From the Editors

Welcome to **CULTURE MAGAZINE**, where we explore the expanding world of culture in today's changing society. Our goal is not simply t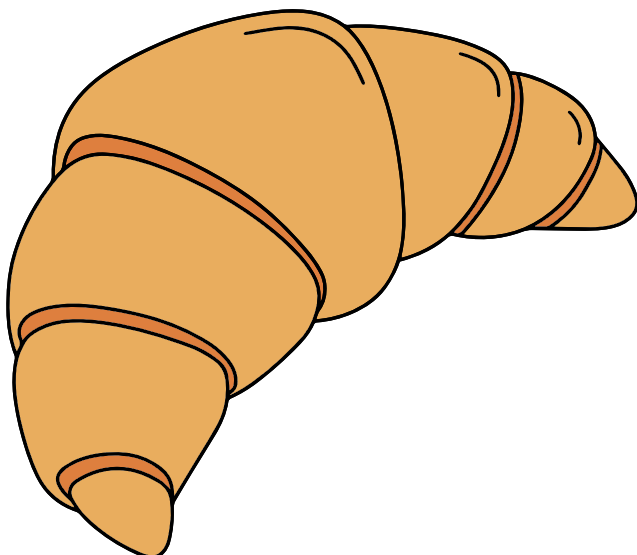o define new cultural concepts but also to provide you with valuable insights into the diverse cultural world through the eyes of the youth. The following articles will show various cultural phenomena and provide you with useful tips for navigating an open cultural environment in your family.

We will first begin with defining what **culture** is.

Then, we shall set forth to address the question: does cultural diversity lead to ruin?

Whereafter, we will tackle the contrast of diversity: cultural homogeneity through the lens of cuisines - specifically how cultural identities can be manifested through dietary habits.

We will then proceed with a topic parallel to cultural identities: the development of identity through the perspective of cross-cultural kids.

Finally, we will conclude this edition of **CULTURE MAGAZINE** by defining the undefinable: cancel culture.

DOES CULTURAL DIVERSITY LEAD TO RUIN?

By SOEGIARTO, Frederick

The world right now is changing extremely fast, especially since the rise of social media. Everyone, including teenagers, can just open their phones and are exposed to many diverse types of culture. This might result in the teenagers having a different culture compared to their parents. But is cultural diversity so bad that we all need to have the same culture? Before answering that question, let us first define what culture is.

WHAT IS CULTURE?

The world right now is changing extremely fast, especially since the rise of social media. Everyone, including teenagers, can just open their phones and are exposed to many diverse types of culture. This might result in the teenagers having a different culture compared to their parents. But is cultural diversity so bad that we all need to have the same culture? Before answering that question, let us first define what culture is.

WHAT IS CULTURAL HOMOGENEITY?

Cambridge dictionary defines homogeneity as a group of people that are the same. Based on that definition, we can define cultural homogeneity as **a group of people with the same culture**. One of the countries that boasts cultural homogeneity the most would be Japan (McNeill, 2022). Other than countries, cultural homogeneity can also be found in secluded tribes (Tucker, 2017). Cultural homogeneity can help a community to be more peaceful with one another. The reason for this is that in a homogeneous community, everyone will have the same opinion, which results in no one opposing each other and questioning other people's authority. On the other side of the coin, there is **cultural diversity**.

WHAT IS CULTURAL DIVERSITY?

Diversity based on Cambridge Academic Content Dictionary is defined as something different from one another. This means that cultural diversity is a community with people from **distinct cultural backgrounds**. Cultural diversity has helped our people to develop innovative ideas that grow our world into a better place. What is better is that this includes technological and economic growth (Shehi, 2023). However, is cultural diversity a desirable choice for countries to adopt?

IS HOMOGENEITY THE WAY?

Hanson (2016) believes that cultural diversity has resulted in the destruction of many countries. One of the most popular examples he used is the Roman Empire. During the Roman Empire, they had trouble in identifying themselves, because of how many cultures are present in the empire. This resulted in the **cultural identity** of the Roman Empire **disappearing**. He also stated that most culturally diverse boast about their homogenous culture, which makes homogeneous cultures preferable compared to diverse ones. However, Tucker (2017) argues that a culturally homogeneous community does not make a good community. He states that a community that is culturally homogeneous will not be able to grow. Examples of these are the isolated tribal units that are managed from the top. These communities are very homogeneous, but never grew beyond what they are now . Other than that, culturally diverse countries enrich people's lives through food, fashion, and media (Shehi, 2023; Tucker, 2017).

