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Kateřina Černohorská

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HIPPIES IN THE USA

Kateřina Černohorská

Vedoucí práce:

Mgr. Kamila Velkoborská Ph.D.

Katedra anglického jazyka a literatury

Fakulta filozofická Západočeské univerzity v Plzni

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Prohlašuji, že jsem práci zpracovala samostatně a použila jen uvedených pramenů a literatury.

Plzeň, duben 2013

.....

Děkuji mé vedoucí, Mgr. Kamile Velkoborské Ph.D, za pomoc při zpracování bakalářské práce. Poděkování také patří Davidu Stanleyemu, bývalému Hippies, za poskytnutí rozhovoru.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The bachelor's thesis is aimed at well known social movement called Hippies which took place at the end of the 60's and beginning of 70's of twentieth century. The Hippie movements took place around the whole world but the thesis deal only with the Hippies in the USA, because there was the start of the Hippies. The aim of the thesis is to describe the movement from the anthropological point of view and not from, for instance, political or astrological.

In this description I focus on the phenomenon of hair and their importance in the era of Hippies. For instance, why they had long hair or what was expressed by them. In my opinion it is one of the main symbols of the Hippies therefore I focus on it.

The thesis has four main chapters. It is history of the Hippies, music culture, religion and glossary. I chose these topics because they are well known. The whole thesis is supplemented by pictures and at the end we can find the whole interview with ex-hippies.

The first chapter, as I mentioned above, is about history of Hippies; it means about Beat generation which was "predecessor" of the Hippies. I deal with the main symbols which had common with the Hippies but also their differences and, of course, representatives of the Beat generation. This chapter also deals with the origin of the Hippies, their appearance, lifestyle or their symbols and compares 50s and 60s as two totally different decades.

In the second chapter I focus on the music culture because music was one of the main elements of the Hippie movement. They expressed themselves by the music. In this chapter we can find the Beatles, the Rolling Stones, Woodstock Music Festival or Hair musical.

The next small chapter is about religion and philosophy. We cannot say that the religion and philosophy were the main parts of the movement

but they gained from them the things which were useful for them. It was mainly meditation.

The last chapter is the glossary. It is an important part because the Hippies used a specific language or sometimes we can directly say argot. Therefore it is useful for readers of this thesis. In the glossary we can also find some names of important people in the era of the Hippie.

I used several different sources of information. At first I watched some movies about the movement and eras of 50's and 60's so that I penetrated to the era of the movement. The whole theory I gained from English and Czech special books about Hippies. However, the email interview with ex-hippie was the most interesting part of the thesis for me.

2. HISTORY OF HIPPIES

If we want to deal with the Hippie movement, we must look at history and find where and when this movement began.

2.1 Hippies' origin

The word "Hippies" appeared in a San Francisco newspaper in 1965. It was named after the people who came to Haight Ashbury, district in San Francisco, California. The beginning of the Hippies took a long time because the inflow started already in 1963. [1]

Documentation of the Hippies' history is very difficult because they did not have a chronicler. When people found some evidence they were usually judicial documents, thanks to their rebellion, or coincidental notes. But the official birth of the Hippies was proclaimed on 14th January 1967 because on this day was "The World's First Human Be-in" in Golden Gate Park. There were personality of new generation such as; Allen Ginsberg, Michael McClure, Leonore Kandel, Allan Watts, Richard Alper and the 'prophet' Timothy Leary. The whole park was flooded by people with symbols and slogans of the movement such as; Love, LSD, Make Love not War, All People are One, Fuck Hate could be seen there. St. Nicholas distributed pills of LSD and marijuana to all people there. [2] [3]



Picture 1: Poster of The Human Be-In [4]

2.2 Beat generation

The Beat generation is considered the predecessor of the Hippies even if a lot of members of the Beat generation rejected this. But there were a large number of symbols which they shared with the Hippies, for instance; free love, narcotics, life without work, oriental philosophy and their physical appearance. However, we can say that there was one difference between them. Hippies wanted to isolate themselves and the Beat generation wanted everyone to know their opinion. [5], [6], [7]

2.2.1. Beginning of Beat generation

It is hard to say when the Beat generation started. It could have been in 1955, when Ginsberg read his 'Howl' in the Six Gallery in San Francisco or when Jack Kerouac met Ginsberg at Columbia University in 1944 but we can consider both these dates as crucial. Kerouac was able to study at this University because he got a football scholarship. Although he was football representative of the University, he wanted to become a big writer. Ginsberg was a 17 year old genius who was desperate for the bohemian life. In 1943 Ginsberg met Burroughs who was an alumnus of Harvard University and was better educated than most of Ginsberg's professors, but was also a heroin addict. In 1950 Gregory Corso met Allen Ginsberg by chance. He was 19 years old and had just been released from Clinton Jail. He wrote his first poems there. [8], [9]

2.2.2. Lifestyle

Those who had a different view of life to the average American citizen moved to San Francisco's North Beach district. They lived in pads (See Glossary). But they did not have a lot of money so they moved to Haight Ashbury at the beginning of 60's because the rent of flats there was much lower. After J.F.Kennedy's death, when Barry Goldwater, wanted to become president, a large number of people concluded that

Beatniks began a revolution and streamed to Haight Ashbury to support it. But they found only sex, drugs and life without work. Haight Ashbury became the centre of a new subculture. [10] [11]

They did not be interested in personal careers, development of America, colour television or photography, luxury houses or plane tickets to Europe like other young people. They derided this. Their hobbies were wine, beer, meetings, walks the in park, a pleasant partner, lazing around on a beach and hitchhiking. They hated affluence and did not want to hear about marriage, property or about a conforming social life. Eight-hour working day was a waste of time for them. They were persuaded that a pay tributie to the national flag was for robots. [12], [13]

The typical dress for Beats was dirty, ragged and never ironed jeans. Men had sandals, long hair and beards. Women had long and loose hair, "common clothes" tied them down and usually walked barefoot. They took amphetamines, drank alcohol, mainly wine, smoked marijuana, and enjoyed boisterous and free sex. They were considered as outcasts and their district become a closed ghetto. [14]

They listened to jazz, music poetry and folk music during their hanging around and drinking alcohol. However, they did not dance, just sat and listened. In the mid sixties a new form of rock-and-roll came to Haight Ashbury. With the Beatles and Rolling Stones came new music, it became typical for Beats. It was a loud rhythmic mix of jazz, blues and folk. People were fascinated. This music was created in order for people to dance, so nobody sat and everyone danced. A large amount of beat bands were founded which used new musical instruments, like electronic guitars and amplifiers with a big power of sound. This music was called: Folk-Rock, San Francisco-Rock, Western-Rock, Folk Rock Music. [15], [16]

2.2.3. Representatives of the Beat generation

We could say that everything started at Columbia University in Manhattan in 1944. Lucien Carr, Allen Ginsberg and Jack Kerouac met there. Carr was 19 years old but he gave the impression of a globetrotter. He was a talented but problematic student. For Ginsberg, he was a ticket to bohemian world. Ginsberg was clumsy and shy and he saw friendship with Carr as a way to the new world. And he was right. Carr introduced Ginsberg to Kerouac and they became best friends. Kerouac was a footballer at Columbia University but in his first year of study he injured a knee and he left both the football team and university. [17], [18]

Carr took Ginsberg and Kerouac to Greenwich Village, which was the centre of bohemian life. There, he introduced them to William Burroughs. He was very clever and talented so he graduated in 1936 from Harvard. He was older and had much more self-confidence than the others. Ginsberg was amazed by his library and it was not surprising that he began to have problems with studying and finally he finished with school completely. Ginsberg became the man who welded the group together but it was Kerouac who was the real heart of the group. [19]

The Beats knew that the only possibility of escaping from a white collar existence was wandering free. Kerouac loved to roam. At the end of the 40's he set out on the road across America. He had a lot of jobs during his life, for instance, fire watcher, road workman, railroad porter, cotton comber and brakeman. The last profession was the only employment where he worked for a long time. It was because he loved the coastline of the Pacific and in this job he could travel from the south to the north of America. Ginsberg also traveled but around the world. He searched new narcotics in Peru, visited Burroughs in Tangier, appeared in England and went to India for two years. In 1965 he came to Czechoslovakia where he was elected King of Majáles by the youth. But he was deported from the

country because of his homosexuality, drunkenness and disorderly behaviour. [20], [21], [22]



Picture 2: Ginsberg as King of Majáles [23]

