

DOWNLOAD PDF THE POLYGYNOUS POLITICS OF THE MODERN CHINESE MAN IN NINE-TIMES CUCKOLD

Chapter 1 : Chinese New Year | Revolvly

CHAPTER EIGHT The Polygynous Politics of the Modern Chinese Man in Nine-times Cuckold (pp.) When cultural reformists of the early s declared fiction the ideal format for portraying models of China's new men and women, they did not have in mind the extremely popular Nine-times Cuckold (Jiuwei gui,), by Zhang Chunfan.

The air is filled with strong Chinese emotions. In stores in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, and other cities, products of traditional Chinese style have started to lead fashion trend[s]. Buy yourself a Chinese-style coat, get your kids tiger-head hats and shoes, and decorate your home with some beautiful red Chinese knots, then you will have an authentic Chinese-style Spring Festival. Influenced by the flourished cultures, foods from different places look and taste totally different. Among them, the most well-known ones are dumplings from northern China and Tangyuan from southern China. Preceding days[edit] On the eighth day of the lunar month prior to Chinese New Year, the Laba holiday simplified Chinese: For those that believe in Buddhism, the Laba holiday is also considered Bodhi Day. Every member of the family was then served a bowl, with leftovers distributed to relatives and friends. The concept of the "La month" is similar to Advent in Christianity. Many families eat vegetarian on Chinese New Year eve, the garlic and preserved meat are eaten on Chinese New Year day. Receive the Gods in Chinese New Year, s On the days immediately before the New Year celebration, Chinese families give their homes a thorough cleaning. There is a Cantonese saying "Wash away the dirt on nin ya baat" Chinese: It is believed the cleaning sweeps away the bad luck of the preceding year and makes their homes ready for good luck. Brooms and dust pans are put away on the first day so that the newly arrived good luck cannot be swept away. Some people give their homes, doors and window-frames a new coat of red paint; decorators and paper-hangers do a year-end rush of business prior to Chinese New Year. Purchasing new clothing and shoes also symbolize a new start. Any hair cuts need to be completed before the New Year, as cutting hair on New Year is considered bad luck due to the homonymic nature of the word "hair" fa and the word for "prosperity". Businesses are expected to pay off all the debts outstanding for the year before the new year eve, extending to debts of gratitude. Thus it is a common practice to send gifts and rice to close business associates, and extended family members. In many households where Buddhism or Taoism is prevalent, home altars and statues are cleaned thoroughly, and decorations used to adorn altars over the past year are taken down and burned a week before the new year starts, to be replaced with new decorations. Taoists and Buddhists to a lesser extent will also "send gods back to heaven" Chinese: Families often offer sweet foods such as candy in order to "bribe" the deities into reporting good things about the family. Prior to the Reunion Dinner, a prayer of thanksgiving is held to mark the safe passage of the previous year. Confucianists take the opportunity to remember their ancestors, and those who had lived before them are revered. Some people do not give a Buddhist prayer due to the influence of Christianity, with a Christian prayer offered instead. Dishes consisting of special meats are served at the tables, as a main course for the dinner and offering for the New Year. This meal is comparable to Thanksgiving dinner in the U. In northern China, it is customary to make dumplings jiaozi after dinner to eat around midnight. Dumplings symbolize wealth because their shape resembles a Chinese sycee. In contrast, in the South, it is customary to make a glutinous new year cake niangao and send pieces of it as gifts to relatives and friends in the coming days. Traditionally, firecrackers were lit to scare away evil spirits with the household doors sealed, not to be reopened until the new morning in a ritual called "opening the door of fortune" simplified Chinese: First day[edit] The first day is for the welcoming of the deities of the heavens and earth, officially beginning at midnight. It is a traditional practice to light fireworks, burn bamboo sticks and firecrackers and to make as much of a din as possible to chase off the evil spirits as encapsulated by nian of which the term Guo Nian was derived. Many Buddhists abstain from meat consumption on the first day because it is believed to ensure longevity for them. On this day, it is considered bad luck to use the broom, as good fortune is not to be "swept away" symbolically. For Buddhists, the first day is also the birthday of Maitreya Bodhisattva better known as

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the more familiar Budai Luohan , the Buddha-to-be. People also abstain from killing animals. Some families may invite a lion dance troupe as a symbolic ritual to usher in the Chinese New Year as well as to evict bad spirits from the premises. Business managers also give bonuses through red packets to employees for good luck, smooth-sailing, good health and wealth. While fireworks and firecrackers are traditionally very popular, some regions have banned them due to concerns over fire hazards. For this reason, various city governments e. As a substitute, large-scale fireworks display have been launched by governments in such city-states as Hong Kong and Singapore. However, it is a tradition that the indigenous peoples of the walled villages of New Territories , Hong Kong are permitted to light firecrackers and launch fireworks in a limited scale. Second day[edit] Incense is burned at the graves of ancestors as part of the offering and prayer rituals. The second day of the Chinese New Year, known as "beginning of the year" simplified Chinese: During the days of imperial China, "beggars and other unemployed people circulate[d] from family to family, carrying a picture [of the God of Wealth] shouting, "Cai Shen dao! Third day[edit] The third day is known as "red mouth" Chinese: Chigou, literally "red dog", is an epithet of "the God of Blazing Wrath" Chinese: Rural villagers continue the tradition of burning paper offerings over trash fires. It is considered an unlucky day to have guests or go visiting. Fourth day[edit] In those communities that celebrate Chinese New Year for 15 days, the fourth day is when corporate "spring dinners" kick off and business returns to normal. Other areas that have a longer Chinese New Year holiday will celebrate and welcome the gods that were previously sent on this day. In northern China, people eat jiaozi , or dumplings, on the morning of powu Chinese: In Taiwan, businesses traditionally re-open on the next day the sixth day , accompanied by firecrackers.