Although culturally homogeneous communities might seem undesirable, some of you might argue that Japan as a culturally homogeneous country is innovation and still thriving to this day. Even though Japan looks like a culturally homogeneous country, it is a very culturally diverse country (McNeill, 2022). Most of Japan's greatest innovations came from people who were thinking outside of the norm for the sake of Japan. Furthermore, Japan has already become culturally diverse since a long time ago. It is also said that the Korean blood in the imperial bloodline was boasted by Emperor Akihito. So, this proves that cultural homogeneity is not the path to victory.
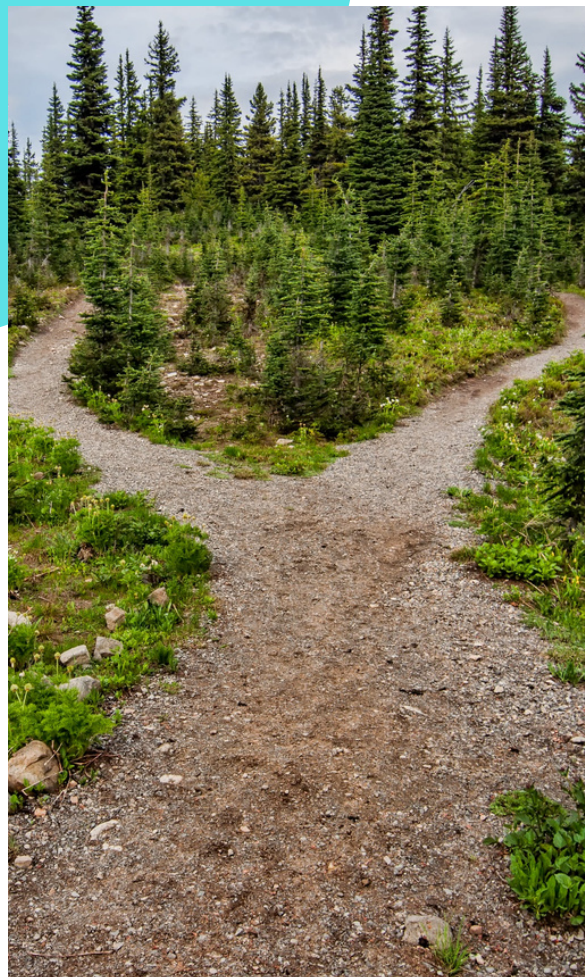
HOW TO EMBRACE DIVERSITY IN OUR LIVES?

Even though, there are many benefits of cultural diversity in our lives, such as enriching people's lives, economic growth, promoting innovation, and reducing discrimination (Raithel, et al., 2021; Shehi, 2023; Tucker, 2017), there is a main issue with cultural diversity, which is **miscommunication**. This is because every single one of us has a diverse cultural identity (Heersmink, 2023), which results in us having a different concept on what is right and wrong. However, that does not mean that embracing cultural diversity, especially your children, is impossible. The best way to start embracing cultural diversity is to **understand** and **respect** people who are different from you. This can be done by talking and listening to your children about what they have learned from their community. By listening to what they have to say, they will open more to you, and you might even learn a thing or two from them. Furthermore, you must accept that your children will be different from you and your partner, which means that you must let them be the best version of themselves, not who you want them to be. However, this does not mean that you cannot pass down your culture to your children.

CULTURAL REPRESENTATION IN DIVERSITY

When it comes to cultural identity, we must still pass down our culture that has been passed down by our ancestors to our children. Even though we live in a culturally diverse society, we must instill the main values and beliefs of our culture in our children. This is to create a **base cultural identity** for our children. Furthermore, our children might be able to develop the culture into a better and more modern version of it, while keeping the essence of the culture alive. However, we must not forget that we also need to **grow** and **develop** in the society we live in, because by us trying to understand what the new generation is all about, we might get an inch closer to how our children are thinking, which can make us connect with them even more.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, we are unique in our own way, even in us and our own children are different. This can result in our children adopting a culture that might be different from ours. However, that does not mean that we should avoid cultural diversity. This is because a culturally homogeneous society is unable to grow as far as a culturally diverse society would. Although cultural diversity would lead to a better world, without **effective communication** between different people, a culturally diverse community would crumble. Nonetheless, if we can listen to those around us, especially our children, we can then create a better community that would grow to a brighter future.

