



Session 13 Modern Chinese Approaches to Gender, Sex and Sexuality

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Part 1

Sexuality in Daoism and its
modern development in China
and the world

Daoist cosmology and sexuality

- Both Daoist cosmology and its theory of sexuality are based on the central concept of Dao, expanded through the Qi and fulfilled in the interaction between the polaristic powers of Yin and Yang.
- Dao is the symbol or metaphor of the source of the universe; it is the mother of heaven and earth, with a motionless, formless feature.
- Dao is the mysterious female, for it gives birth to all creature and human beings.

Dao and Female

- Through the metaphors of the mother, the female, water and valley, Dao is undoubtedly associated with feminine features such as softness and tranquillity.
- Although the flexibility and femininity of Dao does not mean weakness in any usual sense.
- Rather, 'The female always overcomes the male by tranquillity' (chapter 61 of Dao de jing)

Daodejing 6 Translated by D.C. Lau

- The spirit of the valley never dies.
- It is called the subtle and profound female.
- The gate of the subtle and the profound female is the root of heaven and earth. It is the continuous and seems to be always existing.
- Use it and you will never wear it out

Daodejing: Resource for feminist thinking

(Karyn Lai in Journal of Chinese Philosophy June 2000)

Concept	Reference	Function/ principle
Buzheng: Non-contending or Non-assertive	Chapter 8	Water does not contend; the best is like water, benefiting all things
Jing: Quiet or still	Chapter 16	To return to stillness and quiet is to return to Dao
	Chapter 61	The female, in being still, takes the power position
Ruo: Weak and Rou (Soft)	Chapter 36	The soft and the weak overcome the hard and the strong
	Chapter 43	The soft overcomes the hard; this is the advantage of taking no action
	Chapter 76	The soft and the weak are superior, or take the higher position
	Chapter 78	There is nothing softer and weaker than water; the weak overcomes the strong and the soft overcomes the hard
To take the lower position	Chapter 61	The female, in being tranquil, takes the lower position
	Chapter 66	The great rivers and seas are kings of all mountain streams because they stay below them; in order to be the superior of the people, one must place oneself below them

Sexual Techniques

- Daoist sexual techniques are ancient as the other physical practices and were also discussed in early manuscripts excavated from Han Dynasty tombs.
- Daoist sexual skills form an integral part of Daoist practice, both individual and communal, and especially the Celestial masters have been frequently attacked for their allegedly orgiastic practice of Harmonizing the energies, a form of ritual intercourse.

History of Sexual Techniques

- According to the mythology, sexual techniques were first taught by a celestial lady called the plain Maiden (素女) to the Yellow Emperor (黄帝)。
- The major sexual classic of China is called 素女经 (*The Classic of Plain Maiden*)
- Many other manuals followed in its footsteps, specifying not only various postures and methods of arousal, but also including warnings about health hazards and remedial uses of intercourse.
- Sexual practices have thus formed an important aspect of both the medical and religious traditions.

Reversal of Sexual energy in inner alchemy practice

- In the more meditational practices of inner alchemy, the reversal of sexual energy is undertaken in meditative fashion and without the involvement of a partner.
- Method differ for men and women.
- Daoist nuns in particular report in contemporary age that with a help of breast massages and meditational circulation of essence, they stopped menstruating and developed heightened levels of vigour and wellbeing. And can live for a long age.

Relationship in historical context

- There was little real connection between Daoism and the art of bedchamber in the early stage of the development of Sex techniques.
- The arts of bedchamber appeared earlier in history, however, these practices are not well known in China outside Daoist circle.
- In later stage, the arts and practices were held to be responsible for the corruption of traditional sexual morality and therefore strongly opposed by the orthodox Confucianism.
- This is the reason why so few texts concerning the so called arts of bedchamber survived during the last two imperial dynasties.
- But in *Book of Former Han Dynasty*, 8 books is listed in the title of Arts of chamber or uniting yin and yang

Relationship in historical context

- Although the earliest extant texts already show a special focus on Daoist approaches to physical and mental hygiene and on Daoist understanding of human sexuality as a way to immortality, the arts of bedchamber were not explicitly associated with Daoist religion until the end of the Han dynasty when a religio-military movement called 'the Dao of the Five Bushels of rice' used the arts as ceremonial means to atone for one's sins and to usher in the Great Peace in the human world.
- In the time of Ge Hong (283-363), more than ten schools had been active which either taught the use of the sexual arts to cure injury or attack illness, or to search out how to strengthen the yang by absorbing yin or how to achieve longevity or immortality through harmonizing yin and yang.

History of Paired cultivation of Yin and Yang

- Strictly speaking, this skill as a specifically Daoist way of cultivation did not fully developed until after Inner Alchemy Daoist was firmly established in the Song Dynasty. Although its ideas and practices can be traced to a much earlier age.
- Wei Boyang 魏伯阳(155-221) 周易参同契 Zhouyi Cantong Qi (*The Kingship of the Tree*)
- Zhang Boduan 张伯端 (983-1082) 悟真篇 (*Awakening to Reality*)
- Applying the principle of the inner alchemy to sex, the Daoist believed that the golden elixir within each of the practitioners could not be made unless by a total harmony of yin and yang through properly controlled intercourse, which enable each of the partners to gather generative energy from transmuting jing (semen/blood) first into qi and then into shen.
- During the Tang period, paired cultivation was considered of significance to human longevity, as shown in the discussion of 'mutual immortality both for men and women' in Sun Simiao's *Priceless Prescriptions* (千金方), chapter 83,
- In Ming Dynasty (1368-1644) Daoists departed from solo cultivation practice, start to progadate paired cultivation within the married couple.
- Lu Xixing (1520-1606): 'we must know that the qi in man and woman comes from the dame taiji or the Great Ultimate, in which the essence of yin and yang are mutually stored in each other's body. Therefore it is impossible to practice single cultivation'

Sexual Techniques

- Use on all levels (Medical Healing, Longevity and Immortality),
- first with a partner, later celibately and within the practitioner self.
- In all levels sexual stimulation is experienced but then the rising of arousal (essence) is reversed upward along the spine with the help of meditation and massage instead of being lost through ejaculation or menstruation.
- -----Reverting essence to nourish the brain.

