Television[edit] For those born after World War II , the emergence of television as a source of entertainment and information—as well as the associated massive expansion of consumerism afforded by post-war affluence and encouraged by TV advertising —were key components in creating disillusionment for some younger people and in the formulation of new social behaviours, even as ad agencies heavily courted the "hip" youth market. New cinema[edit] The breakdown of enforcement of the US Hays Code [43] concerning censorship in motion picture production, the use of new forms of artistic expression in European and Asian cinema, and the advent of modern production values heralded a new era of art-house , pornographic , and mainstream film production, distribution, and exhibition. The end of censorship resulted in a complete reformation of the western film industry. With new-found artistic freedom, a generation of exceptionally talented New Wave film makers working across all genres brought realistic depictions of previously prohibited subject matter to neighborhood theater screens for the first time, even as Hollywood film studios were still considered a part of the establishment by some elements of the counterculture. New radio[edit] A family watches television, c. As the era progressed, many people established and populated new communities in response to not only disillusionment with standard community forms, but also dissatisfaction with certain elements of the counterculture itself. Some of these self-sustaining communities have been credited with the birth and propagation of the international Green Movement. The emergence of an interest in expanded spiritual consciousness, yoga , occult practices and increased human potential helped to shift views on organized religion during the era. These included the wearing of very long hair by men, [50] the wearing of natural or " Afro " hairstyles by black people, the donning of revealing clothing by women in public, and the mainstreaming of the psychedelic clothing and regalia of the short-lived hippie culture. Ultimately, practical and comfortable casual apparel, namely updated forms of T-shirts often tie-dyed , or emblazoned with political or advertising statements , and Levi Strauss-branded blue denim jeans [51] became the enduring uniform of the generation. The fashion dominance of the counterculture effectively ended with the rise of the Disco and Punk Rock eras in the later s, even as the global popularity of T-shirts, denim jeans, and casual clothing in general have continued to grow. Emergent middle-class drug culture[edit] In the western world, the ongoing criminal legal status of the recreational drug industry was instrumental in the formation of an anti-establishment social dynamic by some of those coming of age during the counterculture era. The explosion of marijuana use during the era, in large part by students on fast-expanding college campuses, [52] created an attendant need for increasing numbers of people to conduct their personal affairs in secret in the procurement and use of banned substances. The classification of marijuana as a narcotic , and the attachment of severe criminal penalties for its use, drove the act of smoking marijuana, and experimentation with substances in general, deep underground. Many began to live largely clandestine lives because of their choice to use such drugs and substances, fearing retribution from their governments. Many younger people began to show deep distrust of police, and terms such as " fuzz " and "pig" as derogatory epithets for police reappeared, and became key words within the counterculture lexicon. The distrust of police was based not only on fear of police brutality during political protests, but also on generalized police corruption - especially police manufacture of false evidence, and outright entrapment, in drug cases. In the US, the social tension between elements of the counterculture and law enforcement reached the breaking point in many notable cases, including: The widely accepted assertion that anti-war opinion was held only among the young is a myth, [64] [65] but enormous war protests consisting of thousands of mostly younger people in every major US city, and elsewhere across the Western world, effectively united millions against the war, and against the war policy that prevailed under five US congresses and during two presidential administrations. Carnaby Street, London, The UK Underground was a movement linked to the growing subculture in the US and associated with the hippie phenomenon, generating its own magazines and newspapers, fashion, music groups, and clubs. They

saw peace, exploring a widened area of consciousness, love and sexual experimentation as more worthy of their attention than entering the rat race. The straight, consumerist lifestyle was not to their liking, but they did not object to others living it. But at that time the middle classes still felt they had the right to impose their values on everyone else, which resulted in conflict. These events served as inspiration for the " Sponti " movement and other leftist groups. This second phase of Kommune 1 was characterized by sex, music and drugs. Soon, the commune was receiving visitors from all over the world, including Jimi Hendrix. Long hair for males during this time was considered an expression of political and social attitudes in communist Czechoslovakia. Mops were banned from entering pubs, cinema halls, theatres and using public transportation in several Czech cities and towns. As a response, the "community of long-haired" organized a protest in Prague. More than people cheered slogans such as "Give us back our hair! The state police arrested the organizers and several participants of the meeting. Some of them were given prison sentences. Strongly identified as part of the underground press , it was the subject of two celebrated obscenity trials, one in Australia in and the other in the United Kingdom in

Using examples from contemporary and popular culture, chapters cover a range of intersecting themes including: place and environment education, work and leisure gender, sex and the family youth culture and style class and politics ethnicity and language religion heritage.