Some Beats became writers. When Kerouac returned to New York in 1951 he tried to write “Spontaneous prose”. But he had a problem with changing a paper in the typewriter because it disrupted the continuity of writing. As a result, he stole a roll of telex paper from United Press where he worked. Now he could write for whole days and nights. It is said that he worked non-stop and his novel “On the road” was written in three weeks. Not even Ginsberg were behind with his writing. His poems were read everywhere. The best known are “Howl” and “Kaddish and Other Poems”. Burroughs was pushed into literature by Ginsberg. In 1950 he started to write in the “I form” about personal experiences with narcotics. His novel “Queer” arose. But the USA banned him and other authors so all booksellers, who offered Burroughs’ books, were attacked by the police. However, thanks to the scandal he became the most celebrated author of the Beat generation, even if he denied connecting with them. [24], [25], [26]

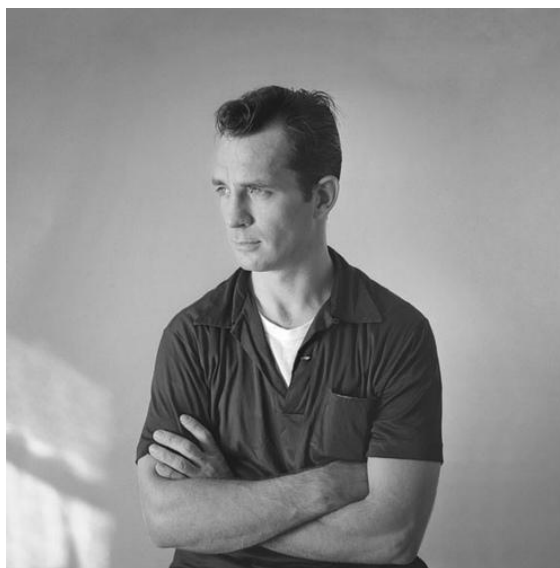
Burroughs was not the only one who denied a connection with the Beat generation. Connection with the Beat generation was also denied by

Lawrence Ferlinghetti. He moved among them, published their books but distance himself from them. He and Pete Martin founded the bookstore and publishing house “City Lights Books”, which was named after Chaplin’s movie. It became a social institution where poets and writers met with an educated audience. They published books of avant-garde authors. At first they published Ginsberg's book, “Howl”. [27], [28]

On 13th October 1955 Ginsberg’s first reading of his book “Howl” took place at the legendary Six Gallery. In the audience sat Kerouac, Ferlinghetti and Michael McClure. McClure is the author who embraced the thinking of the Hippies- “Love and Peace”. He is considered as the bridge between the Beat generation and the Hippies. [29], [30]

After the reading of “Howl”, Ginsberg enjoyed triumph and fame. But he did not forget about Kerouac and told Malcolm Cowley about him and in December 1955 Viking publishers decided to publish his book “On the Road”. In 1957 people could buy the book. [31]

With a change of old rules, each bore it differently. Ferlinghetti did not write as much as before, Kerouac lived on the glory but later it became his downfall. Perhaps only Ginsberg enjoyed his success, which was a sign that big changes were taking place. [32], [33], [34]



Picture 3: Jack Kerouac [35]

2.3 Who were the Hippies

Usually they were young people between fifteen and twenty five years old. Most of them came from the upper- middle class of American society. They usually came from New York, California or cities near the east and west coasts. They grew up in families with big houses or luxury flats and two cars. Parents were usually doctors or lawyers. Hippies were students of universities and high schools. They could be lawyers, businessmen or doctors. [36]

However, we cannot say that all students were Hippies. Others may have worn jeans, old shoes and colourful T-shirts but they studied fully and protested only under the banner of New Left or SDS (Students for Democratic Society), but the Hippies totally criticized society and condemned everything including schools and studies. They wanted to escape from wealth to a more inherent life for them. [37]

It is important to understand that there were many different kinds of people who were "hippies." Some were what your professor calls "responsible hippies," like my wife Nan and me. We were graduate students and teachers first, hippies second. Some hippies were very political and were mostly concerned with protesting the war in Vietnam, feminism, and civil rights for African-Americans and Latinos. Some were more hedonistic, interested in drugs, parties, rock festivals, and sex. Some were very interested in creating new social structures and chose to live in communes with others, or in "intentional communities," where people live in separate homes but try to create a new way of life as a community.

Some did labor organizing and lived in large cities among workers. [38]

The language of the Hippies was very rich. It was a mix of black ghetto slang, literary language from home and school, vocabulary of the Beat generation and the jargon of psychology. For instance, “dig” meant “to understand” or “grass” meant “marijuana” but there were many other words. The Hippies used this language because they wanted to disassociate themselves from their parents as in many other aspects. (See chapter 2.4) [39], [40]

2.3.1. Origin of the name “Hippies”

The name Hippies came from the word “hip”. Hip was someone or something that was well- informed or cool. It was a man, who was able to think wittily, promptly and was “kidding” about things which other people took seriously. It could be also used, for instance, when they said: “That music is hip”. This name appeared in the 60s in the new era of the Beat generation. At this time it was used in the positive sense of the word. It can also be derived from the opium smokers in San Francisco who used “on the hip” when they smoked. [41], [42], [43]

We can say that the word “Hippies” came to American English in the mid 60’s when it was used in articles in newspapers. [44]

2.3.2. Lifestyle of the Hippies

Lifestyle is a very important part of the movement. Maybe we can say that their lifestyle determined the Hippie movement for lots of people. If we ask someone about the Hippies, they usually say that they were people, who wore colourful clothes, had long hair, lived in communes or practiced free love. The politics and their history is only a secondary aspect.

2.3.3. Appearance of Hippies

For both men and women long hair was typical, whether it was unkempt or in a pony tail.

The long hair was a statement of freedom and an attitude of "we're not going to be told by anyone, i.e. military or business or family how they should dress or wear they're hair or act in public".

[45]

Sometimes bright headbands or headscarves were used as accessories or to keep the hair in place. It was the most powerful how they expressed their freedom and protests. Men had a long hair as an opposite of their father or soldiers in the Vietnam War. It is possible that the Hippies drew on Indian culture because Indians had unkempt hair with headbands too. In addition, it was also therefore that they wanted to express their freedom and independence. [46], [47], [48] In the movie "Smoke Signals", two Indians hold conversation where Victor describes to his friend, Thomas, what he would do with his hair: "...*You gotta free it (hear). An Indian man ain't nothing without his hair*". [49] Women's hair was straggly, without rollers and curlers. Men had beards, sideburns or moustaches. All had natural hair. Women were unshaven under arms, legs and crotch. According to Anthony Synnott long hair meant unrestrained sexuality. [50], [51], [52] The fact, that hair was very important in the Hippies movement, proved the musical, which was produced in 1967, Hair: The American Tribal Love Rock Musical (see chapter 3.1.3) where has been the song "Hair":

[...]

Give me a head with hair

Long beautiful hair

Shining, gleaming, streaming, flaxen, waxen

Give me down to here hair

Shoulder length or longer hair

Here baby, there Mama.

Everywhere Daddy Daddy

[...]

Let it fly in the breeze and get caught in the trees

Give a home for the fleas in my hair

A home for the fleas

A hive for the buzzin' bees

A nest for the birds

*There ain't no words for the beauty, the splendor,
the wonder of my hair*

[...]

*I want it long, straight, curly, fuzzy, snaggy,
shaggy, ratty, matty*

*Oily, greasy, fleecy, shining, steaming, gleaming,
flaxen, waxen,*

Knotted, polka-dotted, twisted, beaded, braided

Powdered, flowered and confettied

Mangled, tangled, spangled, and spaghetti.

[...]

They'll be ga-ga at the Go-Go

when they see me in my toga

My toga made of blond, brilliantined, Biblical hair

My hair like Jesus wore it

Hallelujah I adore it

Hallelujah Mary loved her son

Why don't my mother love me?