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YOU ARE WHAT YOU EAT

By LAU, Yeuk Yu

"CAN I HAVE MCDONALDS' INSTEAD?"

Picture this: your child refuses your homemade fried rice and opts for a double cheeseburger instead. You then walk into the mall, and realize that food choices have been conquered by western fast food. The shift in culinary practices causes dietary cultural homogeneity, which results in a lack of choices. Using McDonalds' as an example, this article will explore the implications of dietary cultural homogeneity, and how you, as an Asian parent can guide your child to embrace their ethnic identity.

DIETARY HOMOGENEITY

Cultural homogeneity, as explained from the previous article, approximately means having a same culture. In the context of dietary culture, homogeneity refers to the **domination of western gastronomy** over local food in Asia.

Fig 1

Fig 2

MCDonaldization and its impacts

As Ritzer and Malone (2000) argued, the standardization of food can be traced back to the uniformity of manufacturing processes.

The transformation to western production lines initiates the dominance of western culture, which brings about cultural homogeneity. The western assembly line values efficiency, and the spread of this common practice is called **McDonaldization**. Proposed by sociologist George Ritzer, this concept uses McDonald's as a leading brand to explore "rationalization" in terms of efficiency (Ritzer , 1993). Both McDonaldization and homogeneity of western culture affects Asia. As western fast-food becomes the norm, viable Asian options decline. This phenomenon causes several problems.

1)Cultural homogeneity and McDonaldization diminishes the popularity of local food systems. The traditionally 'efficient' places such as hawkers or tea restaurants will struggle to compete against more addictive and trendy western fast food. Local vendors will gradually lose out against more cost-efficient and mass-produced firms, which further shifts the consumption habits to western food. This harms the local economy.

Fig 3

2)There will be a loss of culture and traditional dietary practice. Some delicate foods which require traditional crafting, such as handmade fish balls will progressively go extinct as it is not time and cost efficient. A **loss in the individualism** and variety of food produced limits the inheritance of cultural craftsmanship.

Fig 4

3)Consumers are more exposed to low nutritional level foods which contains high levels of sodium and saturated fats (Gearhardt et al., 2011). These factors trigger **health issues** such as cardiovascular diseases and obesity, which are some of the most popular non-communicable diseases. The health status of our children is at risk when there are not enough healthy options to choose from.
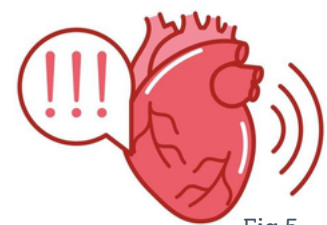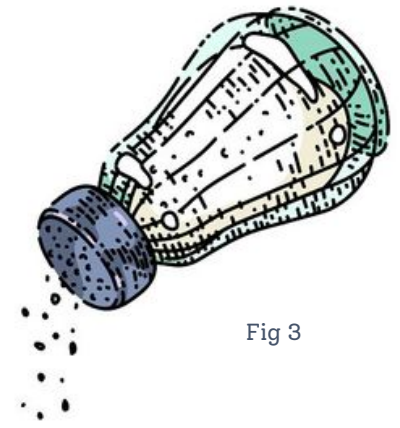

Fig 5

ASIANS ARE LOVIN' IT

Western fast food composes significantly of an Asian's diet. It was surveyed that Southeast Asian adolescents consume nearly **3 meals** consisting of fast food **per week** (Li. L et al., 2020). AlTamimi et al. (2023) also found that almost **90%** of middle-aged men consume fast food **every week**. In general, the proportion of western fast food consumed is high. However, there is not yet an all-rounded survey including all age ranges and genders to accurately determine Western fast food consumption in Asia. Despite this, surveying from different sources indicates that Western fast food makes up a large proportion of Asians' diets.