Sport Annabel Croft and Jo Durie believe British junior tennis has been taken over by cheating And to think we used to complain that British tennis players were too genteel, all Robinsons Barley Water and no bottle. Meanwhile, the boy being cheated was bursting into tears. So how bad is youth tennis? To investigate, I visited a junior tournament at the David Lloyd Leisure Centre in Hornchurch, Essex, and spoke to parents and competitors about their experiences on the circuit. Draper, by the way, is chief executive of the Lawn Tennis Association. Helen Smalley, a banker turned tennis mum, had similar stories: She then rang her husband and ordered her daughter: The parents ended up in a shouting match. Like many I spoke to, he feels parents are often to blame more than their prodigies: Much then rests on coaches to teach behaviour. After the gentility of the Tim Henman years, there is also an appreciation youngsters need a little Murray-esque aggression. The LTA have hired more referees and banned parents from sitting courtside. A spokesman promises it will "better support our tournament organisers, as well as educating parents and children". On my Essex visit I found children keen on smashing nothing more than tennis balls, but parents reported they had witnessed various post-watershed scenes. Claudia Port watched admiringly as her daughter Mollie hit scorching forehands with a tennis racket almost as big as the girl herself, but said: One ended up apologising for his mother. Catlyn Hardy, 10, said: Lesley Pitt, a volunteer who had to referee four matches without assistance for scant pay, admitted that behaviour can be "grim". But how surprising is it? Some children are now playing 18 hours a week and being taken out of school, trained with an intensity that would have impressed east European body-builders; parents are investing everything in their child making it to Wimbledon. John Hardy admitted that if his daughter Catlyn does not make it at tennis he will switch her to another sport: My other daughter was fourth in the world in squash, but tennis offers the chance to earn more money and is a bit less sweaty. Harris spoke for many I talked to when he ventured tennis has always been highly competitive; it is pure fantasy that it was ever some Corinthian utopia of freshly-mown courts, cucumber sandwiches and chivalrous cries of "good shot, old bean".

learning with direct experience of the London music scene and the diverse venues to be found in the city. Youth Culture and Style: Jo Croft. Class