Modern Development of Daoist Sexual Techniques

- 1977, John Chang: *The Tao of Love and Sex: The Ancient Way of Ecstasy* (Wildwood house)
- 1983, 謝明德 (Mantak Chia) : *Awaken Healing Energy Through the Tao: The Taoist Secret of Circulating Internal Power* (Healing Dao Press)
- 1984 Mantak Chia & Michael Winn: *Daoist Secrets of Love: Cultivating Male Sexual Energy*)
- 1985, *Taoist Way to Transform Stress to Vitality*
- 1986, *Chi Self-Massage: The Taoist Way of Rejuvenation*
- 1987 Mantak Chia & Maneewan Chia: *Healing Love through the Tao: Cultivating Females Sexual Energy*

坤元时代：New Movement of Female Initiation Era

- Equality between men and women strengthened by the one-child policy to be implemented. Family planning and birth control become cardinal policy to be written into China's constitution in 1982. under such a policy, not only late marriage and late birth were encouraged, one child policy was carried out across the country especially in the cities.
- In such a condition, female children have to be treated equally as the male children, and therefore female education and development achieved to the highest points. Since women are good at exam results, so higher education usually have more female students than male students. Women occupied more and more important and leading position in both family and society.
- Female power is seen as the new age of female initiation Era

Part 2

- Modern development of Gender Relationship from Later Qing Dynasty to Communist China

Chinese Foot binding history

- Origin: emperor Li Yu 李煜 (937-978) of South Tang (937-975) in the period of Five Dynasties (907-960) was not a good emperor but an artist with excellent skills in poetry, calligraphy and painting. He was famous for his beautiful poems, creative writing style in calligraphy and high skill in painting. He was enjoyed to play with his beauties with singing and dancing.
- Dancing by a couple of binding feet was his creation for one of his concubines 窅娘 (yǎo niáng) who was light and small to be able to dance on some lotus shape stage decorations.
- In order to keep her husband's love attention and make her husband happy, she carried out the binding foot action, which started the foot binding history.
- The binding foot is called as a lotus foot.

Sex Control and Foot Binding

- In the Song Dynasty (960-1279), such a foot-binding practice was copied and promoted by some high rank families, and then spread to whole society gradually, and finally become a terrible custom to force women to do so for a good marriage in Ming(1368-1644) and Qing(1644-1912) Dynasties.



National Revolution and Women liberation

- 1851, a Christian coloured **Great Peace Heaven State** 太平天国 movement started and established their farmer's government. Although its capital Taijing 天京 was fallen in August 1854, this movement lasted its existence until 1872 when the last army of great peace was defeated.
- According to Luo Ergang 罗尔纲 *History of Great Peace Heaven State*, the position of women was claimed to be changed dramatically:
 - 1. The founder of that movement Hong Xiuquan 洪秀全 promote equality ideas among people: all men under the world are brothers and women are sisters.
 - 2. Since the movement was joined by the whole family in the beginning events, women also were organized into military troops to join the fights, and contribution greatly for the success establishment of the heavenly state. Therefore, women achieved a revolutionary position in the great peace movement and in its Heavenly State policy.

3 Equality policies announced by the Heaven State on the Heaven State's farming Fields System

- 1. women and men have same position in economy: distribute farming fields based on number of family people, every people above 16 can be allottee of the farmer fields.
- 2. women and men have same social statuses. Each Sunday, local leaders should lead men and women to the worship hall, to sit in men's line and women's line separately, lessening truth and appraise heavenly father the God.
- 3. to abolish old marriage based on buy –sale relationship, claiming that all marriage under the heaven have no one base on financial advantage. In the heaven state, marriage officer was set up to be in charge of marriage affairs. A marriage to be valid only after obtained the approval of the officer and given a marriage certificate with content included names of the couple, ages, hometown, working position and times of joining the revelation.

Other significant achievements on women's liberation in Great Peace Movement

- 1. liberty women from feet binding.
- The Heaven State in the 4th month after setting up their capital to announce an order to liberty women from foot-binding and achieved a merit of liberty 10 thousands women in a day.
- 2. to organize women to undertake social works. Women under the liberty policy were given various social works, even military and palace building constructure work. In the past, women never allow work outside her household, and now she allowed to take part in nearly all sort of social works, which is a great revolutionary achievement.
- Beside these two, Heaven State also against custom of forcing women to live in a widowhood.

Women education in the end of Qing Dynasty

- The dynasty of empire China is Qing Dynasty, which started 1644 and finished in 12th Feb 1912 when the Xinhai Revolution started 1911 forced the last emperor gave up his thrown and claimed the end of the Qing Dynasty.
- However, the forced modernization had actually already started from the first Opium War (1840-1842) and Second Opium War (1856-1860) initiated by Britain.
- Alongside such a modernization, in 1908, before the end of the last emperor, **Women's School of Arts an Science** has been established in Fujian Province in 1908 as a missionary university, to initiated the women education in modern China.

