the digital ecosystem and in turn the trauma directly resultant to aspects of identity that one wouldn't ordinarily consider widely accessible.

5.1.2 Articles

5.1.2.1 Holgate, John, "From Classical Ontology To Who Magazine: Digital Whoness: Identity, Privacy And Freedom In The Cyberworld (Capurro, R., Et Al; 2013) [Book Review]", IEEE Technol. Soc. Mag., 32 (2013), 6-7 http://dx.doi.org/10.1109/mts.2013.2291167

This book review from Holgate proved very informative for a text that I had trouble locating, by an Australian mathematician called Michael Eldred. It succinctly summed up its main arguments and theses, as well as include large chunks of text from the book itself, especially regarding the doubly mathematical and sociological question of "can the who be digitised?" It also proved helpful in breaking down computation in and of itself, as well as give it a broader philosophical -and almost metaphysical- framework.

5.1.2.2 Light, Ann, "The Panopticon Reaches Within: How Digital Technology Turns Us Inside Out", Identity in the Information Society, 3 (2010), 583-598 http://dx.doi.org/10.1007/s12394-010-0066-7

Though this text does most pertain to gaining an understanding of the implications digital technology has on biomedical sciences, -the conclusion especially- deals thoroughly with the sociological implication on notions of identity, and succinctly addresses how Bentham's panopticon is a sociologically relevant tool of both introspections into notions of the self, but also wider-spanned notions of social differention, as well as hybridisation in various forms and facets.

5.1.2.3 Patrick-Weber, Courtney, "Digital Technology, Trauma, And Identity: Redefining The Authentic Self Of The 21St Century", Technoculture, 4 (2014), 1-17

Patrick-Weber seemed to have intended to use this article to argue that "our relationship with digital technologies today traumatizes us because we give these devices ontological value and because these devices blur traditional notions of time and space". He goes further in describing -which is of more value to me in terms of the current research I'm undertaking- that "many of us split our identities online, creating a dividual rather than individual identity that trickles into our offline selves". Relative to Tsipras'' essay, this article is less-melancholic in tone. A similarity that both share to this ontological question, is that they both pose answers. The former is a lot more concrete, in that the means by which the phenomenon can be manipulated to create and increase pre-existing commercial value structures is a tangible outcome. Patrick-Weber's solution to the authenticity crisis posed by living in a digital ecosystem however is a lot more abstract, and has a more philosophical and metaphysical application. He argues that "because we tend to adhere to a Platonic notion of authenticity, a notion that believes we each have a unique, individual core within us, this dividual self is shamed by society as "inauthentic" and therefore morally corrupt" and that the only way to "fix" the phenomenon is to separate ourselves from Platonic notions of authenticity. It is for this precise reason that I decided to include both in the literature review –and by extension my personal interest project more broadly- because these differing philosophical and political structures that each composer adheres to has palpable impacts on not only the path of academic discourse but also its summative destination. To include one but not the other may raise serious ethical concerns regarding my own biases, as my decision

regarding which to include will be heavily influenced by my own preconceptions and predispositions regarding the subject matter.

5.1.2.4   Tripsas, Mary, "Technology, Identity, And Inertia Through The Lens Of "The Digital Photography Company"", Organization Science, 20 (2009), 441-460 http://dx.doi.org/10.1287/orsc.1080.0419

The main focus of Tripsas' text is on the means by which these changes can be capitalised on, through analysis of existing capabilities resource commitments, behavioural routines, and cognitive frames. As I began to notice this trend in the piece I was going to place a few different sources ahead of it, but changed my mind once I got to about page 30 of the text where the 'authenticity question' was beginning to emerge, with the following quote further reinforcing the usefulness of the article as a means by which an extra texture might be added to my collation of secondary research.

"Given the disruptive nature of identity shifts, understanding whether technology is identity-challenging is a critical consideration when pursuing new technology"

This quote seamlessly encapsulates my overall taste for the article, in that its focus resides closely with the interpretation of the phenomenon as melancholic, and the means by which it can be addressed being unquestioningly through the frame of neoliberal capitalism, as to ensure that there is a tenable commercial outcome from the ashes of previous identity authenticity and centrality. The essays uses a case study of the ways in which an individual's profiles differ depending on the medium, and rather than looking at the philosophical implications on the individual of this fragmentation of previously romanticised notions of an 'authentic self', Tripsas, through a neo-functionalist and implied neoliberalist frame, sets out to find out examine how "digital technological change can provide tremendous opportunities for firm growth and renewal" and concedes however that "the challenges of capitalizing on these opportunities are significant". Though the case study is thorough and provides a

foundation for the possible use of a focus group in examining questions and theories of a similar nature, due to it being an American publication the issue of locational variance has reared its head again. This gap is easily filled with primary research as such, and can be triangulated with other methodologies and other scholarly research

5.1.3 Podcasts

5.1.3.1 Social Pros, "How Real-Time Social Media Gets Planned Far In Advance", Social media pros, 2015 <http://www.convinceandconvert.com/podcasts/episodes/how-real-time-social-media-gets-planned-far-in-advance/> [accessed 24 January 2016]

This podcast was suggested to me by a friend who works in marketing and specifically through use of digital technology, and was very enlightening in the sense that it delineated several processes regarding the presentation of material on social networking sites –such as Facebook, Twitter, and Instagram- and most profoundly, its very deliberate and thought out nature.

5.1.3.2 Tinati, Ramine, Susan Halford, Leslie Carr, and Catherine Pope, "Big Data And Digital Futures", Sociology Vodcast, 2013 <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=zdvhZNRbUdg&feature=youtu.be> [accessed 15 January 2016]

The very popular Sociology Vodcast series contains many podcasts that helped inform me throughout my journey through the Society and Culture course, and this podcast in particular managed to bring together a technical, sociological, and ontological understanding of the subject matter I was investigating which made it so valuable in informing the process of designing primary methodologies, as well as a general understanding of the interplay between requisite computational aspects of the development of various facets of the digital ecosystem, as well as their –often unplanned and even haphazard- sociological implications and cultural trajectories.