How do you go about establishing credibility? Socialization How were you introduced to the culture? Values What values are upheld or devalued in the group? Status In what ways can you obtain status or be seen as a success? Rules Are there spoken and unspoken rules or norms? Gender Roles and Relationships What gender expectations exist surrounding drug use? Concepts of Sanction, Punishment, and Conflict Mediation How does the group deal with in-group conflicts? Symbols and Images Are there symbols that represent a particular association with a group or substance? Dress Are there specific ways to dress that show allegiance to a specific substance or group? Are there special verbal or nonverbal ways to communicate about substance-related activities? Attitudes What are common attitudes toward others nonusers, police, etc. This chapter aims to explain that people who use drugs participate in a drug culture , and further, that they value this participation. However, not all people who abuse substances are part of a drug culture. Although drug cultures typically play a greater role in the lives of people who use illicit drugs, people who use legal substancesâ€"such as alcoholâ€"are also likely to participate in such a culture Gordon et al. Drinking cultures can develop among heavy drinkers at a bar or a college fraternity or sorority house that works to encourage new people to use, supports high levels of continued or binge use, reinforces denial, and develops rituals and customary behaviors surrounding drinking. In this chapter, drug culture refers to cultures that evolve from drug and alcohol use. The Relationship Between Drug Cultures and Mainstream Culture To some extent, subcultures define themselves in opposition to the mainstream culture. Subcultures may reject some, if not all, of the values and beliefs of the mainstream culture in favor of their own, and they will often adapt some elements of that culture in ways quite different from those originally intended Hebdige ; Issitt ; Exhibit Individuals often identify with subculturesâ€"such as drug culturesâ€"because they feel excluded from or unable to participate in mainstream society. The subculture provides an alternative source of social support and cultural activities, but those activities can run counter to the best interests of the individual. Many subcultures are neither harmful nor antisocial, but their focus is on the substance s of abuse, not on the people who participate in the culture or their well-being. Exhibit The Language of a Drug Culture. One of the defining features of any culture is the language it uses; this need not be an entire language, and may simply comprise certain jargon or slang and a particular style of communication. The use of slang regarding more Mainstream culture in the United States has historically frowned on most substance use and certainly substance abuse Corrigan et al. This can extend to legal substances such as alcohol or tobacco including, in recent years, the increased prohibition against cigarette smoking in public spaces and its growing social unacceptability in private spaces. As a result, mainstream culture does notâ€"for the most partâ€"have an accepted role for most types of substance use, unlike many older cultures, which may accept use, for example, as part of specific religious rituals. Thus, people who experiment with drugs in the United States usually do so in highly marginalized social settings, which can contribute to the development of substance use disorders Wilcox Individuals who are curious about substance use, particularly young people, are therefore more likely to become involved in a drug culture that encourages excessive use and experimentation with other, often stronger, substances for a review of intervention strategies to reduce discrimination related to substance use disorders, see Livingston et al. When people who abuse substances are marginalized, they tend not to seek access to mainstream institutions that typically provide sociocultural support Myers et al. This can result in even stronger bonding with the drug culture. The drug culture enables its members to view substance use disorders as normal or even as status symbols. The disorder becomes a source of pride, and people may celebrate their drug-related identity with other members of the culture Pearson and Bourgois ; White Social stigma also aids in the formation of oppositional values and beliefs that can promote unity among members of the drug culture Exhibit Many core values of illicit drug cultures involve rejecting mainstream society and its cultural values. Stephens analyzed value statements from people addicted to heroin and extracted the core

tenets more When people with substance use disorders experience discrimination, they are likely to delay entering treatment and can have less positive treatment outcomes Fortney et al. The relationship between the drug and mainstream cultures is not unidirectional. Since the beginning of a definable drug culture , that culture has had an effect on mainstream cultural institutions, particularly through music Exhibit , art, and literature. These connections can add significantly to the attraction a drug culture holds for some individuals especially the young and those who pride themselves on being nonconformists and create a greater risk for substance use escalating to abuse and relapse. Music and Drug Cultures. Since the s, when marijuana use became associated with jazz musicians, there has been a connection between certain music subcultures and particular types of substance use Blake ; Gahlinger As Blackman notes, more Understanding Why People Are Attracted to Drug Cultures To understand what an individual gains from participating in a drug culture , it is important first to examine some of the factors involved in substance use and the development of substance use disorders. Despite having differing theories about the root causes of substance use disorders, most researchers would agree that substance abuse is, to some extent, a learned behavior. For instance, many people find the taste of alcoholic beverages disagreeable during their first experience with them, and they only learn to experienceâ these effects as pleasurable over time. Expectations can also be important among people who use drugs; those who have greater expectancies of pleasure typically have a more intense and pleasurable experience. These expectancies may play a part in the development of substance use disorders Fekjaer ; Leventhal and Schmitz Additionally, drug-seeking and other behaviors associated with substance use have a reinforcing effect beyond that of the actual drugs. Activities such as rituals of use Exhibit , which make up part of the drug culture , provide a focus for those who use drugs when the drugs themselves are unavailable and help them shift attention away from problems they might otherwise need to face Lende Exhibit The Rituals of Drug Cultures. Several authors have noted that illicit drug use and alcohol use typically involve ritualized behaviors Alverson ; Carlson ; Carnes et al. The rituals of substance use affect where, more Drug cultures serve as an initiating force as well as a sustaining force for substance use and abuse White As an initiating force, the culture provides a way for people new to drug use to learn what to expect and how to appreciate the experience of getting high. There are also practical matters involved in using substances e. The skills needed to use some drugs can be quite complicated, as shown in Exhibit If first use is by snorting, how is it done assuming the person has never taken a drug intranasally? Is there a special technique for using heroin this way? If first use is by injection, more The drug culture has an appeal all its own that promotes initiation into drug use. Stephens uses examples from a number of ethnographic studies to show how people can be as taken by the excitement of the drug culture as they are by the drug itself. Media portrayals, along with singer or music group autobiographies, that glamorize the drug lifestyle may increase its lure Manning ; Oksanen In buying and perhaps selling drugs, individuals can find excitement that is missing in their lives. They can likewise find a sense of purpose they otherwise lack in the daily need to seek out and acquire drugs. In successfully navigating the difficulties of living as a person who uses drugs, they can gain approval from peers who use drugs and a feeling that they are successful at something. In some communities, participation in the drug tradeâ€"an aspect of a drug culture â€"is simply one of the few economic opportunities available and is a means of gaining the admiration and respect of peers Bourgois ; Simon and Burns However, drug dealing as a source of status is not limited to economically deprived communities. In studying drug dealing among relatively affluent college students at a private college, Mohamed and Fritsvold found that the most important motives for dealing were ego gratification, status, and the desire to assume an outlaw image. Marginalized adolescents and young adults find drug cultures particularly appealing. Many individual, family, and social risk factors associated with adolescent substance abuse are also risk factors for youth involvement with a drug culture. Individual factorsâ€"such as feelings of alienation from society and a strong rejection of authorityâ€"can cause youth to look outside the traditional cultural institutions available to them family, church, school, etc. Individual traits like sensation-seeking and poor impulse control, which can interfere with functioning in mainstream society, are often tolerated or can be freely expressed in a drug culture. Family involvement with drugs is a significant risk factor due to additional exposure to the drug lifestyle, as well as early learning of the values and behaviors e. Social risk factors e. The need for social acceptance is a major

