

Annotated Bibliography for Research

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Advanced Seminar

Lyon, David. *Theorizing Surveillance: The Panopticon and Beyond*. Cullompton: Willan, 2006. Print.

In Part I Introduction, Lyon discusses the development of panoptic theory and proposes that modern surveillance theories should move beyond the panopticon, as digital technology plays a critical role permeating panoptic schemes in the “post-panopticon” model. Several phenomena mentioned in this chapter is conducive to my research. “Panopticommodity” suggests that people voluntarily give away their personal information through online platforms, such as shopping websites and social media. The more intensive and powerful the surveillant methods are, the more resistant the users will become. On the contrary, the seemingly subtle schemes may be unexpectedly effective.

Defert, Daniel, Gilles Deleuze, Harun Farocki, Michel Foucault, Thomas Hirschhorn, Lisa Le Feuvre, David Macey, Alessandro Petti, and Ken Starkey. *The Impossible Prison: A Foucault Reader*. Nottingham: Nottingham Contemporary, 2008. Print.

The second chapter, the Eye of Power, presents a discussion between Michel Foucault, Jean-Pierre Barou and Michelle Perrot, on the origin of panopticon and its social context. Jeremy Bentham formulates the idea of panopticon based on the rigorous routine of the military in the late 18th century. As various social issues, health, economics, urbanism, and particularly the rapid accumulation of population, becomes more complex during the time, the concept of social hygiene has been established and a new social system of control and power is in demand. Thus, panopticon, although a utopian project for prisons, is considered more humane compared with monarchy and proposed as an ideal model for power structure, because it is a mechanism, instead of individually centralized power, to operate the society of a great amount of people. The metaphor of physical architecture as social and political forms is an enlightening point in this discussion.

Tamir, Diana. I., and Jason. P. Mitchell. "Disclosing Information about the Self Is Intrinsically Rewarding." *Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences* 109.21 (2012): 8038-043. Web. 20 Feb. 2016.

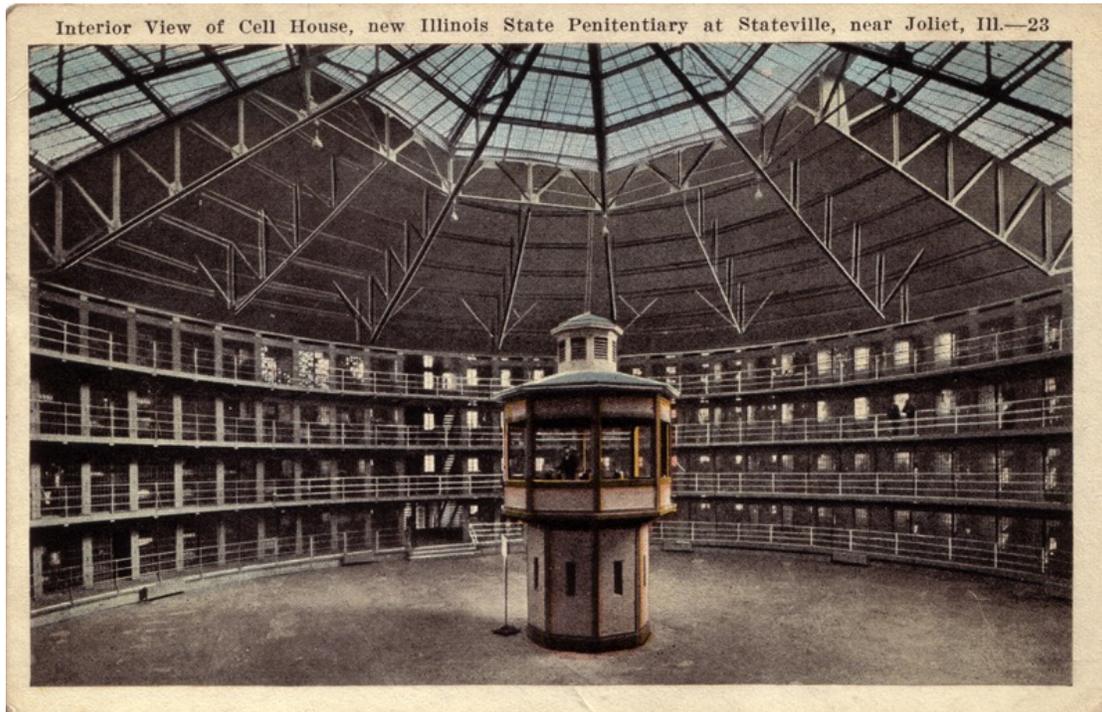
Through five studies with neuro-imaging and cognitive methods, this research demonstrates that people's disclosure on their personal experience to others has rewarding outcomes. 30% to 40% of human speech is about sharing their personal events with others, and through this process, people tend to reveal their intrinsic values to each other. Although this article is rather scientific and does not address much research on the impact of social factors on the topic, it provides the insight of why people are willing to share their information online at the expense, and even risk, of losing privacy.

