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SOC 2404

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1.

Kelly, B. C., & Pawson, M. Consumption and Community: The Subcultural Contexts of Disparate Marijuana Practices in Jam Band and Hip-Hop Scenes. *Deviant Behavior*, *35*, 347-363. Retrieved June 29, 2014.

2.

The author’s main effort is to answer how certain cultural practices, norms and attitudes can affect marijuana use. The journal also written in an effort to assess how the use of marijuana can strengthen community norms and values.

There was a definite difference between the jam band scene and the hip-hop scene. The jam band scene consisted of mostly white males. There was a relaxed vibe and an apparent sense of community and acceptance where information about music, alcohol and drugs were shared freely amongst attendees. Marijuana is commonly used as a gateway to friendships and conversation starters in this environment. It is used “as a form of social currency” (Kelly and Pawson). Conversely in the hip-hop scence, drugs were not shared outside of immediate friends. This culture was not as kind and it had a much more tense vibe. Most males wanted to come off as strong and super masculine and they view being overtly kind and sharing their drugs as a weakness. These findings show a definite divide in cultural practices and attitudes toward drugs. It also shows what each community values most, for example the jam band scene values the sense of community while the hip-hop scene values their appearance and drug consumption more.

3.

This study was done in New York City, so I would be interested to see if there were differences between New Yorks’ subcultures and other cities around the world. For example it would be interesting to compare the subcultures of Amsterdam and Marseille. Those two cities would be especially interesting because of the prevalence of marijuana in Amsterdam and because of Marseilles’ notorious reputation for being France’s capital for drug trade.

1.

Vander Ven, T., & Rafferty, R. “I Hate Everything About You”: A Qualitative Examination of Cyberbullying and On-Line Aggression in a College Sample. *Deviant Behavior*, *35*, 364-377. Retrieved June 29, 2014.

2.

This journal aims to find the motivations behind cyber-bullying and on-line aggression. IT was found that cyber sanctioning, power struggles and entertainment are 3 major motivations behind cyber-bullying and on-line aggression. Interestingly, cyber sanctioning is classified as informal social control, even though it is deviant. Power struggles are found most often to be linked to sex. The only reason entertainment is a motivation for cyber-bullying and online aggression is because an individual (s) gets some for of enjoyment out of it. These findings shine a light on why some individuals are moved to do the things they do online. It was additionally argued through the routine activities theory that in order for deviant behaviors to occur it is necessary to have motivated offenders, suitable targets and the absence of capable guardians.

3.

I like how a possible solution was offered at the end of the journal. In addition to the suggestions of intervening online, I would be interested in seeing how effective those interventions are and how many of them lead to criminal charges.