[...]” [53]

The clothes of the Hippies were loose and comfortable that expressed freedom and also colourful, whether plain, fancy or hand-made tie-dye, that expressed a psychedelic disorder from LSD. The Hippies clothing took inspiration from many cultures- American jeans, British mods, Indian beads or tie-dyed shirts, Indian clothes, Mexican ponchos and sandals or cowboy-style boots. Men wore jeans, bell-bottoms (See Glossary) or linen trousers, Eastern-style tunics or tie-dyed T-shirts with leather waistcoats or shaggy coats and sandals and sometimes were barefooted. Women usually wore long skirts and blouses or skimpy halter-neck tops which were made from African or Indian fabrics and leather sandals or were barefooted like the men. Some women wore miniskirts or short dresses with knee-high boots. But it is important to say that the Hippie style was also the first in history, when men and women wore practically the same clothes and had the same length of hair. So we can consider “the Hippie style” as a unisex style. [54], [55], [56], [57], [58]

As accessories, the Hippies usually wore Native American or ethnic jewellery, for instance; beaded necklaces, bracelets and anklets, long earrings, rings or headgear like headscarves, headbands, huge sunhats and decadent top hats with neck scarves. It is important to note that all jewellery was hand-made. As accessory were also considered granny glasses which had been popularized by John Lennon. A typical sign of the Hippies’ clothes were flowers. Therefore the Hippies were also called “Flower Children”. Flower power symbolized a way back to nature and therefore flowers and floral patterns were a symbol of natural beauty and the Hippie movement. Flowers were on trousers, in the hair of women and girls, they adorned blouses, dresses, skirts and also faces. The Hippies used body painting for self-expression. [59], [60], [61], [62]



Picture 4: Appearance of the Hippies [63]

This appearance was “sold” by teenyboppers (See Glossary) because they were the most visible. They wanted to be different from their parents or older generations and therefore they wore striking clothes and had new hairstyles. Just these teenyboppers were the well known “Flower Children” who were known worldwide and thanks to these children this fashion became so popular. Today, we can say that the Hippies created a new form of fashion and other people copied them or their ideas and began to sell them and the Hippie trend became commercial. Boutiques were founded, which sold bell-bottoms, very short miniskirts, tie-dyed T-shirts, leather waistcoats and many others clothes. [64], [65], [66], [67] Todd Gitlin described the situation very well: “*The antiuniforms became uniform*”. [68]

2.3.4. Hippies’ Symbols

The Hippies had two peace symbols- the “V” symbol and the Peace symbol. In books and newspapers we can find the differentiation between these two symbols. The Peace symbol is still “Peace symbol” but the “V”

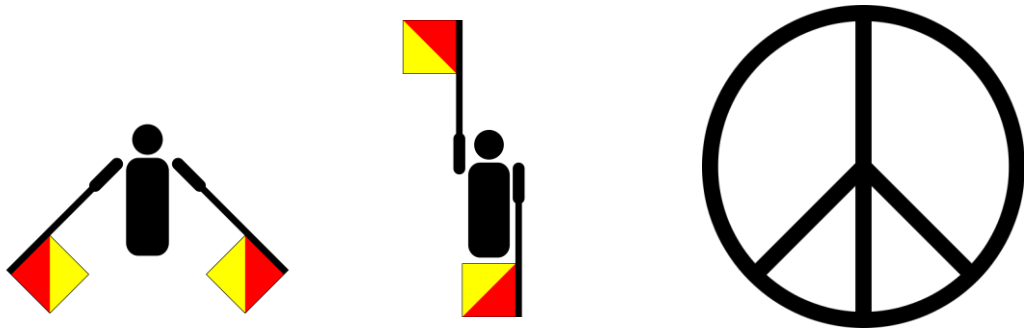
symbol is a “Peace sign”; so we are going to use these two terms. The Peace sign is a gesture where the index and middle fingers are put up in a V form and the other fingers are hidden in the palm. It (the palm) has to be towards the recipient. This gesture was used and made famous by Winston Churchill, Prime Minister during the Second World War, as a sign of “victory”. Hippies took this gesture during the Vietnam War but for them it meant “peace”. Is it important to know that when we show the recipient the peace sign with the back of the hand forward, in some countries it means “up yours” or “fuck you”. [69], [70]



Picture 5: Peace sign or also “V” symbol [71]

The Peace symbol was primarily created for the British organization, Campaign For Nuclear Disarmament (CND), by Gerald Holtom in 1958. In this symbol the semaphore letters “N” and “D” are used; symbolising “Nuclear Disarmament”. “*Semaphores are a system of signaling by human or mechanical arms with flags or lights*”. [72] These letters were placed into a circle, which in Christian traditions means the Earth. Here we can see that the origin of this symbol is interpreted in many ways. For instance, there are theories that this symbol was formed from runes or the inside of this circle symbolizes how God hands down a gift of salvation. The symbol moved to America in the 1960s and was used in protest against the Vietnam War. It was only a matter of time

before it was adopted as a symbol of peace by the Hippies. This symbol has now become used by many peace movements, for instance Greenpeace. [73], [74], [75], [76]



Picture 6: Creation of the Hippie symbol [77], [78], [79]

2.3.4. Free Love

One of the main ideas of the Hippies was free love. It means making love at anytime, anywhere and with anyone. They wanted to reject all the conventions which had been indoctrinated into them by their parents. This change in sexual habits could be realized thanks to the invention of the birth control pill (9 May 1960). Nobody was forced into sex because the whole movement was about choice. We can say that love was really free in the commune. However, the Hippies' vision of free sex was not to be fulfilled, it only changed the approach to sex. It is important to say that there were people who abused the free love of Hippies because they knew that the Hippie movement was open for everybody. Usually they were addicts or 'Hell's Angels' (See Glossary). They raped girls and when the men wanted to defend them against it, they were usually hurt or killed by the rapists. It was because the Hippies still promoted nonviolence. Here we can see that free love had also a darker side. [80], [81], [82], [83]

Another part of free love was nudity. For Hippies, it was something which showed their nature. They were nude both in private and they could

be also seen in public, and it meant that for many Hippies it was fun because for other people it was shocking. However, for lots of Hippies it was hard to accept nudity because they had to overcome the habits which were indoctrinated into them by their parents. It meant that nudity had to be hidden. Nevertheless, this revolution did not manage to change Puritan America. [84], [85]

2.4. Differences between the 50s and 60s which led to the reaction of the Hippies to the 50s

The Differences between the 50s and 60s are visible at first sight. But we will look at it deeper and compare the two decades in the USA.

2.4.1. 1950s

People, who were living in the 50s of the twentieth century, were considered as the war generation. They lived during World War II and now they wanted peace, a peaceful living and to be together. The centrepiece of this decade was the family. People married very young, right after high school and usually had three kids. Many women were pregnant before finishing college. People said that they got a “Mrs.” degree instead of “B.A.” Women were housewives, it meant, they were at home and cared for the children, house and family. However, men were the head of the household, bread-winners, decision-makers, the ones with the final say. Equality of man and woman had not been yet. Any family activity was at home. Men were not in the pub and children did not play on street as before the war. [86], [87], [88], [89]

We can consider the 50s as a decade of affluence. The family had a house, a car and spent a lot of money on consumer goods because the market offered new goods like dish washers, washing machines, dry machines and TV sets. Television became the central point in the family because they met around the TV and it showed family togetherness. They

watched sitcoms which showed everyday problems of family-life and similar situations to their own. The whole family was based around consumerism. [90], [91], [92], [93]

Although TV showed women as housewives primarily and career women secondly at the end of the 50s more and more women who were keeping house and also began going to work because the family was dependent on their earnings, but they only worked part-time. During the decade of the 50s the number of working women increased four times. By 1960 it was about 35 percent of all women in the USA. Betty Crocker (See Glossary) was a paragon of women. She was a woman, who had her own radio and television show about cooking. Women wanted to be a combination of Marilyn Monroe and Betty Crocker, it meant, being sexy and also undertaking household obligations. [94], [95], [96]

TV *happiness shared by all the family!*



Picture 7: The family sitting around the television in the 50s. [96]

Teenagers enjoyed consumerism in this decade as did their parents. They went to school by car, their “business card” was clothes and their entertainment were movies in cinemas. All these signs we can

see in the movie “Grease”. This movie is a picture of teenagers of the 50’s decade. They listened to rock’n’roll or rhythm and blues mixed with country music, for instance, Elvis Presley. [98] [99]

2.4.2. 1960s

We mentioned the Hippies in chapter 2.3 but there are also a lot of other things which are important to mention. A big influence on the Hippies movement had U.S. policy- mainly the Vietnam War and Civil Rights. As we know, Hippies wanted peace and love but, naturally, the Vietnam War was the inverse. They were against sending young men to war, which was considered by the Hippies as senseless. Not all Hippies were directly politically engaged but those who were interested in U.S policy were called Yippies(See Glossary). It was a combination of the words Hippies and YIP, which is an acronym of the Youth International Party. Yippies engaged in the New Left, which was an anti-war movement. The groups were formed by students from universities, either “Students for Democratic Society” (SDS) or “Free Speech Movement” (FSM). [100], [101], [102]

They also dissociated themselves from all material things and all rules. They voluntarily left home, lived in poor conditions and were dependent on “Mother Earth”. The Earth gave them purity, freedom and independence as was its own. They usually did not work because they rejected the “nine to five rat race”(See Glossary), which meant common working hours. But if they worked a bit, usually it was handwork or they worked as sales assistants in shops in Greenwich Village in New York. [103], [104]

Supposedly, some hippies spent all day playing music, doing crafts, eating simple meals of brown rice and vegetables and smoking pot. But

that's just a stereotype. Almost everyone has to earn money, right? [105]

Agricultural communes were founded so people were self-sufficient and nearer to nature. [106]

2.4.3 Comparison of both decades

It can be seen, after reading the last two subchapters, that the 50s and 60s of the twentieth century have been two different decades. The 60s was an era of revolt and the 50s was an era of the war generation, which centred largely around the family.