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Chapter 2 : Chinese New Year - Wikipedia

The hero's polygynous politics is both a correction of an old and faltering regime and a defiant demonstration against egalitarianism, which he implies can only worsen the already wanton and.

The controversial idea might help explain why national IQ scores differ around the world, and are lower in some warmer countries where debilitating parasites such as malaria are widespread, they say. Researchers behind the theory claim the impact of disease on IQ scores has been under-appreciated, and believe it ranks alongside education and wealth as a major factor that influences cognitive ability. Attempts to measure intelligence around the world are fraught with difficulty and many researchers doubt that IQ tests are a suitable tool for the job. The average intelligence of a nation is likely to be governed by a complex web of interwoven factors. The latest theory, put forward by Randy Thornhill and others at the University of New Mexico, adds disease to a long list of environmental and other issues that may all play a role in determining intelligence. Thornhill made the news in , when he coauthored a provocative book called *A Natural History of Rape* in which he argues that sexual coercion emerged as an evolutionary adaptation. Writing in the journal, *Proceedings of the Royal Society* , Thornhill and his colleagues explain that children under five devote much of their energy to brain development. When the body has to fight infections, it may have to sacrifice brain development, they say. In the American South, for example, hookworm , an energy-sapping infection that can cause cognitive impairment, was a giant problem until John D. Rockefeller funded a campaign against it starting in . Poor Southerners seemed to have a lot more pep, physical and mental, once they started wearing shoes and taking other steps to avoid hookworm. Hookworm is still a big problem in some of the warm-weather parts of the world. A lot of things in the modern world, such as clean tap water, probably diminish their impact. Little kids get a lot of antibiotics these days for acute infections like earaches. The antibiotics might be killing off low-level infections at the same time. Likewise, Darwinian selection under conditions of heavy infectious disease burden will tend to be oriented toward improving the immune system more than raising intelligence, which will tend to have long term effects on tropical populations. The list included common infections, such as malaria, tetanus and tuberculosis. The scientists found that the level of infectious disease in a country was closely linked to the average national IQ. Thornhill believes that nations who have lived with diseases for long periods may have adapted, by developing better immune systems at the expense of brain function. Multicollinearity is always a problem with correlation studies, and this topic especially: How to dissipate heat generated by computer chips is a huge issue in computer design. As I type on my laptop computer, the surface of the machine that is touching my wrists is about degrees F. The bottom of my laptop must be degrees or more. A fan is running full speed to shed heat to keep the CPU chip from melting. My office is heating up from the combination of my PC and myself, both working hard. I have just now opened my window to disperse the heat. It is a cool evening here, so the temperature is palpably dropping by the minute. Intel had driven up the power of CPU chips largely by increasing the clock speed, but when they hit four gigahertz, Intel found that chips were melting down. Similarly, your brain generates more heat when you are thinking hard than when it is idling. Not surprisingly, skull shapes seem to be somewhat related to heat dissipation problems. Eskimos have round heads to conserve heat, while Kenyan marathoners tend to have narrow heads with a lot of surface area that dissipate heat more easily. For reasons that are unclear, IQ scores are generally rising around the world. Thornhill suggests monitoring rates of infectious diseases in nations as they develop, to see if they decline and IQ tests scores rise. Singapore would seem to be an example of a tropical place where public hygiene, antibiotics, air conditioning, education, and so forth combine in a virtuous circle. Richard Lynn, professor of psychology at Ulster University, and author of the book, *IQ and the Wealth of Nations*, said disease and IQ is a two-way relationship, with low national IQs being partly responsible for widespread infectious diseases. In this study, we hypothesize that the worldwide distribution of cognitive ability is determined in part by variation in the intensity of infectious diseases. From an energetics

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standpoint, a developing human will have difficulty building a brain and fighting off infectious diseases at the same time, as both are very metabolically costly tasks. These correlations are robust worldwide, as well as within five of six world regions. Infectious disease remains the most powerful predictor of average national IQ when temperature, distance from Africa, gross domestic product per capita and several measures of education are controlled for. These findings suggest that the Flynn effect may be caused in part by the decrease in the intensity of infectious diseases as nations develop. Afghanistan would be the leading example of a cold winter place that seems pretty dim, perhaps due to disease burden. But how did that Civilizing Mission thing work out for you, Danny boy? Are they so knuckleheaded because they are sick so much, or are they sick so much because they are so knuckleheaded? But, even when it proves hard to determine ultimate causation from correlation studies, correlation itself is worth knowing. The general rule is that, as Kingsley Amis said in *Lucky Jim*:

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Chapter 3 : One Man, Many Wives, Big Problems - blog.quintoapp.com

CHAPTER EIGHT The Polygynous Politics of the Modern Chinese Man in Nine-times Cuckold Polygyny as a Structure of Feeling When cultural reformists of the early s declared fiction the ideal format for.