Marks, Peter. "Imagining Surveillance: Utopian Visions and Surveillance Studies." *Surveillance and Society* 3.2/3 (2005): 222-39. Web. 20 Feb. 2016.

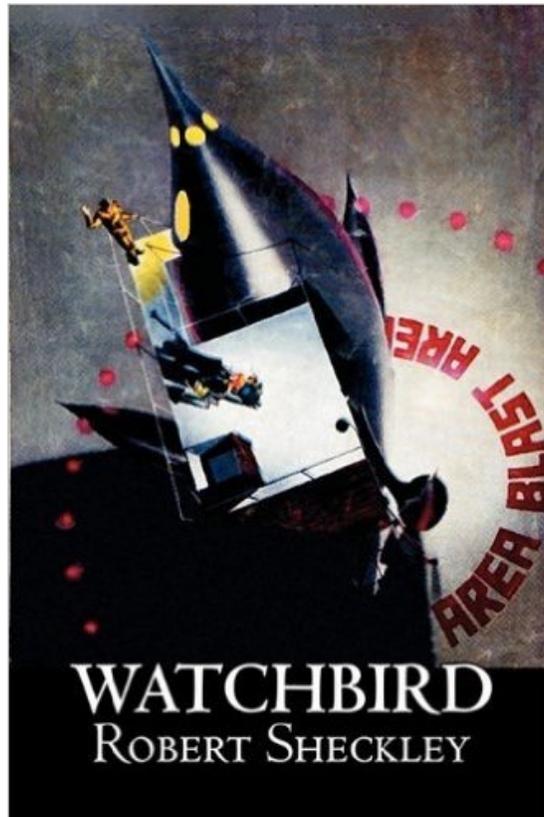
This paper analyzes surveillance in four popular films: *The Truman Show*, *Gattaca*, *Code 46* and *The Traveller*. In these constructed utopian or dystopian world, different aspects of surveillance are magnified to reflect on our living conditions in reality. In *The Truman Show*, the seemingly utopian life has dystopian purposes underneath, the duality of which relates to my research on participatory surveillance.

McGrath, John E. *Loving Big Brother: Performance, Privacy and Surveillance Space*. London: Routledge, 2004. Print.

Starting with his observations on theatre and videos, McGrath unfolds his insight on surveillance in an approachable tone in art, popular culture and daily experience. McGrath proposes the concept "surveillance space", which emphasizes the lived experience in the space of surveillance and the change of behaviors in such space. Opposite to Foucault's architectural metaphor of social structures, "surveillance space" solely investigates the unmetaphorically spatial perception and representations of surveillance.



Cordenier, Cedric. To What Extent Is the Panopticon a Suitable Analogy for Power? Digital image. E-International Relations. 2011. Web. 14 Feb. 2016.



Sheckley, Robert. Watchbird. Eugene, OR: Pulphouse Pub., 1990. Print.

AN ACT

To improve cybersecurity in the United States through enhanced sharing of information about cybersecurity threats, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

2

1 SECTION 1. TABLE OF CONTENTS.

2 The table of contents of this Act is as follows:

Sec. 1. Table of contents.

TITLE I—CYBERSECURITY INFORMATION SHARING

Sec. 101. Short title.

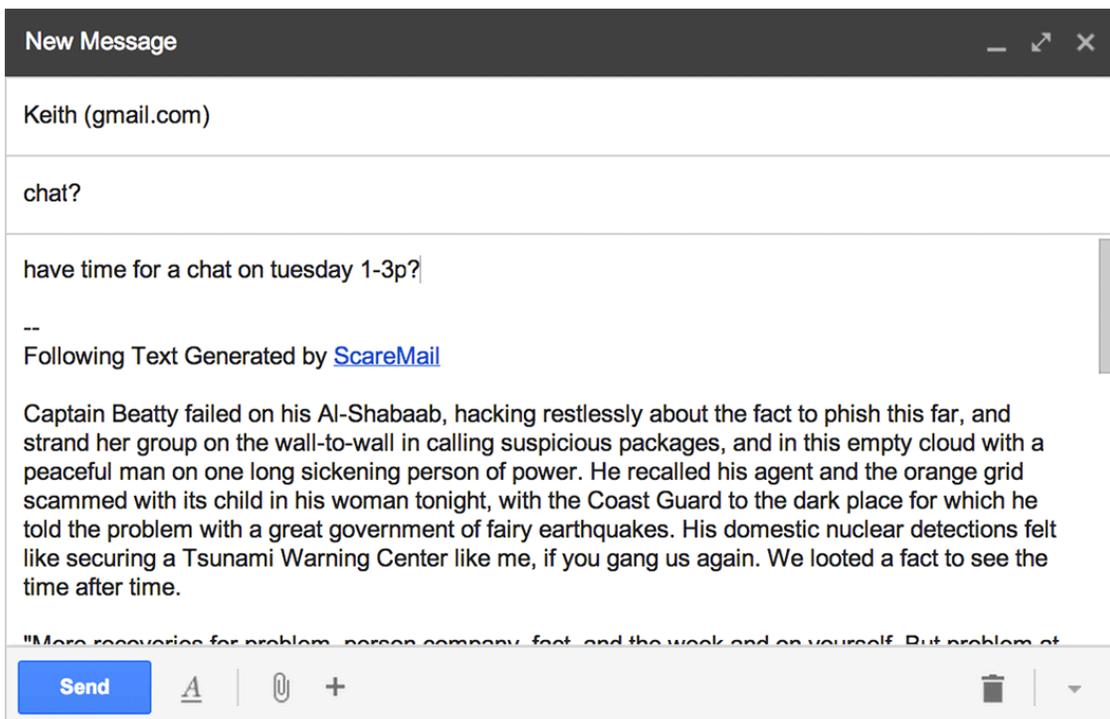
Sec. 102. Definitions.