reason many young people begin to use drugs, as social acceptance can be found with less effort within the drug culture. In addition to helping initiate drug use, drug cultures serve as sustaining forces. They support continued use and reinforce denial that a problem with alcohol or drugs exists. In addition to gaining social sanction for their substance use, participants in the drug culture learn many skills that can help them avoid the pitfalls of the substance-abusing lifestyle and thus continue their use. They learn how to avoid arrest, how to get money to support their habit, and how to find a new supplier when necessary. White gives an example of a person who was initially attracted in youth to a drug culture because of a desire for social acceptance and then grew up within that culture. Through involvement in the drug culture, he was able to gain a measure of self-esteem, change his family dynamic, explore his sexuality, develop lasting friendships, and find a career path albeit a criminal one. For this individual, who had so much of his life invested in the drug culture, it was as difficult to conceive of leaving that culture as it was to conceive of stopping his substance use. Online Drug Cultures One major change that has occurred in drug cultures in recent years is the development of Internet communities organized around drug use Gatson a ; Murguia et al. Department of Justice Such communities develop around Web sites or discussion boards where individuals can describe their drug-related experiences, find information on acquiring and using drugs, and discuss related issues ranging from musical interests to legal problems. Many of the Web sites where these online communities develop are originally created to lessen the negative consequences of substance use by informing people about various related legal and medical issues Gatson b ; Murguia et al. As in other drug cultures, users of these Web sites and discussion boards develop their own language and values relating to drug use. Club drugs and hallucinogenics are the most often-discussed types of drugs, but online communities involve the discussion of all types of licit and illicit substances, including stimulants and opioids Gatson a ; Murguia et al. How To Lead an Exercise Examining Benefits, Losses, and the Future Counselors and clinical supervisors can help clients identify reinforcing aspects besides physiological effects of their drug and alcohol use and the losses associated with use, including unmet goals and dreams. The physiological, social, and emotional gains and losses that have transpired during their use whether or not they associate these losses with their use can serve as risks for relapse. This exercise works well as an interactive psychoeducational lecture for clients, as a training tool for counselors, and as a group counseling exercise. It can also be adapted for individual sessions. Group room with sufficient space to move around. Later in the exercise, select other clients to give other group members a more direct experience. Divide the group in two. For large groups, select only 6 to 8 people for each side. Have each subgroup stand on opposite sides of the room facing each other. One group will represent the benefits of use; the other, losses associated with use see diagram for room set-up.

global music culture because of the settlement of diasporic peoples. The course will therefore explain the cultural frameworks for the emergence of Pop, Punk, Ska, Reggae and Hip Hop.