The air is filled with strong Chinese emotions. In stores in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, and other cities, products of traditional Chinese style have started to lead fashion trend[s]. Buy yourself a Chinese-style coat, get your kids tiger-head hats and shoes, and decorate your home with some beautiful red Chinese knots, then you will have an authentic Chinese-style Spring Festival. Influenced by the flourished cultures, foods from different places look and taste totally different. Among them, the most well-known ones are dumplings from northern China and Tangyuan from southern China. For those that believe in Buddhism, the Laba holiday is also considered Bodhi Day. Every member of the family was then served a bowl, with leftovers distributed to relatives and friends. The concept of the "La month" is similar to Advent in Christianity. Many families eat vegetarian on Chinese New Year eve, the garlic and preserved meat are eaten on Chinese New Year day. Receive the Gods in Chinese New Year, s On the days immediately before the New Year celebration, Chinese families give their homes a thorough cleaning. There is a Cantonese saying "Wash away the dirt on nin ya baat" Chinese: It is believed the cleaning sweeps away the bad luck of the preceding year and makes their homes ready for good luck. Brooms and dust pans are put away on the first day so that the newly arrived good luck cannot be swept away. Some people give their homes, doors and window-frames a new coat of red paint; decorators and paper-hangers do a year-end rush of business prior to Chinese New Year. Purchasing new clothing and shoes also symbolize a new start. Any hair cuts need to be completed before the New Year, as cutting hair on New Year is considered bad luck due to the homonymic nature of the word "hair" fa and the word for "prosperity". Businesses are expected to pay off all the debts outstanding for the year before the new year eve, extending to debts of gratitude. Thus it is a common practice to send gifts and rice to close business associates, and extended family members. In many households where Buddhism or Taoism is prevalent, home altars and statues are cleaned thoroughly, and decorations used to adorn altars over the past year are taken down and burned a week before the new year starts, to be replaced with new decorations. Taoists and Buddhists to a lesser extent will also "send gods back to heaven" Chinese: Families often offer sweet foods such as candy in order to "bribe" the deities into reporting good things about the family. Prior to the Reunion Dinner, a prayer of thanksgiving is held to mark the safe passage of the previous year. Confucianists take the opportunity to remember their ancestors, and those who had lived before them are revered. Some people do not give a Buddhist prayer due to the influence of Christianity, with a Christian prayer offered instead. Dishes consisting of special meats are served at the tables, as a main course for the dinner and offering for the New Year. This meal is comparable to Thanksgiving dinner in the U. In northern China, it is customary to make dumplings jiaozi after dinner to eat around midnight. Dumplings symbolize wealth because their shape resembles a Chinese sycee. In contrast, in the South, it is customary to make a glutinous new year cake niangao and send pieces of it as gifts to relatives and friends in the coming days. Traditionally, firecrackers were lit to scare away evil spirits with the household doors sealed, not to be reopened until the new morning in a ritual called "opening the door of fortune" simplified Chinese: First day The first day is for the welcoming of the deities of the heavens and earth, officially beginning at midnight. It is a traditional practice to light fireworks, burn bamboo sticks and firecrackers and to make as much of a din as possible to chase off the evil spirits as encapsulated by nian of which the term Guo Nian was derived. Many Buddhists abstain from meat consumption on the first day because it is believed to ensure longevity for them. On this day, it is considered bad luck to use the broom, as good fortune is not to be "swept away" symbolically. For Buddhists, the first day is also the birthday of Maitreya Bodhisattva better known as the more familiar Budai Luohan , the Buddha-to-be. People also abstain from killing animals. Some families may invite a lion dance troupe as a symbolic ritual to usher in the Chinese New Year as well as to evict bad spirits from the premises. Business

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managers also give bonuses through red packets to employees for good luck, smooth-sailing, good health and wealth. While fireworks and firecrackers are traditionally very popular, some regions have banned them due to concerns over fire hazards. For this reason, various city governments e. As a substitute, large-scale fireworks display have been launched by governments in such city-states as Hong Kong and Singapore. However, it is a tradition that the indigenous peoples of the walled villages of New Territories , Hong Kong are permitted to light firecrackers and launch fireworks in a limited scale. Second day Incense is burned at the graves of ancestors as part of the offering and prayer rituals. The second day of the Chinese New Year, known as "beginning of the year" simplified Chinese: During the days of imperial China, "beggars and other unemployed people circulate[d] from family to family, carrying a picture [of the God of Wealth] shouting, "Cai Shen dao! Third day The third day is known as "red mouth" Chinese: Chigou, literally "red dog", is an epithet of "the God of Blazing Wrath" Chinese: Rural villagers continue the tradition of burning paper offerings over trash fires. It is considered an unlucky day to have guests or go visiting. Fourth day In those communities that celebrate Chinese New Year for 15 days, the fourth day is when corporate "spring dinners" kick off and business returns to normal. Other areas that have a longer Chinese New Year holiday will celebrate and welcome the gods that were previously sent on this day. In northern China, people eat jiaozi , or dumplings, on the morning of powu Chinese: In Taiwan, businesses traditionally re-open on the next day the sixth day , accompanied by firecrackers. In some overseas Chinese communities in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia and Singapore, it is also the day when tossed raw fish salad, yusheng , is eaten for continued wealth and prosperity. For many Chinese Buddhists, this is another day to avoid meat, the seventh day commemorating the birth of Sakra , lord of the devas in Buddhist cosmology who is analogous to the Jade Emperor. Eighth day Another family dinner is held to celebrate the eve of the birth of the Jade Emperor, the ruler of heaven. Approaching 12 midnight on this day, Hokkien people prepare for the "Jade Emperor ritual" Hokkien: Some people will hold a ritual prayer after midnight on the eighth day. In Malaysia, especially, people light fireworks, often more than on the first day. This day, called Ti Kong Dan Hokkien: A prominent requisite offering is sugarcane. Fifteenth day The fifteenth day of the new year is celebrated as "Yuanxiao Festival" simplified Chinese: Rice dumplings tangyuan simplified Chinese: Candles are lit outside houses as a way to guide wayward spirits home. This day is celebrated as the Lantern Festival , and families walk the street carrying lighted lanterns. The taste is an indication of their possible love: This day often marks the end of the Chinese New Year festivities. The venue will usually be in or near the home of the most senior member of the family. Most reunion dinners also feature a communal hot pot as it is believed to signify the coming together of the family members for the meal. Most reunion dinners particularly in the Southern regions also prominently feature specialty meats e. In most areas, fish traditional Chinese:

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Chapter 4 : Cuckold | Revolv