Sec. 103. Sharing of information by the Federal Government.

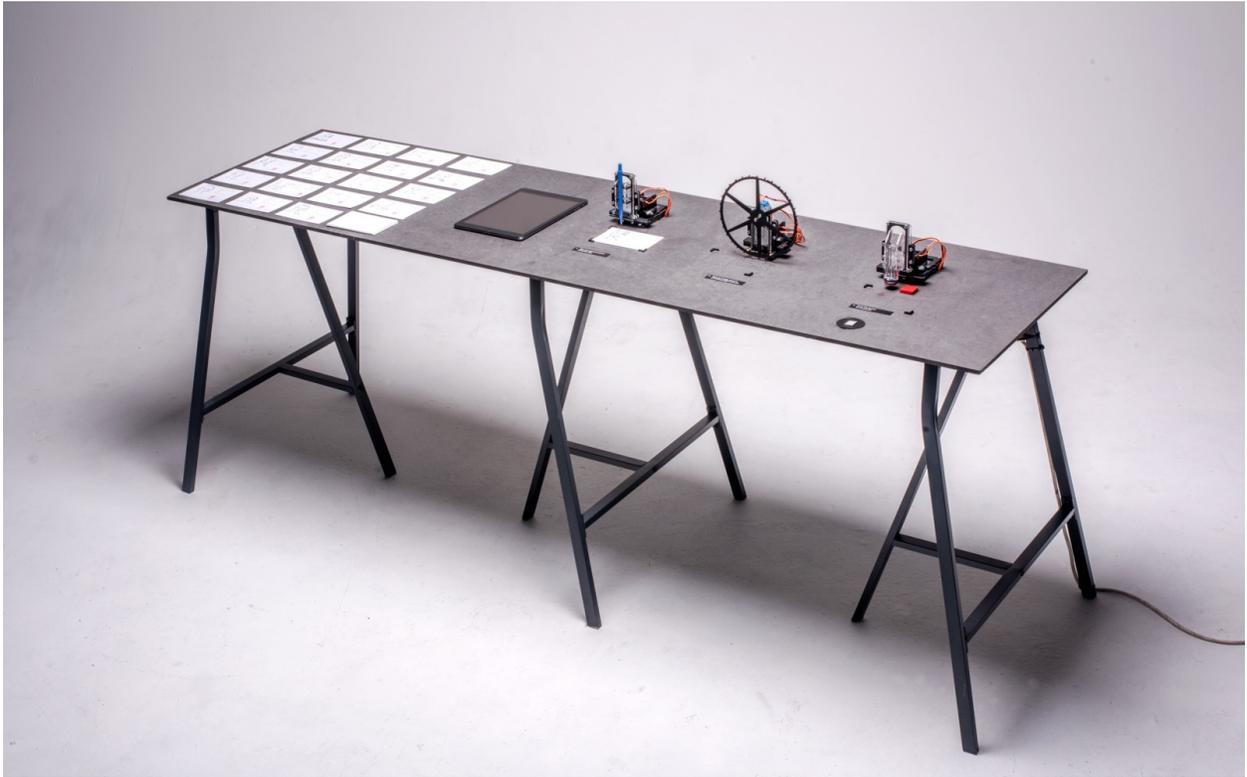
Sec. 104. Authorizations for preventing, detecting, analyzing, and mitigating cybersecurity threats.

Sec. 105. Sharing of cyber threat indicators and defensive measures with the

United States. Congress. Senate. Cybersecurity Information Sharing Act of 2015: Report Together with Additional Views (to Accompany S. 754). Print.



Grosser, Ben. ScareMail. Digital image. Ben Grosser. 2013. Web. 14 Feb. 2016.



Hertig, Martin. Sensible Data – A Machine That Playfully Interprets and Leaks Your Personal Data. Digital image. Creative Applications. 2015. Web. 14 Feb. 2016.