We believed deeply in personal freedom and the freedom to experiment with ourselves and our lives. Many of our parents did not. [107]

Youth in the 60s wanted to become different from their parents. They listened to different music than parents, they despised consumerism and wanted to be free and not hampered as with the previous generation. Hippies did not want to be consumed by new technical things therefore they escaped to nature. The behaviour of Hippies was more or less as a reaction to their upbringing.

3. MUSIC CULTURE OF THE HIPPIES

It is important to say something about music during era of the Hippies. Music reflected all events that happened at this time. Musicians expressed themselves by songs. These songs influenced a lot of young people and these young people formed part of society, and this part of society could be just the Hippies, any other revolutionaries or members of the anti-war movement. But it was also the other way around because the musicians could be just the Hippies or revolutionaries who influenced other people.

3.1 Musical Events

3.1.1 The Woodstock Music Festival

The Woodstock Music Festival is one of the best known events in the era of the Hippies. It was held 15-17th of August, 1969. This festival was a reaction against events, such as conflicts at universities, demonstrations or the Vietnam War or the murdering of Sharon Tate by Charles Manson, which had happened in the USA. Woodstock wanted to show purpose of a counterculture and that it was possible to live in peace. Therefore it was three days of peace and music. [108], [109], [110], [111]

Everything was started by Michael Lang, a young man who left school and wanted to organize music festivals after not successful business. His first festival, where were a lot of musicians, for instance the famous Jimi Hendrix, took place in Miami. [112], [113] When he heard about town Woodstock, which was centrepiece of famous artists such as Bob Dylan who came to relax there, he decided to found a recording studio there. But he needed financial help so he met with Artie Kornfeld, who at that time worked at Capitol recording studio, John Roberts and Joel Rosenman, who owned Challenge International Ltd.. When Lang told them about the idea of a recording studio in Woodstock they became partners and producers. But the members of Challenge International Ltd. were more interested in a music festival which could be only used as a press conference. So they decided that they would organize a music festival which would promote the recording studio in Woodstock. [114], [115], [116]

But it was not so easy to organize the Woodstock festival. The biggest problem was to find the best place for the festival. Even if the festival was called "Woodstock Music Festival" the town Woodstock was rejected because it was too small for the festival. At first, it could be town Saugerties, New York. But owner of the ground after some days stopped

communication. The second place, which they chose, was in town Wallkill, New York. Even if it was not a problem with organizing of the festival there at first, then the citizens of the town refused it. So the producers had to look further. Finally they found a very nice grassland in the town Bethel, New York. [117], [118]

The citizens of the town were not excited about the festival with lots of Hippies coming into the town. The organizers expected about 150,000 visitors but the real number was very much greater- 400,000 people. *"It was just like an army invading a town. It's hard to believe"*, said one woman. [119] However, citizens were pleasantly surprised saying, *"Uh, they're beautiful people"* or *"They've been very nice. All of them. So far"*, said one salesman of the town. [119] [120], [121]

At the beginning of the Woodstock festival there was a problem with transportation of performers to the festival because of lots of visitors, who caused a traffic jam. But Michael Lang solved this problem very quickly and the audience could see famous musicians such as Janis Joplin, The Who, Joe Cocker and The Grease Band and Jimi Hendrix. During all three days 34 bands performed there. [122], [123], [124]

The festival was ended with Jimi Hendrix on Monday morning. Woodstock reached a peak with this performance. [125] Later Jimi Hendrix said about the festival:

Well, the idea of nonviolence, and the idea of when your attendance is over the thing (the record), you should let everybody else in free. Yeah, that idea, yeah, and the idea of people listening to music over the sky, you know, in such a large body. [...] It was success for the simple fact it was one of the largest gatherings of people in the musical sense of it. [126]

After the Woodstock Music Festival none of the festivals were as successful as this. At least not so famous. This festival really showed that people can live in peace without violence. Michal Lang, producer of the festival, said about it:

[...] I don't, I don't know what the returns will come up to... up to what it's cost or not, but...the point is that it's happening. [...] The point is that it's happened and it's working, you know, and it's enough for now. [127]



Picture 8: Poster of Woodstock Music Festival [128]

3.1.2. The Great Medicine Ball

Woodstock was very successful festival, therefore in 1970 Warner Bros arranged with group of Hippies that they make a documentary film

about counterculture, their lifestyle, philosophy and music which expressed living and thinking of the movement. [129], [130]

The Great Medicine Ball was a rock festival tour of 150 Hippies, who travelled by buses and trucks across the United States to England. They started on August 4th and ended on Bank Holiday Monday with a pop music festival in Charlton Park where, for instance, Pink Floyd performed. It should be the icing on the cake but the attendance was only about one thousand of Hippies. The leader of the caravan would be John Lennon but at the last minute he refused. Even if The Great Medicine Ball should to represent a movable Woodstock festival it had not any famous musicians. French moviemakers filmed the movement of the caravan, the construction of open air stages and musician performances. In the movie we can also see how the Hippies painted buses with psychedelic motifs, bathed nude in rivers and shared joints of marijuana. [131], [132], [133]

However, before the premiere of the movie everybody knew, including the director François Reichenbach, that the movie was a fiasco. The production of the movie was influenced by narcotics and materials for the movie could not be used. Most people worked only under the influence of narcotics. The premiere of the film was in the Plaza Theatre in Manhattan. After that, magazine "Rolling Stones" branded the movie as the worst movie in 1971. [134], [135]

3.1.3 Hair: The American Tribal Love Rock Musical

"Hair" was the first rock musical and was produced in an off-Broadway Baltimore Theatre in New York City on October 17, 1967. The musical showed the life of counterculture in the 1960's and the actors were real Hippies. They danced, sang and expressed their opinion. It was a protest musical, as the movement of Hippie was all about protest. Therefore it was full of irony and satire. It ridiculed to all American values. In the performance audience could see nudity, mixing black and white

people, ridiculing the government and expressing protest against the Vietnam War. [136], [137], [138], [139], [140]

“Hair” was the most successful rock musical. And when the musical moved to Broadway theatre with a new director, Tom O’Horgan, about 1,750 performances ran from 1968 to 1972. Tickets were sold out half a year in advance and were expensive. Therefore only adults sat in the audience, maybe parents of the Hippies who wanted to know something about the culture of their children. “Hair” was nominated for two Tony Awards. [141], [142], [143], [144], [145]

3.2 Music celebrities

3.2.1 The Beatles

The Beatles were the most popular band in the 1960’s. Probably everybody loved them. Police had to keep a hundreds of screaming girls so that they did not get onto the stage. The period of their biggest fame was called “Beatlemania”. [146], [147]

All this stardom started in Liverpool in 1957 when Paul McCartney met John Lennon. Paul was 15 years old and John was 16. John was leader of a band, “The Quarry Men”. Paul impressed John and started to play the guitar with “The Quarry Men”. One year later George Harrison, who was only 15 years old, joined them. They played in the Liverpool clubs but they were missing a drummer and a bass guitarist. So they approached John’s friend, Stuart Sutcliffe, as bass guitarist and Pete Best, who was a drummer with another band. In 1960 they travelled to Hamburg but already with the name of “The Beatles”, but it was not the last trip to Hamburg. When they returned to Hamburg Stuart met Astrid Kirchherr, young photographer. She took photos of The Beatles and these photos later became famous. Stuart fell in love with her and he

decided that he would stay in Hamburg. But he died of a brain haemorrhage in April 1962. [148], [149], [150]