Song of free marriage

24th July 1898 Female Study Magazine

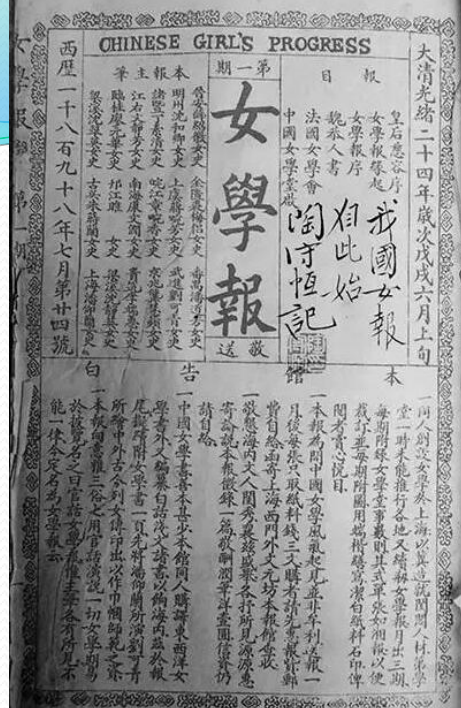
1904年北京慕贞女校的教室内（图片来源网络）

自由结婚

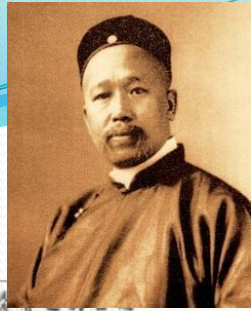
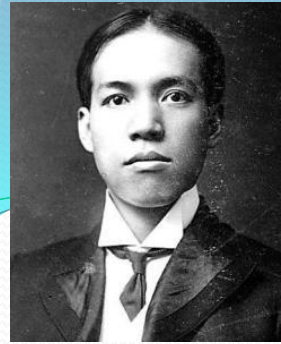
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 改造出新中国，要自新人起。莫对着皇天后土，
 可笑那旧社会，全凭媒妁通情。待到那催妆却扇，
 3 3 5 3 2 | 3 3 2 3 2 | 5 5 3 2 | 1 1 2 3 |
 仆仆空行礼。记当初指环交换，拣着生平最敬
 胡闹看新人。如今是婚姻革命，女权平等，一夫
 5 3 5 6 | 5 3 5 6 | i i 2 3 | 2 i 6 6 |
 最爱的学堂知己。任你美妙花枝，氤氲
 一妻世界最文明。不问南方比目，北方
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 香盒，怎比得爱情神圣涵天地？会堂开处，
 比翼，一样是风流快意享难尽。满堂宾客，
 3 2 1 3 | 5 3 5 6 | 5 3 6 5 | 2 3 1. 0 ||
 主婚人到，有情眷属，人天皆大欢喜。
 后方跳舞，前方演说，听依也奏风琴。



Political reform in the end of Qing Dynasty



- Wuxu reform was initiated by a group of modern elites who want to pursue the Qing emperor Guangxu for Qing Dynasty's modernization, but lasted only for 103 days failed by the intervention of Dowager Cixi.
- Enhance: promote women education and abolish foot binding

Historical development line of gender equality

- 1. Kan Youwei's Equality between men and women
- 2. Liang Qichao's idea of promotion of Women Education
- 3. Sun Zhongshan's Right of people and rights of women: release women from foot binding
- 4. Mao Zedong's Women is half of the sky

The difficulties in release women from foot-binding

- In Qing Dynasty, there were quite few emperors to give imperial edicts on releasing women from foot-binding, however, this kind of edicts were never successful even they were with harsh punishments alongside its implement.
- The Qing Dynasty's another imperial edicts on cut off men's hair into a pigtail style was more successful with a force implement of 'either leave your hair without your head or leave your head without your hair' in comparison with forbidden of women's foot binding policy.
- Laing Qichao梁启超 exclaimed over that 'the strong men's heads were not as strong as women's feet' 强男之头，不如弱女之足”.

Sun Zhongshan's National Liberty Revolution

- Slogan: get rid of foreign government and recovery the Chinese system
- Abolish foot binding
- Cut the pigtail hair



Sun Zhongshan's president order

- 1912年3月11日，孙中山令内务部通飭各省劝禁缠足。令文说：夫将欲图国力之坚强，必先图国民体力之发达。至缠足一事，残毁肢体，阻阏血脉，害虽加于一人，病实施于子孙，生理所证，岂得云诬？至因缠足之故，动作踖蹶，深居简出，教育莫施，世事罔问，遑能独立谋生，共服世务？以上二者，特其大端，若他弊害，更仆难数。曩者仁人志士尝有天足会之设，开通者已见解除，固陋者犹执成见。当此除旧布新之际，此等恶俗，尤其先事革除，以培国本。为此令仰该部速行通飭各省，一体劝禁，其有故违禁令者，予其家属以相当之罚。
- If we want to strengthen our national to be strong, we have to advance our people's physical strength. Regarding to foot binding, it harms physical body and block the flowing of the flood; although it seems is to hurt one people, but has actually bring illness to later generations.----- A binding feet has to live in the household and could not get education from outside and how could they work for the society?---- In the past there were natural feet association to promote not binding foot and some of the pen-minded people have released their feet. ----- in order to strengthen the essence of the nation, this bad custom must be abolished---- people not put this order into practice whose family will be punished.