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It had enormous influence in the Middle Ages, when it was studied seriously as a source on the true nature of love, but was also often considered scandalous. Tiphys steered the Argo through many hazards under the leadership of Jason. Achilles was educated as a boy by the aged centaur Chiron. Achilles kills Hector in one of the climactic scenes of the Iliad. Apollo inspired lofty lyric verse, Clio was sometimes considered the muse of epic poetry. The Grecian girl Paris took was of course Helen, wife of Agamemnon. All were popular shady gathering spots near places of entertainment. The other spots mentioned are places of worship in Rome where Ovid says willing women can be encountered. Many Jews lived in Rome, and a considerable number of Romans converted to the religion. The section on the law courts involves an elaborate series of puns in Latin comparing legal battles to courtship. Most scholars prefer the first version; can you see why? No aspect of Roman life, despite the violence of our popular entertainments, is more alien to us than the pleasure the Romans took in watching human beings be killed in gladiatorial shows. How does Ovid say the spectator can become the victim at one of these shows? Our translation here skips ahead to a passage about looking for women at a military triumph. He imagines that their campaign against the Parthians will result in a brilliant triumphal march, thus justifying this lengthy digression. In the section on parties, he warns against falling at love while under the influence of wine. What does he say is the other disadvantage to falling for a woman at a party? Baiae was a resort near Naples. Women frequently attended processions in honor of Diana Nemorensis at Aricia, about ten miles south of Rome. Having established where women are to be found, Ovid now begins to describe how to seduce them. For Byblis, see the Metamorphoses, ix: Myrrha, like Byblis, repented of her incestuous passion and hanged herself. As he often does, Ovid proceeds to group together myths with a similar theme, in this case humans and cattle. Europa was carried off by Jupiter in the form of a bull, a scene often depicted in art. After mentioning Io and Europa, Ovid returns to Pasiphae and the wooden cow she had built to enable her to mate with the bull. Aerope, wife of Atreus, had an affair with her brother-in-law Thyestes which led to a deadly feud, leading ultimately the infamous banquet at which Thyestes was deceived into eating the dead bodies of his own children. In horror, day turned to night, described here as Phoebus Apollo, charioteer of the sun, turning his vehicle around to abort its rising. This Scylla is here identified with the sea-monster described in the Odyssey. Agamemnon, commander of the Greek forces at Troy, returned home to be slain by his faithless wife Clytemnestra. Creusa was the princess that Jason married after he rejected Medea. The next three examples of monstrous female passion involve women who, frustrated in their attempts to seduce men, falsely accuse them of rape. The most famous is Phaedra, who tried to seduce her stepson Hippolytus and is the subject of another tragedy by Euripides, the Hippolytus. Why do you suppose that such stories are so popular in many cultures? After ten years of fruitless siege at Troy, the Greeks pretended to depart, leaving behind an enormous wooden horse, secretly filled with soldiers. After the celebrating Trojans had hauled the horse inside the city, the soldiers sneaked out under cover of darkness and threw open the gates of Troy to the waiting Greek troops. Why does he say it is an advantage to have succeeded in seducing the maid? Jews in Rome popularized the idea of a Sabbath day of rest and the seven-day week. The scene with the peddler is a delightful little vignette which one could easily imagine being acted on the stage. The language is here somewhat modernized: After Achilles killed Prince Hector at Troy and treated the body savagely, he was nevertheless persuaded to return it to King Priam for burial. The next section recommends the study of rhetoric as it was studied by lawyers. Clever oratory was much admired in Rome. It took ten years to conquer Troy. What do you think of his advice on persistence? The lover has to turn around to see the woman he loves in the theater audience because females were confined by law to the last few rows. Rome did have actresses, but males also commonly played female parts. Some men did curl their hair, but were not considered very manly for doing so. The priests of the cult of Cybele shaved their legs as well as castrating themselves. Adonis

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was a handsome youth with whom Venus fell in love. Bacchus is the god of wine: This is the excuse for the story which follows. When Ariadne had been abandoned on Naxos by Theseus, she uttered long, bitter laments which became a stereotype in poetry; but Ovid rejects the version of the story which has her committing suicide and has her rescued promptly by Bacchus. Hymenaeus is the god of marriage. Note the assumption that the woman may well be married, though this is not suggested elsewhere. Eurytion was one of the centaurs killed in the battle between the Lapiths and Centaurs when the latter got drunk at the marriage feast of Pirithous. What does Ovid say are the advantages of pretending to be drunk? Juno and Pallas lost the beauty contest to Venus when judged by Paris. It was claimed that when Jupiter was carrying on his affair with Io, he swore falsely to Juno that he was not. From that time on he ordained that lovers should not be punished for their false oaths. Styx, the river of death, was the only entity by which the gods swore. What is his excuse for saying it is all right to cheat women? The myth of King Busiris of Egypt may reflect a distant memory of human sacrifices carried out in Egypt. Since it never rains in Egypt, the rains referred to may be those far upstream which cause the Nile to swell. Phalaris was a historical figure, the cruel tyrant of Acragas in Sicily c. He had a hollow bronze bull designed in which to roast human sacrifices; but the first victim was its designer. The Romans tended sometimes to romanticize rape, as in the rape of the Sabine women, although it could also be considered a terrible crime, as in the rape of Lucretia, who was praised for committing suicide when raped by Sextus Tarquinius after making her husband swear to kill the rapist. Phoebe and Hilaira were sisters abducted by the Dioscuri, considered sons of Jupiter: However, he fell in love with the princess Deidamia, revealing his gender when he raped her. The triumph of Venus on Mount Ida was her winning of the beauty contest judged by Paris. She won by bribing Paris with Helen, an act which triggered the Trojan War. Pallas Athena, though female, was also a war goddess, and is usually portrayed with helmet, spear, and shield. Here is introduced another element in the description of love-longing which was to become standardized for centuries: Thinness is another classic symptom of love-longing. Patroclus and Achilles were such close friends that the latter was persuaded to rejoin the battle against Troy after quitting because he felt cheated of his proper battle spoils only when Patroclus was killed by Hector, and Achilles felt bound to avenge his friend. Part of those spoils was the maiden Briseis, whose relationship to Achilles Patroclus respected. Proteus was famous for his ability to transform himself into myriad shapes. Book II The first two parts of the book have explained how to find and capture a woman. This part tells how to keep her. Homer and Hesiod were the early writers who recorded the classic myths, serving almost as a Bible to the Greeks. Pelops won Hippodamia in a chariot race. The story of Daedalus has been often retold, including by Ovid himself, in the *Metamorphoses*. One can see him edging toward that work in such passages as these where he allows himself to get carried away with recounting a myth. To say one is willing to swim the Styx is to say that one is willing to face death itself, since Styx is the river separating Hades from the land of the living. His story was often told to illustrate the consequences of reckless and immoderate behavior. The conclusion is simply that love cannot be controlled. It was believed that foals were born with a growth on their foreheads which was immediately bitten off by its mother. However, if one could be secured intact it would be a wonderful love potion. What does he recommend instead of magic potions? What are the most important qualities in a man, according to Ovid? Ulysses lived with Circe on the island of Aea for a whole year and with the nymph Calypso on Ogygia even longer. In both cases he had difficulty convincing the women to let him go. Rhesus was an ally of the Trojans, betrayed by a Trojan prisoner Dolon to the Greeks. How does Calypso use the telling of this story to argue against his departure? Ovid makes it clear that his ideas of courtship do not aim at marriage. As in most ancient cultures, Roman marriages were arranged. He takes for granted that his earlier poems are well known to his readers. How is his advice in this section different from that at the end of Book I? Atalanta was the athletic virgin who outran all her suitors although they ran naked, she in armor. According to some Roman writers, after the mighty Hercules defiled the temple of the oracle at Delphi, he was condemned to slavery and sold to Queen Omphale of Lydia, who, among other more heroic tasks, required him to dress as a woman, sing, and spin.