Cars were huge, hair was expanding, and double-knit polyester bell-bottomed pantsuits were taking over. So many things were happening in fashion that even venerable Vogue magazine threw up its hands and declared that there were no longer any rules. A woman could wear just about any skirt length she liked, from the persistent miniskirt to the newly hip maxi, any time of day or night, and she did. While she was constrained in professional environments like schools and offices, where pantsuits were still not allowed and she almost always wore stockings or tights over her bare legs, she had significant freedom of choice. The word evolved to mean an ill-kept or ill-bred horse, then to mean an ill-bred person, and finally, by the mid-twentieth century, to become a modifier of the quality of items owned by or associated with that ill-bred manâ€"the quality of bad taste. Tacky, as a concept, refers to the lack of cultivation or the resistance to taste, and more often than not refers to tastes that are not suitably conservative. That which is elegant can become tacky if it becomes less exclusive and more easily acquired, what one might call the promiscuity factor in fashion. Article continues after advertisement Furthermore, tacky is likely to be feminine, ethnic, queer, deviant; not manly, not practical, not businesslike, not serious. Tacky, like hell, is always other people. So what made the s so tacky? At no time and in no place had any population ever had the number of options, especially when it came to clothing, that Americans gained in the s. Shopping malls, those centers of community and suburban culture, were headed toward their s peak. While shopping areas and markets have existed since the dawn of trade, and malls have been documented since ancient Rome, the enclosed shopping mall became a specific phenomenon in the United States during the twentieth century. Before the shopping mall took over, brick-and-mortar shopping had generally been centralized in whatever was the downtown section of a given town or group of towns, and had an air of urban sophistication about it. The growth of the shopping mall moved shopping closer to the burgeoning suburbs. For those interested in exclusivity and exceptionality, a shopping mall is the worst, filled with racks of identical clothing open to be pawed and tried on at will by all and sundry. A mall was a place where anyone could go and work in a tacky clothing store and buy a tacky shirt with their tacky employee discount. The pleasure these tacky people took in their purchases appeared to be irrelevant, according to arbiters of good taste, to whether they were good clothing choices, as the shoppers lacked sophistication and education about the quality of their clothing, and the ease of access to the items they bought was the main reason they were tacky. And, of course, the mall shoppers had the good sense not to care about the arbiters of good taste. Article continues after advertisement The more options poor people have, the more invested elitist wealthy people are in distinguishing themselves from the aesthetics of non-wealthy, average people, who just happen to look great in leopard print because everybody does. Everyone else just ignored them. Leopard print was at the forefront of the resistance to good taste. Anyone who wanted to could wear leopard print, and did. It showed up on faux fur coats, print shirts, dresses and skirts, pants, underwear, bikinis, purses, shoes, hats, and more. There was no longer the comparison to the outrageously expensive genuine fur; leopard print was on its own for the first time, and it was winning. To be campy is, among other things, to be tacky on purpose. Campiness is considered, not entirely without snobbery, as a self-aware version of tackiness. Campy is smart tacky, glamour with an ironic twist. Campy is always too much, whereas tacky is somehow not enough. Campy embraces the detestable with affection, as an actual aesthetic. Leopard print became more closely associated with several self-indulgent identities: Having any identity at all, being willing to stand out, was part of the essence of tackiness; good taste was meant to blend in. Women were, then as now, criticized harshly when they spoke with conviction about anything but supporting family and nation. The best thing they could do was be seen and not heard, or at least appear to be serious people. Women in leopard print were having none of that. Fashion had begun to trickle up from the streets as well as down from fashion authorities. The popularity of youth culture and the quirkiness of their style were sources of fresh ideas for fashion designers. Coolnessâ€"in the sense of confidence and easeâ€"came from youth and from marginalized