Qiu Jin 秋瑾 (8th Nov. 1875-15th Junly 1907)

- She was the first female martyr of Xinhai revolution, who promoted women's right and women's education, and paved way for the later women liberation movement.
- She published the Song of Women rights 《勉女权歌》 in Women's study magazine:
 - 吾辈爱自由，勉励自由一杯酒。男女平权天赋就，岂甘居牛后？
 - We as a generation who love freedom
 - Encourage freedom with a cup of wine
 - The equal right between men and women are endorsed by nature, how could we stay behind a bull?

Democratic movement's contribution to liberty of women (equality of gender; free marriage, independent in economy)

- 1915-1923 New Culture Movement: Anti-tradition 反传统、Anti-Confucian Religion 反孔教、Anti- Classical Chinese 反文言, Chen Duxiu (Mr Democracy, Mr Science) Li Dazhao, Lu Xun
- May-forth Movement (1919):
- 自由liberty、平等equality、
- 博爱 universal love;
- 天下兴亡匹夫有责 everyone has
- Responsibility for the raise and fall of
- The world.



Dating advertisement at 《青天汇刊》

- 1930 in *Qingtian huikan* 《青天汇刊》 published a male marriage seeking advertisement, said he wants a girl who had read the book: *History of Sex*. Asked people who suit the condition to write a letter and attach a photo.
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- Later one, the same publication published a response to the advertisement from a lady, who claimed was at 19 years old and with a shy character. When she walking on the street and seeing man with thievish-looking, she usually feels to be uneasy and flush with shame. Regarding to the book of *History of Sex* she read it before but not like it, because the author seeing things from an angle of male' s benefits.

Liberty women in Communist China (legal structure)

- In September 1949, in the Constitution to be, has clear pointed out that 'Abolish all Feudal system which can constraint women, and women have equal rights in all fields including politics, economy, culture and education.'
- In 1950 the first Law of Marriage of the New China, it has made clear that not only the arranged and forced marriage but also the tradition of Male is on high and Female is below in position need to be abolished. It states that: the law will protect the free marriage, the one husband to one wife marriage, and carry out the implement of equality between men and women, and to guarantee the women and children's legitimate interests.

Liberty women in practice

- In the communist new China, society provide wide carrier paths for women, to ensure the slogan such as 'male and female are the same' “男女都一样”, 'Women can hold the half of the sky' “妇女能顶半边天” .
- The first female Tractors driver Liang Jun 梁军: she was taking part in the tractor driving training in 1948

and become the first female tractor driver in China. Her photo is printed in the one yuan Chinese paper money

Her slogan:

what men can do so do the women



Chinese Women's Research Society

- Established in Dec 1999, CWRS is an association paying especially attention on Women's theory and practice, and has a journal called Women Research Symposium 《[妇女研究论丛](#)》, and in charge of editing 'Women research reference source, holding international forum on women every year since 2000 to 2009.
- 中国妇女研究会成立以来召开了“联合国[第四次世界妇女大会](#)五周年研讨会（北京+5）”（2000年）、“《[婚姻法](#)》修改中的热点难点问题研讨会”（2000年）、“中国妇女参政研讨会”（2001年）、“大众传媒与妇女发展研讨会”（2001年）、“中国妇女就业论坛”（2002年）、“[社会主义初级阶段](#)男女平等理论研讨会”（2003年）、“[全面建设小康社会](#) 促进性别平等”（2004年）、“北京+10”论坛（2005年）、“[建设社会主义新农村](#)与性别平等：多学科和跨学科的研究”研讨会（2006年）、“两性平等与[和谐社会构建](#)”（2007年）、“[改革开放三十年](#)中国妇女/性别研究”（2008年）、“全球背景下的性别平等与社会转型：基于全球的、跨国的和各国的现实与视角”国际研讨会（2009年）等大型研讨活动，

All-China's Women Federation

- <http://www.women.org.cn/>
- Established on 3rd April 1949, it is organization to connect women with government.
- Logo of All-China's Women Federation



- The logo is combined by Chinese word female “女” and the first character of the English word “WOMAN” “W”, to mean the friendship and unification of Chinese women with the women of the world.

坤元时代：New Movement of Female Initiation Era

- Equality between men and women strengthened by the one-child policy to be implemented. Family planning and birth control become cardinal policy to be written into China's constitution in 1982. under such a policy, not only late marriage and late birth were encouraged, one child policy was carried out across the country especially in the cities.
- In such a condition, female children have to be treated equally as the male children, and therefore female education and development achieved to the highest points. Since women are good at exam results, so higher education usually have more female students than male students. Women occupied more and more important and leading position in both family and society.
- Female power is seen as the new age of female initiation Era

New trend of women return to home

- Since 2000, alongside the economical development in China, some Chinese have achieved their riches in life and this result men rely on their own income could supply their whole family life. Thus, there is a new trend of women full-time house wife appeared in recent years.
- According to the survey done by CNN in 2010, among 20000 Chinese females they have asked, 40% of them wish to be a full-time house wife; only 38% of them want to be professional women.

sayings such as 'you are in charge of earning money and support the family, and I am in charge of keeping my appearance as beauty as flower' 你负责挣钱养家, 我负责貌美如花” .

- An new dangerous inequality between men and women is get into forming.

Part 3 Modern Chinese Approaches on Sex

China's Ancient Sex Culture on Display

An exhibition of more than 350 pieces of relics depicting China's ancient sex culture opened Tuesday in Zhengzhou, capital city of central China's Henan Province.

The one-month-odd exhibition addresses 10 issues, including sexual adoration, marriage regulations, sexual oppression experienced by women, sexual entertainment, sexual health care and deviant sex.