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Chapter 5 : Steve Sailer: iSteve: 6/27/10 - 7/4/10

This chapter discusses the figure of the modern Chinese polygynist in Zhang Chunfan's Nine-times Cuckold (Jiuwei gui). The novel's fame is evidence of the continuing influence of polygyny as a.

Polygyny, Concubinage, and Prostitution: Joshua Mostow, The University of British Columbia, Canada This panel will discuss continuations and aftereffects of dominant forms of sexual subjectivity in China from late imperial times to the present. Our focus is on the structure of feeling constituted by the matrix of polygyny, concubinage, and prostitution, and the socially productive force they have exerted and continue to exert. The positionalities of man and main wife, concubine, and prostitute enact what amounts to the dominant mode of sexuality as China has flowed into the global scene of modernity. The panelists will engage in a critical rethinking of this dominant mode in terms of the intersection of politics, gender, sexuality, and sexual service and class. Our premise is that recent and contemporary sexual politics must be viewed as ultimately having descended, however directly or indirectly, from the age of legal and faithfully practiced polygyny and the intimately connected practice of prostitution. Our papers will deal with an assortment of topics: With a Japan specialist on sexuality and cultural self-definition as discussant, we will keep in mind an ultimate goal of considering these topics against a larger Asian cultural context. The hierarchic principles inherent in polygyny and concubinage still act like a dominant ideology even while they are under attack and even as the egalitarian ethic supposedly leaves them behind. To assert this is to affirm the relevance of the wanton and savvy Shanghai prostitute to the late Qing discourse of modern femininity. Similarly, the scandalous and retrograde polygynist still exerts an affective power alongside and in spite of the man struggling for an egalitarian ethic. My point will be that any observation of the progress of egalitarianism and the independence of women from the late Qing on must inevitably take into account the process of remolding that the new man and woman must undergo given the effects of polygyny as a dominant sexual formation. As a tool for understanding these points, the popular novel *Nine-times Cuckold* is a sign of the stubborn appeal of the excesses of the brazen polygynist and philanderer and proof that even he can serve as model of the modern, reformist Chinese man.

Institutions and Imaginaries Naifei Ding, National Central University, Republic of China This paper examines the fallout of concubinage in eighties and nineties Taiwan as receding institution and reactive imaginary in populist feminist and fictional discourse and how it matters for sexual politics in Taiwan. The paper will consider a range of feminist texts in order to think the historicity of a certain way of talking about and imagining women and sex within the matrix of polygyny and concubinage as both social institution on the demise and social imaginary proliferating anew for rhetorically feminist yet often, though not always, conservative usages. Terms that seem a holdover from the institution of polygyny and concubinage, such as little wife and concubine, are often used and retooled in contexts that repeat symbolic class and status or caste debasement: Alternatives to such delimiting figurations will also be explored. This line of inquiry has implications for not just Taiwan, since concubinage as historical institution and cultural imaginary work in several neighboring Asian sites Hong Kong and Singapore for example. Back to the Future. By focusing on nostalgia as the main link between pre-modern and contemporary discourses and drawing on a variety of Ming, Qing and contemporary works novels, movies, photographs, and academic studies, we begin by looking at how the tropes created to narrate and regulate prostitution in the past still hold currency in modern-day China. The diachronic ruptures occurred in the sources under study point to the continuing, problematic importance of prostitution in Chinese culture as a fundamental category to define masculinity, femininity, empowerment, consumerism and modernity, among other things. It is in this sense that nostalgia, as a utopian and often dystopian reading of the past, becomes a useful concept to study the sexual politics of contemporary China. But nostalgia is also useful to expose the global destiny of these representations, and thus the paper addresses in its second part contemporary Western depictions of the Chinese prostitute of old and their impact of configurations of race, gender and sexuality. In conclusion, we will look at the

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intersections between Chinese and Western discourses, to illuminate the relationship between past institutions and practices and new, emerging sexual subjects. The paper traces this discursive formation back to the normative context of Taiwan state culture shaped during the Cold War era. The paper will conclude by considering the resistance that state feminism has compelled.