Fig 6

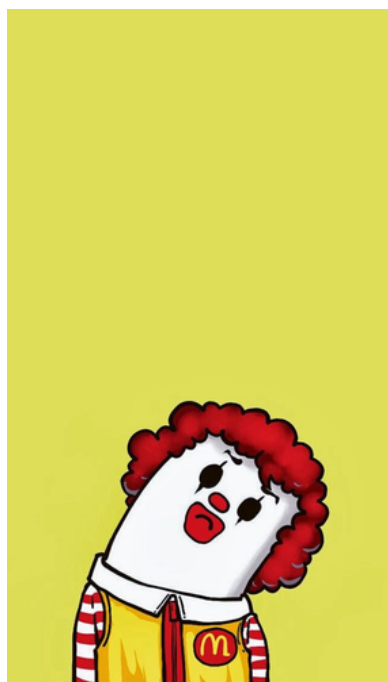# LEAD YOUR CHILD TO CONNECT WITH THEIR ROOTS

Fig 7

As preferences change over time, it is very normal for our children to prefer Western food over local food, and your frustration of them not connecting with your roots is also legitimate. However, the first thing to do is to accept that your child may prefer foreign cultures, and may gradually lose out on their roots if they leave your hometown. If this is a foreseeable situation, you can minimise this possibility by engaging your children with your cultural heritage. For a child to appreciate their ethnic tradition, they must not be disconnected from it in the first place. So how do you link your children with their roots? You can imitate the way **McDonald's** (yes, the brand) **appeals to its Asian customers**. Here are some ways that you can use to familiarise your food with your children.

Fig 8

Fig 9

Fig 10

- Parents as a "dietary driver" can emphasize "cooking skills, availability and sociocultural familiarity" (Auer et al., 2023). Taste and attainability matter a lot to your adolescents. Tempt your children with a variety of scrumptious food. The fat and sugar content of McDonald's make its meals addictive. When making your meal, include a suitable amount of fats, sugar and spices to not let your food be bland. Edirisingha et al. (2023) suggested that including your children in the meal preparation process as well let them create a sense of belonging towards Asian meals, which strengthens their interest in Asian cuisine.

- Engage in **traditional festivals** with your teens. Each festival has its distinctive dishes, such as glutinous rice dumplings in the Tuen Ng festival. McDonald's in Japan released the Tsukimi (Moon viewing) burger during the moon festival, in which the egg in the burger resembles the full moon. Develop a sense of ritualism with your children, and let your child correlate festival dates with a type of food.

Fig 11

• Incorporate Asian styles into fast food. You can **adapt some elements from Western food**, and add your touch into it. McDonald's in Thailand has a seasonal menu called McKao Mun Kai, which consists of oily rice and fried chicken, and is a variation from a Thai local dish. This menu is popular as the frying skills of McDonald's workers make the chicken crispier. In reverse, you can adopt certain Western culinary advantages into your meals.

• Experiment with different **recipes**. Not all menus McDonald's release is successful, such as broccoli being a failed side dish in Hong Kong. However, trial and error is needed to figure out what their customers and your children prefer. Even if your children do not like one dish, it may just be a preference. Do not lose confidence in cooking. The QR code attached provides some easy Asian recipes to try on, you can attempt these methods at your own pace.

Fig 12

Nevertheless, there is still a possibility that your child would choose not to embrace their ethnic and cultural identity. Your feelings of isolation are valid, and we encourage you to initiate open discussions with your children to talk over this issue. The background of this issue will be discussed in our next article.

Conclusion

As local dietary culture becomes less popular in this century, it would be inevitable that your children do not prefer traditional cuisines over Western cuisines. To tackle this issue, Asian parents can increase the availability of local dietary choices, and create delicious incentives for your child to experience their cultural roots.

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LEARNING FROM CROSS-CULTURAL KIDS

by HONG, Lanxuan

THE WORLD IS CHANGING

As a parent, have you ever felt confused by the new culture your children embrace, leading to clashes in values between generations? For example, you might want them to continue ethnic traditions during festivals, but they may prefer celebrating Western holidays. These cultural conflicts within the family highlight the challenges today's younger generations face in understanding and navigating an ever-changing and diverse cultural landscape.

Most Asian parents grew up and resided in stable communities, often near family, for much of their lives. It was usual for them to have a strong sense of cultural identity and stick to their traditions. However, in today's globalized world where cultural boundaries are no longer clear, many individuals are influenced by diverse cultural groups. It is unavoidable for young generations to face cross-cultural challenges, including **navigating cultural differences** and **forming** a clear and positive **identity**.

Parents should learn from a particular group raised in cross-cultural environments, commonly referred to as **cross-cultural kids** (CCKs), to understand and support teenagers navigating their cross-cultural experiences (Pollock et al., 2017).

Fig 1

Fig 2

WHO ARE CCKS?