The exhibits were selected by Professor Liu Dalin, China's renowned sex education expert, from his sex culture museum in Shanghai, China's first-ever such museum.

Zhengzhou is the 15th city in China to host the exhibition sponsored by Professor Liu, who maintains that sex is one of human beings' basic needs and plays an important role in people's life, family, social development and stability.

For a long time, sex-related topics in China have traditionally been secret. However, the Chinese government has become aware of the importance of sex education and has adopted a positive attitude towards the issue.

Exhibitions and radio programs have been initiated to demystify sex among the Chinese people. Some 100 middle schools in Beijing have introduced textbooks on sex education beginning this fall semester.

Professor Liu, author of more than 80 books on sexology, said such educational programs will help people learn about safe sex.

([People's Daily](#) September 25, 2002)

Liberation of Sex in Modern China

- The Sexual Liberation happened during 60-70th of the 20th Century in its impact in opened its door



the West, also have China after China to the world.

- Translation of the Second Sex (Le Deuxième Sexe) into Chinese and published in 1986 by Hunan Renmin Press

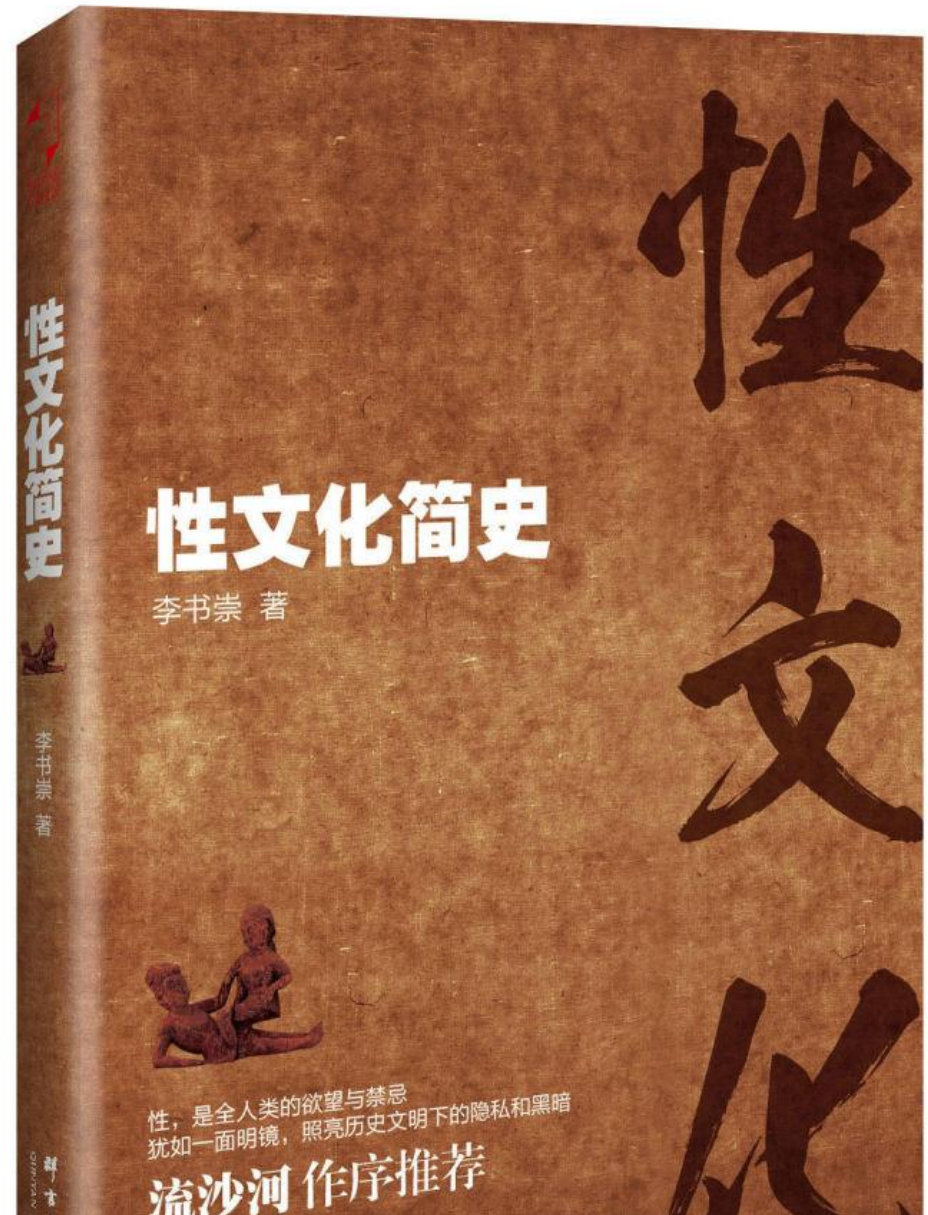
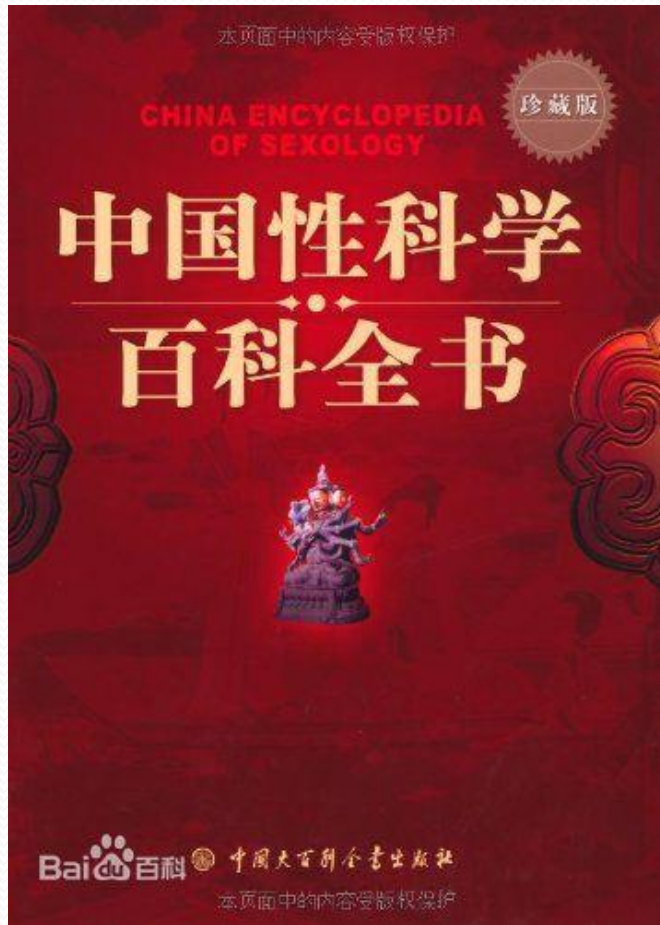
Li Ao 李敖 China's Sex Studies 《中国性研究》: China
Friendship publishing house, 2013