When The Beatles met Brian Epstein he became their manager and their fame grew bigger and bigger. Pete was not such a good drummer and Epstein changed him for Ringo Starr. The band was finally formed and in 1962 recorded their first single "Love Me Do", written by Paul McCartney, which became a radio chart hit. The next song "Please Please Me" everything changed. The Beatles were the first in radio chart, where every band wanted to be number one. They went to America and when they arrived they were welcomed by thousands of screaming girls. Beatlemania started. [151], [152], [153]

The Beatles recorded albums such as "Please Please Me", "A Hard Day's Night", "Help!", "Yellow Submarine" and "Let It Be". The best know songs were, for instance, "I Want To Hold Your Hand", "Hey Jude", "Let It Be", "A Hard Day's Night", "Help!", "Yesterday", "Love Me Do" and many others excellent songs. [154]

John Lennon and Paul McCartney had been the founders of The Beatles and the main part of the band. They complemented each other and also they were driving force for each other. Paul grew up in a musical family and was very talented, John was full of enthusiasm and also talented. His brotherly competitiveness and tension was the thing which helped them to gain enormous success. The second key to their success was that both Lennon and McCartney were self-taught musicians and hated education and practicing. They were not able to read notes and they refused to learn them. But thanks to these things, The Beatles were spontaneous and original. The biggest influence on the Beatles was Elvis Presley as many others bands. They met him on tour in the USA. Both Elvis and The Beatles were successful but Elvis worried about his fame in the USA so he wanted The Beatles to leave the United States. It meant

that The Beatles were so good composers that they outperformed their famous icons. [155], [156]

Lennon hated the rigidity of the 50s. The lyrics of The Beatles were instant, carefree and about fears and desires. They put emphasis on the moment. John Lennon promoted the motto “Live now, at this moment”. The same motto was also promoted by cultures of the sixties. As the hippies reacted to political affairs also The Beatles reacted too. For instance, the song “Taxman” was written by George Harrison as reaction to the increase in income tax. [157]

*If you drive a car, I'll tax the street
 If you try to sit, I'll tax your seat
 If you get too cold I'll tax the heat
 If you take a walk, I'll tax your feet
 Taxman!
 'Cause I'm the taxman, yeah I'm the taxman
 Don't ask me what I want it for (Aahh Mr. Wilson)
 If you don't want to pay some more (Aahh Mr.
 Heath)
 'Cause I'm the taxman, yeah, I'm the taxman.*
 [158]

The Beatles broke up in 1970. Fans hoped that they would see The Beatles play together once again even if all members refused it, but on 8th December 1980 the dream went up in smoke- *'John Lennon was dead'*. He was shot by Mark Chapman in the back and chest. *“The Beatles were inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1988”*. [159], [160], [161]



Picture 9: Original photograph of The Beatles as they arrive in New York City in 1964 [162]

3.2.2 Rolling Stones

The Rolling Stones are a rock band that came from Great Britain as also The Beatles. When they were founded nobody knew that the band would be so successful and famous. *“I didn’t expect to last until fifty myself, let alone with the Stones. It’s incredible, really. In that sense we’re still living on borrowed time”* said Keith Richards, guitarist of the band. In 2012 the Rolling Stones celebrated an anniversary of 50 years. [163]

Mick Jagger and Keith Richards knew each other from childhood because they lived in the same town, Dartford, near London. They met at primary school when they were kids. But when Richards moved away they did not meet for 10 years. Again they met by chance on a train when Mick went to the London School of Economics and Keith to Sidcup Art College, which he attended after his failure at a technical school. It was in 1960. At this time Mick played with Dick Taylor, who was also attending

Sidcup Art College as was Keith, in the blues band “Little Boy Blue and the Blue Boys”. Keith joined them soon. One year later, at the Ealing Blues Club, Richards and Jagger met Brian Jones, Charlie Watts and Ian Stewart who played in the band “Blues Inc”. They became friends and all played in the band “Blues Inc”. After some time they founded their own band with today's well know name, “Rolling Stones”. [164], [165], [166],

The official founding of the band is considered July 12, 1962 when they played at the Marquee Club in London. They played in the line-up as: singer, Mick Jagger; singer and guitarist, Keith Richards; guitarist, Brian Jones; pianist, Ian Stewart; bassist, Dick Taylor and Mick Avory as drummer. In December 1962 Dick Taylor was replaced by Bill Wyman and in January 1963 Mick Avory was replaced by Charlie Watts. In May 1963 Stewart left the band but he became the manager of the Rolling Stones and sometimes he played with them until his death in 1985. [167], [168], [169]

Their fame rose very quickly. Crowds of girls screamed and lost consciousness. It was the same as the fans of The Beatles. But wild Rolling Stones were opposite to the “polite” Beatles. We can say that there was rivalry between them. [170], [171] Keith said that the Beatles were a studio band and not a concert band like the Rolling Stones, even if The Beatles attracted the biggest crowds in the USA. Mick said, about The Beatles, that they were boring, ridiculously popular and self-important. [172] The Rolling Stones recorded the song “Let it Bleed” as a reaction to The Beatles’ song “Let it Be”. They said that this was better reaction to the current situation in the world. And in 1963 they recorded the song of The Beatles “I wanna be your man” which rocketed into the Top 15. [173], [174], [175]

In 1964 the Rolling Stones launched their first album “The Rolling Stones” and after it they went on their first U.S. tour. One year later they recorded the best know song “Satisfaction”. When they were writing Let it

Bleed, Brian Jones was found dead in a pool. It was in 1969. Mick Taylor came as the new guitarist. [176], [177], [178]

In 1969 the Rolling Stones performed at music festival in Altamont, in the area of San Francisco. The Hell's Angels were employed as security but after the concert everybody knew that it was not a great idea. During the Rolling Stones' performance they killed one man directly in front of a camera. According to witnesses it was because he had a weapon. [179], [180], [181]

In 1970 Jagger looked for somebody who would design a new record label. He met with 24 year old John Pasche, who was postgraduate at London's Royal College of Art. After this meeting Pasche created a picture as a tour poster and after that the picture became the band's logo. [182]



Picture 10: Logo of the Rolling Stones' anniversary of 50 years. [183]

The Stones appeared in newspapers thanks to many things, not only because of fame, but also because of arrests, divorces, narcotics and many others. Keith Richards had the biggest problem with narcotics.

He was addicted to heroin for ten years. In 1977 he was arrested for heroin possession. [184], [185], [186]

The first of the last two changes in the line-up of the band was in 1975 when Mick Taylor was replaced by Ron Wood who said that he would play with The Rolling Stones only for the U.S. tour. But in the end has stayed with the band up to this day. The last change was in 1992 when Bill Wyman left the band. He said that he thought that the best thing that he could do, was to leave the band when it was at the top. [187], [188]

The Rolling Stones have on account about sixty albums such as “Let it Bleed”, “Five by Five”, “Got Life If You Want It” or “Forty Licks” where we can find songs like “Angie”, “(I Can’t Get No) Satisfaction” and “Anybody Seen My Baby?”. “[...] *the Stones might be considered the best music group of all time. Inducted into the Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1989*”. [189], [190]

Now the band is still working and performing and therefore has a lot of fans who want to see and hear them. Mick Jagger said:

It's incredible to think about working with the same band for fifty years. Of course, members have come and gone over the years, but it is still the Rolling Stones. [...] [191]

3.2.3 Jimi Hendrix

Jimi Hendrix is considered as the best guitar player ever. He had a big talent. As a small child he played the ukulele with one string, which his father found somewhere because his family was poor. When he had his first guitar it was right-handed but he was left-handed. Therefore he had to change the strings. Later he had left-handed guitars but he returned to right-handed because he was used to it. Jimi took the guitar everywhere.