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Chapter 6 : China and Inner Asia Sessions

He will give another talk in May at Harvard University titled "The Polygynous Politics of the Modern Chinese Man in Nine-Times Cuckold." In addition, his article "Opium Smoking and Modern Subjectivity" has been accepted for publication in Postcolonial Studies: Culture, Politics, Economy, published by the Institute of Postcolonial.

The air is filled with strong Chinese emotions. In stores in Beijing, Shanghai, Wuhan, and other cities, products of traditional Chinese style have started to lead fashion trend[s]. Buy yourself a Chinese-style coat, get your kids tiger-head hats and shoes, and decorate your home with some beautiful red Chinese knots, then you will have an authentic Chinese-style Spring Festival. Influenced by the flourished cultures, foods from different places look and taste totally different. Among them, the most well-known ones are dumplings from northern China and Tangyuan from southern China. Preceding days[edit] On the eighth day of the lunar month prior to Chinese New Year, the Laba holiday simplified Chinese: For those that believe in Buddhism, the Laba holiday is also considered Bodhi Day. Every member of the family was then served a bowl, with leftovers distributed to relatives and friends. The concept of the "La month" is similar to Advent in Christianity. Many families eat vegetarian on Chinese New Year eve, the garlic and preserved meat are eaten on Chinese New Year day. Receive the Gods in Chinese New Year, s On the days immediately before the New Year celebration, Chinese families give their homes a thorough cleaning. There is a Cantonese saying "Wash away the dirt on nin ya baat" Chinese: It is believed the cleaning sweeps away the bad luck of the preceding year and makes their homes ready for good luck. Brooms and dust pans are put away on the first day so that the newly arrived good luck cannot be swept away. Some people give their homes, doors and window-frames a new coat of red paint; decorators and paper-hangers do a year-end rush of business prior to Chinese New Year. Purchasing new clothing and shoes also symbolize a new start. Any hair cuts need to be completed before the New Year, as cutting hair on New Year is considered bad luck due to the homonymic nature of the word "hair" fa and the word for "prosperity". Businesses are expected to pay off all the debts outstanding for the year before the new year eve, extending to debts of gratitude. Thus it is a common practice to send gifts and rice to close business associates, and extended family members. In many households where Buddhism or Taoism is prevalent, home altars and statues are cleaned thoroughly, and decorations used to adorn altars over the past year are taken down and burned a week before the new year starts, to be replaced with new decorations. Taoists and Buddhists to a lesser extent will also "send gods back to heaven" Chinese: Families often offer sweet foods such as candy in order to "bribe" the deities into reporting good things about the family. Prior to the Reunion Dinner, a prayer of thanksgiving is held to mark the safe passage of the previous year. Confucianists take the opportunity to remember their ancestors, and those who had lived before them are revered. Some people do not give a Buddhist prayer due to the influence of Christianity, with a Christian prayer offered instead. Dishes consisting of special meats are served at the tables, as a main course for the dinner and offering for the New Year. This meal is comparable to Thanksgiving dinner in the U. In northern China, it is customary to make dumplings jiaozi after dinner to eat around midnight. Dumplings symbolize wealth because their shape resembles a Chinese sycee. In contrast, in the South, it is customary to make a glutinous new year cake niangao and send pieces of it as gifts to relatives and friends in the coming days. Traditionally, firecrackers were lit to scare away evil spirits with the household doors sealed, not to be reopened until the new morning in a ritual called "opening the door of fortune" simplified Chinese: First day[edit] The first day is for the welcoming of the deities of the heavens and earth, officially beginning at midnight. It is a traditional practice to light fireworks, burn bamboo sticks and firecrackers and to make as much of a din as possible to chase off the evil spirits as encapsulated by nian of which the term Guo Nian was derived. Many Buddhists abstain from meat consumption on the first day because it is believed to ensure longevity for them. On this day, it is considered bad luck to use the broom, as good fortune is not to be "swept away" symbolically. For Buddhists, the first day is also the birthday of Maitreya Bodhisattva better known as

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the more familiar Budai Luohan , the Buddha-to-be. People also abstain from killing animals. Some families may invite a lion dance troupe as a symbolic ritual to usher in the Chinese New Year as well as to evict bad spirits from the premises. Business managers also give bonuses through red packets to employees for good luck, smooth-sailing, good health and wealth. While fireworks and firecrackers are traditionally very popular, some regions have banned them due to concerns over fire hazards. For this reason, various city governments e. As a substitute, large-scale fireworks display have been launched by governments in such city-states as Hong Kong and Singapore. However, it is a tradition that the indigenous peoples of the walled villages of New Territories , Hong Kong are permitted to light firecrackers and launch fireworks in a limited scale. Second day[edit] Incense is burned at the graves of ancestors as part of the offering and prayer rituals. The second day of the Chinese New Year, known as "beginning of the year" simplified Chinese: During the days of imperial China, "beggars and other unemployed people circulate[d] from family to family, carrying a picture [of the God of Wealth] shouting, "Cai Shen dao! Third day[edit] The third day is known as "red mouth" Chinese: Chigou, literally "red dog", is an epithet of "the God of Blazing Wrath" Chinese: Rural villagers continue the tradition of burning paper offerings over trash fires. It is considered an unlucky day to have guests or go visiting. Fourth day[edit] In those communities that celebrate Chinese New Year for 15 days, the fourth day is when corporate "spring dinners" kick off and business returns to normal. Other areas that have a longer Chinese New Year holiday will celebrate and welcome the gods that were previously sent on this day. In northern China, people eat jiaozi , or dumplings, on the morning of powu Chinese: In Taiwan, businesses traditionally re-open on the next day the sixth day , accompanied by firecrackers. In some overseas Chinese communities in Southeast Asia, such as Malaysia and Singapore, it is also the day when tossed raw fish salad, yusheng , is eaten for continued wealth and prosperity. For many Chinese Buddhists, this is another day to avoid meat, the seventh day commemorating the birth of Sakra , lord of the devas in Buddhist cosmology who is analogous to the Jade Emperor. Eighth day[edit] Another family dinner is held to celebrate the eve of the birth of the Jade Emperor, the ruler of heaven. Approaching 12 midnight on this day, Hokkien people prepare for the "Jade Emperor ritual" Hokkien: Some people will hold a ritual prayer after midnight on the eighth day. In Malaysia, especially, people light fireworks, often more than on the first day.