- 第01章 Intercourse language in the Book of Change;
- 第02章 Intercourse postures recorded in the book of Zhanguo Ce 《战国策》
记性交姿式
- 第03章 Intercourse words in Buddhist Sutra 佛经中的性交文字
- -----
- 第08章 Politics and reproduction Organ 政治与生殖器
- -----
- 第14章 the advantage benefits and disadvantage benefits of the
reproduction organ relationship 生殖器关系的“积极好处”和“消极好处”
- -----
- 第28章 Camp follower examination 营妓考
- 第29章 National Party and the Camp Followers 国民党与营妓
- -----
- 第32章 write behind *Underage Prostitute Philosopher* 写在《雏妓哲学家》的
后面
- 第33章 Underage Prostitute Issues 雏妓问题
- 第34章 From 'I am a whoremaster' to 'I am Penis' 从“我是嫖客”到“我是鸡
八”
- -----

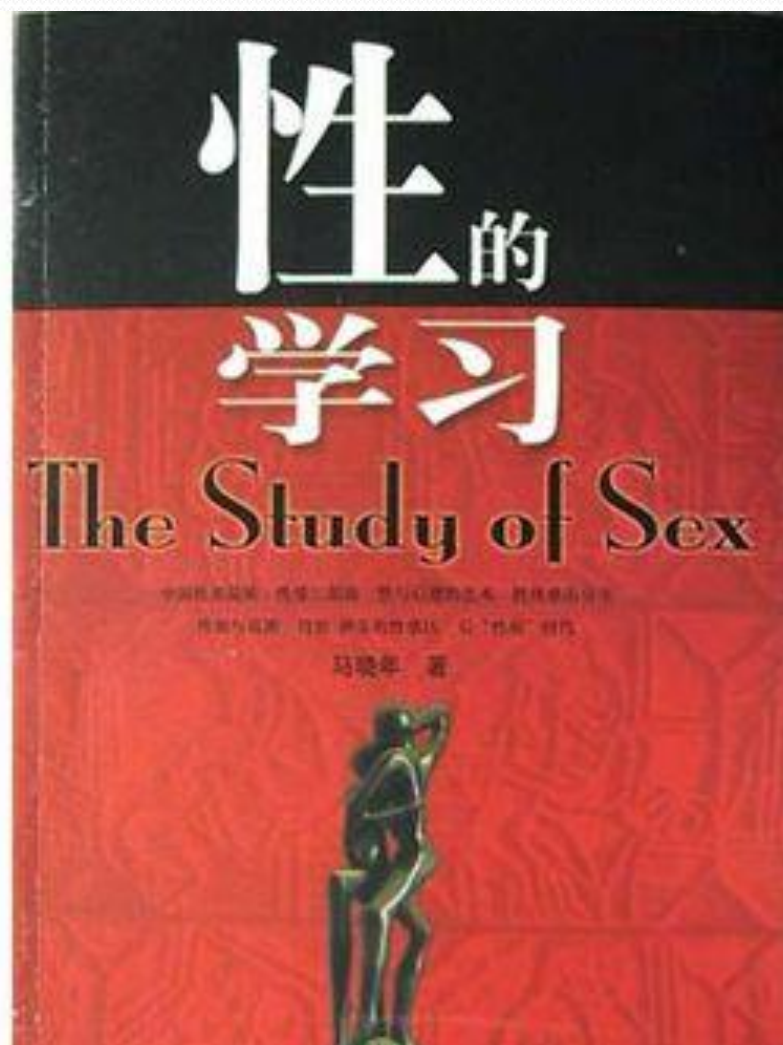
中国性史图鉴 Illustrated Handbook of Chinese Sex History

- Chapter 1: Major Evolution of Sex Behaviour Manner
chapter 2: Ancient Sex Worship
chapter 3: From group marriage and Cross Sex to system of one husband and one wife
chapter 4: Bedroom life and Skills of Bedchamber
chapter 5: Sex abnormal in homosexuality
chapter 6: Sex Oppress Phenomenon in Prostitutes and Eunuch
chapter 7: Sex Literature
chapter 8: Religion and Sex
chapter 9: Official and folk sex education
- Author of this book Liu Da Lin, is a sociology professor of Shanghai University, and is the pioneer of sex study scholar in China , he published the *first Sex Sociology*, create a journal for sex studies, organized the first international forum on Sex and established a first Chinese sex culture museum

