Existential reflections on identity
Wagoner, Brady

Published in:
Papers on Social Representations

Publication date:
2010

Document Version
Early version, also known as pre-print

Link to publication from Aalborg University

Citation for published version (APA):
Existential reflections on identity: Gerard in his final year of life

BRADY WAGONER
Aalborg University, Denmark

“One is still what one is going to cease to be and already what one is going to become. One lives one’s death, one dies one’s life.” – Sartre, Saint Genet, Actor and Martyr

In this short tribute to Gerard Duveen—my mentor and friend—I wish to explore some personal experiences with Gerard in his final year of life, which I believe are also revealing in regards to understanding representations and identities. I found the life-affirming attitude Gerard took toward his diagnosis of terminal cancer highly admirable, though it also perplexed me. He said to me openly and in full composure, not long after the diagnosis, something to the effect of “we all have to die some time. I’m glad I know when my time is.” Gerard used the remaining six months of his life to positively transform himself and his relationships to others. The question I want to take up here is: how was Gerard’s life-affirming attitude and positive transformation of self possible?

Research on social representations of illness has found that people usually experience a dislocation of self upon being diagnosed (e.g. Koh, 2010). The illness is “other” from self, and thus there is a major rupture when one finds oneself in the social position of being ill. Gerard’s case is entirely different from this. He told me his experience was one of relief! His ruptured identity had come earlier. For months before the diagnosis he had had trouble articulating his thoughts aloud, which had been interfering with his identity as well-spoken Cambridge academic. Thus, rather than de-stable him, the diagnosis in a way re-stabilized him by providing
him with an explanation for the change, which others would also recognize. But there is more to
the story than this.

The social position of illness also offered possibilities for transforming his social
relationships. Gerard had always been incredibly private about his personal life. When he first
was taken to the hospital in June, after collapsing during a department meeting, there was
enormous concern from his friends, family and colleagues. The nurses said they did not know
where to put all the flowers he received and were not accustomed to seeing so many people come
to visit a patient. Gerard said to me that “most people go through their whole life without
experiencing the kind of genuine care and concern from others that I am experiencing now”. His
illness thus brought people from different parts of his life together for the first time—for
example, this is the first time I meet anyone from his family. Gerard told me he did not know
why he had been so private about his life and again there seemed to be some relief in opening up.

We all carry with us some resistance to being openly cared for by others and openly
caring back. This is perfectly natural given the vulnerability of being in this position, yet we also
lose something of central importance to our life when we avoid this risk. Gerard certainly had
many who cared for him but it was during the time of illness that these relationships fully
blossomed. In my own relationship with Gerard, it was only at this time that he openly discussed
personal thoughts and feelings about his life, introduced me to his family and girlfriend, and
welcomed physical closeness—for example, sitting next to his bed holding his hand. The latter
became increasingly important to communicate as his verbal abilities deteriorated.

The social position of ill is then not only stigmatized but can also bring with it sympathy
and care from others. Even more, the individual has some agency in negotiating the meaning of
the position, in constructing it to serve their needs. In other words, identity is an ongoing
constructive process, whereby we are not only identified by others but also must ourselves make
something of those identifications (see Duveen, 2001). Gerard was willing to have a kind of
“living funeral” at Corpus Christi College months before his death, in which friends from
different periods and parts of his life came together from all over the world. This is not
something he had to do – in fact, it was even a bit unusual – but it provided him with a means to
(re)connect with the different relationships of his life.

In sum, ruptures of identity and adoption of new identity positions (even stigmatized
ones) can be catalysts for personal development and reintegration of self in social relationships.
But something must also be said for the role of a lifetime of intellectual pursuits in providing the “symbolic resources” (Zittoun et al., 2003) to face death with dignity and composure. Zittoun (2006) describes how individuals draw on books, movies, films and images to help them through life transitions. The most important intellectual influences on Gerard’s thought were undoubtedly Piaget and Moscovici. However, his knowledge and interest was much broader, encompassing many areas of philosophy and social science—he could discuss, for example, Sartre’s philosophy eloquently. I imagine these kinds of resources enabled him to see the final months of his life as one of possibility rather than simply closure.

REFERENCES


BRADY WAGONER completed his Ph.D. in psychology at University of Cambridge with the support of the Gates Cambridge Trust, and is now associate professor at Aalborg University. His interests include the history and philosophy of psychology, cultural psychology, constructive memory, existentialism, pragmatism and the absurd pursuit of mountain summits. He is on the editorial board of Culture & Psychology, Integrative Psychological and Behavioral Science, International Journal for Dialogical Science and is co-founding editor of Psychology & Society [accessed at: www.psychologyandsociety.sps.cam.ac.uk]. Additionally, he is the chief organizer of the Sir Frederic Bartlett Internet Archive [accessed at: www.ppsis.cam.ac.uk/bartlett/] and has recently published Symbolic Transformation: the mind in movement through culture and society (Routledge). ADDRESS: Department of Communication and Psychology, Aalborg University, Kroghstræde 3, DK-9220 Aalborg, Denmark. Email: wagoner@hum.aau.dk.