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Chapter 7 : Polygyny - Wikipedia

Polygamy and sublime passion: sexuality in China on the verge of modernity. of the modern Chinese man in Nine-times cuckold polygynous politics of the modern.

Sex For generations, taboo kept polygamy out of sight and out of mind in America. But the taboo is crumbling. An HBO television series called "Big Love," which benignly portrays a one-husband, three-wife family in Utah, set off the latest round of polygamy talk. So far, libertarians and lifestyle liberals approach polygamy as an individual-choice issue, while cultural conservatives use it as a bloody shirt to wave in the gay-marriage debate. The broad public opposes polygamy but is unsure why. What hardly anyone is doing is thinking about polygamy as social policy. If the coming debate changes that, it will have done everyone a favor. For reasons that have everything to do with its own social dynamics and nothing to do with gay marriage, polygamy is a profoundly hazardous policy. To understand why, begin with two crucial words. The first is "marriage. Polygamy asserts not a right to love several others but a right to marry them all. Because a marriage license is a state grant, polygamy is a matter of public policy, not just of personal preference. The second crucial word is "polygyny. In his book *The Moral Animal: The New Science of Evolutionary Psychology*, Robert Wright notes that a "huge majority" of the human societies for which anthropologists have data have been polygamous. Virtually all of those have been polygynous: Polyandry one wife, many husbands is vanishingly rare. Thus, in light of current American politics as well as copious anthropological experience, any responsible planner must assume that if polygamy were legalized, polygynous marriages would outnumber polyandrous ones — probably vastly. Here is something else to consider: As societies move away from hierarchy and toward equal opportunity, they leave polygamy behind. They monogamize as they modernize. That may be a coincidence, but it seems more likely to be a logical outgrowth of the arithmetic of polygamy. Other things being equal and, to a good first approximation, they are, when one man marries two women, some other man marries no woman. Monogamy gives everyone a shot at marriage. Polygyny, by contrast, is a zero-sum game that skews the marriage market so that some men marry at the expense of others. For the individuals affected, losing the opportunity to marry is a grave, even devastating, deprivation. Just ask a gay American. But the effects are still worse at the social level. Sexual imbalance in the marriage market has no good social consequences and many grim ones. Two political scientists, Valerie M. Hudson and Andrea M. Summarizing their findings in a *Washington Post* article, they write: A permanent subclass of bare branches [unmarriageable men] from the lowest socioeconomic classes is created. In China and India, for example, by the year bare branches will make up 12 to 15 percent of the young adult male population. In their book, Hudson and den Boer note that "bare branches are more likely than other males to turn to vice and violence. Worse, "high-sex-ratio societies are governable only by authoritarian regimes capable of suppressing violence at home and exporting it abroad through colonization or war. In 19th-century China, where as many as 25 percent of men were unable to marry, "these young men became natural recruits for bandit gangs and local militia," which nearly toppled the government. In what is now Taiwan, unattached males fomented regular revolts and became "entrepreneurs of violence. The United States as a whole would reach that ratio if, for example, 5 percent of men took two wives, 3 percent took three wives, and 2 percent took four wives — numbers that are quite imaginable, if polygamy were legal for a while. In particular communities — inner cities, for example — polygamy could take a toll much more quickly. Even a handful of "Solomons" high-status men taking multiple wives could create brigades of new recruits for street gangs and drug lords, the last thing those communities need. Such problems are not merely theoretical. In northern Arizona, a polygamous Mormon sect has managed its surplus males by dumping them on the street -- literally. The sect, reports *The Arizona Republic*, "has orphaned more than teenagers Every unbalanced polygynous marriage, other things being equal, leaves some man bereft of the opportunity to marry, which is no small cost to that man. The social dynamics of zero-sum marriage are ugly. In a polygamous world, boys could no longer

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grow up taking marriage for granted. Many would instead see marriage as a trophy in a sometimes brutal competition for wives. Losers would understandably burn with resentment, and most young men, even those who eventually won, would fear losing. By this point it should be obvious that polygamy is, structurally and socially, the opposite of same-sex marriage, not its equivalent. Same-sex marriage stabilizes individuals, couples, communities, and society by extending marriage to many who now lack it. Polygamy destabilizes individuals, couples, communities, and society by withdrawing marriage from many who now have it.

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Chapter 8 : Venice Festival Honoree Zhang Yimou: Maestro of Modern Chinese Cinema – Variety

For centuries of Chinese history, polygamy and prostitution were closely linked practices that legitimized the 'polygynous male'. This title introduces a fresh concept, 'passive polygamy', to explain the unusual number of Qing stories in which women take charge of a man's desires, turning him into an instrument of female will.