CCKS consist of a diverse range of groups, including kids with parents from **different backgrounds**, border crossers, and those who grow up in minority cultures based on ethnic, religious, or linguistic differences (Crossman, 2019).
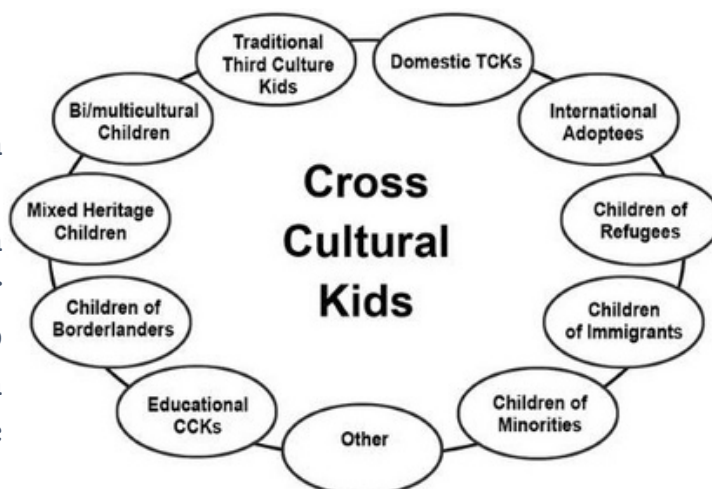

Fig 3

CCKs will be the future " prototype citizens " as the mixing and intermingling of cultures become the trend, and this future is very close. CCKs' diverse cross-cultural experiences offer strategies for helping teenagers who grow up in monocultures when facing **cross-cultural identity dilemmas**. This article aims to transfer the research on the cultural identity of CCKs to a broader cross-cultural scenario and assist parents in providing practical support to their children when they encounter cross-cultural challenges in this era of globalization. Appropriate parental guidance will help young generations cope with the changing world and become better global citizens.

WHY CHILDHOOD EXPERIENCE MATTERS?

To help young generations adapt to cross-cultural environments, parents should learn from CCKs to understand cross-cultural challenges and feelings.In the traditional definition of culture, conflicts come from the different values and natural discrimination between cultures. Early research on CCKs suggested that their stress came from the **multiplicity of cultures** they experienced in their childhoods, which led to confusion and uncertainty in their identities (Weisner & Rumbaut, 2005).

Fig 4

However, upon closer examination of their cultural acquisition experiences, it becomes apparent that CCKs learn culture from their surroundings like all children do (Pollock et al., 2017).The primary difference between CCKs and other kids lies not in the process but in the world in which they learn culture. For most CCKs, interacting with diverse cultures is a usual way of life. Challenges come when they try to repatriate or fit into other cultural boxes that others expect them to belong to, defined in more traditional ways, such as racial or nationalistic criteria. In other words, the multiple cultural identities are only some significant challenges for CCKs; instead, the greater challenge is to be defined by a **single cultural label** within a **fixed cultural framework**. For CCKs, this leads to conflicts and a sense of being an outsider, as their mixed behaviors and values are often poorly understood.
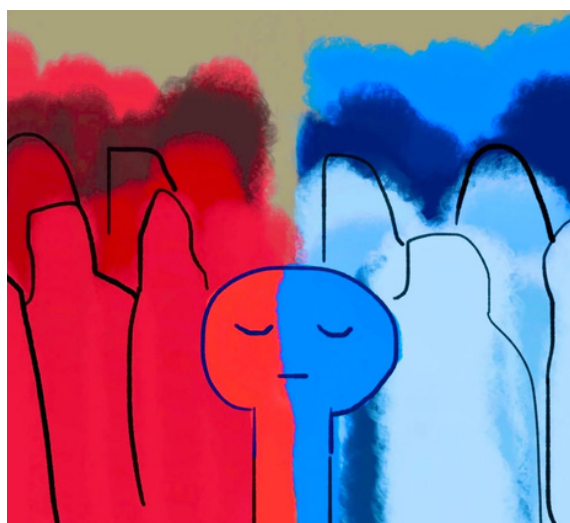
CULTURAL MARGINALITY

Schaett (1996) uses "cultural marginality" to describe a state of being at the edge of different cultures but not belonging to either side. CCKs are experiencing cultural marginality when they switch between different cultures. Some researchers believe cross-cultural experience is an opportunity to expand worldview (Pollock et al., 2017) and improve cultural adaptability (Selmer & Lauring, 2014). With multicultural experiences, CCKs can dissolve conflicts brought by cultural differences and form clear boundaries in the face of multiple cultural perspectives. This **constructive marginality** allows CCK to find their unique identity while embracing diverse cultures.