He learned only by listening to his father's records of African American musician. [192], [193]

His first group was called Rocking Kings and consisted of boys from Jimi's school, who played rock and roll and R&B, it means rhythm and blues. They played around Seattle. Jimi became better and better in playing and he could play things which other members of the band or any other guitar player could not play. The group broke up soon. [194]

Jimi failed at school in his graduate year. For some time he worked with his father but he hated it so he joined the army. It was also because he stole a car and wanted to escape jail. When he was in army he founded a band with Billy Cox. When his stay in the army ended, in 1962, he and Billy tried to earn some money by playing. But it was very hard because there were a lot of good players and they were unsuccessful at earning money. So in 1966 Hendrix moved to New York where he founded a new group. He had attracted the attention of Chas Chandler who became his manager. Hendrix's fame increased extremely. He moved to England where he founded the Jimi Hendrix Experience. He and his team-mates published three albums during 1967 and 1968 which were in the top-ten charts in England and the U. S. [195], [196] [197]

In June 1967 the Jimi Hendrix Experience was invited to the Monterey International Pop Music Festival in California. [198]

His performance climax, the burning of his guitar at the Monterey Pop Festival, is one of the most dramatic and lasting images in rock and roll history. [199]

He was also the main celebrity at the Woodstock Music Festival. According to Michael Lang, producer of the Woodstock Music Festival, it was the longest performance in Hendrix's life because he played for two hours. [200]

Jimi Hendrix died in 1970. But we can consider him

[...] the most influential musician of the hippie era, [...] the most representative of psychedelic music. Hendrix was voted by many musicians and listeners alike as the best guitarist of all time. [201]

In 1971, Mick Jagger said that Hendrix played so much better than everyone else. [202]

4. RELIGION AND PHILOSOPHY

4.1 Zen Buddhism

Buddhism was established by Buddha, who was prince of India, between the 6th and 4th centuries BCE. When he died members of the community spread his teaching. Main literature is the Upanishads, works which were written by people sitting around the teacher (according to West scholars). We can consider Buddhism as atheistic religion because it has had no god. People have to rely on themselves. Buddhism is divided into two main schools- Mahayana and Theravada Buddhism. One of the many forms of Mahayana Buddhism is a Zen Buddhism. Zen Buddhism is very strict religion. Monks, who concentrate in monasteries, have to keep strict religious discipline. [203], [204], [205], [206]

Monks, [...], wore hair shorts. Monastic styles symbolized religious devotion, humility, and personal renunciation. [207]

According to Anthony Synnott, English sociologist, shaven head meant celibacy. [208] [209]

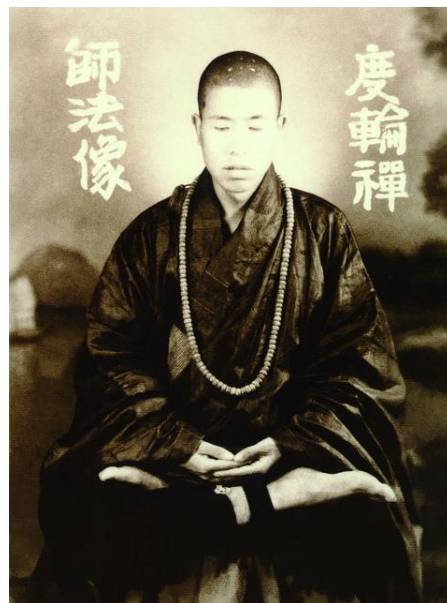
Even if monks had shaven hair, paradoxically it was the thing which they had in common with the Hippies. Both men and women had the

same length of hair; and the Hippies were the same. Both shaven hair and hair of the Hippies removes the differences between both genders.

Zen is called Chan, in the Chinese language, and in Sanskrit Dhyana. Zen, and also Chan and Dhyana, means school of meditation of Buddhism. This meditation is used for interruption of thoughts and full concentration for enlightenment, which means find real nature of reality. This meditation is practiced in zazen- seated meditation. (See picture 11) [210], [211], [212]

Hippies believed that people in India had simpler and more peaceful lives through meditation and simple living. [213]

Zen is not only the meditation but also schools of Buddhism, which practiced seated meditation. Goal of meditation is to distract mind from everyday routine. [214], [215]



Picture 11: Zazen meditation [216]

4.2 Hare Krishna

Hare Krishna is line of Hinduism where god Krishna is worshiped. He was incarnated into many forms, for instance Buddha and Rama. The last was Chaitanya Mahaprabhu. [217], [218]

People celebrate Krishna by dancing, singing and saying mantra which is consisted from words: *“Hare Krishna, Hare Krishna, Krishna Krishna, Hare Hare, Hare Rama, Hare Rama, Rama Rama, Hare Hare”*. This mantra is said during the meditation which is used for changing of mind and perception of external surroundings. According to J. Isamu Yamamoto, writer who deals with Eastern religion, meditation is very important for people who want to escape from the world full of materialism, sins and misery. [219], [220], [221]

Hare Krishna came to United States in 1965 as very conservative religion. It means very ascetics life, which include vegetarianism and no sex, drugs, gambling, rock and roll or any other Western music and alcohol at all. [222], [223], [224]

4.3 Age of Aquarius

The Age of Aquarius is an astronomical term. [225] *“Astrology, for better or worse, was emblematic of the religious vision of the sixties”*. [226] This age is not only connected with inventions and technology, remember, for instance, the Russian Sputnik, television or household appliances, but also with emotional independence, individualism, liberty, revolution, humanitarianism and unity citizens. [227] *“Aquarius”* was the one of the main songs of Hair Musical were they *“celebrate”* humanity of the age. [228]

When the moon is in the seventh house

And Jupiter aligns with Mars

The peace will guide the planets

And love will steer the stars
This is the dawning of the age of Aquarius
The age of Aquarius
Aquarius!
Aquarius!
Harmony and understanding
Sympathy and trust abounding
No more falsehoods or derisions
Golden living dreams of visions
Mystic crystals revelations
And the minds true liberation
Aquarius!
Aquarius!
 [...] [229]

This only confirms the fact that the sixties started, in a symbolic way, the Age of Aquarius. [230]

Now, after the end of Hippies in mid seventies, it spread under the name New Age. However in this movement we cannot find any astrological connection with the Age of Aquarius. It is “spiritual” movement which draw on European paganism, Native American culture and Asian religion. [231]

4.4 Meaning for Hippies

Even if we think that almost everything, mentioned above, is in total contradiction to what the hippies did, we can find something that they had in common- meditation.

Thanks to meditation they could escape from the materialistic and consumer world of their parents and all society. During meditation they interrupted their thoughts and the perception of the real world, which was

full of war, possession and technology. They believed that if everybody performed meditation the world would be in peace.

Mostly it (religion) was a combination of Buddhism (meditation and yoga) and Native American culture (prayers to the sun and other parts of nature, chanting, drumming). [232]

However they also did yoga, which was good not only for the mind but also for the whole body. Yoga and meditation evoked the same feeling as drugs. In a document about Woodstock, we can see, how people were persuaded to “replace” drugs with yoga and meditation.

[...] Then just feel the energy. These, these are all beginning of exercises of Kundlaini Yoga. Yoga means union. It's the same energy force that drugs give you with a rush. Right? It's, it's the same channels... only drugs do it for you and this way you can do it yourself. You can do it when you want to and you don't have to score to be able to do it. All you've got to score is some clean air. [233]

We can see that alternative state of consciousness could be evoked by many means such as meditation, yoga, music, dancing, LSD or grass. It depended only on them what they chose.

5. GLOSSARY

be- in

A gathering of people for creative expression. Originating in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park, these happenings often involved drugs, theatrical performances, and music, and sometimes took on the appearance of large dada (nonsensical, outrageous and revolutionary) art

objects. Bill Graham, of later music promotion fame, was an actor and producer of plays performed by the Mime Troupe and Artists' Liberation Front at the first be-ins. A notable example was the Human Be-in Gathering of the Tribes held at the Polo Fields in San Francisco's Golden Gate Park On January 14, 1967. [...]

bell bottoms

One of the most endearing, yet potentially embarrassing, clothing styles of the 1960s and 1970s. The style started probably when some hippies went to a military surplus store and purchased navy sailors' pants. They were constructed with flared bottoms so that, if sailor found himself in the ocean, the pants could be removed, the legs tied together and filled with air, thus creating a life preserver. When hippies wore the Navy bell bottoms out of the store, some ingenious fashion designer saw them, went back to his studio, and a fad (something temporarily popular, a short-term fashion) was born. Rudi Gernreich comes to mind as one of the designers who expanded the style.

counterculture

A group of people who are opposed to some aspects of the established culture in which they live. Historically, they are members of society who, find fault with the government under which they live. [...] There are numerous reasons for the existence of countercultures: economic variations, differences in social consciousness, ethnic, religious, and moral distinctions. [...] The term counterculture was reportedly coined by author and journalist Theodore Roszak in 1968.