History of sex culture



马晓年（现代）-天天读书网



Pan Suiming established Institute of Sex Sociology Studies at Renming University and to engage a field study on 'Chinese Sexuality and Sex relationship', the result of these field work study has been published in every 5 years from 2000 to 2015. except the 4 survey studies, Mr Pan has also published the following books: 《存在与荒谬——中国地下性产业考察》 *Existence and absurd ---China's underground sex industry investigation* , 《中国性现状》 *China's Current Sex actuality*, 《当代中国大学生的性观念与性行为》 *Contemporary Chinese University Students' Attitude toward sex and Sex Behaviour* , 《当代中国人的性行为与性关系》 *Contemporary Chinese Sex Behaviours and relationships*.



Modern Chinese Scholars talks on Sex

- <https://shanghai.nyu.edu/cn/works/dang-dai-zhong-guo-xing-bie-yan-jiu>
- <https://shanghai.nyu.edu/cn/works/dang-dai-zhong-guo-xing-bie-yan-jiu>
- Fang Gang 方刚, Director of the Sex and Gender Institute at the Beijing Forestry University
- <https://www.ixigua.com/6631058471611531790/>

性与情的真相 *Truth of Sex and Emotion*

- By Medical Doctors, Shang Xuejun 商学军, Shi Guowei 施国伟 and Wang Yangbin 王阳贇
- *Men and Women: China's Ancient Sex Culture* 男人女人：中国古代性文化
- **Masturbation 手淫**, in *Journal of Chinese Sex Science* 《中国性科学》 volume 3, 2000, by Tao Lin 陶林;
-

Li Yinhe's works

- *Homosexuality as Subculture*
- *Chinese Women's Emotion and Sexuality* 《中国女性的感情与性》
- Introduction to Sexuality Studies、《性学入门》
-



Books related to Sex

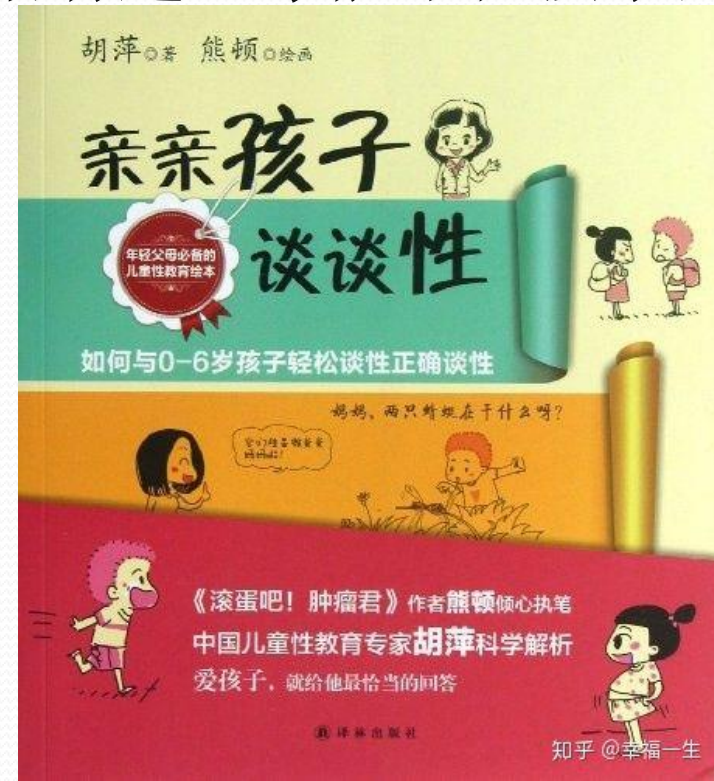
书单	性学观止	性审判史
	金赛性学报告	性经验史
	海蒂性学报告	中国古代性学报告
	中国性科学百科全书	人类性幻想
	性文化简史	性文化词语解释
	性之变，21世纪中国人的性生活	性学三论
	性文化简史	爱的艺术
	同性恋亚文化	多元的性别
	第二性	男人这东西
	认识性学	失乐园
	精子战争	性学入门
	性心理学	我们的性

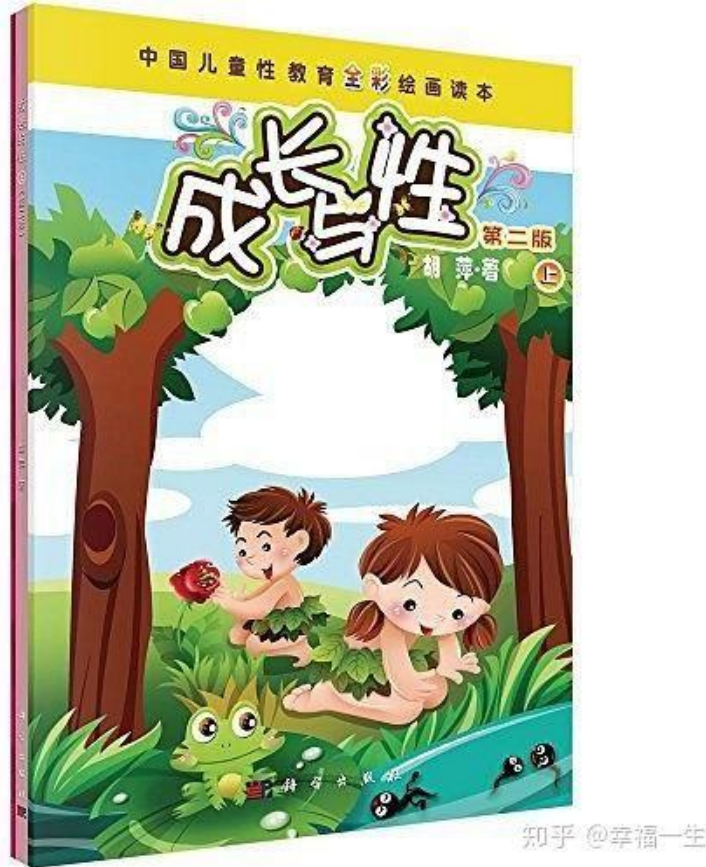
Books related to how to enhance sex power