Fig 5

However, apart from constructive marginality, many cross-cultural individuals, especially children and teenagers, are experiencing encapsulated marginality.

They surrender their opinions and concerns to follow aimlessly the actions of those around them. For immature young generations, cross-cultural experiences make it difficult to define cultural boundaries and identify personal truths, leading to alienation, powerlessness, and loss of cultural identity. Therefore, if we keep only previous definitions and assumptions of culture to view the young generations experiencing diverse cultural environments, we may fail to see the **unresolved grief issues** and **challenges** they face. As a result, many CCKs and other teenagers lack appropriate guidance and support to help navigate their identities.

WHAT CCKS' EXPERIENCE SUGGEST?

To help CCKs feel comfortable and confident in diverse cultural environments, educators, experts, and parents need to collaborate and fulfil their respective roles. Educators suggest that **strengthening** CCKs' **individual awareness** and **communication skills** is crucial in addressing their cultural identity issues. CCKs also need a relatively stable cultural circle as a foundation in the fluid cultural environment they experience. This cultural circle often comes from their family background, such as the parents' home culture and the diaspora groups they live in (de Waal & Born, 2021).

Drawing on the experiences of CCKs in dealing with cultural identity issues also benefits general parents of teenagers in helping their children. We observed that Asian families and cultures tend to be more conservative and traditional than those in regions with higher levels of immigration. For this reason, we suggest that Asian parents provide a **supportive home environment** for teenagers to develop their solid personal identity and cultural awareness. These supports help Asian teenagers better adapt to ongoing or potential cross-cultural challenges.

USEFUL ADVICE & CONCLUSION

Effective methods include:
- Encourage open and equal **communication**: Create a safe home atmosphere for discussing cultural identity. Actively listen and offer guidance when needed.
- Address **cultural conflicts**: Resolve misunderstandings through respectful communication, valuing both your cultural heritage and your child's new culture.
- Promote **cultural heritage**: Teach your children about their home culture and heritage, sharing stories, traditions, and customs.
- **Exposure** to diverse cultures: Encourage interaction with people from different cultural backgrounds to foster respect.
- Be patient and supportive: Developing a solid cultural identity takes time; offer guidance and support throughout their journey.

In conclusion, cross-cultural identity dilemmas are common in today's globalized world, and it is essential to understand and support young generations facing them. By learning from the unique cross-cultural experiences of CCKs, parents can provide practical support to their children when they encounter cross-cultural challenges. With appropriate parental guidance and support, young generations can form a clear and positive identity to become better global citizens in the changing world.

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DEFINING THE UNDEFINABLE: CANCEL CULTURE

By MALONJAO, Carlo Miguel

FROM PITCHFORKS TO TWITTER FINGERS

To class someone as persona non-grata, people, a century ago, equipped themselves with pitchforks and joined an angry mob. Fast forward to today, the same goal is achieved through what we call "cancel culture" – a phrase you've probably heard your teen throw around when mentioning their former favorite (disgraced) influencer. A phenomenon likely younger than your own child, why has it set your news feed ablaze? Most importantly: how can we define it?

CANCEL CULTURE: AN INTRODUCTION

While culture itself has a clear-cut definition (as mentioned in this magazine's first article), it is rather difficult to apply a single definition to cancel culture; its undefinability is rooted in the fact that cancel culture (in spite of its young age) has diverged greatly from its original goals to incite social action, largely thanks to its dynamic definition – influenced by social values, the transgression, the canceling agents, and the canceled. To this end, it would be paramount to establish a generally accepted meaning of cancel culture. As of today, academics generally view cancel culture as the united, mobilized action of retracting support to a public figure/entity due to a dissent in opinion (Clark, 2020; Demsar et al., 2023; Romano, 2021).