Crocker, Betty*

Betty Crocker has been a cultural icon and part of families' food traditions—not to mention a trusted source for recipes and homemaking know-how—for more than 90 years.

granny glasses

Old-fashioned, six-sided, rimless glasses often worn by hippies. Called this because they were just like the ones granny used to wear. As opposed to John Lennon glasses, the round, wire-rimmed kind worn by Lennon.

Harrison, George

Born February 25, 1943, Liverpool, England; died November 29, 2001, Los Angeles, California. The lead guitar player of the Beatles, George enjoyed some commercial, and indeed critical acclaim as a solo artist after the breakup of the band in 1970. [...] Harrison, above all the other Beatles, exhibited the true hippies spirit. His early interest in playing the sitar was adventurous, and the songs he wrote as a Beatle, "Taxman," "While My Guitar Gently Weeps," "Here Comes the Sun," and "Something" were among the most emotive of their music. We are so fortunate to have had George Harrison in this world. For the rest of our lives, we have his music to rejuvenate. [...]

Hells Angels

California-based, Harley Davidson motorcycle club, formed in the Fontana/ San Bernardino area of California in 1950. Many club members wear a "1%" on their jacket or "colors," meaning that the wearer is proud to be one of a very small percentage of rebel motorcycle riders. [...] In the 1960s and '70s, many people associated the hippie with motorcycle club members because of some similarities in appearance and habits, such as beards and drugs. The movie *Easy Rider* also contributed. The true

hippie and the true Hells Angel persona are as different as up and down, but the two groups were sometimes connected because of the motorcycle club's involvement in drug in drug traffic and an appreciation of some of the same music. The partnership was always strained, as indicated by the Rolling Stones' concert at Altamont Raceway on December 6, 1969, where a group of motorcycle club members killed Meredith Hunter, an African American in the audience. It is said that Hunter pulled a gun in the crowd.

Lang, Michael

Creator and executive producer of the Woodstock Music Festival. An enigmatic "man child," without whose laid-back style of tenacity the greatest rock festival of the age would never have taken place, let alone created the cosmic impact it did. The story of Lang and the festival is one of the incredible karma, luck, and cooperation.

Lennon, John

Born John Winston Lennon, October 9, 194, Liverpool, England; assassinated December 8, 1980, New York City. A member of the most famous rock and roll band of the hippie era, the Beatles. John would have been considered the leader of the Beatles if one wanted to assign that status. He, along with Paul McCartney, wrote most of their songs; he spoke for the band most of the time; and on stage he always had his own mike, while Paul and George shared one. It was John involvement with Yoko Ono, prompting a change in his directions, which broke up the Beatles, although Paul was the first to announce the break publicly and leave the group in 1970. John was shot four times at approximately 11.30 P.M. Many people feel that the dream of world peace and individual freedom died with him on that night. It could be said that hippie era began with the introduction of the pill and ended with his death. John Lennon's "Imagine" is considered one of the most profound pieces of music from

the era. We are so fortunate to have had John Lennon in this world even for a short time. For the rest of our lives, we have his music to educate us. [...]

LSD

Lysergic acid diethylamide, the primary psychedelic drug used by the hippie culture. LSD is a synthetic chemical derived from ergot alkaloids. It was first synthesized in 1938 by Swiss scientist Dr. Albert Hoffmann, while working for Sandoz Pharmaceuticals. In 1943, he accidentally ingested one of his experiments and discovered its psychoactive properties, the first human experience with LSD. [...] In 1960, Leary founded the Psychedelic Research Project at Harvard, and by 1963, he and Richard Alpert were fired for their activities with drugs. 1966, Leary created a religious organization known as the League of Spiritual Development, with LSD as the sacrament. [...] In the late 1950s and early 1960s, the U.S. government also conducted experiments on mental patients and volunteers in veterans' hospitals. It is said that the CIA was particularly interested in chemical means of mind control to alter the personalities of potential agents or POWs (prisoner of war). Ken Kesey, author of *One Flew over the Cuckoo's Nest*, was one of these early LSD "guinea pigs." LSD became illegal in California in October 1966. [...] Like other psychedelic, LSD seems to affect the limbic system in the brain, which controls vivid emotions, such as exhilaration, awe, and love. Also said to produce vividly colored hallucinations and an intensification of certain physical sensations. [...]

Manson, Charles

[...] Manson was basically an ex-con with delusions of grandeur, who used the freedom of the hippie culture for his own perverted needs. [...] In the summer of 1969, members of Manson's "family," acting upon his orders, murdered actress Sharon Tate and at least seven other

people in Southern California. Charles Manson and several other participants are still serving life sentences for these crimes.

mantra

A Sanskrit term meaning an incantation consisting of sacred formula, usually a quotation from the Veda. [...] During the hippie era, it came to be known as any resonant sound made by repeating a symbolic verse over and over in order to achieve a peaceful trance while meditating. The word “om” is the most common element in mantras and is sometimes repeated by itself over and over as mantra. [...] Though the process was meant to be very serious and spiritual, it was often said that a mantra is merely a way to put the mind to sleep through boring repetition.

McCartney, Paul

Born James Paul McCartney, June 18, 1942, Liverpool, England. After playing bass, singing and writing songs in the most famous rock and roll band history, the Beatles, Paul McCartney started a solo career in 1970, which has taken him from the sublime to what some might say was the ridiculous. His pop bands in the mid- 1970s with his late wife, Linda, as a member were not taken seriously by many, yet Paul McCartney has continued to create solid music, sometimes venturing into blues, country and jazz. He may not have the marketing ability of his fellow Beatle John Lennon, but he has never forgotten a note of music he ever heard; he is dedicated to those notes and knows how to put them together. [...] McCartney was inducted into Rock and Roll Hall of Fame in 1999.

New Left

A social and political group that strongly supports free speech, equality of all sexes, races, and religion, and advocates restriction on rampant capitalism. A term and concept created during the free-speech

movement in Berkeley, California, in the mid- 1960s. Associated with anarchist principles, central authority and grassroots democratic decision making. Called Participatory democracy. In 1969, a Fortune magazine poll of students found that about 13 percent, or over half a million, identified themselves with the New Left.

pad

A house or place to sleep. Most likely derived from a “pad” on which to sleep.

Psychedelic

Anything that is visually colorful or mentally explorative. Having to do with psychedelic experience.

Starr, Ringo

Born Richard Starkey Jr. July 7, 1940. The drummer of the Beatles, the most famous rock and roll band of all time. Though Ringo contributed sparingly to the singing/ songwriting of the group, his drumming abilities and personality addend a great deal to the success of the Beatles. His subdued character, wry humor, and indifference to fame displayed in their first two films added much to the charm of the group. He has willingly become a caricature of himself and thus is ensured of an especially warm place in the hearts off all fans.

rat race*

An exhausting routine that leaves no time for relaxation.

teenybopper

A teenager who likes to party and dance. It can be a male or female, but the prominent image is of a young, nubile girl, unaware of her sexuality, frolicking and dancing with innocent abandon.

tie-dye

A process of creating randomly dyed patterns on clothing by tying strings around portions of fabric so some areas won't absorb the dye. During the hippie era, apparel decorated in such a manner with bright and garish colors became popular. [...]

Yippies

The nickname given members of the Youth International Party. An anti-war, anti-establishment organization founded by Stew Albert, Abbie Hoffman, Paul Krassner, and Jerry Rubin during the Christmas holiday of 1967. Timothy Leary said it was conceived after Hoffman, Krassner, and Rubin tripped on LSD and was meant to be a collocation of hippies and political activists. [...]

All terms are quoted from book: MCCLEARY, John Bassett a Joan Jeffers MCCLEARY. The hippie dictionary: a cultural encyclopedia (and phraseicon) of the 1960s and 1970s. Rev. and expanded ed. Berkeley, Calif.: Ten Speed Press, c2004, xv, 704 p. ISBN 15-800-8547-4. Excluding terms with asterisk (*)- they are quoted from web pages Betty Crocker: The Betty Story. [online]. 2013 [cit. 2013-04-23]. Available from: <http://www.bettycrocker.com/tips/aboutthekitchens/history> and The Free Dictionary: Rat Race [online]. 2013 [cit. 2013-04-23]. Available from: <http://www.thefreedictionary.com/rat+race>.

6. CONCLUSION

The main aim of the thesis was to describe the Hippies as a social movement in 60s and 70s of the twentieth century, its history, culture, lifestyle and religion and in the end to find importance and substance of hair in the movement.

There were used three types of sources. Firstly were used movies, for the first view of the movement, which described whole movement and the eras of the Hippies and the 50s. The more concrete information was found in printed books or in internet sources whether it was book or newspaper article. The movement was the most explained by respondents of interview who were ex- hippies.