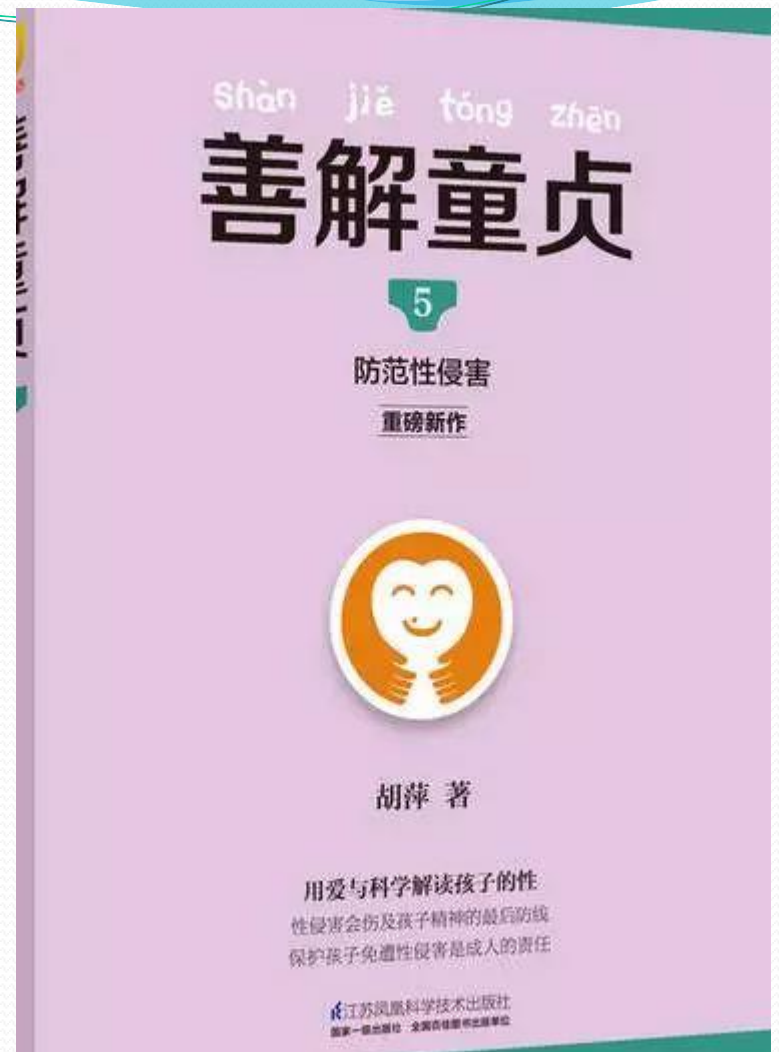
Hu Ping and Xiong Dun 胡萍、熊顿's book for Children Sex education

- 本书通过轻松愉快的插画来给来自带来更多乐趣性，并且从多个儿童层面，为家长们提供了科学系统的性教育方法。只有内容做到简洁有趣，才能站在孩子的角度和他们轻松谈性。

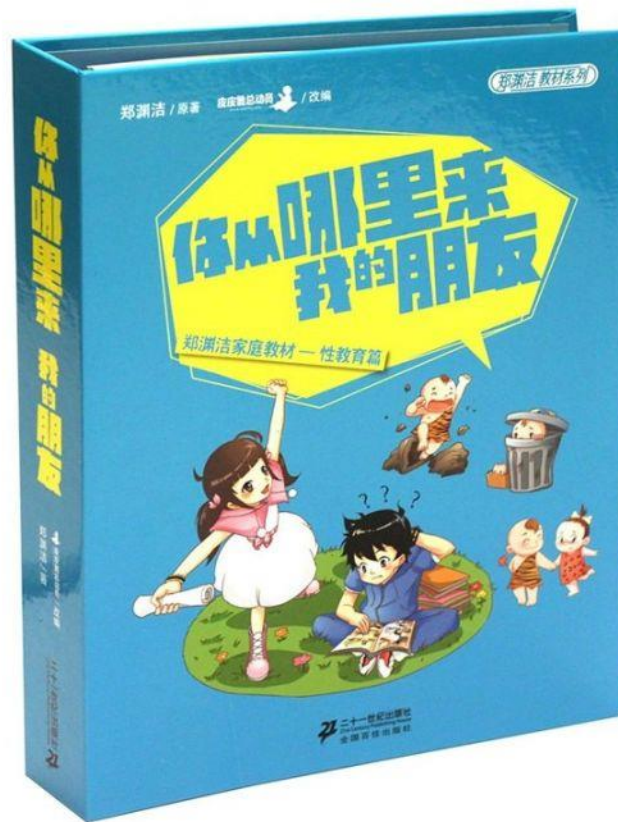




Book for primary school students , for
Youth Sex education



where you come from 《你从哪里来 我的朋友》 by Zheng Yuanjie



知乎 @幸福一生

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