Kenya[edit] Polygynous marriage was preferred among the Logoli and other Abalulya sub ethnic groups. Taking additional wives was regarded as one of the fundamental indicators of a successfully established man. Large families enhanced the prestige of Logoli men. Logoli men with large families were also capable of obtaining justice, as they would be feared by people, who would not dare to use force to take their livestock or other goods from them. Interviews with some of the contemporary Logoli men and women who recently made polygynous marriages yielded data which suggest that marrying another wife is usually approached with considerable thought and deliberation by the man. A type of " surrogate pregnancy " arrangement was reported to have been observed, in which some wives who are unable to bear children, find fulfillment in the children and family provided by a husband taking additional wives. Some of the young polygynous men indicated that they were trapped in polygyny because of the large number of single women who needed and were willing to take them as husbands although they were already married. Most of those second and third wives were older women who had not yet married. Unlike those marriages recognised by Sharia, there is no limit to the number of legal wives allowed under customary law. Currently polygyny is most common within royal and noble families within the country, and is largely practiced by the tribes native to its north and west. Asia[edit] Many majority- Muslim countries retain the traditional sharia , which interprets teachings of the Quran to permit polygamy with up to four wives. Turkey and Tunisia are countries with overwhelmingly Muslim populations that enforce secularist practices by law. In the 21st century, a revival of the practice of polygamy in the Muslim World has contributed to efforts to re-establish its legality and legitimacy in some countries and communities where it is illegal. Proposals have been made to re-legalize polygamy in other ex-Soviet Muslim republics, such as Kazakhstan , Azerbaijan and Uzbekistan. Both terms indicate the orthodox nature and hierarchy. The child of the concubine addressed the big mother as "aunt". This word was also used in both Korea and Japan. India[edit] Polygamy in India is, in general, prohibited and the vast majority of marriages are legally monogamous. Polygyny among Christians was banned in the late 19th century, while The Hindu Marriage Act, banned polygyny for Hindus. Currently polygyny is only allowed among Muslims, but it is strongly discouraged by public policy. Prevalence of polygyny in India is very low: This replaced a similar prohibition. Polygyny where wives are of equal status had always been illegal in China, and had been considered a crime in some dynasties. Rich officials and merchants of the elite also took concubines in addition to legal wives. The first wife was the head or mother wife; other wives were under her headship if the husband was away. Concubines had a lower status than full wives, generally not being seen in public with their husband and not having rights to decisions in the house. However they were considered legitimate, therefore had many more rights to inheritance of status and wealth than illegitimate children conceived outside a marriage. Polygamy was de facto widely practiced in the Republic of China from to , before Kuomintang was defeated in the Civil War and forced to escape to Ryukyu nowadays Okinawa , Formosa , and Pescadores. Chinese men in Hong Kong could practice concubinage by virtue of the Qing Code. This ended with the passing of the Marriage Act of Kevin Murphy of the International Herald Tribune reported on the cross-border polygamy phenomenon in Hong Kong in An example is the Wuxia novel The Deer and the Cauldron by Hong Kong writer Louis Cha , in which the protagonist Wei Xiaobao has seven wives In new edition of the novel, Princess Jianning was assigned as the wife, while others are concubines. Kyrgyzstan[edit] A proposal to decriminalize polygamy was heard by the Kyrgyz parliament. But, on March 26, , parliament rejected the bill. President Kurmanbek Bakiyev is known to oppose legalizing polygyny. Tatyana, with whom he has two sons; and Nazgul Tolomusheva, who gave birth for son and daughter. Mukhiddin Kabiri, the

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Deputy Chairman of the Islamic Renaissance Party of Tajikistan , says that legislation is unlikely to stop the growth in polygyny. This trend appears linked with the advent of fundamentalist Wahhabism in the Balkans. They have suggested creating an entire Islamic jurisdiction including polygamy, but these proposals have been rejected by Serbia. Polygamy is tolerated in predominantly Muslim republics such as Chechnya , Ingushetia , and Dagestan. Later Ramzan Kadyrov , President of the Chechen Republic , has been quoted on radio as saying that the depopulation of Chechnya by war justifies legalizing polygamy. But this edict had been formally suspended soon by edict of President of Russia Boris Yeltsin. One year later this edict of Aushev had been cancelled by the Supreme Court of Ingushetia because of contradiction with Family Code of Russia. Mormon fundamentalism believes in the validity of selected fundamental aspects of Mormonism as taught and practiced in the nineteenth century. In the 21st century, several sources have claimed as many as 60, fundamentalist Latter-day Saints in the United States, [64] [65] with fewer than half of them living in polygamous households. Pandu , the father of the Pandavas in Mahabharata , had two wives Kunti and Madri. Krishna , considered one of the incarnations of Vishnu , had eight chief wives and sixteen thousand junior wives. Israel prohibits polygamy by law. But Mizrahi Jews are not permitted to enter into new polygamous marriages in Israel. However polygamy may still occur in non-European Jewish communities that exist in countries where it is not forbidden, such as Jewish communities in Yemen and the Arab world. Karaite Jews , who do not adhere to Rabbinic interpretations of the Torah, do not practice polygyny. Karaites interpret Leviticus Polygamy in Christianity Polygamy is not forbidden in the Old Testament. Have ye not read, that he which made them at the beginning made them male and female, And said, For this cause shall a man leave father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife: Jesus also tells the Parable of the Ten Virgins going to meet the bridegroom, without making any explicit criticism or other comment on the practice of polygamy. The Bible states in the New Testament that polygamy should not be practiced by certain church leaders. Similar counsel is repeated in the first chapter of the Epistle to Titus. For example, during the Protestant Reformation , in a document referred to simply as "Der Beichtrat" or "The Confessional Advice" , [85] Martin Luther granted the Landgrave Philip of Hesse , who, for many years, had been living "constantly in a state of adultery and fornication", [86] a dispensation to take a second wife. The double marriage was to be done in secret, however, to avoid public scandal. Priests and ministers not bound by any monastery were allowed to marry. Lastly, the decree stated that every man was allowed to marry up to ten women. The men were admonished to behave honorably, provide for their wives properly, and prevent animosity among them.

Chapter 9 : Polygamy and Sublime Passion - oi

The Polygynous Politics of the Modern Chinese Man. Keith McMahon, University of Kansas The premise of this paper is that to take the new man and woman of late Qing reformism as signs of a new sexuality to come is to risk forgetting the affective power of the polygynist/philanderer and the concubine/prostitute.