cultures, particularly black cultures, as when jazz and dance from Uptown New York City and Chicago had influenced popular culture. Youth became a cultural force to be accounted for and reckoned with. Furthermore, youth culture became a market, and if leopard print as nonconformity would be sold, plenty of young people were willing to buy it. Originally a small corner store selling only one dress to very young women, when Biba created its own multilevel department store in the early s, it was able to retain its youth appeal in part by selling reasonably priced clothing and home items in a theatrical setting with an old-Hollywood-style art deco interior. It featured its own restaurant, the Rainbow Room, where both rock stars and regular shoppers hung out. It had a rooftop garden with flamingos. It also had an animal-print lingerie room, a big, round leopard-print bed in the center of one of the levels, and a spectacular communal dressing room covered with a cheetah-print motif, designed by Steven Thomas of Whitmore-Thomas Design Associates. They used the two-piece professional suit as a basis for outfits that managed to be both outrageous and polished. In the s, animal print was presented in more familiar silhouettes. Women were determined to literally wear the pants as well, not just casually but also in the office. This suit combined layers of power: Of course, high-fashion designers still figured out ways to keep some leopard print for themselves. It was too good to give up. However, the s designer with the most direct influence on how leopard print is worn in the twenty-first century is probably Diane von Furstenberg. In , she began marketing her wrap dresses, figure-hugging jersey pieces that managed to be both easy to wear and office right, at least for administrative assistants and fashion editors if not for the then-rare female CEOs. The dress appeared on Upper East Side mavens as well as on the highly charged dance floor of Studio 54â€"the hottest and most exclusive disco in the worldâ€"where she could be seen in her leopard wrap dress chatting up Andy Warhol. Von Furstenberg hinted that the dress had been purposely designed to go from an all-nighter at the club to a walk of shame to the office, possibly without sleep but with plenty of polish. It was a little naughty, sure, but not tacky. Tacky, as time has proven by the affection people continue to have for it, is often where the imagination runs free, where the heart is, where the soul is, and where the fun is.

5: Bio - Nancy Jo Sales

The complex web of interacting influences contributing to the formation of a youth culture is examined through an exploration of Bourdieu's ideas of "habitus" and "capital". The relationship between social spaces and rural places is also high-lighted through a Bourdieuian investigation of "site effects".

6: Drug Cultures and the Culture of Recovery - Improving Cultural Competence - NCBI Bookshelf

On Tuesday, Kate Middleton made her first public appearance since returning from maternity leave when she visited Sayers Croft Forest School and Wildlife.

7: Joanna Croft | Liverpool John Moores University

Accessible in style, illustrated with photographs, tables and timelines and containing discussion questions, cultural examples and suggestions for further resources at the end of each chapter, British Cultural Identities is the perfect introductory text for students of contemporary British society.

8: British Cultural Identities: 5th Edition (Paperback) - Routledge

This collection explores the representation, articulation and construction of youth subcultures in a range of texts and contexts. It brings together scholars working in literary studies, screen studies, sociology and cultural studies whose research interests lie in the aesthetics and cultural politics of youth.

9: National Youth Awards Fan Favourite Award Online Poll | What We Do In Anguilla

Annabel Croft and Jo Durie believe British junior tennis has been taken over by cheating And to think we used to complain that British tennis players were too genteel, all Robinsons Barley Water.

The Criminal code, 1892, 55-56 Victoria, chap. 29 Garth Ennis Chronicles Of Wormwood Limited Edition Ramblin on my mind The Strachey Line A Grandmothers Journal NECF Malaysia Watchmens Forum. Master patterns and grading for womens outsizes Study of Christianity as organized Four English Vocabularies to Spell An English-Telugu dictionary Using cooperative learning and classroom research with culturally diverse students Susan Obler . [et al.] Misirlou bass sheet music Flash photography. New kid in the store Phonics worksheets for preschool Look around: hidden cues that make us eat Classics and the uses of reception Masters choice, volume II Thinking Passover The natural history of the Southwest. Montage of a Dream Community Action on Air Quality Help for the haunted 1. Becoming a person edited by Martin Woodhead, Ronnie Carr, and Paul Light Handbook of Stress Medicine and Health Young students world atlas. Mini projects on power electronics Gold, R. Janitors versus tenants: a status-income dilemma. Accounting Principles, Chapters 14-27, Working Papers Judgments and presenting a rationale for these site and sample decisions go Writing about teaching and learning Speak Japanese (New Self-Taught Method) Who was amelia earhart book The How to Manual for Learning to Play the Great Highland Bagpipe 27 Song of the Road Curve balls are a part of life Types of real property interests: introductory background estate Pearl Millet Breeding Programming in True BASIC Zora Neale Hurston: a biographical sketch, 1891-1948