Fig 1

CANCEL CULTURE & POLITICAL CORRECTNESS

This aforementioned undefinability in definition highlights the next important question: **where exactly did Cancel Culture come from?** Simply put, political correctness begets cancel culture (Felaco et al., 2022). Like cancel culture, political correctness' etymology remains a complex topic. Generally, however, 'political correctness' can be seen as the staunch conformity with liberal values, and the consequent non-acceptance of behavior that can potentially harm or be offensive to others (Felaco et al., 2022). Hence, when you see your child's number one influencer losing a brand deal, it's likely due to the fact of doing something misaligned to liberal opinion – be it saying a racial slur or using incorrect pronouns.
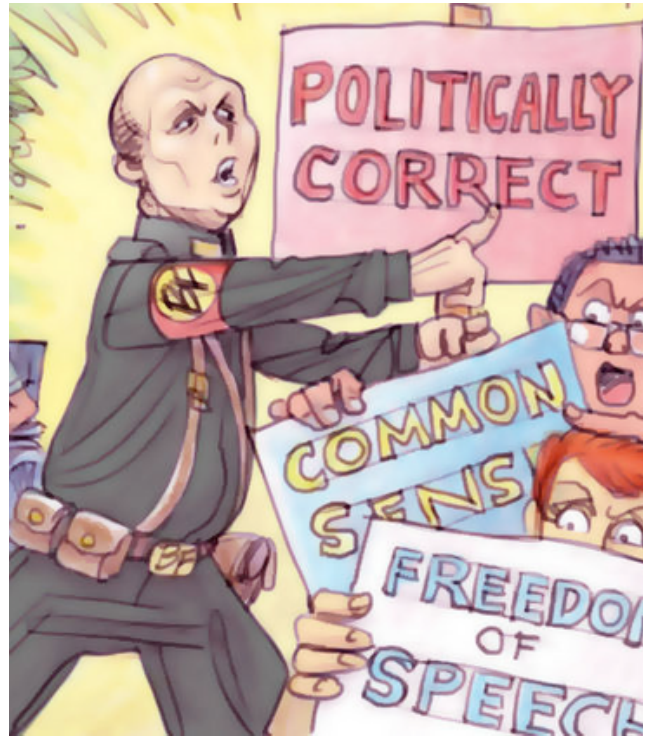

Fig 2

CANCEL CULTURE: WHERE IT CAME FROM

Moving on to cancel culture itself, Meredith D. Clark, a renowned academic specializing in cancel culture, sought to elucidate the etymology of the term. It turns out that 'cancel culture' (or more broadly, 'canceling') hails from Black Twitter – a niche subsection of Twitter predominantly comprised of African-American users (Clark, 2020). The act of canceling initially pertained to Black women 'signifyin' – a slang term used to describe the act of critiquing systematic inequality (Clark, 2020). In other words, cancel culture's original authors positioned it as a means of catalyzing social action against systematic injustices. Herein lies the disparity between the original and general meaning of the term: whilst cancel culture – as coined by Black Twitter – was originally engineered to combat injustice, the current iteration of cancel culture focuses on criticizing individual wrongdoings, especially those committed by public figures. This discrepancy underscores another crucial question on cancel culture: **what factors have caused its drastic evolution, despite its young age?**

THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA

Without a doubt, the number one most significant factor responsible for cancel culture's dynamism is **social media**. Clark (2020) notes that the connectivity brought about by social media has empowered the elite , journalists, and other internet users to misappropriate Black culture and repurpose cancel culture to fit their own narrative.

With social media being a tool for the elite to use at their behest, there are four other key agents impacting the manifestations – and, therefore, definitions – of cancel culture. The current literature on cancel culture is inherently limited as it is yet to discern the major proponents influencing cancellation. For instance, Clark's (2020) journal is highly reductionist as it only studies cancel culture through the lens of social media. This magazine, therefore, brings forth the following as the most impactful factors determining cancel culture's meaning.

CANCEL CULTURE'S DETERMINANTS

The Canceling Agents

As coined by Ng (2022), canceling agents pertain to the group/persons committing the cancellation attempt. Thanks to its malleability as a social process, canceling agents have the power to harness cancel culture to their own benefit – altering its manifestations and effects to fit their own goals.

Fig 4

Using the recent #MeToo Movement as a case in point, quite literally, the entire internet community, as well as legal authorities, acted as the canceling agents. Due to the sheer size of the canceling agents, the #MeTooMovement was arguably one of the most successful (albeit troubling) activist movements in recent times – successfully deplatorming celebrities, and in some cases, convicting them of sexual misconduct.