It is important to know that the movement did not arise from anything. Everything was started by the Beat generation which, whether they wanted to or not, was considered as the predecessor of Hippies.

The Hippies are most known for their appearance. Their bell-bottoms, granny glasses, flower or long hair became legendary. If we read the thesis attentively we could see that the matter of the hair permeated in whole thesis.

We can say that Hippies' hair had two main meanings. At first the hair was very important for the Hippies because it was one of ways how to differ themselves from their fathers who had short hair thanks to participation in war. Secondly, they wanted to show their freedom that was very important for the whole movement. The fact, that Hair was very important in the movement, is proved by finding of symbol of hair in movies or songs.

It is possible that the Hippies were inspired by Indian culture because we could find a lot of similar signs, for instance, an unkempt hair as expression of freedom and independence.

Freedom of the Hippies was not expressed only by hair but also by clothes which were very much the same for both genders and by

distancing themselves from materialistic world by means of escape to nature or by meditation and drugs which evoked them alternative state of consciousness. The music served as the best mean for expression because it was usually addressed to mass of people.

Although the Hippies movement did not reach their goal worldwide, they forever went down in history and in the minds of all people.

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9. ABSTRACT

The bachelor's thesis deal with Hippies as a social movement in the USA which took place in the end of 60s and in the beginning of 70s of twentieth century.

The thesis tries to describe to readers history of this world- famous movement, its culture and life of Hippies themselves. At the end of the thesis is evaluated importance and symbolic meaning of hair in the movement.

The bachelor's thesis is completed by several pictures which are located throughout the thesis and thus more describe the movement. In appendices, the work is further extended by interview with ex- hippies.

10. RESUMÉ

Bakalářská práce se zabývá sociálním hnutím Hippiies v USA, které probíhalo na konci 60. a začátku 70. let 20. století.

Práce se snaží přiblížit čtenářům historii tohoto světoznámého hnutí, jeho kulturu a život samotných Hippiies. V závěru této práce je zhodnocena důležitost a význam vlasů v tomto hnutí.

Bakalářská práce je doplněna o obrázky, které se nachází v průběhu celého textu a více tak přibližují hnutí. V příloze je pak práce dále rozšířena o rozhovory s bývalými Hippiies.

11. APPENDICES

11.1 Appendix 1

Full interviews with ex-hippies.

David Stanley (Former English Professor at Westminster College, Salt Lake City, Utah; during era of Hippie he was about 21 years old)

It is important to understand that there were many different kinds of people who were "hippies." Some were what your professor calls "responsible hippies," like my wife Nan and me. We were graduate students and teachers first, hippies second. Some hippies were very political and were mostly concerned with protesting the war in Vietnam, feminism, and civil rights for African-Americans and Latinos. Some were more hedonistic, interested in drugs, parties, rock festivals, and sex. Some were very interested in creating new social structures and chose to live in communes with others, or in "intentional communities," where people live in separate homes but try to create a new way of life as a community. Some did labor organizing and lived in large cities among workers.

But I think all of these people shared certain ideas and values, including personal freedom, individualism, closeness to nature, and simplicity. In many ways, the late 1960s and early 1970s was a reaction or rebellion against American society as it developed after World War II. That society was conservative and money-oriented, and it seemed to be unchanging. It is no surprise that young people rebelled against what they saw as a racist, capitalist, male-dominated, conformist culture. But each rebelled in his or her own way, and it's very difficult to generalize about such a diverse set of cultural expressions and experiences. My wife and I loved certain things that we shared with other hippies: good food that we made ourselves, political action against the war and our government

through protest marches and demonstrations (no bombs, though), interesting clothing and long hair, lots of music, art, and poetry. We were political radicals but not anarchists or revolutionaries. We believed deeply in personal freedom and the freedom to experiment with ourselves and our lives. Many of our parents did not.

Why did you decide to be a Hippie? When?

No one decided to be a hippie--you became one, slowly, over time. Perhaps you had certain values or ideas and saw that others shared them. If you were rebellious, maybe your hair was a little longer than normal. Then you saw others with longer hair, so you let yours grow. Or maybe you liked informal, colorful clothing. You saw others wearing tie-dyed shirts, or dresses from India, or sandals, and you decided to do the same. The first hippies emerged in San Francisco about 1967, I think, and it spread from there.

Did you have a good relationship with parents? Because many Hippies left home.

We did have good relationships with our parents and we were already over 21, so we were free to do as we pleased. We lived far away from our parents because we were in graduate school and teaching. We did hear of younger people who left home, either because of conflicts with parents or out of a spirit of adventure. We met lots of them, and most of them were unhappy and had a hard time making enough money to live.

How your (hippie) common day looked like?

Every day for every hippie was different. For me, I got up very early, went to the university, taught some classes, attended graduate classes, worked in the library, and went home to study and grade student papers. On the weekends, I might go to a park or a festival or a rock concert, and sometimes I went to parties with friends. Supposedly, some

hippies spent all day playing music, doing crafts, eating simple meals of brown rice and vegetables and smoking pot. But that's just a stereotype. Almost everyone has to earn money, right?

Did you visit Woodstock Music Festival? If yes, can you tell me your impressions?

No--I went to a friend's wedding instead. There were lots of these festivals at the time--people lived in tents, slept in sleeping bags, listened to music, ate simple food, and listened to music--sometimes for three days. Drugs were common, too, but the general spirit was one of fun.

Do you think that Hippies and Indians have some similar signs? That the Hippies gained something from Indian culture?

They tried to adopt aspects of the cultures of both kinds of Indians (those from the US and those from India). It was very superficial and very few hippies understood much about either India or Native Americans. Hippies believed that people in India had simpler and more peaceful lives through meditation and simple living. They also respected Native American life and the fact that Native Americans lived close to nature--again, in a simple and respectful way. Some hippies even lived in teepees and cooked outdoors over wood fires, but very few read deeply in Hinduism, Buddhism, or Native American religions.

Can you tell me something about religion and philosophy of the Hippies? What did it mean for the Hippies?

Mostly it was a combination of Buddhism (meditation and yoga) and Native American culture (prayers to the sun and other parts of nature, chanting, drumming). In terms of philosophy, I think most hippies believed in simplicity, living close to nature, being honest, and creating a sense of family with others. Helping others and being generous was very

important. So was self-expression through music, art, clothing, poetry, etc.

What the difference between responsible and non-responsible Hippies?
How differed responsible Hippies?

We had jobs and worked hard at them. We had an idea of a future career (university professors). Some young people were living in a very free way, but they had to earn some money (or live off of friends or parents). I think it was mostly a matter of age. After a few years, most hippies developed some kind of career, found a more permanent place to live, and became more like their parents. But I think most people of our age feel good about that time period--the sense of freedom and experiment, the creativity of music and art and crafts, the easy friendships, and the sense that you did not have to accept the lifestyle and values of older people. Nan and I are very glad that we lived in that time period and experienced it, even though it was a period of war, protest, violence (riots in cities, for example), and change. Most of our friends feel the same way.

Dan Maturen (56 years old, Park Ranger at National Park Service; during the era of the Hippies he was about 12 years old)

Did you visit Woodstock Music Festival?

I was 12 years old when Woodstock happened. I was aware of it but not into the hippie movement and rather isolated. I believe it was started by people in urban areas like San Francisco and New York. It was a reaction to the U.S.A. involvement in the Vietnam as well as opposition to status quo and corporate America. This was the peace movement and sexual revolution. Free-spirited-ness, expand your mind by taking drugs and listening to rock and roll music.

I did go to a Woodstock Festival in NY in 1999. I brought my son. It was crazy wild with about 200,000 people. If you want some stories feel free to ask me.

Do you think that Hippies and Indians have some similar signs? That the Hippies gained something from Indian culture?

I'm not sure there is any direct connection of hippies to Indians other than Hippies embracing the communal and earth-respecting life of traditional Indians. Being a hippie is a lifestyle, cultural based not as in-depth to any degree as Indian society.

Can you tell me something about religion and philosophy of the Hippies? What did it mean for the Hippies?

I don't believe hippies were organized in any particular fashion or held religious beliefs. But firmly believe in peace and love.

Very important role, in Hippie movement, had hair. Why? What it expressed?

The long hair was a statement of freedom and an attitude of "we're not going to be told by anyone, i.e. military or business or family how they should dress or wear they're hair or act in public".