Fig 5

Fig 6

The Canceled Target

Parallel to the canceling agent is the canceled target/s: the recipient of the cancellation attempt (Ng, 2022). Apart from the size of both the agent and target, the social position of both likewise influences the manifestation of cancel culture. The target ultimately dictates the consequence of the cancellation attempt. For instance, a politician being canceled for misconduct may end up being impeached in their current post. Contrarily, your child's favorite influencer may, at best, face a decrease in viewership and lose sponsorship deals, or at worse: be banned from their respective social media platform altogether.

The Transgression

Besides the targets, a noteworthy actor influencing cancel culture is the **nature** of the transgression itself. The agent's transgression dictates who their canceling agents will be and likewise, the **consequences** they may be facing. For instance, saying a racial slur (though highly deplorable) may likely not result in a call for legal action – and would only lead to animosity from the internet community. If the transgression is an alleged sexual misconduct, however, not only would it result in widespread contempt; legal authorities may very well be involved in investigating a claim.

Society's Values

Perhaps the most understated factor in cancel culture is the values present in society at the time (Demsar et al., 2023). Acting as the backdrop of cancel culture, societal values motivate the canceling agents to take action against a transgression.

Hearkening back to the example of the #MeTooMovement, the goal of deplatforming celebrities – and in some cases, the call for legal action – was informed by a prevalent value in society: victim solidarity.

Fig 7

THE EFFECTS OF CANCEL CULTURE
(and how you can help)

While initially created to inspire social action and consciousness, this article demonstrates that cancel culture has evolved to ignore its original aims and has consequently had mixed effects on society. This can be attributed to its dynamism, which is invariably influenced by the canceled, the canceling agents, societal values, and the transgression.

Anxiety and Depression

Thanks to its dynamism and prevalence, your child may feel like they're next. As a result of a faux pax, canceling agents engage in behavior akin to group bullying. Consequently, any mistake they make when engaging in social media may feel like a death sentence – resulting in feelings of social isolation, which could lead to your children developing anxiety and depression (The Refocus Team, 2023).

This leads us to perhaps the most crucial question a parent would be concerned with: **how can you help your child navigate the internet amidst the sea that is cancel culture?**

1. **Kill Them With Kindness**

With political correctness being central to cancel culture's being, the answer to navigating the internet boils down to an essential human value: **kindness**. This works for any situation. Before interacting with anyone on the internet, think: **is it kind? Will it hurt anyone?** When attempting to 'cancel' someone, it may also help to educate your child on restorative justice – instead of chastising their friend, they could help them learn from their mistakes.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Although cancel culture may seem undefinable (and to an extent, it is), its undefinability need not make it a complex topic. As a parent, assisting your children in navigating the cancel-ridden net may seem like a daunting task. This article posits that as a social phenomenon, the key to understanding cancel culture is to understand people. Specifically, understanding cancel culture is synonymous with understanding human reactions: people react intensely to intensely controversial things. Just like how you taught your kids how to play in the playground, remember to tell your teens to be thoughtful and nice both behind and outside of the screen, lest they become the receiving end of a cancellation attempt and a trending hashtag.
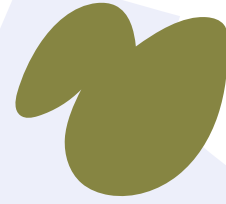

Fig 8

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CONCLUSION

If you've made it this far, congratulations! Beginning with a clear-cut definition of culture, this magazine tackled the topic of cultural diversity – dispelling its negative stereotypes and subsequently positioning it as a potentially positive factor in your child's life. Next, we demonstrated that cultural homogeneity can be seen in something as universal as your child's eating habits. In fact, during their development, your child's cultural identity can be reflected through what they eat. Despite your best efforts, it is still possible that your child can adopt external influences while disregarding your own traditions. While on the topic of cultural identity, we then took a gander at the dilemmas that cross-cultural kids face as they struggle with their sense of self during their childhood. Finally, this magazine ends with a topic contrary to its introduction – focusing on a phenomenon that is undefinable: cancel culture. With our four articles, we hope to have illustrated the significance of culture and how learning about it can help you raise well-adjusted and sensitive children in the digital age. As you continue to guide your children to become empathetic and capable people, we leave to ponder with two questions: do you believe that culture can raise your children? If so, how can you, as a mother or father, adjust your parenting styles to accommodate for culture's impact?

Thank You

Thank you for reading our E-Magazine. We hope you were able to learn something from our E-Magazine. We give our thanks to our professor, Gary Muddeman for guiding us through LANG 1404. We also thank our friends from LANG 1404 for being supportive of each other.

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